



VOL. XXXII.—NO. 19. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1881. PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

The Land War.

STILL ONWARD

TO VICTORY

LONDON, Dec. 13.—It is reported that the law officers of the Crown have been considering the advisability of indicting T. P. O'Connor and Healy for conspiracy on their arrival in England. It is stated that the part they took in the proceedings of the Land League Convention at Chicago is relied upon as sufficient to insure conviction.

By advice of English sympathizers with Ireland, O'Donnell attempted to gain admission to the Mansion House meeting to-day as the representative of the tenants. The Lord Mayor refused to admit him, as he had not been invited. O'Donnell sent a protest, stating that the Lord Mayor was doubtless prudent to prevent the voice of even a single representative of the Irish people being raised in a packed meeting of city money-lenders and friends of rack-renters, who were preparing to render the Land Act a dead letter by pressing for immediate payment of arrears of the famine season.

BRAZON, Dec. 13.—Tobin, arrested recently for being connected with the Fenian and Land League movements, has been committed for trial on the charge of treason-felony and conspiracy.

BURKINSHAW, Dec. 13.—The Reform League to-night passed resolutions expressing indignation at imprisonment without trial of 354 patriotic Irishmen.

DUBLIN, Dec. 14.—Kally, a town councillor of Tralee, was arrested yesterday after leaving the meeting in aid of the suspects' maintenance fund. The charge against him is intimidation. Kally was previously imprisoned for holding a Land League court at his house.

The Evening Mail says that the number of resident magistrates is to be largely increased, and that the military authorities will be asked to sanction the appointment of a number of officers as magistrates.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—At the ploughing of Parnell's land, an effigy of Gladstone labelled "The Last Landlord" was paraded over the ground. Two members of Parliament delivered addresses, and 3,000 were present. The police entered the office of United Ireland to-day, and arrested Burton, clerk, O'Keefe, sub-editor, and seized all the papers.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The Treasurer of the Ladies' Land League announces that the receipts for the past week for the prisoners' fund amount to £1,150, and for the general fund to £264.

Several hundred tenant farmers ploughed Parnell's farm in Wicklow County, and performed all necessary work thereon. On separating, they cheered Farnell, Dillon, Sheehy and others.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Chicago sent \$10,600 to-day to Patrick Egan, as a first contribution to the Anti-Coercion fund.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—It is understood that United Ireland will be printed in London and posted to subscribers. Should the Government interfere with the publication the office will be transferred to Paris, whence copies of the paper will be distributed under cover.

Mr. Bigger, M. P., writes to the Freeman's Journal objecting to any of the Royal Family which is a foreign family to Ireland, opening the proposed Irish Industrial Exhibition, and saying Davitt or Parnell ought to open the Exhibition.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is understood that the Land Commissioners in hearing appeals will only consider questions of legal interpretation and not of valuation.

Dillon has been indirectly informed that he could at once obtain his liberation by promising to leave Ireland. He refuses to give any pledge.

A Paris correspondent says:—"Home Rulers here speak of putting forward O'Donnovan, Merv correspondent of the Daily News, as a candidate for Parliament." It is also stated that he has been asked to go on a lecturing tour in the United States.

The Times points out as a cheering feature that several convictions for agrarian offenses have been obtained at the current assizes in Ireland. It says that there is some reason to hope that, except in the most disturbed and distracted counties, tenant farmers are generally awaking to a sense of the danger of a prolongation of anarchy. It urges landlords to press the sale of tenants' interests on holdings in cases where they are recalcitrant. The time is rapidly passing when such a measure can be expected to bear practical fruit, as tenants will soon have spent the proceeds of the harvest.

A resolution requesting the Government to release the imprisoned suspects was read at the meeting of the Cork Guardians to-day, but the chairman declined to put it to a vote.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Lord Carlisle, speaking at the opening of the new Liberal Club at Frome last night, said he believed the Irish landlords would before long take a less alarming view regarding the Land Courts, which, having had under consideration cases in which rents were above Griffith's valuation, had naturally reduced the rents. He said if party feelings were put aside and landlords courageously exercised their rights under the present law, supported by all the force of the Government and confiding, as they

ought to, in the resources and good will of the Government, he had great confidence that before long things would wear a very different aspect in Ireland.

