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IRELAND'S AFFAIRS.

The Luggacurran Evictions Continued to the End.

Mr. O'Brien's Visit to Canada Postponed—Mr. Egan's Offer to Answer Saunderson's Charges in Ireland if Granted a Fair Trial—Chamberlain and the Land Question.

DEUBLIN, April 23.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has offered fresh terms to all the tenants of his estates, the offer being extended to those leasing under the judicial as well as under the non-judicial rates. The offer is extended also to those tenants who have been evicted this spring. The tenants have taken the offer under consideration. Mr. O'Brien has postponed his Canadian trip for a week, pending the negotiations for settlement between Lord Lansdowne and his tenants. Three more evictions were effected today, including the following:—The tenants of the estate of the late Mr. O'Brien, who have been evicted, the police and soldiers will withdraw. Mr. Kilbride, the evicted tenant, was to sail with Mr. O'Brien, started for Greenstown and was there met by a message from Mr. O'Brien, stating that he had postponed his visit.

THE TROUBLE SETTLED.

DEUBLIN, April 25.—The trouble between Lord Lansdowne's tenants has been settled and William O'Brien's proposed visit to Canada has been abandoned.

PATRICK EGAN'S OFFER.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 23.—Patrick Egan has been conveyed to the Dublin Castle authorities an intimation that if they give an affirmative answer to his offer, he will give up all claims against him and will give to him the number of challenges exercised by the prosecution, which is the last number accorded anywhere in America, while several of the States give to the accused double the number of challenges exercised by the prosecution. Although they had not been made to a jury, they will not pack a jury, but will give to him the number of challenges exercised by the prosecution, which is the last number accorded anywhere in America, while several of the States give to the accused double the number of challenges exercised by the prosecution. Although they had not been made to a jury, they will not pack a jury, but will give to him the number of challenges exercised by the prosecution, which is the last number accorded anywhere in America, while several of the States give to the accused double the number of challenges exercised by the prosecution.

SOUTH LONDON PROTESTS.

LONDON, April 23.—A great meeting was held on South London common to-day to protest against the Coercion Bill. Fully 10,000 persons were present, including several members of parliament. Resolutions denouncing coercion were adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

CHAMBERLAIN OR GLADSTONE.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Stornaway last night, said the land was the gift of God, and ought to be treated as a trust, and an absolute possession of private ownership. This trust was not fulfilled while the land was not provided a subsistence for the greatest number of people. He saw a gleam of hope from Mr. Gladstone's speech before the Eighty Club. Regarding a motion of the Liberals Mr. Gladstone said that proposals had been made to the Government. Although they had not been made to a jury, they will not pack a jury, but will give to him the number of challenges exercised by the prosecution, which is the last number accorded anywhere in America, while several of the States give to the accused double the number of challenges exercised by the prosecution.

THE HERBERTSTOWN ESTATE.

DEUBLIN, April 24.—Mr. O'Grady has informed the tenantry of the Herbertstown estate that he is willing to concede the demanded abatements in rent and to forego all costs of court except those conceded with the bankruptcy case of farmer Moroney. Mr. O'Grady, a Nationalist M.P., announced that the tenants will not accept this offer unless Moroney be included in the arrangement.

BACKSTREET BEWARE.

Circulars have been issued in County Clare demanding that persons renting more than 100 acres shall provide holdings therefrom in order to obviate the necessity of evicting emigrating persons not complying with this demand will incur the wrath of the authors of the circular. Backstreeting house owners in towns are warned to reduce rents or beware of sharpshooters.

LORD LANSDOWNE SETTLES WITH HIS TENANTS.

DEUBLIN, April 24.—The trouble between Lord Lansdowne and his tenants has been settled.

A CLERICAL PROTEST.

DEUBLIN, April 23.—Rev. A. Browning, D.D., R.C. Bishop of Ossory, and the priests of his diocese have signed a protest against the passage of the Coercion Bill.

SHOCKING RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

TWO MEN KILLED AND EIGHTEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED.

