VOL. XXXV.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1885.

PRICE - - - FIVE CENTS.

EVICTION SCENES.

Landford Cruelty in Dismal Bonegal-A gullant Priest opposes the bheriff and Balliff's-The Tenants to be reached only over his body.

Dublin, April 7 .- One of the wildest and most remote districts in County Donegal has been the scene of attempted evictions which almost have led to fierce encounters between peasants and police, and have resulted in the Sherill abandoning the of ject of the expedition. Lough Keel, a wild, rocky district, about seven miles beyond Bunbeg, was the scene of the first attempt.
On the shore of a small lake is a cultivated

strip of land lying between the water and a granite bluff which juts out from the base of a high mountain range. The Sheriff, who was accompanied by Resident Magistrate Peel, two county inspectors and sixty police, proceeded to this wretched district about nine o'clock yesterday morning and immediately proceeded to evict a tenant-a certain Patrick McCool, who owed two and a-half years' rent, amounting, with costs, to £10,

A DISMAL ECENF.

Amid miserable weather, nothing could be more cheerless than the scene. Gray masses of rock overhanging the cabins, streaming with water and partly veiled by mist, sullen crowds of people endeavoring to shield them selves from the driving rain and wind, miserable patches of land drenched with wet, combined to form a picture weird and touching in the extreme. During the time that the bailitis were engaged in carrying out the few sticks of furniture possessed by the unfortunate tenant, a considerable crowd congregated around the hovel and looked grimly on while the eviction proceeded. When about half the effects had been taken out Father McFadden, the parish priest, arrived, and asked the sheriff; "Whose house are you in ?" The Sheritt replied that he had been informed by the agent, Mr. Hewson, that he was in Paddy McCon's house. McFadden said the Sheriff had made a mistake, that McCool was not the occupant of the house. He protested against the sheriff proceeding at random. He must produce a separate de cree for every house' and not act with cumu Lative power. The authorities had taken the preservation of peace into their own hands, and they must look to it. He would not advise the people to submit longer tamely to be thrown from their homes, and if any tenant were evicted that day without a sepa rate decree being shown it would be over his body.

The Sheriff then sent for Hewson and asked him if he knew the tenant's house. The agent replied that if it was not McCool's it proceed. Father McFadden objected strongly against the eviction until the Sheriff knew whom he was going to evict. The Sheriff and agent held a consultation and decided to [abandon their intention to evict Lough Keel

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES.

The Sherill then went on to Graghy, about four miles down a mountain road, leading through a narrow rocky pass with huge granite chills overhanging the way. On the road down the pass the evicting party was met by a large crowd of fully a thousand men, who growned and hooted for two miles.

When Craghy was reached the people formed into a solid phalanx around the house of the first tenant to be evicted, shouting and booting at the police. After a short delay, Agent Hewson requested the Sheriff to pro ceed. A number of policemen attempted to force their way through the men standing around the house. The excitement at once because intense. The people gathered closer to each other and refused to move before the police, who then tried to push the men out of the way Those in the rear, however, held those in front in place. The hooting and groaning now became actually deafening. The meb surged to and fro, shouting angrily to each other in Irish, and it seemed as if they would attack the police. Captain Peel, how ever, ordered the officers to retire and the people then quieted down.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

District Inspector Gilman appealed to Father McFadden to use his influence to in duce the people to allow the eviction to proceed, as he did not want to use force Father McFadden declined again to interfere, and said he was "sorry such a scene should occur in Holy Week." Mr. Hewson urged the Sheriff to proceed with the evictions. That gentleman was unable to approach the house, and the police fixed bayonets with a view to

frighten the people out of the way.

