



IRELAND!

The Land League Still in the Ascendant—Desperate state of affairs at New Pallas—Resisting Unjust Ejection—Father Sheehy and Brennan Arrested, and other True Men Step to the Front and fill the ranks.

DUBLIN, May 13.—The *Irish World* correspondent cables the following:—

The sentiment of the country is becoming stronger against the bill; and the National Convention which has been summoned to convene in Dublin, after the bill has passed the committee of the House is sure to reject it.

The Government manifests great anxiety about Dillon. Not for his sake but for its own. A certain member of the Cabinet has been heard to express an opinion that if anything occurs to Dillon their lives will be in danger.

Some patriotic music bands serenaded the prisoners of Kilmalsham last Sunday. The Castle was in consternation. A rescue was feared, and the authorities immediately drafted all the available police to defend the prison.

The land movement is going on vigorously. Meetings are being held in all sections, and a "no surrender" resolve rings in the speeches and resolutions. The people who begin to realize their own power and the resources of the Land League are determined to strike against rents all round.

Secretary Forster has made an appeal to Parnell, in Parliament, if he (Parnell) promised he would not encourage those tenants who are able to pay the landlords to resist the collection of rents, he (Forster) would offer some protection to such tenants as are not able to pay. The offer will be refused.

The general strike against rents is maintained all round. The landlords cannot collect the rents even from the most prosperous farmers, notwithstanding they are reinforced with the assistance of police, soldiers, sheriffs, and the emergency men.

Another sale for non-payment of rent took place in Meath yesterday on the "property" of Lord Gormanstown. Two hundred police and a company of soldiers attended. Forty-five cows in the first case were seized—two for a one hundred pound rent. All that had been seized was bought in for the tenant, with the exception of an old horse which had been left on the hands of the emergency men.

Much mirth was created by the spectacle on its arrival in Dublin. Miss Parnell attended and bought in one of the cows for the tenant.

In the next sale, for a rent of seventy-four pounds, property worth a hundred pounds was seized. It realized only forty. What money was extorted from the people had to go to the sheriff. The landlord, who is still without any rent, is tearing his hair.

The sheriff, soldiers, and police next took themselves to where an eviction was advertised to take place. A crowd of five thousand people assembled round the house. The priest was there. When the Crowbar Brigade made signs of moving on the poor people in the cabin, the priest went into the house for the purpose of being evicted with them. The doors were closed in order to compel the exterminators to go through the full programme of eviction, by breaking in the doors and dragging forth the family. For an hour the people stood facing the soldiers. At length the sheriff refused to go on with the eviction, and the people triumphed.

Miss Parnell was present and spoke on the occasion. She said: "We have been very badly treated to-day. We have been brought so far to witness the sight of an eviction, and we have been deprived of the spectacle. Perhaps it may seem strange to many of you that, long as I have lived in Ireland, I have never seen an eviction; and perhaps I never shall, for it appears to me that the time is coming when evictions will be out of fashion."

LONDON, May 17.—Michael Brennan, in a speech at Ballyron, declared that a year hence any Reformer who proposes to compensate landlords will be laughed off the platform. He characterized the Land Bill as a miserable measure, and advocated a general strike against rent. He said the anti-slavery movement in America commenced by offers of compensation to the slave-owners, but slavery was washed away in blood. He said the people should make it impossible for the landlords to collect rent.

In his recent speech, Brennan said he thought the cry recently raised in some parts of Europe of "Land and Liberty" would be found to be the rallying cry of the Irish race world over. They must not waste their time in the discussion of the Land Bill, but make the country hotter, so as to make it impossible for landlords, assisted by police and soldiers, to collect rents.

Solicitor Morgan, one of the most energetic members of the Limerick Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion Act.

DUBLIN, May 18.—Mr. Parnell received a despatch yesterday announcing that a society of fishermen in America had placed \$20,000 to the credit of the Land League.

