



IRELAND!

RIGHT ONWARD

FILLING THE JAILS

With Patriots!

THE "PROTECTION" ACT!

BRENNAN'S WORDS.

MR. KETTLE ARRESTED.

OTHER TRUE MEN STEP TO THE FRONT

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

DUBLIN, May 24.—At a meeting of the Land League to-day, the arrest of Mr. Brennan was denounced as an outrage on the Irish race. The speakers declared that a national protest should be made in the shape of a general strike against the payment of rents.

Mr. Sexton will direct the business of the Land League until Brennan's successor is appointed by the Home Rule members of Parliament.

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Leitrim, was foiled in the attempt to serve processes on some of Lord Annesley's tenants, by the threatening attitude of the people. All is quiet in County Limerick. The authorities have not yet intimated when they will renew the attempt to carry out the evictions at New Pallas and Kilmallock.

A rumor has reached Carrick-on-Shannon, County Leitrim, of a serious process-serving affray at Geevagh, ten miles distant but the details are indefinite. Two men are said to have been mortally wounded.

DUBLIN, May 27.—During the evictions at Mitchelstown to-day an immense crowd stoned the agent of the estate. The police and soldiers charged the people. Many people and several soldiers were injured. The tolling of bells summoned people from a distance. Easton a Magistrate, was struck by a stone. Had it not been for the efforts of the local Clergy the results of the riot would have been most disastrous.

Mr. White, the Secretary of the Tallamore Land League, has been arrested for intimidating an Emergency Committee.

Steven Farmer, of King's Co., has been arrested under the Protection Act.

Six baronies of Tipperary have been proclaimed under the Protection Act; also one in Donegal.

LONDON, May 27.—Meagre as are the accounts from Ireland telegraphed to the London papers, it is evident that the state of the country grows daily more and more alarming. Notwithstanding the strong forces placed at the disposal of the Sheriffs, the service of writs and the collection of rents have practically come to an end, owing to the determined and even violent resistance offered by the people, and the question of suspending evictions is once more engaging earnest attention.

Speaking on this subject, the *Fall Mall Gazette* which has persistently advocated a policy of conciliation to Ireland says: "It may be some months before the Land Bill becomes a law, and many months before the law gets into working order. How is Ireland to be dealt with in the interval. If we had not already had the Coercion Act there would have been a strong demand for that as a true remedy, but that famous trump card has been played with the result predicted by some that it has done no good at all, and however highly the practice of coercion may be traced up it will do no good. So long as we confine ourselves to this method we shall inevitably drift, as we are drifting more and more rapidly every day toward a state in which the troops will have other work to do than merely to collect rents.

The affair the other day of the band of peasants ensconced with arms in the ruined castle, in County Limerick, means that we are in full sight of at least a sputter of insurrection, and if the Land Bill does not pass the House of Lords the sputter will blaze into a conflagration. Why is it that things have got worse? It is because that very policy has been pursued by some landlords against whom the disturbance bill of last year was expressly designed. The number of evictions is declared to be increasing, and it has been admitted by Mr. Forster to be deplorably large. Mr. Gladstone spoke of the considerable number of persons who, though able to pay their rents, are under sinister suggestions which would fall powerless if the population were not prepared for them by the sight of injustice, admitted to be unjust by the English Government itself, perpetrated before their eyes on members of their own class. England is now witnessing a violent struggle between the two great conflicting classes. If the Land League were suppressed the struggle could not come to an end, because it breaks out locally under the provocation of local evictions. It is these evictions that ought to be suspended in the interest of public order. If that course were to be taken we should have done the best that could be done to meet the very real danger of the moment."

DUBLIN, May 29.—It is rumored that Dillon will be liberated from Kilmallock Jail on the ground of ill-health.

During the evictions at Mitchelstown to-day, an immense crowd stoned the agent of the estate. The police and soldiers charged the people. Many people and several soldiers were injured. The tolling of bells summoned people from a distance. Easton, a magistrate, was struck by a stone. Had it not been for the efforts of the local clergy the results of the riots would have been most disastrous.

Accounts from Ireland indicate that, notwithstanding the strong forces at the disposal of the sheriffs, the service of writs and collection of rents are practically ended, owing to the determined resistance of the people.

DUBLIN, May 29.—The Kilmallock Land League has started a movement for presenting Father Sheehy, the imprisoned priest, with a national testimonial. At a land meeting at Dungannon, Canon Doyle said the Land Bill was one of the greatest shames ever passed through the House of Commons.

