and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. About 26,000 men took part in the proceedings, the great majority being Irishmen employed in iron shipbuilding, chemical manufacturing, mining and other industrial pursuits on the Tyne and Wear. Some North country English miners were also present, but bore a very small proportion to the Irish. The weather was damp, misty and ungenial.

partly due to the fact that—so tar, at least, as his own experience went—there was a more intelligent and a more far-seeing opinion among the working men of Newcastle and its neighbourhood than was manifested in any other part of England. It was partly due to the fact that the intelligent working men had intelligent telligent working men had intelligent working class leaders, some of whom they had on the platform that day (cheers). was partly and largely due to the fact that the Irish cause had the benefit of the noble was partly and largely due to the fact that the Irish cause had the benefit of the noble eloquence of Joseph Cowen—(loud cheers)—and of the enlightened advocacy of the Newcastle Chronicle (hear, hear, and cheers).

Now the fight in which the Irish representatives at that moment were engaged was a fight which, as he had often repeated, appealed to the pockets, the hearts and the consciences of English working men (loud cheers). At the present moment, in order to keep down the Irish people, they required coercion laws; not merely their police, but they required a force of soldiers, amounting to 40,000 men. To keep up that immense force cost this country something like £4,000,000 a year—(hear, hear)—and that £4,000,000 was mainly paid out of

THE HARD-EARNED WAGES OF IRISH AND the Irish the Irish representatives at the most cured of deafness, the cure being effected, he alleges, by placing in his ears the congratulated himself and bis hearers on the fact that the small holders had diminished, lead that the last thirty years. He did not say how these small holders had diminished, lead that the people, they required coercion laws; not merely their police, but they required a soldiers, amounting to 40,000 men. To keep up that immense force cost this country something like £4,000,000 a year—(hear, hear)—and that £4,000,000 was mainly paid out of

THE HARD-EARNED WAGES OF IRISH AND then the fact that the small holders in Ireland and enormously diminished during the bill, had enormously diminished during the last thirty years. He did not say how these small holders had diminished, lead that the was so hard of hearing that it was necessary at times to communicate with him in writing. Now there are evidences of a slight deafness, but he can easily understand what is said to him.—New York Swn.

"Where have you been for a week back?" enquired a man of his neighbor; "I have collected himself and bis hearers on the fact that the small holders had diminished, lead to the people, and the rouse of the people, and the rouse of th

cheers). The men who led these movements, as the men who led the Irish movement, protested and preached as much as they could against deeds of violence; but when passion ran high, when men were, with hungry stomachs, fighting for the rights of themselves and of their children, they could not always control their passion; and there could be no doubt that, in that mighty and gigantic struggle which they had had to wage in Ireland, some parts of the country had been stained with deeds of violence, which every humane and honest man must regret. But there could be no greater falsehood—there could be no greater falsehood to the large falsehold to long as they were forging chains for the oppressed people of Ireland; he did not retire from the Cabinet when they were passing the Coercion Bill. He was the all the English and Irish Conservatives; but the moment the ministry attempted to do justice to the Irish tenant his lordsniffed up—(laughter and cries of me")—the danger that was threatened to his own usurpation and tyranny of

however, had as keen a nose for smelling out the rights and wrongs of their fellow-countrymen of Ireland as his lordship had for smelling out the rights and wrongs of English and Irish landlords. He was proud to say that, however much the working men of different nationalities might be kept apart in other parts of Eng-land and Scotland, in the north of England the union of the democracies was already an accomplished fact (hear, hear, and loud cheers). Wherever he had gone he had taken care to ask and examine and crossexamine every man he met, whether he was an Irish or English leader of working men, as to what was the feeling between the two; and he was proud to say every man he had asked in private and in public—Dr. Trotter, Mr. Bryson, Mr. Patterson and though leat not least he might son, and, though last not least, he might say, young Cowen—("hurrah!" and loud cheers)—the worthy son of a worthy father they had all united in declaring that the

MR. PARNELL AND T. P. O'CONNOR AT NEWCASTLE.