It is said that the Conservatives in the House of Commons will make an effort to protract the debate on the Land Bill beyond Thursday next. The *Daily News* says:—"In the event of the Bill being read a second time on Thursday the House will be asked to go

into Committee on Monday next and take up the Bill at the morning sittings, thus devoting four sittings a week to debate on it."

Archbishop Croke, speaking to the people at Mullinahone, urged them, while standing firmly by their rights, not to violate the laws, and not to molest the police or soldiers, who were only doing their duty. Nothing, he said, could resist a united people, and, thank God, they were united. Bishops, priests and people were all of one mind. He was proud of Tipperary's imprisoned member of Parliament (Dillon). The moment the Government put the man in prison, even if he knew nothing of him before, he concluded there was something sound in him, and that the Government believed there was something dangerous in him. By means of the present agitation Ireland would become a prosperous, contented country.

The returns of the arrests made under the provisions of the Coercion Act up to May 5th shows a total of 54.

The warrant for the arrest of Mr. Dillon asserts that he is reasonably suspected of inciting forcible resistance to the execution of the process of law for giving possession of lands, and to riot and assault.

DUBLIN, May 18.—At the meeting of the Land League yesterday the attendance was larger than usual. The reference by one of the speakers to the advisability of a general strike against the payment of rent was applauded.

DUBLIN, May 19.—A large force of police and military endeavored to serve writs on an estate at New Pallas to-day. The tenants have taken refuge on a large castle on the estate, which they put in a thorough state of defence; the service of the writs was abandoned. A flying column, with four guns, will proceed to the castle to-morrow to serve the writs.

A riot occurred over evictions in Kilmalsham the Royal Marines and civilians. The people had to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet.

LONDON, May 19.—An attempt precisely like the late ones at Liverpool and Chester was made to-day on the police barracks at Hereford. A hole was dug under the wall and a torpedo put in and exploded. No one was injured, and little damage was done. The attempt is blamed on the Fenians, but is believed to be part of a plot to alienate sympathy for the Irish by making them odious.

DUBLIN, May 19.—Mr. Dillon, at his own request, has been removed from the infirmary of Kilmalsham Jail to his cell. Walsh, who claims to be an American citizen, intends to appeal for intervention.

LONDON, May 19.—A caucus of Irish members of Parliament was held this afternoon, and after a warm discussion a resolution to abstain from voting on the second reading of the Land Bill was agreed to.

DUBLIN, May 19.—A large force of military and police proceeded under command of Major Vandelin, of the 9th Regiment, and Major Rolleston, of the Royal Marines, to-day, to New Pallas, County Limerick, to aid the Sheriff in evictions upon an estate. Early on the march the force was met by a large body of people who followed them, yelling, shouting and pelting them with stones. Amid a shower of missiles the Sheriff succeeded, after much difficulty, in evicting a few families. He then proceeded with his escort to a distant part of the estate, but it was discovered that the people had left their homes and had taken possession of a large castle upon the estate, which they had loop-holed and put into a thorough state of defence, and rendered it so impregnable that all idea of dislodging the occupants and serving writs were abandoned for the day. Stones still continued to be showered upon the police and the military, and so threatening was the aspect of the people who thronged round the castle that Major Rolleston ordered the police to load their rifles and the military to fix bayonets, and warned the people that if they persisted in their hostile conduct he should visit the Riot Act, and if they did not disperse within a short time he should feel it his most painful and awful duty to order the constabulary to fire and the soldiers to charge. The warning had the desired effect and the people dispersed, but not before Lieutenant Gowan, of the 9th Regiment, had received a blow from a cudgel. Several persons have been arrested, including Gowan's assailant. To-morrow morning the flying column, with four pieces of artillery, will proceed with the Sheriff to execute the writs upon the people in the Castle.

LONDON, May 20.—Nine Irish members voted on the second reading of the Land Bill. Several Irish and Conservative members abstained.

DUBLIN, May 20.—Father Sheehy and Mr. McCarthy, Secretary of the Land League at Kilmalsham, and two other members of that association, have been arrested under the Coercion Act.