DUBLIN, May 28.—The past week has been one of great anxiety and alarm to the authorities of Ireland. The critical condition of affairs in County Limerick and the not less dangerous proceedings connected with the serving of writs and evictions in other parts of the country, notably Roscommon and Leitrim, are calculated to precipitate the collision which is considered inevitable. The present state of suspense cannot be longer endured. The people are resting the process of law with a recklessness unequalled in the history of the country, and yet with a countering restraint which is a new figure in popular Irish agitation, and which shows that the best of the League leaders to throw the onus of the first aggressive step on the military and police are not without effect. The district in which the land war has reached its most dangerous phase is celebrated as the scene of many wild ramparts. Kilmallock and New Pallas have long ago obtained an unenviable notoriety. The junction of Tipperary and Limerick is the cradle of faction fighting. It has been

the scene of fiercer conflicts between the law and the people than any that ever disgraced the most rabid Orange quarters of the north. When the Government sent Mr. Clifford Lloyd, the resident magistrate, who has obtained so much celebrity in his dealings with the League, to this district they recognized the difficulty of the task which he had to face, and after a fortnight of marching and countermarching, attacks and repulses, the representatives of law and order are baffled, if not defeated, by their opponents. The tenants of New Pallas were not driven from the castle, not a single head of stock was seized for rent, not a single eviction was effected. The bailiffs could not trust even in the protecting powers of a body of soldiers and police numbering half a thousand, and disappeared in the confusion. The situation cannot last and this fact fills the authorities with alarm. The police are rapidly becoming demoralized. No man can long endure a state of siege such as the forces of the disturbed districts are undergoing. Every man's hand is against them; no car-man will drive them; no publican will supply them with food; the people stone them at every opportunity; the women hoot and yell; the children throw mud at them.

DUBLIN, May 29.—A bailiff went to serve writs on the property of Mr. Hutchins, near Mallow, County Cork, on Saturday. Some women gathered around and seized him, destroyed the writs, and then stripped him naked and threw him into the river. They caught him as he came out and thrashed him with furze. The unfortunate man, more dead than alive, was then tarred and feathered, and hunted through the country. A large party of police went out from Mallow to rescue him, but after scouring the country they were unable to find him. On Saturday morning the head of the drangemore horse which was killed in the fight at Mitchelstown on Friday, was cut off and fixed on top of a pole. The pole was decorated with green paper and crapes, streamers were appended to the head, and in the mouth was placed a piece of paper bearing the following words:—"Here's your rent." It was then surrounded by a crowd of women and children who chanted for the call of an old fellow for "Three cheers for an English head on an Irish stick." The head, with its appendages, was taken possession of by the police, and brought to the barracks.

Elaborate preparations are being made to renew the attempt to carry out the New Pallas evictions this week, but on what day it is not known, as the authorities keep all the dates of their movements strictly secret.

Mr. Egan, of has arrived in London.

Despatches from Dublin say that very serious disturbances are anticipated at Clonmel to-morrow. The sheriff will then attempt to offer for sale the leases of several farms from which tenants have been evicted, and the evicted parties, with their friends, are believed to be resolved on preventing the sales by force.

It is reported that the Government is considering measures for the entire suppression of the Land League. It is said that they are able to do this by straining their power under the Coercion Act to the uttermost. The general condition of affairs in Ireland grows darker hour by hour.

Mr. Kettle, of the Land League Executive Committee, was arrested to-day, on his returning from a visit to Mr. Brennan, and conveyed to Naas Goal. He is charged with inciting the people to combine for the purpose of refusing to pay their lawful debts.

There was no meeting in Hyde Park yesterday to protest against the arrests in Ireland, Farmers having recommended a postponement until the Commons voted on Mr. Carthy's motion, censuring the Government.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

The closing meeting for this season of the Catholic Club was held last evening in the Hall of St. Mary's College, the chair being occupied by Mr. C. J. Doherty.

The proceedings were opened with a reading by the Rev. Father Doherty, who read a beautiful poem by Miss Aloysia Proctor entitled "The Legend of Providence." The piece was rendered in a most effective manner, and was listened to with warm attention.

The Chairman read an essay from the pen of Mr. F. A. Quinn on "Aristocracies, Ancient and Modern," and the latter gentleman was unreservedly absent.

The debate of the evening was then commenced, the subject being "Can a Minister of the Crown, consistently with his office and as the agent or factor of a public Company receive remuneration for such service?" Messrs. F. B. Mignault and Barnard appeared for the affirmative, and Messrs. D. Purcell and C. J. Doherty for the negative.