District Inspector Gilman then ordered the police to advance with their bayonets at the charge. The police proceeded to advance to a low stone wall, behind which the people were crowded. At this point Father McFadden and Father Nelis rushed between the people and the police, and demanded by whose direction the police were ordered to charge the people. Mr. Gilman said it was by Captain Peel's orders. Father Nelis immediately asked Captain Peel if he had ordered the police to advance. Captain Peel denied that he had so ordered. He only ordered them to fix hayonets, but not to advance. The people now began to assume a very threatening attitude, crowding up to the very bayonets of the police, and refusing la wige an inch, their faces showing the min or determination. Captain l'eel, sector the imminent danger of collision, ordered the police to retire.

The people greeted the movement with wild cheering and waving of hats. The police naw formed upon the opposite side of the road from the houses, with their bayonets still fixed, while the people-men and womenthrouged round the menaced house, heedless of the rain, which poured down in torrents, encouraging each other in voluble Celtic.

A consultation now was held between the Sheriff, Captain Peel, the agent, and District Inspectors Gilman and Tweedle. Mr. Gilman again appealed to Father his work in hand and seems to be unembar. Finde, and Lord Dufferin's defiant language time, and that our people have, to a very

McFadden to induce the people to leave. Father McFadden declined to interfere, as he would not assist in putting people out of their his entire cabinet. He is described as homes. Captain Peel then asked him to tell ing a waiting game, knowing all the cards, the people not to interfere with the police. The impression prevails that the premier and he would withdraw from the scene, as he has another coun de theatre prepared for considered he had not a sufficient force at his next week on the vote of credit day. Alcommand to carry out his instructions. Father though the surface indications are peaceful the McFadden then besought the people to let the situation is practically unchanged. None police pass quietly. The police force fell in outside the cabinet seem to know just what and marched off to Gweedore, accompanied by the situation is. The rise and full of war talk

When the crowd saw that the police were gone and that the evictions would not take place then, the utmost signs of joy and triumph were shown by cheering and clapping of hands.

A WRETCHED COUNTRY.

The property on which evictions were to take place belongs to Mr. Kay. It is one of the wildest and most desolate tracts in Donegal. The farms consist of patches of field, a few yards square, perched on the face of hills among granite boulders almost as large as the huts of the wretched inhab-itants. The soil is simply bog, with a few inches on top wrought into some semblance of clay, which under the most favorable circumstances, would hardly grow sufficient for

the absolute needs of the people-much less

enable them to pay rent. The total rental estate was formerly £65, and the Land Court recently fixed the judicial rent at £48 10s 4d. Some years ago the tenants only paid £24, little more than half the amount for which they are being evicted. Most of the tenants owe two or three years' rent, and they allege that an arrangement made with them some years ago has not been fulfilled. The district is now in a ferment such as recent times have not known in Donegal.

THE AFGHAN CRISIS.

GLADSTONE'S EVASIVE REPLIES IN THE COMMONS.

Afghan Opposition to the Entrance of British Treops—the Ameer Rendy to Cede Penajeh to Russia,

A CANADIAN REGIMENT.

Conound, Oat.. April 14 -A despatch has been received by Lt. Col. J. Vance Gravely, 40th Bittalion, and Capt. H. J. Suelgrove, commanding No. 1 company, Cabourg, enquiring if the offer made some time ago by these officers to raise a Canadian contingent of three hundred men for service in Egypt, which offer was provisionally accepted, pending the decision of the government, would now hold good in case of hostilities occurring hetween Britain and Russia. Owing to the gent replied that it it was not blecools it rebellion in the North-West, which has drawn purpose condemns their enterprises to disus some one else's and for the sheriff to rebellion in the North-West, which has drawn purpose condemns their enterprises to disus record. Eather McFadden objected strong off numbers of the best militiamen here, the ter. They had compromised England's question experienced a new phase and will require con-ideration, though the officers anticipate no difficulty in raising the force named. Col Gravely is mayor of Cobourg, and Capt. Snelgrove is a graduate of the Toronto school of infantry.