Sheehy and the three others arrested at Kilmalsham are charged with assembling with others, and attempting by threats to incite persons to quit their employment.

Patrick Doyle, a prominent member of the Kilmalsham Land League, has been arrested under the Coercion Act.

Archbishop Croke continues to make triumphal progress through his diocese holding visitations of clergy and attending Land League demonstrations.

DUBLIN, May 20.—The Government has taken a bold step in arresting a Catholic Priest. This morning the Rev. Father Sheehy, Parish Priest of Kilmalsham, was taken into custody under the Coercion Act on the charge of assembling with others and unlawfully attempting, by threats and menaces, to compel divers of Her Majesty's subjects to quit their lawful employment, the aforesaid being an act calculated to interfere with the maintenance of law and order. Along with Father Sheehy were arrested Henry Gilbert, an auctioneer and farmer, John Collins and Michael McCarthy, farmers, all members of the local Land League. Not only in the county

of Limerick, but throughout the whole South of Ireland, Father Sheehy has taken a leading part in the Land Agitation. He was always a bold and popular leader. He attended the Land Conferences at Dublin and took a main part in the debates condemning the Land Bill.

Father Sheehy and his fellow-prisoners were conveyed at once to Naas jail under a strong escort. Great excitement prevailed at New Pallas. The flying column with two guns, left Limerick this morning to assist the Sheriff in making seizures for rent in the district.

LONDON, May 22.—There was a desperate fight between the people and military yesterday. Five hundred military and police endeavored to enforce evictions, and were fired on from the old Castle, where the tenants had taken refuge. Three constables were wounded, one having his skull fractured, and a soldier was also severely wounded. The attacking party clubbed the people, inflicting some serious wounds. The Castle could not be carried without artillery, and the bailiffs having disappeared, the force retired. The whole district is in a semi-insurrectionary state.

The castle on the estate at New Pallas in which tenants took refuge last Thursday to escape the service of writs has been surrounded by police and soldiery in order to starve out the garrison.

At a land meeting in Lessoway, Roscommon County, to-day, Mr. Kettle made a violent speech.

A circular has been issued to the Constabulary urging greater vigilance and activity in finding out lawless persons. Six flying columns are preserving the peace in the districts disturbed.

There is now an organized attempt by the Land League to boycott solicitors, auctioneers and others who act against tenants.

Among the Irish members who voted for the second reading of the Land Bill were Messrs. William Shaw, Mitchell Henry, David La Touche Colthurst, George Errington, John Philip Nolan, P. J. Smyth, John O'Connor Power, Daniel O'Donohue and Charles Russell. Several Irish Conservative members abstained from voting.

Salisbury, in a speech last night, characterized the Land Bill as the embodiment of Communism, and too contemptible and ridiculous to be seriously discussed. It is presumed that this outlines the attitude of the House of Lords on the Bill. A prominent journal says the risk of rejection by the House of Lords has been grievously increased and nothing more serious in British politics could be imagined. Another journal anticipates that Salisbury's action will be wiser than his words. The victory of the Conservatives in the Parliamentary election at Preston yesterday causes a sensation. The full strength of the Irish party was thrown for the Liberal candidate.

Ireland is therefore to be chosen as the Tory battle-ground. A policy of conciliation, based on justice to the tenant and compensation to the landlord, would probably be put forth as the alternative solution promising finality. This policy has been discussed by the Tory leaders as well as by Parnell, who would hail the situation with welcome, calculating on the new elections to return him to Parliament at the head of a solid phalanx of eighty men ready to support the Land League programme and self-government. He believes the Whig government would be politically annihilated, and that he could count on holding the balance of power between the two English parties.

The arrest of Father Sheehy is the first arrest of an Irish priest since the days of the old Penal Laws for an offence of the kind. A large increase in the number of agrarian outrages, and a series of collisions between Parnell's followers and Forster will likely follow.