Mr. MIGNAULT, in opening the debate, said that the subject was one which was attracting some attention at the present time, but that he desired to consider it in the abstract, apart from politics. He would admit that a member of the Legislature should forfeit his professional rights when such member became a Minister of the Crown, if the salaries paid to the minister position and brought him a respectable competency. But such was not the case with our ministers; their salaries were not only small, but their duties were so onerous that they could not neglect his private affairs would and himself ruined when turned out of office. The speaker dwelt lengthily on this argument, and concluded by saying that he considered there was no difference between a member of Parliament and a Minister of the Crown, and that if one could receive a reward for his services, the other should also have the same right.

Mr. PURCELL then spoke in favor of the negative, and said that despite the last speaker's assertion he thought there was a great difference between a Minister of the Crown and an ordinary member of Parliament. The ordinary member was the servant of his nation, and his whole life was devoted to the service of his country. The Minister of the Crown, on the other hand, was the servant of the whole country. On this account the Minister of the Crown assumed a great responsibility and one which needed his whole attention and energy. Being the paid servant of the country he could not be the servant of any particular Company, which in some cases might be working for the benefit of the country.

Messrs. Barnard and Doherty followed, the former arguing in support of the affirmative, and the latter strongly supporting the negative side of the question.

At the conclusion of the debate, the question having been put to the meeting, was decided unanimously in favor of the negative side.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Fathers of the College for their assistance during the past year, after which the meeting adjourned.

EXTRACTS FROM

THE PASTORAL ADDRESS

OF THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

DEARLY BELOVED IN CHRIST.—It is meet and just, it is good in the sight of God, and an honorable duty before men, that we should not permit your splendid demonstration of loyalty and welcome to us, at our first appearance amongst you, to pass into speedy oblivion or share the chances of ephemeral journalism; but should accord it officially and in permanent form, for preservation in the archives of the mother-diocese of the Toronto Province, as a notable Act, illustrative of your fervent religious spirit in these days of boasting unbelief, a testimony to other generations of your cheerful submission to ecclesiastical authority in presence of a self-willed, self-elated world, and a fresh evidence sure to impress all reasonable minds, of the supernatural strength of the bonds of Catholic unity, worthy of the ages of Faith.

Wherefore let the exordium of our first Pastoral address to our beloved people be the joyful expression of our gratitude to God, first of all, Who breathed upon your souls the sweetness of His Spirit, filling you with kindly thought and generous feeling, with desire and eager expectation and heartfelt wishes of welcome towards us; and to you, dearly beloved in Christ, for your ready cooperation with the Divine Will and the arrangements of His Providence in your regard, shown forth in the unanimity and enthusiasm of your acclamations at the arrival of the Chief Pastor, whom in the mysterious ways of His Counsel, and out of His pure mercy, He hath chosen to bear to you the message of His peace, and to rule, in his name, His faithful people of the Diocese of Kingston.

A recital of the circumstances attending our advent to you, and the steps by which we were conducted to the scene of our new and most responsible mission and prepared for the execution of the designs of the Most High cannot fail to be edifying and instructive to many, whilst in it you may perhaps discern a fitting counterpart of your own active faith and the thorough Catholicity of your principles and motives in organizing the magnificent reception you so kindly accorded us.

On the morning of Wednesday, the 10th of November, the privilege of a private audience of the Holy Father was graciously conceded to us, in company with the illustrious Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Munster, who signified their friendly regard for the Bishop-elect of Kingston by desiring to have us united with them in laying our joint tribute of loyal Irish homage at the foot of the Throne of the Monarch of Christendom. Oh! it was a blessed hour. The remembrance of it shall not pass from our mind for ever. The aged Pontiff, from his throne, saluted us at our entrance into the audience-chamber, and, after we had, with humble reverence on bended knees, kissed the cross upon his sandal, according to the etiquette of the Papal Court, invited us to seats around and near him with the ease and freedom of a father among his own children.