CORK, Dec. 15.—Two hundred copies of the League newspaper, United Ireland, were seized here to-night. Two arrests were made under the Coercion Act to-day.

The police did not seize the plant of United Ireland. It was intended to prevent the publication of this week's issue, but the managers stole a march on the authorities, and issued the journal a day earlier than usual. The papers were carried away to the Castle. The copies seized number 4,200. While the papers were being removed Mrs. Maloney became excited and stigmatized the seizure as simple robbery. The cartoon in this week's issue holds up Forster to ridicule. DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—The cartoon published in this week's issue of the United Ireland, which has been seized, represents Mr. Forster with jailer's keys in one hand and a warrant marked "Kilmainham" in the other. Before him stands a figure wearing a helmet bristling with bayonets and with placards on its back inscribed "Martial law" and "More coercion." In front there is an array of females representing the Ladies' Land League. The Irishman and the Shamrock, newspapers published in the same office with the United Ireland, were not touched by the police.

There were two arrests under the Coercion Act to-day, including that of the late secretary of the Millstreet Land League, the Dublin Freeman was published to-day as usual. The places of the clerks and the editorial staff were filled by lady leaguers.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A Dublin despatch, referring to the finding of arms and ammunition there, says the discovery comprised several thousand rounds of ammunition and a large stock of rifles, revolvers and other arms. The discovery is believed to be closely connected with the Bradford affair for which Tobin was arrested. Papers found at the time implicate a number of persons on both sides of the Channel. The documents seized were of old date, and had reference to the Fenian organization of 1871. The articles seized comprised eight hand-grenades, two parcels of dynamite, each parcel being in a case resembling a box of rifle cartridges, twenty-five Enfield breach-loading rifles, six revolvers, five thousand rifle cartridges, five hundred revolver cartridges and twenty-eight pounds gun powder, with a list of names of officers belonging to some organization. Two brothers named Whelan and one Ryan were arrested.

Owing to a controversy among the landlords in regard to their proposed meeting to express indignation at the working of the Land Act, and to demand compensation, two meetings will be held—one on the 3rd of January, of the more moderate section, the Duke of Abercorn presiding, to criticize the Land Court decisions, and the other on the 22nd of the present month, the Earl of Desart presiding, to attack the Government. The Earl of Dunraven denies the report that his tenants received an abatement of thirty-three per cent. on their rent. He says his tenants paid two-thirds of their rent, pending a re-valuation of the land.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—All the type and machinery of United Ireland has been forwarded to London where the paper will be printed. The Land Commissioners have decided that a notice to fix rent, if served only upon the agent's clerk, will be deemed sufficient service. This decision, against which no appeal will be allowed, will govern 15,000 cases.

It is stated that a prison designed for females is being prepared for the reception of members of the Ladies' Land League. The arrest of several prominent members of the Dublin branch of that organization is expected.

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a circular to the police, informing them that the proclamation declaring the Land League a criminal association, included females, and directing them to take measures against any women participating in any illegal proceedings.

DUBLIN, Dec. 20.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has selected E. Dwyer Gray as High Sheriff of Dublin for 1882. Anna Parnell announces that if the office of the Ladies' Land League is seized correspondence can be sent to Helen Taylor, London.

TWO HEROINES.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—Last evening seven young men, who live several miles down this side of the Ottawa River, started to skate to Gattineau Point for the purpose of attending a special service which was being held in the church at that place for young men. Two of them were named Lariviere, two La Fontaines and one Sabourin. The name of the remainder of the party could not be found out. When they arrived opposite Kettle Island they happened to reach a piece of bad ice and five of the party fell through. The other two did the best they could to rescue their comrades, but after they had got several of them out, the ice on which they were standing gave away and they themselves got into the water. Two Misses O'Neill, daughters of Superintendent O'Neill, of the Dominion Police, witnessed the accident from their house on Kettle Island, and with great presence of mind, these two young ladies ran for their father's boat, which they pushed across the ice until they came to the broken spot when they launched it, and succeeded in rescuing the young men who were in the water. They were not a moment too soon, for one of the young men was utterly exhausted and was taken out of the water senseless. He was taken to Mr. O'Neill's house where restoratives were applied to him and everything possible done to restore him to consciousness, but notwithstanding this, it was some hours before he recovered.