DUBLIN, May 21.—There has been a desperate fight between the people and the military and police at New Pallas to-day. This morning 400 men of the 9th and 57th Regiments and 400 police proceeded from Limerick to the property of Col. Hare, near New Pallas, to carry out evictions. The bailiff disappeared during the march, so that no evictions could be carried out, and as the people had removed all their cattle no seizure could be made; some desperate scenes, however, occurred. The military and police were fired on from the old Castle in which the people had taken refuge. Showers of stones were also thrown. Sub-Constable Murray had his skull fractured, two other constables were wounded, and a soldier of the Royals was also severely wounded. The police and soldiers had their guns loaded, but they received no orders to fire. They, however, used their swords, bayonets, batons and rifle-butts to some purpose, and several desperate, and it is supposed, fatal wounds were inflicted. No attack could be made on the barricaded ruins without artillery, and the force returned to Limerick without having accomplished anything. The whole district is almost in a state of insurrection. Orders have been given to the Scots Guards in Dublin to hold themselves in readiness to go south at an hour's notice.

DUBLIN, May 22.—The state of affairs in the Pallas district remains much the same. The Sheriff is still unable to execute his writs of execution. The military force consisting of 100 picked men of the 9th Regiment and a similar number of the 57th returned to headquarters early this morning without attacking, as any assault on the Castle in which the occupiers of the land have fortified themselves could not but have resulted in most serious consequences. During the course of the day a council was held between the resident Magistrate, the Sheriff and the military and police officers. It was resolved to invest the castle and starve out the occupants. With this object a number of soldiers and police formed a cordon around the castle to prevent the besieged from obtaining provisions. It is plain that all who are in the castle are determined as ever to hold out. They seem to be in the highest spirits and to be amply supplied with creature comforts of all kinds. The holders

of the castle are loudly cheered by those who are outside. The bridges have been broken down, as the idea got abroad that artillery was to be sent to storm the castle. The destruction of the bridges was intended to obstruct the passage of the cannon. It seems that the disturbances began after the sheriff's visit to the farms of two tenants. No other stock nor property of any kind was to be found, nor was any resistance offered until the Castle was reached. As soon as the Sheriff and his party approached a shower of stones came on the police from this stronghold, and the resident magistrate states that a bullet struck the wall alongside of the agent. The police, with swords, batons and rifles, beat back the crowd, but could do nothing against the Castle garrison, which was armed with scythes, forks and other implements. Three Priests arrived on the scene and exerted themselves to secure order. But for their interference there would have been blood shed. When the expedition faced for home they found another broken bridge before them, and while they were making the passage the crowd, who had broken away from the Priests, opened fire with stones. Immediately the police were given the order to load. Father O'Donnell sprang forward in front of the levelled rifles and shouted out that he would be responsible for order. Meanwhile a body of police rushed on the crowd of men and women in the rear. Swords and batons were flourished, a reporter was roughly handled, and the police struck out excitedly right and left. This was the last collision, and the police then safely crossed the bridge. Half an hour after two Land League bands, with banners, and accompanied by thousands of people, arrived on the townland from Tipperary, and, being too late for the disturbances, proceeded to celebrate the defeat of the landlords.

DUBLIN, May 23.—The state of things at New Pallas is more quiet, but the final issue of the difficulty is still very doubtful. The Sheriff has thus far refrained from any further attempts to serve his writs of ejection. Reinforcements have been ordered from Dublin and Wicklow. Neither the constabulary nor the military appear to have their hearts in the work assigned them. They give the people many indications of their desire to fraternize with them. The people still occupy the castle, and are quite confident of ultimate victory in this extraordinary contest. The bridges leading to the castle are still unrepaid.

The tenants have deserted the castle in which they took refuge at New Pallas.

DUBLIN, May 23.—Thomas Brennan, Secretary of the Land League has been arrested by order of the Lord Lieutenant under the provisions of the Coercion Act. The arrest was made in this city this afternoon. The condition of affairs in Ireland hourly becomes more and more gloomy and threatening. The remark is heard everywhere among the people "The Government is trying every means to drive us to despair; they want to torment us until we can stand it no longer, and then because we revolt they will mow us down with their artillery and their rifles." The general feeling in Dublin and outside circles immediately connected with the Castle is that the arrest of Mr. Brennan is a wanton act of petty malice, or else one of the steps which are deliberately taken to drive the people into acts of resistance and violence.