His Holiness conversed with those venerable Irish Prelates upon the interests of the Irish Church and Nation, intermixing his grave inquiries and observations with frequent sympathetic reference to the steadfast faith and piety of the Irish race and their devotion to the See of Peter, and manifested an exact acquaintance with the history of their trials and the enormous sacrifices cheerfully made by them in times past and present, for the defence of our holy religion. The fire of his spirit seemed to kindle within him as he repeated these references with animation and holy pride, and a light shone out through his lustrous blue-black eyes, reflecting his paternal joy upon the gladdened countenances of the spiritual fathers of his faithful Irish people, which might well have been taken for an augury of the approbation of heaven. To us the living figure of the great High Priest, the Representative before men of the "King of ages, immortal, invisible, the only God," was deeply marked the lines of care and lifelong study; his emaciated frame "always bearing the mortification of Jesus" upon his features of holiness, white as snow from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot, exhibiting the cross between his shoulders, the cross on either extremity of the pendant stole, and the cross upon his sandals, with the cross also resting upon his breast, and the cross standing on the table before his eyes, having the image of his Divine Master engraved upon it; all formed a vivid picture before our mind, portraying the mystic character of Christ's Vicar, and the sanctity of his exalted office. Herewith was instantly associated the thought of the wonderful power personified in him—the Kingdom and the Keys, the Binding and Loosing of souls, the confirmation of his nine hundred brothers in the Episcopate by virtue of Christ's charge and Christ's prayer for his unshaking faith, the burden of the rock-founded Church, unchangeable and indestructible, ever ancient and ever new. In this faith, and looking upon the Holy Father in this supernatural character, we cast ourselves upon our knees, when it came to the turn of us, the youngest, to address His Holiness, and humbly begged His benediction for the approaching day of our Episcopal consecration. The "Man of God" His countenance beaming with benevolence, moved towards us, and laying both hands upon our head, and lifting up his eyes imploringly to heaven, prayed in accents of deep faith and pathos, which thrilled the hearts of the bystanding prelates, as well as our own, invoking the Divine Spirit to descend upon

us on that day in the fulness of His Apostolic graces of light and strength, for the fulfilment of our pastoral mission in holiness and abundant fruit of virtue for ourself, and our flock. In thanking the Holy Father for his Benediction, we happened to remark that it was specially needed by us, because our mission was to a strange people, not one of whom we had ever seen; whereupon His Holiness, in a paternal and affectionate manner, stroked our cheek and spoke the encouraging word, which you cannot fail to prize as a high and honorable testimony to yourselves, and which sounded in our ears with the force of prophecy, "you will find there your own compatriots, who will be faithful and loving."

This word, thanks be to God, has been to us a most comforting assurance, and already we have witnessed the beginning of its fulfilment. Before dismissing us from his August Presence, the Sovereign Pontiff kindly invited us to come to him again in the evening of the day of our Episcopal consecration, adding that he had good words to speak to us in private, and presents to bestow.

At length the day arrived—to us and you a most important day—for which we had been making proximate preparation, as it is canonically prescribed, by assiduous prayer and meditation in silent retreat for an octave of days; whilst you in every church of this Diocese, and our friends and in Ireland and in Rome, were praying in unison with us, that it might be for us truly "the day which the Lord hath made." The perfect doing of this day's predestined work was to be an exercise of Omnipotence in our regard—a new creation in the spiritual order; nothing less than the transformation of our being into the likeness of the Apostles by the sacramental agency of the sacred hierarchy, whom He sent forth from the "upper chamber" of Jerusalem, endowed with the plenitude of His seven-fold grace and power to renew the face of the earth.

Not by our own choosing, but by the arrangement of the Most Eminent Prelate, Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda, who, by a most special favour, of Jerusalem, for which we are deeply grateful, consented to confer the episcopal character upon us by imposition of his own hands, the Feast of the Presentation of the Blessed Virgin Mary by every title given Her to the Church; but an Irish ecclesiastical, particularly and especially for the solemnity of the official and friendly relations with the order of holy Nuns established in Ireland under this title of the presentation of our Blessed Lady for the protection of the children of the poor, and who has learned from their example the lesson of universal devotion to the Mother of the Infant Jesus, could not regard the happy circumstance for our consecration. We love the Blessed Virgin Mary by every title given Her to the Church; but an Irish ecclesiastical, particularly and especially for the solemnity of the official and friendly relations with the order of holy Nuns established in Ireland under this title of the presentation of our Blessed Lady for the protection of the children of the poor, and who has learned from their example the lesson of universal devotion to the Mother of the Infant Jesus, could not regard the happy circumstance for our consecration.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 24.—Mr. O'Donnell (Home Ruler) made a bitter attack upon Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, saying that the arrest of Father Sheehy excited even a stronger feeling than if Archbishop Croke had been arrested. It was perhaps deemed safer to arrest a curate than an Archbishop, but though the act was cowardly, it was by no means safe. He attacked the Government for assisting to evict poverty-stricken people, and stigmatized the recent circular urging the police to greater vigilance as a direct encouragement to fabrication of evidence. Mr. Forster said that Mr. O'Donnell's assertions were unfounded. He had hitherto refrained from entering upon the particulars of Mr. Dillon's arrest, because he feared it might endanger the safety and even the lives of particular individuals. He quoted from the incendiary speeches of Mr. Dillon and Father Sheehy, and admitted that the Government allowed the Dublin authorities to arrest Mr. Dillon. They could not arrest people for boycotting where it only meant exclusive dealing, but when it put people in personal danger they made arrests, and would do so again. If the Government saw a conspiracy to commit robbery by armed resistance, they would not allow that conspiracy to succeed, even though the persons to be robbed were landlords. They would arrest the instigators of outrages were they members of the Land League or clergyman. He looked forward with alarm at what was going on, but hoped, by sending an overwhelming force where resistance was expected to be able to maintain peace.