LORD DUFFERIN ON THE SITUATION. LAHORE, April 15.-Lord Dufferin arrived to day and was mer by a great groud and accorded a splendid reception. Replying to an a dress of welcome the Earl spoke officially of the Anglo-Russian situation in sign ficant words. Among other things he said; coming from important Eterview with the Ameer of Afghanistan whose cominion so far as I have been able to ascertain, has been the scene of unprovoked attack, it is a great satisfaction to find the princes and people of India ready with one accord to rally around the standard of reat Brita n, even at a great distance from their own frontier. It is impossible to say now how the present crisis will end. If it ends in war, that result will be in spite of the earnest and anxious endeavors of the British Government to avoid so dire a result and defiance of their most moderate and conciliatory conduct.

NOT WILLING. LONDON, April 15 .- The Chihan Government is a willing to part with the war steamer Esmeralda, but has promised Russia the refusal of the vessel before selling her to any other

PRIENDLY CONVERSATIONS

Mr. Gladstone said there had been friendly conversations (laughter) between Lord Granville and the Russian ambassador and others competent to assist, but no assurance had been given or received regarding points on the disputed frontier. Mr. Gladstone had no doubt that Russia had established an "administration of Penjdeh." (Laughter.) lu answer to an enquiry, the premier said he was not present at the conversation referred to. (Juers) He had no reason to believe that any suggestion or demand had been made by Russia up to the present time.

KOMAROFF'S EXPLANATIONS, In the House of Lords Earl Granville, replying to Lord Salisbury, said the government had not yet received from Sir Peter Lumsden an answer to their request for a report upon the correctness of Gen. Komaroff's story of the Pendjeh incident. He did not believe Russia had yet received a reply from Komaroff to the Czar's request for further explanation of the reasons which induced him to attack the Afghaus. The British ambassador at St. Petersburg had telegraphed that it was unlikely Russia would receive Komuroff's reply for some days.

GLADSTONE SAID TO BE TRYING TO GAIN TIME-MORE WAR PREPARATIONS.

NEW YORK, April 19 .- A London cable letter of yesterday's date, reviewing the position of the negotiations between England and Russis, says :- The stock market to day closed flat and unsettled. Uneasiners regarding the political situation has revived. Contipental bourses closed firm. Experienced diplomats entertain a firm conviction that the apparent truce is taken by England merely to get proper breath for effective action. The cold, calculating exactness with which Gladstone phrases his utterances convinces many that the premier has determined on a policy which will by no means be one of retrogression. Gladstone appears to have

has the full sympathy and co-operation of

the agent and Sheriff, leaving the people in during the past few days was greatly due to their homes for another four days.

during the past few days was greatly due to stock speculation. The big sums invested in Russian sureties and British consols compelled a vast and powerful interest to maintain and spread good news, while owners of millions of idle money in London and in continental bonds seeking investment constitute an equally powerful class, whose interest is to break values by securing and circulating bad news. Very little news has emanated from either tho Russian or English governments. Russia has been making the strongest possible efforts to maintain her financial credit in Europe. It is not definitely known what the result has been of Russia's efforts to negotiate a loan with the Rothschilds. It is believed, howver, that the Rothschilds have declined liussia's terms. General Von Noraki, the Russian minister of war, desires to retire, ostensibly on account of ill health. General Obouklett is named as his successor. Von Noraki belongs to the peace party and it is suspected that if he retires it will be in deference to the war party, which seems to be getting control of the Russian government and with which Oboukleff is thoroughly in sympathy. His assumption of control of the war office would undoubtedly indicate the adoption of a warlike policy by the Czar. Despatches advise a close allianco between Persia and England. The Specia or says after clutching Herat, Russia will be almost certain to attempt to secure control of Persia by a combined attack from Armenia and the Khanates. The English government have decided to station a number of armed merchantmen at the Cape, Bombay, Sydney and elsewhere as provisional means of defence in case of an Anglo-Russian war. The British admiralty have been in successful negotiations with Chili for the purchase of part of the Chilian navy. Four second-class torpedo boats have already been bought and will be immediately sent to Vancouver Island for service in the North Pacific. Singapore will be fortified at once and trustworthy Malays be immediately instructed in torpedo secrets and practice. The government have decided to stop for the present all voluntary retirement among the army officers.