Mr. Brennan, in the complaint to the Lord-Lieutenant asking for his arrest, was charged with inciting the populace to violence, an accusation which, in the opinion of most people here, cannot be substantiated. He was taken wholly by surprise, having received no intimation of the probability of his arrest. He was arrested by Detective Mullen just as he was leaving the office of the Land League to go to luncheon. He was conveyed to Naas jail, where he now is. The exasperation of the people as they thus see day after day their friends and spokesmen suddenly snatched away from them and locked up for an indefinite period, without even a chance of being seen or of speaking, hourly increases. The English Government, with all its fine promises, is doing its best to fan the flame of discontent into a conflagration that will startle the world.

AN IMPORTANT LAW SUIT SETTLED.

AN ARMY OF DOCTORS AND LAWYERS, AND A CLOUD OF WITNESSES.

A chancery suit begun at Kingston of late which, as several well known citizens of Montreal are concerned, may be of interest to our readers.

Patrick Conroy, a merchant of Kingston, died in July, 1879, leaving behind him property of all kinds worth about \$120,000. He had been confined in the Toronto Lunatic Asylum during the months of August and September, 1878; he was discharged, not as being cured, but as being improved, and a will was made by him in September, 1879, a year later and two months before his death, leaving the great bulk of his property to his sister, Mrs. Ellen Ward, and leaving John Ward, his nephew, real estate to the value of \$20,000. This will was highly unsatisfactory to his other relatives, who commenced proceedings in Chancery on the ground that deceased made the will while insane. We may mention that the parties who undertook the suit were left only nominal sums, according to the will. They are Mr. William Conroy, brother of the deceased, St. Constant street, Montreal; Dr. M. O'Brien Ward, son of Mr. Galbraith Ward, and Mrs. Sarah Cullen and Miss Rose Ward, daughters of Galbraith Ward, Esq., of Montreal, and children of sister of deceased, now herself deceased. The executors of the will were Oliver Gunn, M.P., and Dr. Sullivan of Kingston, and Mr. James Nice, Chancellor Blake presided. The number of doctors, lawyers and experts mixed up in the affair was something extraordinary, and there were 120 witnesses to be

called. The plaintiffs were to prove that their deceased relative was of unsound mind when he made the will, and the defendants that he was possessed of lucid intervals, during one of which the deed was executed. The Kingston *Whig* says relative to this suit:—

"What would have been the issue had the case gone to trial must remain forever unknown. By the settlement effected scientific men are deprived of what might be termed a rare treat. The plaintiffs are said to have shown a moderation in their demands. Nothing but the fact that the matter is in family dispute would have induced them to grant the defendants such favorable terms. The counts in the case were as follows: For plaintiffs, Mr. R. T. Walkem, J. C. and Mr. J. B. Walkem; Mr. T. H. Metairie for Mrs. Galbraith; for the defendants, Mr. O'Sullivan, Toronto, for John, Ellen and Maurice Ward, and the Episcopal Corporation; Mr. G. M. Macdonnell, for the executors; Mr. Ewart, Toronto, for the infant Helena Gardie; Mr. R. V. Rogers for the infant Rose Ward. His Lordship took evidence with regard to the property of the settlement effected as far as the same affected the interests of the minors. The only witnesses examined for this purpose were Messrs. Galbraith Ward, father of Rose Ward, and William Conroy, Montreal, brother of the deceased, after hearing whose testimony the Vice-Chancellor confirmed the settlement."

The settlement referred to is in the nature of a compromise agreed upon by all the parties, the provisions of which give—

W. Conroy \$12,000, instead of \$10,000.
Margaret Gardie \$10,000, instead of \$5,000.
M. O'Brien Ward, Sarah Cullen, Rose Ward, an aggregate of \$10,000, instead of \$2,000.