SPOKANE FALLS, W.T., April 24.—It has just been learned that on Thursday afternoon a terrible accident occurred on the Cascade Division of the Northern Pacific Railway, four miles beyond Chelsum. A west bound train, loaded with flat cars loaded with lumber, was being run on the curve leading to a trestle, when it ran into an engine, which was running east, backing up. The flat car passed right through the boiler of the engine and the other car piled up against the pilot of the west-bound engine, on which were two men who were crushed to death. The light engine was knocked fifty feet. Five men were killed outright and nine have since died. The injured number eighteen. All of the physicians of Ellensburg were immediately sent to the scene by a special train, and have been attending to the service possible. The scene of the accident as described by those present begins description. Blood is scattered in every direction, and the neighboring rocks bear the evidence of fearful carnage. The accident was the fault of one of the train's men neglecting to flag as per order. The dead and injured were brought to Chelsum on Tuesday night.

LONDON, April 20.—Mr. Biggar will sue the Times for libel and make that paper's articles on the Parnell and Crime, of the series of which the Parnell letter was the culminating part, the basis of the action.

DEUBLIN, April 20.—Three constables at Castleland and one at O'Connell have resigned, and a demonstration in their honor will be held on Monday.

IRISH NEWS.

Called from the Latest Irish Exchanges.

On the Feast of St. Joseph, March 19th, Miss Helena Carroll and Miss Margaret Carroll, daughters of Mr. Edmund Carroll, Clonyclogh, Kilmallock, made their vows at the Convent of the Faithful Companions of Jesus, St. Anne's D'Auroy, Morristan, the Lord Bishop of the diocese officiating.

A man named Burke has been arrested in connection with the murder of Cornelius Murphy near Killarney, and it is said that as a private magisterial investigation Miss Murphy identified him as one of the men who attacked her father's house. The other members of the family were not, however, able to identify Burke.

Another policeman—Constable Sweeney—has resigned in connection with the arrest of Father Ryan. He was asked to escort Constable Dorney to Bruff as a prisoner. He refused and was dismissed. Constable Dorney repudiates the allegation of the Chief Secretary that he was under notice of dismissal as being a man of indifferent character.

Acting-Sergeant McKeague, who figured so prominently as a model murderer in the recent instance of how the Labourers Acts of the G. Gladstone Government are administered, I should say impeded—by Tory guardians, I may state that over £300 expenses have been incurred by the Londonderry Board of Guardians and not a scheme has yet been passed. The Local Government Board have been requested to inquire into the matter. The cost of repairing the damage done on the Limerick docks by the falling of the North wall will, I understand, amount to £14,000.

Some time since a man named Whelan in the employment of the land corporation, commonly known as an "emergency man" fired two shots at a respectable farmer, Mr. Michael Laffan. The offence was committed at Brittas on one of Lord Clonycerry's evicted holdings. District Inspector Dunne, Newpallas, County Limerick, prosecuted at the petty sessions. Mr. Laffan's evidence was corroborated by an independent witness and also by the police. The magistrates sitting at petty sessions considered a prima facie case was established and sent it for trial to the assizes. Bills were sent before the grand jury, and, as was anticipated, were "thrown out." The people of the district allege that one of the grand jurors, Mr. J. Harrington, being a landowner, was prejudiced against the defendant, and was committed, sympathized with his less fortunate co-employee, and his influence with the grand jurors advocated the necessity of a trial of Whelan by a common jury.

Michael Davitt was recently invited by the Scotch Crofters to visit them and deliver addresses on landlordism. He made this characteristic reply to their invitation: "I accept with pleasure your invitation to address a few meetings in the Highlands. The people of Ireland are quite prepared to meet the infamous policy of landlord repression by the Tory Government, and are fully able to conquer it themselves, but we should obtain the co-operation of the democracy of Great Britain in the struggle, and will bury iniquitous landlordism along with the eighty-seventh coercion act of the century so deep in the mire of defeat that no power on earth can ever bring it back to the surface again." The arrest and imprisonment of the Rev. Father Keller is another striking example of the incompetency of the British Government to manage Irish affairs. There can be no denying the fact that the more truly such outrages upon liberty are committed, the more numerous will be the recruits in the cause of Irish nationality, nevertheless it must be observed by every fair thinking person that proceedings similar to those surrounding Father Keller's case must have a very aggravating effect on the minds of the peasantry. The work of the government is toasperate the Irish people, and this they will be disappointed.