Owen Murphy official assignee for Quebec, has resigned his position as such.

NASBY ON IRELAND

An American Opinion of the State of Affairs.

A large audience, a goodly share of which were ladies, gathered within the Opera House, Toledo, Ohio, last week, to listen to the address of Mr. D. R. Locke ("Nasby"), editor and proprietor of the Toledo Blade, and Mr. James Redpath, on the condition of affairs in Ireland. There were seated on the stage many notable citizens.

We take the following from the address of Mr. Locke:—

A poor man in America is one whom fate, or his own imprudence or incapacity for management compels to live in a house, weather tight, of four or six rooms, maybe two, with one or two stoves, three meals a day, with meat twice, and always with clothing enough to keep warm in any weather. He may not save anything, but he has what is absolutely necessary for life from day to day, and at the end of his career he is certain of a decent support in the county infirmary, if he has not friends to care for him. That is a poor man in America. At the worst he has such comforts as may be had from daily wages of \$1 to \$1.50 per day.

A poor man in Ireland, and there are 5,000,000 of them, is quite another thing, and the depth and breadth of poverty he endures an American, as I said, cannot understand, and cannot be made to till he has

SEEN IT WITH HIS OWN EYES.

Mr. Locke here gave a description of Irish landlordism, and the part the Irish play in enriching the plunderers.

I want to warn you right here against newspaper errors

about Irish affairs. The Irish press is muzzled as effectually as the Russian. An Irish editor has the prospect of jail before him every minute of his life. He may be arrested and imprisoned for stating a fact or expressing an opinion. Consequently nothing can be obtained from that source, for a commitment to jail in a country in which the *habeas corpus* is permanently suspended, where a suspected person is arrested at the pleasure of a Secretary and kept in *duravit* vis at the pleasure of one man, is no very pleasant thing. All the information we get from Ireland, except from correspondents on the ground, comes from the English press and that is owned body, soul, boots and breeches by the English Government. If you could believe the English press, Ireland is in a state of prosperity, the people are contented and happy, and Parnell and his associates are simply a set of demagogical actors, agitating for purely selfish purposes.

The day I landed in Dublin the London papers had each an article stating that Ireland was contented and quiet, and that the Land Act was going to be accepted as a final settlement of the slight troubles that had to a trifling extent disturbed the island, and that Parnell had lost his hold upon the Irish people, and yet the next Sunday I saw 100,000 people in procession to do honor to Parnell. I counted 500 shoeless women within a distance of five miles, who were anything but satisfied with their condition, and they were the most lively people for quiet ones I ever encountered. I attended scores of Land League meetings, at which the natural hatred of landlordism and English rule found most natural expression, and I found an undying determination to resist the tyranny they were groaning under, by any means the Almighty would give them.

These London papers, owned by the English Ministry, are full of two things: namely, that Ireland is quiet and happy, and that tenants are perpetually shooting lords. If Ireland is contented and quiet, why are landlords shot? But the shooting of landlords is a thing intended to destroy sympathy with the Irish, though in my case the shooting of a landlord would have precisely the opposite effect. I hold that

MISSING THE LANDLORD, NOT SHOOTING HIM, is the crime.

I know whereof I speak when I say that human life, even of the oppressors, is safer in Ireland than in any other country in Europe—for these leeches it is altogether too safe. A shot-gun—properly loaded and aimed—is a great reformer. The Irishman ought to do what he does not do. He ought to make the landlord understand that he holds his stolen land at some personal risk to himself. But they don't do it. Their religion forbids killing, and it is only in cases such as I have instance, where the wrong is so monstrous that it has but one expiation, that landlords have gone to their just reward, in the right way.

"WHY DON'T THEY WORK?"