THE TORY LEADER.

LONDON, April 18 .- The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to the address of seven thousand conservatives of Wales to-day, said the cabinet was helpless. Their instability of good name. England, he said, speaks with nittle authority. Her protests will carry little weight so long as the men who represent her are discredited owing to repeated faelures,

LONDON, April 21. - Tirpul advices state that the result of all inquiries shows that the attack on Penjilch by the Russians was absorbed unprovoked. Capt. Yates, who remained at Penjdeh to see that the Afghans respected the agreement of March 17th, in an interview with the Russian staff the day previous to the battle, pointed out that the Afghans had occupied the west bank of the Kushk river since the 17th March. The Lussians complained of the demouner of the tional League, of their warmest thanks for Afghan troops and of the aggressive prepara ions apparent on their lines; also that the Afghans had detained some Takke Turkoman croopers employed at Pul-I Khisti in the Russian service. They further accused the to engage in perhaps the most extensive Afghans of reconnectering with an ar rogant mien. The facts were, General Komaroff pushed 3,000 troops forward to a commanding position before the Afghans, who proceeded to strengthen their weaker outposts. It is said the attitude of the Afghans was studiously moderate, and that there is no color to the pretence that their movements were irritating. They even allowed the Russians to inspect their arrangements at Pul-I-Khisti. Kemeroff's withdrawal from Pendjeh after the battle is considered a mere ruse. In India the effects of, the Afghan defeat are already painfully

A FEELING OF UNBASINESS. The Premier's replies concerning both the Bosphore Egyptien and the Afghan incidents were very guarded. He answered a number of questions about the Angio Russian dispute with studied evasion and added little or nothing to what is already known. When he unequivocally stated that General Lumsden's telegram of Friday confirmed his previous accounts of the fight at Pendjeh and conflicted with those made by General Komaroff, the declaration was received with a low ripple of satisfaction, which soon developed into cheers. At the close of the session of parliament this evening a general feeling of uneasiness bordering on alarm prevailed, which was reflected on the money market, where business was restricted, operators preferring to await events. Russians are quoted at 86%. against 894, the closing price on Saturday. The continental bourses also closed weak on alarmist rumors, Russian securities declining 2 per cent. at Berlin. In Paris rentes declined to 77 francs 971 centimes on rumors of a rupture in negotiations between England and

DEGIERS DEFENDS KOMAROFF.

M. DeGiera' reply to Lord Granville's demand for an explanation of Gen. Komeroff's attack upon the Afghans was considered in the cabinet council to day, The reply says Komaroff's despatches, copies of which have not intend to leave the Tories or Whigh unbeen forwarded to the British government, disputed possession even of the remainder. sufficiently explain the Pendjeh incident, and that it is needless to supplement them. De-Giera complains strongly of what he calls the excessive numbers of Sir Peter Lumsden's escort. He says this display of the British armed force in Afghan territory, together with the military demonstration at Rawul

attack by leading them to believe they could rely on British support. DeCiers does not express the slightest regret for Komaroff's action and even suggests that Komaroff would National League organization here.

have neglected his duty if he had failed to attack the Afghans.

AEGHAN OPPOSITION TO THE BRITISH. The Ameer, owing to the opposition of his subjects, is reluctant to allow British troops to enter Afghanistan, which it is feared would cause a rebellion, the Ameer being unpopu-The Ameer is willing to code Pendjeh to Russia in return for Russia's evacuation of Zulficar "ass and the commanding road to Herat. The Russian war party declines to withdraw from Zulficar. It is believed De Giers' party support this policy, believing the English cabinet will give way.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT,

London, April 21.-It is expected that the vote of credit which will be made to day will apportion £3,000,000 for naval purposes. The admiralty intend to make large purchases of torpedoes. The Russian official organ at Warsaw states that Russia is making necessary preparations for taking Herat.