SCOTCH NEWS.

UNBOUND MEAT IN EDINBURGH.—The quantity of unbound meat seized in Edinburgh during the last month and destroyed as being unfit for human food, was 15,458 lbs., consisting of beef, mutton, pork and veal.

THE TAY BRIDGE.—Another of the large girders has been raised to its full height, and only three now remain to be raised. The work in completion of the viaduct is being carried on rapidly.

SURDEN DEATH OF A BANK AGENT.—Mr. P. McIntyre, agent in Loanhead for the Commercial Bank of Scotland, died rather suddenly. Mr. McIntyre came to Loanhead from Leven, Fifeshire, and was a native of Comrie, Perthshire.

BEAM TRAWLING.—The evil effects of beam trawling, stated to have such detrimental effects on the ordinary methods of fishing, the Ayr and Arraigh fisherman are agitating in order to obtain the intervention of Parliament.

"It is all very well to talk about economy," says Jack Hardup, "but the difficulty is to get anything to economize. The little baby who has been in his month is almost the only person who, in these hard times, manages to make both ends meet."

LANSDOWNE'S IMPROVEMENTS

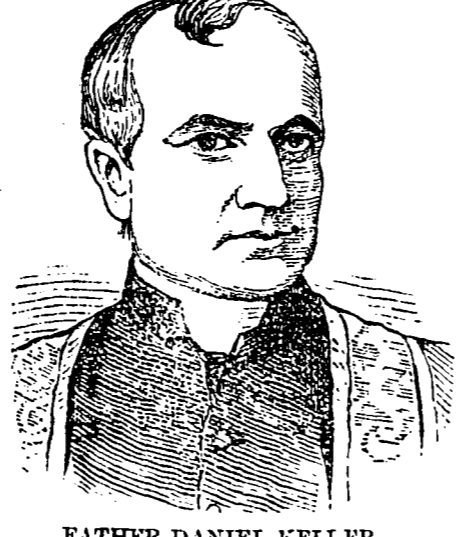
(Leinster Leader, April 9.)

Just now we hear a great deal of the £20,000 which Lord Lansdowne expended on his Luggacurran estate, and of the ingratitude of the tenants in seeking in the face of those improvements to be allowed to live on the land at a fair rent, which will leave them a fair return for their labor and outlay. It may be well to inquire into the nature of these improvements. A peep at Mr. Townsend Trench's books shows that more than half the boasted £20,000 was spent in providing means for extracting the rent from the tenants who are supposed to be benefited by the outlay, and of providing luxurious homes and luxurious living for those who do the landlord's work of over-riding the tenantry. Of the £20,000 £10,125 was spent for the personal comfort of the landlord's agent and his bailiffs. It includes an outlay of £7,605 on Mr. Trench's rent office. The building itself cost £2,500; laying out and planting the lawn £795 (which

his tenants should be compelled to make good the sum he lost in his speculation, as the tone of his morning notes implies, is a proposition utterly untenable. Lord Lansdowne simply allowed himself to be persuaded by his agent or engineer, or some other evil adviser to throw his eight thousand pounds into the sea. The tenants are innocent of any blame in the transaction. The Land Commissioners took the proper view of the matter in their judgment. Mr. Kane, said:—

No credit for a landlord's improvements is to entitle him to a higher rent than the full value of the land in its improved condition.

It would, of course, be a terrible injustice to expect men, who had nothing whatever to say to Lord Lansdowne's improvements, to pay him for the money he threw away on them. The tenants had made very considerable improvements too—improvements, compared with which, considering their means and the value of the land to them, Lord Lansdowne's were as nothing. Is there any talk of requiring these tenants for



FATHER DANIEL KELLER.



FATHER MATTHEW RYAN.