Ab! why indeed. What is there for him to do? My Lord has roofed hundreds of cabins on the mountains to convert the land into sheep walks, and has swelled the roll of pauperism by just the number of families he has made homeless. England will not permit manufacturing trade or commerce in Ireland, so that source of labor is cut off. The mechanics are idle for two reasons: England floods the country with her own goods to fill what demand there is, and secondly, inasmuch as the landlord takes everything the people earn above two meals of potatoes a day, they have nothing to buy goods with. A woman who cannot wear shoes and stockings isn't purchasing jewelry very much and it is a very poor country for a cabinet-maker where the occupant of a cottage considers himself lucky if he has a three-legged stool to sit down on. Therefore, as the only labor in the country is agriculture, and as Landlordism either kills that by eviction or cripples it by starvation, the question, "Why don't they work?" is very easily answered. There isn't a race of people in the world who are so

WILLING TO WORK

as the Irish in Ireland. They will work for anything in the way of wages from daylight to dark, and consider themselves happy if they get anything, no matter what, to do. But there is no work. There is a blight upon every foot of land in the island. Every branch of trade that should afford labor at remunerative rates to the people has paralyzed, and that passive infamy, the Queen, who, like a sponge, silently absorbs everything she touches, and whose active infamies, the Ministers and the lords, temporal and spiritual, makes the paralysis that kills the island. And the civilized world sees this oppression and makes no protest. Those who dare to protest at home are in jail, and a brutal soldiery stands guard over them.

TALK OF COMMERCE IN IRELAND.

Why should you ship a cargo of wheat from Toledo to Cork, that cargo will be taken past Queenstown to Liverpool, twenty-four hours beyond Cork, unloaded, subjected to all sorts of imposts, and all sorts of charges, and then reloaded and taken back 24 hours or more at local rates, to Cork. England must have her hand upon everything.

As to manufactures, let an Irish firm start manufactures in the South of Ireland, and a combination of English manufacturers at once crushes them out. England wants Ireland as a market for her goods, as a pasture field from which she may crop wealth to be taken to England and spent there. Ireland is not a country to be developed; it is a country to be plundered.

WHY DON'T THEY GET AWAY TO SOME OTHER COUNTRY?

For a simple reason—they can't. A great many of the more prosperous have exiled themselves, as the presence in America of 10 millions of their evidences. But these with us were of the better class, or had the good luck to be circumstanced in such a way as to make emigration possible. But how is the tenant in the Galtees to get away? He has not a penny between him and the next world, and his landlord takes precious good care that he shall not have. How is he to get to the seaboard? He might walk, it is true, and sleep nights under hedges. But how is he to eat on the journey? Why, he is kept so poor that one meal is not within speaking distance of the next. He lives from hour to hour. Suppose he does manage to get to the seaboard, to Cork, say, how is he to manage the 3,000 miles of angry waters that intervene between him and God's country? He can't swim the distance, and the cheapest passage is £5. Five pounds is more money than he ever saw, or ever expects to. And even if he manages that, he lands in New York

HOMELESS, PENNILESS AND HELPLESS.

However, he would chance that could he get there.

And so he says, like a bear chained to a post—he can neither fight nor run. He stays the unwilling victim of a system of tyranny that has made him a part of wretchedness, a present misery, with no future to look forward to. He simply lives in a passive sort of way, hoping with no reason to hope, for something that will turn up that will emancipate him and his children from their living death. Give them a chance to come, and English landlords would have possession of Ireland in short time. Give them ships enough and the entire five millions would be in America in a month. But getting away is still more impossible than staying.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

To what must Ireland look for the woe she is enduring, for the miseries that are heaped upon her? To what must she look for her redemption? The Land League, and the Land League alone. There can be no appeal to arms, for she is too weak, and her oppressors are too strong. But Ireland can, with the help of the new Ireland in America, lie down and refuse her labor to the landlords. She can refuse to pay rent till some measure of justice is meted out to her. She can, by masterly inactivity, compel the landlords, in their own interest, to take their grip from her throat. She can compel by inaction some measure of justice for the Irish.