A Home Rule demonstration, the largest ever held by Irishmen in the North of England, came off in Newcastle-on-Tyne on Saturday. It consisted of a procession, an open-air meeting on the Town Moor, and a political gathering in the Tyne Theatre in the evening. The deputation chosen to represent the Home Rule organization consisted of Mr. Parnell, M. P., and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P. About 20,000 men took part in the proceedings, the great majority being Irishmen em-

to the Irish. The weather was damp, misty and ungenial.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., who, on coming forward, was received with load cheers, said that throughout the prolonged, fierce and bitter struggle which they had had to wage some weeks ago for the liberties of Ireland on one side, and the oppression of the ministry on the other, the heart of the Radicals of England—in the North of England at least—beat sound and true, and the cause of Ireland found honest men there (cheers). That had been partly due to the fact that—so far, at least, as his own experience went—there was a men could only obtain their tenant-right by bringing an action at law against their landlords in the county court. It would, therefore, be very difficult for these small men to obtain the benefit of the protection which the bill designed for them. Mr. Gladstone and the government evidently looked forward to another remedy in re-gard to the smaller farmers—the remedy of emigration; because Mr. Gladstone, in his sneech the other night in the House of his speech the other night in the House of Commons, when introducing the bill, had congratulated himself and his hearers on

mainly paid out of THE HARD-EARNED WAGES OF IRISH AND (Charles) which they had been unable to pay. If, then, the bill was to be a reality and not a sham, it must protect the interests of the sham, it must protect the interest of the sham, it must protect the interest of the sham, it must protect the interest of the sham leaves on the sham let enants equally with those of the sham, it must protect the interest of the sham let enants were in argent on the fact that the rent which the bill protect on sufficient objects. The sham had been a rack rent, whereas by the bill arge ones. The sham had been a rack rent, whereas by the bill the read of the sham had been a ra

DRAGGING SICK AND DYING WOMEN AND GIRLS OUT OF THEIR COTTAGES.

where the law was used for the purpose of directing the bayonets and the buckshot of the military against the unprotected breasts of women and children(hisses and cries of "shame"), it was impossible for any people to have respect for such a law. Let England make her laws for Ireland was any institute the scients being the control of the control Let England make her laws for Ireland even and just; let her give the Irish people the same privileges that she had herself; let her put it out of the power of tyrants to take advantage of the land monoply which existed in Ireland to starve the people to death, and it would be found that in the future the English and the Irish nation would underst not each other much in the future the English and the Irish nation would underst nd each other much better. England would not then be any longer taxed for the purpose of keeping Ireland down; and he believed the English were gradually coming to be of the opinion that the Irish people were capable of self-government, and that they could give to them their own rights on Irish soil without any harm or danger to the greatness. out any harm or danger to the greatn

ARCHBISHOP CROKE AND PARNELL,

At the banquet recently given to Mr. Parnell in Cork, the following letter was read from the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel:

"The Palace, Thurles, April 9th.

"My dear Sir—I pray you to thank the Parnell Bunquet Committee, on my part for their meat kindness in thinking."

part, for their great kindness in thinking of me a second time in this connection, and sending me an invitation to meet THE WORKMEN OF IRELAND AND THE WORKMEN OF ENGLAND
was one of friendship and alliance against common their enemies. They must have confidence in their own selves and in their now what I said on a similar occasion

dishonest statesmen should be hurled from power, and in which an united democracy, fighting without distinction of creed, or race and nationality, would form their mighty battalions in one vast and unconquerable army, before whom should wave the banner of peace and justice to all men (loud and prolonged cheers).

Mr. Parneld, referring to the Irish Land Bill, said it was undoubtedly a measure of very wide and extended character, but it was marred by many and very serious defects. There were about 600,000 tenantfarmers in Ireland whom this bill sought

"Mr. John O'Connor, hon. secretary."

A DEAF MAN NEARLY CURED.

Kingston, N. Y., March 29.—Thomas McAndrew is a river freighter and the owner of several barges which ply on the Hudson, and he was so deaf that it almost incapacitated him for business. Last February, he says, it was suddenly impressed upon his mind that if he should visit Knock Chapel, county Mays, Ireland, "having faith in the power of miracles," he would find a gure for his deafness. Acting on tattn in the power of miracies, he would find a oure for his deafness. Acting on the impulse, he bade his wife and children good-by and went to Ireland, the land of his birth. On Friday last he returned al-most cured of deafness, the cure being ef-

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PAINFUL EVICTION SCENE IN T COUNTY SLIGO.