WHEN Daniel Keller and Matthew Ryan met together as professor and student in the Irish College, Rome, we dare presume neither of them could have foreseen that in after years they would be so associated in honor as they are to-day. In just one week professor and student were conveyed to Kilmainham jail in the cause of conscience and country. When Father Keller was being conveyed to Dublin, one of the first men who met him at Limerick Junction was Father Ryan. "We'll be together next week," said Father Matt., and they were. The two priests differ essentially in character. Father Keller is a patriarch, one who would ever by universal consent occupy the position of a father and guide, a man of moderation, who weighs every circumstance before taking action, but of unquenchable resolution once he makes up his mind. Father Matt. Ryan's character is well summed up in the title he has received from his flock. He is a "general," a fiery leader first in the van with a non-surrendering valorous trait in him which makes him worshipped by the people of Limerick. Father Ryan is invincible when he takes the lead in any movement. His parishioners—the tenants of the O'Grady—were almost the first to adopt the "Plan." The famous sale at which Tom Moroney's cows were disposed of, and the "decks cleared," was held on the very day that Saxe Weimar's proclamation was issued. Father Ryan that day spoke like a prophet. "Let me tell the British Government and the landlords," he said, "that it is a sore day for them when they have brought the priests into this fight." Surely it is a sore day for them. Father Matt. Ryan is a greater thorn in their side than the whole league put together. The portraits we publish are good ones. Father Ryan is one of those men to whom any portrait would do justice. He has rather Anglo-Saxon features, is about 35 years of age. There are many homes in Herbertstown and Hospital and Kiltelly, where his big hearted charity is missed; and we dare say that there are few homes in Ireland where he has not laid up a treasure of love and affection for himself for his manly action. Father Keller when in Dublin made his position very clear to Judge Boyd. Father Ryan did likewise, and made use of an epigrammatic sentence which means much. "Of course," said he, "it is your Lordship's duty to administer English law, but I prefer to stick to the moral law of God." This is the text of Irish affection. The Irish people cannot accept Dublin Castle as anything but law inspired by Beelzebub, and the whole Irish nation will follow Father Ryan to jail in contempt of its sinner than abuse themselves before the golden calf of British persecution and misuse.

includes the bringing of trees from Kenmare, 140 miles by rail, and 35 miles by road; water-works to supply the rent office cost £1,275 (which after being kept in repair for years at an additional expenditure of £400 had finally to be abandoned); caretakers' houses, out-offices, enclosing lands, and evicting tenants for the purpose, etc., bring the sum up to the total stated. Then the other improvements which have failed to awaken the gratitude of the tenants consist of the building of laborers' cottages—of the estate bailiffs—at a cost of £435, and the building and remodeling of a public house with offices £535, erecting ornamental houses and work premises for the estate artisans, etc., footing up a total as far as the items before us show of £10,125. The cost of the building, remodeling, and siting of the bailiffs' offices we have not ascertained, but judging from the other items, we are sure that it would reduce the share of the £20,000 left available for improving the farms of the tenants to less than £8,000. More than this sum the items before us show that it cannot be; less, and considerably less, it may be. This does not represent as much as £1 per acre on the combined effect of the character of the soil, and the increased wet, and in some cases by the faulty construction of the drains, the 7 have nearly disappeared altogether, and in some cases are now now doing mischief instead of good.

THE COERCION BILL.

The Debate Continued in Committee Yesterday—The Government Threaten Closure Again if the Debate is Prolonged—V. H. Smith Cornered.

LONDON, April 26.—When the motion was made in the House of Commons this evening to go into committee on the Coercion Bill, Mr. Reid (Liberal) moved the House to decline to proceed with any measure directed against tenants combining for relief until a full measure for their relief from excessive rents was presented in Parliament.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre (Liberal) seconded Mr. Reid's motion.

Mr. Balfour said the Government must oppose any amendment. The bill was meant to put down crime that no country in Europe would tolerate. The Government would not tolerate it two hours after the passage of the measure.

Mr. Gladstone asked whether Mr. Balfour would furnish a memo showing upon what principle the police classified crime in Ireland. Mr. Balfour said he would furnish a memo giving the desired information.

VISCOUNT WALMER, in the course of a Unionist speech, referred to the charges against Mr. Parnell, and asked why a libel action had not been taken against the Times. He said Mr. Parnell, unless the charges were proved to be true, could not only get enormous damages from his calumniators, but at the same time could aim a deadly blow at the Unionist cause. If an action was not commenced the people could not be blamed for drawing the worst conclusions against the Parnellites.