Their labor is as necessary to the land-lords as the stolen lands are to them. For the first time Ireland is on the right path, a path which, if followed, will lead her to justice, and that assured, prosperity follows as certain as the light follows the dawn. Parnell in prison is more powerful than Parnell at liberty. Davitt in Portland is a more potent protest against English tyranny and oppression than Davitt could possibly make from the platform. The very means used by England to complete the subjugation of the Irish will liberate her. For now there will be no palliatives admitted, there will be no compromise, it will be all or nothing.

THERE IS HOPE FOR IRELAND.

That hope lies not in force, for in that the ruffian despoiler is stronger than Ireland. It lies in passive resistance, in the force of a moral protest from every civilized nation on the earth. It lies in the certain justice of the good God who may, for His own purposes, give injustice, oppression and wrong its way for a time, but always in the end brings it to grief. It lies in the support of the ten millions of Irish in this country, with their American sympathizers; it lies in the unity of the Irish race in this holy crusade. Let these means be used, and with the blessing of God, ere long the Irish will rule Ireland, the long-silent harp be frolicly strung, and the green flag will float over her green fields. There is a future for Ireland. Ireland will yet be as free as America. Ireland will yet assume the position she is entitled to among the nations of the earth, and her scattered children, if they do not return to the old sod, will be at least so proud of their origin.

Mr. John E. Askwith, of Ottawa, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the new Post-office and Custom House building at Stratford.

ORDINATIONS.

The Priesthood of the Catholic Church—Selection of the Candidates—The Theological Seminary of St. Sulphure—One Hundred and Twelve Aspirants—His Lordship Mgr. Fabre Officiates—Beautiful and Impressive Ceremonies—The Newly Ordained and their Friends—The List of the Participants in the Ordinations.

Saturday last was a day of great moment to the Catholic Church. It was the last of the Ember-tide of the year and on that day it is the duty of the Episcopate of the Catholic church throughout the entire world to make a careful selection of the aspirants to the holy office of that priesthood founded by the Saviour of mankind over 18 centuries ago and destined to perpetuate and spread the principle of His Divine Doctrine. In our own diocese of Montreal this important work of recruiting the ranks of the priesthood was performed by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, who on Saturday last conferred the various orders on one hundred and twelve candidates.

The Grand Seminary of St. Sulphure, which in every respect is admitted to be the first Theological Institution on this continent, and which can compare to decided advantage with the leading Seminaries of Europe, was the scene of this most important of Episcopal duties and labors. At six o'clock in the morning the spacious sanctuary of the Grand Chapel was filled by those who were to participate in the ordination, while the body of the sacred edifice contained numerous representatives of the clergy and some two hundred ecclesiastical students. In the choir and gallery, every available space was occupied by relatives and friends. After the grand entry had been made, and all had assumed their respective positions in the Sanctuary, the Master of Ceremonies, the Rev. Father Parent, called the name of each candidate, which was answered by the word "Present." At the conclusion of this formality His Lordship entered, assisted by the Director of the Seminary, Rev. Abbe Lecocq; Rev. Fathers Trole and Tremolet. The hymn "Veni Creator" was chanted, and His Lordship after putting on his episcopal robes proceeded to confer the orders of Tonsure and Minor Orders. Ten candidates received the Tonsure and thirty-four received Minor Orders.

The Pontifical Mass was then commenced, at various periods of which twenty-six aspirants were made sub-deacons, seventeen deacons and twenty-five were raised to the priesthood. The ceremonies attending an ordination are the most beautiful and imposing in the liturgy of the Catholic Church. A most solemn and impressive scene is the simultaneous and complete prostration of all the candidates for the orders of sub-deacon, deacon and priest. This position of humiliation, which conveys the idea of their final separation from the world, is held during the chanting of the Litany of the Saints and never falls to create a more profound impression on all those who behold it.

The ordinations lasted until near 10 o'clock, when at their conclusion, the Te Deum, hymn of praise and thanksgiving, was sung by the Bishop and sung by the entire assembly. After the ceremonies were over the parties of the Seminary were besieged by the friends of the newly ordained priests. Among them were a large number of Americans, especially from Boston, Hartford and New York. They had come to present their congratulations and felicitations to the new soldiers of Christ, and to receive from them in return their sacerdotal blessing. In the afternoon twenty of the newly ordained priests left for their respective dioceses in the various parts of Canada and the United States, so that they could reach home by Sunday morning and celebrate their first Mass in their own parishes.