THE AFGITAN LOSS The Times' St. Petersburg correspondent says later details state the Afghan loss by Russian bullets, cold and nunger, amount to 1,000. Sarak Tarcomans, acting under the a vice of the Russians, pursued them aimost to Herat. It is rumored that the Saraks on countered a portion of Lumsdea's convoy. They also burned his old camp. Komaroff has appointed a Russian governor of Pendjeh and put Sarak officials in charge. Everybody here is convinced if war breaks out that the Russians will seize Herat before England can turn round. Komuroff has advanced, in secordance with express orders from the Gavernor of Caucasus.

OUTRAGE ON BRITISH EMPLOYEES.

LONDON, April 19 -Advices from Old Calapar state that a German min-of-war called at Bay Beach recently, arrested three native clerks in English employ, who were taken on board the ship, tied to the guns and flogged. It is supposed the clerks had offended the

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

> EXECUTIVE OFFICE, IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUR OF AMERICA.

LITUOLS, NEBRASKA, April 11, 1885. The following letter from Hon, T. Harrington, M.P., of the Irish National League in in Ireland, to the National Treasurer of the League in America, explains itself:

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. 39 Upper Sackville Street.

DUBLIN, March 23rd, 1885 My Dear Father O' Keilly : I am just in receint of your favor of the 5th inst, enclosing bill of exchange for £2,000, the subscription of the Irish National League of America towards the Parliamentary Fund. I have duly lodged the amount in bank to the credit of Mr. Parnell, and am forwarding to him by the post your communication stating the object confemplated by the subscribers.

In sending you receipt, I know it is not necessary for me to await a formal acknowledge ment, which will be forwarded from the Irish Parliamentary Party after its pext meeting; out that I may a sure you, in the name of the Parliamentary Party, and of the Irish Nathis munificent suiscoption from our friends in America. Coming at a time when it will be the duty, both of the Pathamentary Party and of the Irish National League work undertaken ly any organization in Ire land for a long time just, this generous subscription will be to us not only a means of strengthening our hands in the struggle in which we are about to engage in connection with registration and general election, but will be also an encouragement to the many members of our organization working in them own local centres to redouble their offorts and prove themselves worthy of the generous confidence reposed in them by our friends

A large proportion of the fends contributed to the National League organization was devoted, during the past two years, to strengthening the position of our party at the Registration Courts; and it is to the judicious use of those funds for this practical purpose, we, in a large measure, owe the extended franchise, of which we are now to reap the benefit. By putting forth the whole strength of our organization at the approaching re-gistration of voters we shall be able to make the position of the National Party supreme in three out of the four Provinces of Ireland, and shall not leave in the hands our opponents one single constituency in those Provinces, except of course the University of Dublin, which is beyond our concrol. But it is in the fourth Province, namely, Ulster, that the struggle of the general election will chiefly lie. Our power, even it disputed in the other Provinces, cannot be injured; but in the Province of Ulster the struggle between the National party and the West British is sure to bring forth the full strength of the different parties in this country. Of several of the seats created in Ulater by the bill we are perfectly sure, and the result of the general election, if proper advantages he taken at the Registration Courts of the extended Franchise, will show that in Ulater the National Party possess the in juity of seats.

In all, then, we hope to have representing Ireland in the next Parliament at least eighty live followers of Mr. Parnell: while we do but to contest almost every seat closely with them.