Mr. Gladstone charged the Irish members with not daring to face division on their resolution regarding the arrest of Mr. Dillon and Father Sheehy.

Mr. Parnell supported the motion for an adjournment of the debate and charged the Government with obtaining a Coercion Act by false pretences and gagging the Irish members, but would not succeed in alienating them again.

LONDON, May 27.—The first division in Committee on the Land Bill was an amendment by Mr. Fitzmaurice (Liberal) to postpone the other parts of the Bill until the constitution of the Land Court is settled. The division resulted in a success for the Government, 248 to 163. Sir Stafford Northcote favoured and Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment.

LONDON, May 28.—There seems to be some danger that the members of the House of Commons may fall into the pugnacious as well as the noisy habits of the French Deputies. There was a wordy encounter on Monday last between Lord Randolph Churchill and the Marquis of Hartington over the alleged cutting down of Sir Fred. Robert's reward for his services in Afghanistan from £20,000 to £12,000, which attracted much comment at the time. The affair did not end in the House. The Marquis of Hartington amid the vehement cheers of his followers denounced Lord Randolph Churchill for making dishonourable insinuations based on a paragraph published in a paper noted for calumnies and lying statements. The noble Marquis' manner while making his reply was as unbecoming and insulting as his words. It was felt by all who witnessed the scene that the Marquis of Hartington had overstepped the limits of the privilege of debate. Lord Randolph Churchill took this view, and feeling outraged in his honor, resolved to demand satisfaction according to the code. It has now transpired that he sent his friends to the Marquis of Hartington with a demand that a written assurance should be given him that the words "calumnious and lying" were not directed at him. The alternative was "pistols and coffee." After some parley, the Marquis of Hartington agreed to write a letter in which he stated that the offensive words were not intended to apply to Lord Randolph Churchill. The incident is a decided score for the vivacious member for Woodstock.

LONDON, May 30.—Mr. Mitchell Henry (Home Ruler) called attention to a serious breach of privilege in the letter of Mr. Egan, reflecting grossly upon the conduct and motive of certain members, relative to their votes on the Land Bill. Mr. Egan was in the habit of coming into the lobby, and once shook his fist in the face of a member and abused him for his action. He hoped the House would not make Mr. Egan a martyr by bringing him to the bar, but would prevent him being admitted to the House in the future.

The Clerk read Mr. Egan's letter.

Mr. Henry moved that the letter is a breach of privilege.

Mr. McCoan (Home Ruler), seconded the motion. Mr. Egan's attack was an insult upon every member.

Mr. Parnell said that when Irish members brought forward much more libellous matter, published by English newspapers, the House had set aside the question of privilege.

Mr. O'Connor Power (Home Ruler) accused Parnell of tacitly encouraging Egan.

Mr. Gladstone deprecated action in the matter, saying the letter was libellous, scurrilous and disrespectful.

Sir S. Northcote thought the House should not shut its eyes to the fact that the case was an example of the existing system of terrorism.

Sir Vernon Harcourt said Mr. Parnell did not dare to say in the House that he approved of Egan's letter, nor out-of-doors that he disapproved of it.

Mr. Parnell moved an adjournment of the debate to obtain an opportunity of stating that Mr. Egan's letter was written without previous consultation with members of the Land League.

After some discussion the subject was dropped.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

LONDON, May 28.—A special meeting of the Grand Trunk Railway proprietors is called for June 28th, to consider the agreement with the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company.

THE TRANSVAAL.

DUBLIN, May 30.—The feeling among the loyalists throughout the Transvaal is very disturbed. There are numerous reports of Boer outrages since peace was established. It is reported that the Boers attacked a body of natives and murdered many, because they were loyal to the Queen and working for the English. The Swazis, Zulus and Transvaal natives express their determination to fight the Boers, if they are left in complete possession of the country.