The following reverend gentlemen celebrated their first mass in the city:—Rev. J. Devins at St. Patrick's Church; Rev. J. Lynett at St. Ann's; Rev. J. Danehy at the Church of Notre Dame; Rev. A. Moreau at the Cathedral, and the Rev. J. D. Doyle at the Grand Seminary.

The following is a list of the names of those who participated in the ordinations:—

TONSURE.
MM. E. W. Gannon, Brooklyn.
J. B. Bruonon, Colorado.
F. F. McEvoy, M. J. Spratt, W. E. Walsh, Kingston.J. T. McEntyre, J. T. McGovern, New York.
W. N. Lonagan, Portland.
J. H. Gaughan, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MINOR ORDERS.
MM. E. V. Doucet, N. Gauthier, W. O'Meara, Montreal.
J. V. Quinn, B. A. Smith, J. J. Ward, Albany.
T. F. Costello, F. W. Ehret, Alton, G. J. Carry, H. A. Barry, F. J. Butler, J. F. Helcher, J. J. Murray, Ches. Sullivan, Boston.
M. F. Flannery, M. A. Naughton, Brooklyn.
M. S. Ham, Hamilton.
J. F. Corcoran, D. Lawler, A. C. O'Keefe, Hartford.

MM. E. V. Doucet, N. Gauthier, W. O'Meara, Montreal.
J. V. Quinn, B. A. Smith, J. J. Ward, Albany.
T. F. Costello, F. W. Ehret, Alton, G. J. Carry, H. A. Barry, F. J. Butler, J. F. Helcher, J. J. Murray, Ches. Sullivan, Boston.
M. F. Flannery, M. A. Naughton, Brooklyn.
M. S. Ham, Hamilton.
J. F. Corcoran, D. Lawler, A. C. O'Keefe, Hartford.

MM. E. V. Doucet, N. Gauthier, W. O'Meara, Montreal.
J. V. Quinn, B. A. Smith, J. J. Ward, Albany.
T. F. Costello, F. W. Ehret, Alton, G. J. Carry, H. A. Barry, F. J. Butler, J. F. Helcher, J. J. Murray, Ches. Sullivan, Boston.
M. F. Flannery, M. A. Naughton, Brooklyn.
M. S. Ham, Hamilton.
J. F. Corcoran, D. Lawler, A. C. O'Keefe, Hartford.

SUB-DEACONS.
MM. J. A. Duhaime, D. Gratton, P. Langlois, F. O'Donnell, Montreal.
W. A. Browne, O. Shea, Albany.
J. Cassidy, Alton.
J. F. Conley, Boston.

W. J. Hamilton, G. M. Hanselman, Brooklyn.
F. J. Barrett, Burlington.
W. H. Gibbons, W. H. Redding, J. P. Byle, Hartford.
E. J. Hodgkinson, London.
W. F. J. Murphy, M. J. Heinhart, New York.
E. C. Laramie, Ogdenburg.
E. J. O'Dea, Oregon City.
J. J. Brady, J. W. Conlin, J. Mahon, Providence.
A. A. Berrier, H. E. Messier, Saint-Hyacinthe.
J. F. Galvin, Springfield.
J. M. T. Desaulniers, Three Rivers.

DEACONS.
MM. A. J. Archambault, A. Clermont, D. Daignault, A. J. Vaillant, Montreal.
J. M. Gaugh, Alton.
J. P. Conly, J. Shan, Boston.
M. L. O'Connell, Brooklyn.
J. H. Fitzmaurice, J. McMill, C. W. O'Donnell, Hartford.
Mr. Hallahan, Ogdenburg.
P. Coyte, J. P. Elliot, P. A. McLaughlin, Providence.
J. J. Walsh, St. John, N. B.
J. J. Keane, Saint Paul, Minnesota.