I am very glad to he able to assure youand I have no doubt the intelligence will be gratifying to our friends abroad-that the National apirit was never atronger or more honeful in Ireland than it is at the present expressed.

rassed by the prospects, and undoubtedly | encouraged the Afghans to provoke a Russian | great extent, learned to rely upon themselves, and are contributing, even notwithstanding the great depression in agricultural prices, very generously towards the support of the

mentary Party, and of the National League, to assure you and our many friends in America, of our warm thanks for the generous support they have always extended to us, T. HARRINGTON, Hop. Sec.

Very Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D.D., Detroit, Michigan.

THE PRUSSIAN BISHOPS. REPLY OF GERMAN PRELATES TO THE

LETTER FROM THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL. BALTIMORE, Md., April 18, 1885.-Archhishop Orobons, who was apostolic delegate at the Plenary Council held last fall in this city, has received the following letter :-

THE BISHOPS OF PRUSSIA, NORTH GERMANY TO THE MOST REVEREND AND RIGHT REVEREND ARCHEISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

HEALTH AND PRACE IN THE LORD :--We are recently in receipt of the much prized and touching letter which you, venerable brothers, in the Plenary Council of Baltimore assembled, transmitted to us under date December 6, A.D. 1884, and with glad and joyfal hearts we have read that most con-vincing proof of the carnest fraternal charity with which you have in spirit been with us in the ten years and more of trial and perseention undergone by the bishops, pricets and the great body of the faithful in Prussia. Your words of apostolic charity, thus made

known to us and to our clergy and faithful through the columns of the press, have afford ed us great strength and comfort and increased our confidence in God. To you, conequently, individually and collectively, we tender the sincere acknowledgments of our gratitude for such a bright and striking proof of our clearity and sympathy, and with hearts glowing with the sentiments you have aroused we glory in the Lord. who in this our hour of trial has not only given to all the faithful of our and the opportunity of suffering many igoo manes and trials for His name's sake and that of His Caurch, but has, moreover, by so many cruel temptations and sufferings deigned to keep bishops, clergy and fathful deadlast in the unbroken unity of faith and in tirm adhesion and loyal devotion to the Holy Apostolic See and Christ's Vicar on carth.

Many and precious are the fruits unto jus tice which, during continuance of this persecution, have been gathered in by the pytience of the faithful, and their constancy and earn cathers in the public defence of their faith and the Church's rights and liberties, equally and the performance of good works. Hence we cherish the certain hope that the day will come when the trials laid upon us may, with] the help of His grace, be brought to a happy

THE ODIOUS MAY LAWS.

But, alas ! Far off as yet appears the end and our delivery from affection. The chain of the May Laws by which the liberties and the rights of the Caurch are fettered still sinds and realls us. Our seminaries and monesteries are suppressed; thousands of parishes still remain descrite, hereft of pas ors. The religious orders and congregations are still expelled and exiled from their native land. Still are the Church's discipline, the functions of the episcopacy and the management of the Church's goods sub jected in many things to the jurisdiction and control of the Government, which, m. reover. arrogates to diself the management of our chools. Cicries and even priests are still inpressed into the military service. The archbishops of Pru-six stall continue to lan enish in exile beneath alien skies. We stand in need, then, of precious and abundant grace, o that in the struggle and the danger our anity and constancy may be preserved whole and it violate to the end Hence it is, no.s. beloved brothers in the Emscopate, teat we sak-nay, implore-you to help us by your mementoes in the daily sacrifice of the alter, and that you would deign to earnestly recomcend to the clergy and faithful of your dio ceses, who are so closely bound to us in the unity of faith and of the Holy Mother Church, the same intentions-viz., the liberty if the Church in our land, the recovery of her rights and the unity of her faith, so that, their valleys they were worn by invading enethrough the supplications of many, the time of divine assistance may, as we trust, be astened.

A PREE CHURCH AND A PREE STATE.