The bulk of the property goes to Mrs. Ellen Ward therefore, instead of to the unhappy lawyers.

NEW CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

LONDON, Ont., May 22.—The corner-stone of the new R. C. Cathedral was laid to-day, with imposing ceremony, in the presence of an immense throng. Archbishop Lynch of Toronto, Bishop Crinion of Hamilton, the Bishop of Kingston, and a large number of the clergy of London Diocese took part in the ceremony, and assisted in the services. Splendid musical services were provided both morning and evening. At the evening service, Archbishop Lynch preached a powerful sermon. The new Cathedral, when finished as it is expected to be in three or four years, will be one of the finest structures in Ontario, costing about \$100,000. A large collection was made to-day in aid of the building fund.

THE BIDDULPH MASSACRE.

FURTHER ARRESTS—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, Ont., May 21.—The Biddulph murder case is up again in all its horrors. James and Wm. Feehey, former residents of Biddulph, who have settled in Michigan, were arrested in East Saginaw yesterday afternoon for complicity in the murder of the Donnelly's. Mr. Hutchinson, County Crown Attorney, accompanied by Detective Schram and Patrick Donnelly, left for that place on Thursday for this purpose. The information on which they are now proceeding comes from a Biddulph resident, who is understood to have reported to have stated that James Feehey confessed to him that he had taken life, and that his conscience would not let him rest. The confession involves 30 or 40 of the residents of Biddulph who formed the Vigilance Committee. Feehey's narrative, as it has been so far gleaned, in a general way confirms the story of Johnny O'Connor in all excepting the identity of Parnell. He says Parnell was not there. The account of the killing of Tom Donnelly lends some additional horror, but in the main O'Connor's account is sustained. O'Connor said he heard the words "hit that fellow on the head with a spade," which order was obeyed. The new narrative leads to the supposition that Carroll uttered these words, and that a grey-haired resident who gave evidence for the defence at Carroll's trial, dealt the murderous blow with a shovel. It is said that young Tom tried to rise up by a desperate effort, blood streaming over his face from the wounds in head, when another blow of the spade sank deep into his skull. The vision is said to haunt those who saw it. It is probable that other arrests will immediately follow, and we shall have the whole horrible nightmare over again.

LUCAN, May 21.—Matters are quiet here now. There is no appearance of a row, nor will there be any. But, from appearances and certain rumors afloat consequent upon the confessions of James and William Feehey, the probability is there will be 35 or 40 arrests made between now and Monday evening, in which case the excitement will be equal to the memorable 4th of February a year ago.

MORE FIGHTING IN TUNIS.

TUNIS, May 19.—There was fighting yesterday at Souk-el-arba. It is stated both the natives and the French lost heavily in killed and wounded. Several French wounded have been brought here. The French are marching direct upon Mateur.

LATER.—The battle lasted ten hours.

PARIS, May 20.—Official telegrams deny that Gen. Breard was defeated by Arabs at Mateur. The French have entered Mateur. The loss of the French in this engagement preceding the entry was only 6 killed. The Arabs lost heavily and fled as soon as the artillery opened fire.

ORAN, Algeria, May 21.—The French troops under Col. Innocent, were attacked by 5,000 insurgents, led by the chief of the Bonanzenia rebels, and defeated after a hot engagement. The French lost 40 native auxiliaries in killed and wounded.

Joseph Barnard Davis, the well-known author, is dead.

Some 25 or 30 men from Tamworth and Napanee were engaged all day yesterday scouring the Napanee River and along the wharves for the body of Mr. A. Hassard, who disappeared so suddenly from Tamworth with a large sum of money some three weeks ago, but without success.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Arrests Consolidate the Irish Members—Government Condemned.

LONDON, May 19.—Mr. Chaplin, Conservative, speaking on the Land Bill, said some portions of the bill were revolutionary. The proposal to take away the landlords' rights without compensation was confiscation. He concluded by expressing hostility to what he characterized as the greatest and most unhampered act of public confiscation ever attempted by any statesman in a civilized country.