PRIESTHOOD.
A. A. Labelle, G. Moreau, Montreal.
P. F. Boyle, T. J. Coughlan, J. A. Donnelly, J. M. Gallagher, J. B. Horlik, J. E. Hickey, T. F. McManus, C. W. Regan, E. T. Schofield, Boston.
E. Reynolds, Burlington.
J. D. Coyte, T. J. Dunn, T. Dunne, Hartford.
P. F. Sullivan, New York.
F. M. Drives, Ottawa.
J. J. Smith, Peoria.
T. E. Kenney, Providence.
M. Connolly, San Francisco.
T. S. Lavory, St. John, N. B.
P. J. Danehy, Saint Paul.
J. D. McEann, J. F. Redican, Springfield.
J. E. Lynett, Toronto.

THE VIENNA DISASTER.
VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The official report of the Board of Works says the Chief Engineer had asked the policeman at the main entrance to the Ring Theatre whether there was anybody within, and received the reply that the whole audience had left safely. This statement was apparently confirmed by the fact that no persons were seen at the entrance of the building. The men of the fire brigade subsequently made their way to the galleries, but the air was suffocating. It was impossible to penetrate the passages, as the light went out for want of oxygen, and the firemen were unable to breathe. The report expresses the conviction that the audience died speedily from suffocation. It is officially stated that the number of the victims of the fire theatre is 794.

NO RENT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Dublin correspondent says the organization against the payment of rents is becoming still more formidable. It is regarded as much of a crime to go into the Land Court as to pay rent. The lists of persons who have been served with notices and of those suspected of paying rents are posted at the Chapels and at other places where they are likely to be seen, and although the police tear them down they are soon posted again.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The following is a resolution Representative Robinson (N. Y.) made several attempts to introduce in the House without success:—

"Whereas, on the centennial anniversary of pulling down the English flag at Yorktown by Washington and his compatriots, the English flag was reboluted and saluted without the authority of Congress or custom."

"And whereas, at the very time the salute was given the English Government was trampling on the last vestige of free government by suspending the right of Habeas Corpus, publishing laws and committing outrages with honorable gentleman unbecoming of crime, and some of them American citizens, and others chosen and honored representatives in Parliament of their own people; therefore,

"Resolved, that we extend our sympathies to those patriots and members of Parliament suffering imprisonment under an unfair and despotism."

"Resolved, That this House does not approve of the salute given to the flag representing this nation of despotism, and that such salute was untimely and uncalled for; unusual and insulting to the memory of the brave men who, one hundred years ago pulled it down, and hoped it would never be raised again on American soil; insulting to millions of our fellow-citizens—to whom, and to whose ancestors, it was, and is, an emblem of tyranny—insulting to the kind freedom of power whose flags were not saluted, though they deserved equal, if not superior, recognition."

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to communicate to this House at the earliest moment whether any person or persons claiming to be American citizens are now, or recently have been, suffering imprisonment in British gaols, and, if so, what crimes are alleged against them, and what efforts have been made to secure their speedy trial or release on their own people; therefore,

"Resolved, That the Secretary of State is hereby also directed to communicate to the House copies of all correspondence with foreign Governments within the present year relative to the extradition of alleged criminals, or in relation to the sacred right of asylum in these United States."

"Resolved, That while we appreciate the womanly sympathy of Victoria in the sorrowful death of our late President's family, and can excuse her for not being familiar with our written constitution, yet her Ministers should have known that the reception of a President by kind whatever, by any person holding office under the United States, without the consent of Congress, would be a violation of our constitution and an invasion of the privileges of this House."

The current number of *McOce's Illustrated Weekly* is replete with interesting matter. It contains a lengthy biographical sketch, with portrait, of the Honorable William E. Robinson, M. C., Brooklyn; the Holy Gethserers; Mixing the Christmas; Map of Modern Russia, showing its resources of civilization; Sir Walter Raleigh in Ireland, by Sir John Pope-Hennessy; "Madeline," from the French of Jules Sandeau, of the French Academy; editorials, poetry, literature, etc. Altogether a most interesting number.

If a fellow goes skating for the first time he can never tell what's going to turn up.