Mr. Harrington deprecated the spirit that had been imparted to the debate. He thought the word of a man who had been proved guilty of falsehood would not be taken anywhere. If it suited the Conservatives to repeat their offensive insinuations and continue the same offensive methods, then their opponents could hardly be held answerable for their temper in meeting the charges. (Parnellite cheers.) Similar insults and calumnies had been met in former times in a different manner from that adopted now-days. Mr. Harrington then proceeded to criticize the bill.

Messrs. Mundella and Dillon criticised the Crimes and Land Bills. Mr. Dillon said that the Irish people were crowding emigrant ships as fast as they could be borne away. If, instead of giving a substantial relief, the Government persisted in offering the detestable and contemptible mockery found in the Land Bill, some people in despair would seek refuge in America, while others courageous enough to remain at home would seek refuge in some sort of combination, if not openly, then secretly.

Of the 203 amendments to

THE CRIMES BILL.

already noticed, the Parnellites have contributed 33, Gladstonians 69, Conservatives 38 and the Unionists 8. None have yet been made in the names of either the Gladstonian or the Parnellite leaders. Probably one hundred more amendments will be added before Thursday. The Unionists have still to meet to decide their course of action in the committee stage. Lord Hartington will consult Lord Salisbury with regard to the views of the Unionists. The Ulster Unionists are dissatisfied with the distribution of benefits proposed by the land bill, which they regard as unfair, and they are agitating for a revision of the bill in that respect.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DEBATE.

The debate to-night was languid. The speakers repeated the old arguments and the House was inattentive. An interesting incident occurred, however, resulting from a question put by James L. Carey, member for North Kildare, a Nationalist, who asked what V. H. Smith meant by associating the National League with "cowardly assassins who were tyrannizing over peaceful peasants." Mr. Smith stated the phrase occurred in a letter written by his secretary. He himself had not seen it, but he accepted the responsibility for the language used. The question was then asked, "What did Mr. Smith mean by coupling the Gladstonians with 'avowed enemies of England?'" Mr. Smith again admitted the phrase had been used by his secretary in a letter which he himself had not seen. He declined to be explicit as to the meaning of the expression, but referred his question to the columns of *United Ireland*. Mr. Smith's remarks gave rise to considerable excitement and disorder and a serious row was imminent, but the Speaker interposing succeeded in restoring peace. The Liberals are dissatisfied, however, and will wait upon a formal explanation from Mr. Smith. The Government has decided to apply closure on Thursday if the opposition persists in prolonging the debate.

WHAT MR. GLADSTONE DID SAY.

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Gladstone was incorrectly reported to have said in his speech against Mr. Goschen's Budget last evening, that he believed the country was adding \$100,000,000 per annum to her wealth. What he said was, he believed the country was becoming richer than ever—that she had added \$100,000,000 to her wealth in recent years.

ANARCHIST SAVINGS.

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS PREDICTING AN UPRISING IN 1889—PREPARING THE PROGRAMME.

CHICAGO, April 26.—It is now authoritatively stated by the organ of the socialists that the month of April in 1889 proposed that there shall be an uprising in 1889. What would occur were the uprising he counts on successful is thus outlined:—The circumstances which may permit decisive action will probably be these: In 1889 the present panic will approach a climax. It will be approaching, and alarming, accompanied by closed factories, starving workers, rioters, and the use of military force. It may be even complicated by a bitter class feeling and result in a suppression of the rights of free speech; meeting and the press. (Anti-

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then, unless the whole people are armed, it is the duty of the wise Socialist to hold aloft from riots in special localities. The time is not yet ripe for success. We have counted our heads and we know it. To strike this year would be to uselessly slaughter our best people, and put back the cause a hundred years. No, at present we must be wise as serpents, but harmless as doves. We must take advantage of it for agitation and education. Only we must speak much and not act at all. When the working people are hungry their brains weaken. One year of peace means a troubling of our forces at the very least, and while our present 100,000 socialists forcible action is impossible, with 400,000 (what the next panic will give us if we manage wisely).

WE HOLD THE GAME IN OUR HANDS.