The Police Fire Upon an Unar Crowd of Men, Women and Childre

The following are the details of the flict between the police and the pease of the little town of Clogher, county 8 on Saturday, April 2nd. The profitnere belongs to a Mr. French, of Stra Co. Kildare. His tenants had refuse pay the rest demanded by Mr. Freand reduced rents offered by them were freed by him. He then gave directions fused by him. He then gave direction the issue of writs of eviction, and it w the issue of writs of eviction, and it we consequence of the efforts to serve writs that the sad transactions of Satu occurred. The process-server had gon with the writs on Thursday, but the option of the people effectually prevente service of them. He then asked for protection of the police which was grained he started on Saturday for Cloghe amounted by a constable and three and he started on Saturday for Cloghe companied by a constable and three constables of the censtabulary. The pearance of the process-server and thice created the greatest possible ement, and vast crowds of the peas gathered to the spot. The police across the road, and stopped the p from interfering with the process-server ment, and it is alleged by the police stones were flung at them, and that lives were in danger. The people of lives were in danger. The people of other hand alleged that the police in no danger whatsoever, and their subsequent action was utterly tifiable. Be that as it may, the fired upon the people, and, unfortun fired with fatal effect, as two person seriously wounded. The crowd b infuriated—rushed upon the po-seized the firearms, and used then fearful effect upon the constabulary. fearful effect upon the constabulary.
constable was frightfully beaten, an
left for dead upon the ground,—th
constables getting some serious blov
escaping comparatively safely.
some time, reinforcements of polirived upon the scene, and it was then that constable Armstrong, though fully wounded, was not dead, but we conscious. The shooting of the twe ants has created the wildest excit over the whole neighborhood where place. They were both members local branch of the Land League. named Corcoran, was married, and behind him a widow and six childr other named Flannery, was an uni other named Fiannery, was an unman of 24 years of age, and was the port of an old father and most meeting of the local Land League on Sunday under the presidency Rev. Father O'Hara, C. C., when lowing resolutions were adopted:-we stigmatize the action of the po the 2nd of April at Clogher as mos man and unjustifiable; that we const action of the process-server and th who fired upon an unarmed crow who fred upon an unarried crowd of them women and children, as co brutal, and barbarous." 2. "Tha scription be opened to be called 'Th shot Victim Fund,' for the relief families of Corcoran and Flame tamilies of Corcoran and Flamilies that we appeal to our country funds to succor the families afflicted." The county coroner op inquest on the dead bodies yester as soon as the jury were sworn, journed it till the 12th inst., as the were not prepared with the evidence they intended to bring forward. licitor for the families of the dece jected to the adjournment, and hard for the immediate holding o The coroner, however, re

change the arrangement already in The facts elicited from the pl simple statements of the witnesse at the shocking affray at Clog unparalleled by anything known countries, with one or two exc Englishmen, Scotchmen, America no idea of such things from ex and nowhere on the contine such scenes been observed, e Poland, when Poland was insurge The following brief extracts from the testimony of the woman, HARKEY, and nothing

conceived more pathetic than he statement. One or two women had gone from a small crowd of women a ren, chiefly to induce the poli

frain from helping to carry out After that what was done? Sergeant, we did not come here you or your men or anybody

only just to keep our cabins heads for another while." What reply did he make to took his rifle and he took the woman, keep, back, or d-n: will drive that into you."

Up to that time no stones we

A small stone, about the size was flung on the road, off hopped, hitting the sergeant or apparently it was flung by or children. He at once gave ord once a deadly volley was fin women and children. Listen to At the time the yelley was At the time the volley was the crowd before the police promposed of women and child two men stood to one side children were about facing the policy of the p

cmidren were about facing to men were behind them. Up the police fired they had no the slightest injury, or any pr After the first shot was fired you see next? I saw the police wards, and then two of them position with their over facing position with their eyes facing of their guns, and fired again it was Armstrong and Hayes. ran and the other fell back.

and the policeman I saw fall, Donnelly, had his rifle up to leaped over the wall and he in the air, and he took hi ne trigger, and said to let go and to let up all through me.

Mr. Curran—When he to

would put the contents through you if you did not did you say to him? I thought they had enough and not to shoot me, for neither stone or anything els him, to save my life.