Mr. Parnell regretted he could not join in the division on this stage of the Bill, the principle of which he regarded as defective. He proposed no new principle, but only proposed to restore what the Bill of 1870 was intended to give. Mr. Parnell urged the Government to transplant the surplus population to land capable of improvement, find employment for the people and create an increased supply of food, instead of getting out of the difficulty by promoting emigration. One of the great reasons Irish enterprise was so kept down was that Ireland is under the curse of foreign rule, and until the English rulers are cleared out, bag and baggage, there will be little hope for the Irish people.

Sir S. Northcote feared the bill would not have the effect of pacifying the people. Lord Elcho's motion that the leading provisions of the bill are economically unsound, unjust and unpolitic, was rejected, 325 to 176, amid loud cheers from the supporters of the Ministry.

Mr. Parnell's departure with about 15 followers without voting was greeted with acclamation. The bill was then read a second time.

LONDON, May 20.—An uproar occurred in the House of Commons to-day when Mr. Lawson (Radical) questioned Mr. Collins (Conservative), who was about to take the oath concerning his religious opinion. He said the Bradlaugh precedent instituted a Parliamentary inquisition, and all should be treated alike.

The Speaker said Mr. Collins' case differed from Mr. Bradlaugh's.

Mr. Gladstone endorsed this view. Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question whether the statement of Mr. Mallet to the Monetary Conference regarding the course of India on the silver question was authorized, said that Mr. Mallet was instructed not to commit India to any special course of action. There could be no misunderstanding abroad as to the action of England relative to bi-metallicism.

Mr. O'Sullivan questioned the Government concerning the arrest of the priest, Sheehy. Forster regretted that it had been necessary to imprison a Catholic clergyman. The arrest was made without his sanction.

Lord Churchill (Conservative), charged the Government with encouraging disturbance in Ireland by their apathy.

Mr. Gladstone declared that the Government had not arrested anyone, priest or layman, for being a member of the Land League. They only arrested the perpetrators or abettors of outrages.

Mr. Parnell and other Home Rulers denounced the arrest of Father Sheehy.

LONDON, May 20.—The debate in the House of Commons on Father Sheehy's arrest continued until midnight, and revealed a remarkable agreement among the various sections of Irish Liberal members in condemning the action of the Government in refusing to give a full explanation of the causes which led to the arrest on "reasonable suspicion." The moderate members predicted that worse results would follow from an act which would be regarded as an insult to the religious sentiment of the Irish nation in classing the priest as a "villager ruffian." The Government's offer to hold a morning sitting on Tuesday to discuss the arrest is condemned as illusory and worthless because the Ministers would not pledge themselves to give full information of the specific acts on which the warrant for the arrest was based. They would only produce a general charge without affording an opportunity to the House or the country to examine into the evidence on which the charge is based. The discussion was carried on by the Irish members with great acrimony, and seemed to distress Mr. Gladstone very much. One of the members said that the Chief Secretary would henceforth be known in Ireland as "Priest-hunting Forster."

In the House of Commons, this morning, Mr. Justin McCarthy moved a resolution relative to the conduct of the Irish executive, and condemning the arrest of Mr. Dillon and Father Sheehy.

GOLD MINE DISASTER.

ONE MAN KILLED AND ELEVEN OTHERS BURIED ALIVE.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, May 20.—At half-past seven last evening in the Golden Terra Mine 60 men were entering the tunnel for the night, when 300 feet from the mouth the works caved in, carrying down the timbers with a terrific crash. The compression of the air forced the rear portion of the shaft through the tunnel as though fired from a cannon, instantly killing Thos. Green and seriously injuring eight others. Eleven men are known to be buried beneath the cave and are probably dead. Thousands of miners were soon at the scene and at once began digging out their comrades, but no bodies have yet been recovered. The vicinity of the mine is crowded with the grief-stricken friends of the imprisoned miners.