We have perhaps until 1889 time in which to perfect our plans. That year in Europe will surely bring brave results. In America if figures do not lie another panic, greater, deeper and more widespread than the preceding, will be upon us. Not until then we may risk a cast of the iron die. Then we may strike and strike to win. The article states that they expect to have in the United States in 1889 at least half a million earnest Socialists, divided somewhat as follows:—Chicago, 25,000; New York, 25,000; New England factory states, 100,000; central coal and iron region, 100,000; Colorado and the Western states, 50,000; Pacific coast, 50,000; Atlantic and Southern cities, 100,000 and scattered at various points in towns and villages, 50,000. Continuing, the year the panic comes the public are excited, the large centres revolt, the places where but a few Socialists exist are made points for the RALLYING OF THE CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS.

RALLYING OF THE CONSERVATIVE ELEMENTS.

In these small places it should be made the duty of the socialists there residing secretly and with the aid of science and industrious warfare to raise sufficient turmoil to keep the conservatives busy at home. Meanwhile, in large centres bold measures should be taken. Our people should head, lead and control the popular revolt, should seize the place of power, should lay hands upon the machinery of the Government. Once installed in power, the revolutionary army committees should follow this course of action. The doores should at once be promulgated and enforced.

THE ECCELESIASTICAL BILL.

PRINCE BISMARCK HELD TO A CHARGE OF AIDING CATHOLICS AGAINST PROTESTANTS.

BERLIN, April 23.—The debate in the Unterhaus on the ecclesiastical bill to-day brought out some of Prince Bismarck's strongest peculiarities. In defending the measure he had to attack the speeches of some members who are his open supporters, like the National-Liberal Eyrer and Pfaff, the ultra-Conservative Baron Hammerstein and other zealous defenders of the Protestant Church, who are convinced that the Chancellor has gone too far in his concessions to the Vatican and has virtually taken that journey to Canossa which he once declared he would never make. Among the most interesting episodes was Baron Hammerstein's accusation that the Government was impeding the restoration of the church. In casting his speech he said: "If the prophecy of Cardinal Manning that the fight between the Catholic and Protestant churches will be fought out on the sandy plains of Brandenburg is destined to be fulfilled, and if, therefore, the Protestant Church is to succumb in the fight, then the man who deemed an alliance with the Pope necessary must be held responsible." The charge thus levelled directly at the Chancellor produced a profound sensation. Prince Bismarck started up to respond. He was much agitated, and in a voice quivering with excitement, denied that the ascendancy of the Protestant church was endangered. He ridiculed the idea that the restoration of the former rights of Catholics would damage the Protestant establishment, and advised the National Liberals and conservatives to join him in trying to attain the final objective of the Kulturkampf. The speech was effective in the sense that it showed that Prince Bismarck was determined to carry the bill in the event of a vote which was sent to the Unterhaus, and would tolerate no opposition from his own supporters. The bill must pass, but this week's discussion has left angry feelings and much discontent in the National Liberal and Conservative groups.

CHANGES IN THE IRISH JUDICIARY.

"BLOODY" BALFOUR MAKES COWARDLY INSINUATIONS.

LONDON, April 23.—The *Daily News* says Hugh Holmes, Attorney-General of Ireland, will soon be elevated to the Irish Bench, and that Solicitor-General Gibson will then be appointed Attorney-General, and Mr. Madden, Q.C., Solicitor-General.

Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Ipswich, last night, said he was surprised at Gladstone's statement that he had never accused the Parnellites of participation in crime. He denied that the Government had any political motive for introducing the Crimes bill in Parliament. He would not state his views on the subject of the Times-Parnell letter, but would ask his hearers to remember the antecedents of the Parnellites and reflect upon the status of the journal which published this letter, and the tremendous punishment which it would be liable to if the letter were proved to be a forgery and therefore their own judgment.

BIGOTTED TORIES.

LONDON, April 19.—[Special]—The Tories profess to be by no means satisfied with Mr. Parnell's denial of the letters published in the *Times*, and insist that he should bring a criminal action of libel against the editor of *The Times* as the only means by which he can clear his character.

NOTICE.

We have to crave the indulgence of our readers for delay in this week's issue of *THE TRAVELER*.

The rise of the River St. Lawrence flooded our premises to such an extent that press work had to be suspended entirely, and it is only through outside assistance that we are enabled to print this issue.