Meanwhile we congratulate you, venerable cethree in the Lord, for that in your repub-Le the Church rejoices in that fulness of lib rty so essentially necessary to her, and her due by right divine. We further congratulate you on the wonderful growth and flour ishing condition of the Church-a growth and prosperty with which God in His good ness has most bounteously blessed and rewarded your energetic and untiring labors is these vast provinces which constitute the portion of the vineyard committed to your care. Finally, we tender our congratulations on the happy result of your labors in the Third Pleasery Council of Baltimore, at the same time imploring the Almighty and Merciful men to accept flagstall's bearing black flags for God, through the intercession of His Most display in connection with the demonstration blessed and immaculate Mother, to crown against the Prince of Wales on his return to these labors with the most abundant fruits, which may redound to His greater glory and the salvation of souls. May be ever deign to trep you, most beloved brethren, safe from altivil Enrewell.

Written from the place of his exile, in the name and with the consent of all his brothren of the Hierarchy of Poussia, this 10th day of March, A. D., 1885, by PAUL, Archbishop of Cologne.

P. S.-His Emmence Cardinal Ledochowski, Archbishop of Gnesen, Poseu, to whom I have made known the tenor of your communication and of this reply, has signified his hearty concurrence in the sentiments herein

PAUL, Archbishop of Cologne,

A RESPITE WITH DISHONOR.

RUSSIA TO HAVE PENDJEH

AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND UPON THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

Gladstone Patching up a Peace-Consenting ton tutus fine of Bussia's Making-Betraying the Afghaus.

LONDON, April 17.—Peace it is! The predictions of the forces have been fulfilled to the letter. The Liberal Ministry has made the Aighans the scapegor's for that little affair on the Kushk. They may now nurse their own wounds and fight their own battles hereafter for all of England. It is claimed that England. has not backed down, she has only agreed to mountain the status quo, after conceding Panja deli to Russia. But it most be noticed that the status quo is one of Russia's own making; that all efforts of England to change the course of events have resulted only in courteous palaver, and that Russia has steadily pressed onward until she has obtained all that she wants just now. England seems to have borrowed the tactics of the old-line Russians when fleeing from wolves on their native steppes. In the days of slavery a Russian nobleman chased by a pack of wolves would from time to time it is said, throw a serf out of the sle guto not an the wolves while the nobleman's house could carry him a few versts for here. It was youth on the serfs and expenses nobleman's longer could carry line a low versta-fur her. It was rough on the serfs and expen-sive to the nobleman, but it saved his life. So England, when the Rossian hear is advancing on India, gives Pendjeh to him to safely his apparite for the time. This is rough on Eng-land's allies, the Alghan', but India must to saved. After a while it may be necessary to throw out Herat to the hear, but England; fers to hok upon that as on y a romote e in

In the meantime Mr. Gladstone and his Cabi not have obtained a reprieve, and they are happy. It was noticed that the Ministers were radi out as they em aged from the Cabinet Council in Downing street this afternoon, They Council in Powning street this aftermoon, T. 9, had secured be seen (for the present) with (more or less) honer," and they were simply self-complicant. Since the council, it has been accertained that the proliminaries of the trace vere set led at the Parsign Office yesteday. Exil Granville, the British Foreign Secretary, presided. The other conferens were Baron de Staal, the Russian Minister at London; M. Lessar, it is snead this tan Energy on the Afghan boundary special Russian Encoy on the Afghan Foundary question, and reveral military and topographi-ed expects of both nations. All the available maps, of Russian and British origin, from the tius am general staff map to these found don this an general staff map to these found done sir Peter Lumsden's surveys, were attentively studied. The tasis of a boundary line between Afghanistan and Turkestan, were agreed upon, and the sgreenest was ratified by the Cabinet this afternoon.
All that remains of the Afghan frontier com-

mission to do is to draw the The between those bases and mark the lounds y with monuments. This could be done by any party of survivorant well as by such distinguished engineer officers as Cens. Launsden and Zelinow. The great point of the conference was gained by the Rusian expects in considering the British conferres that the natural and chinological boundary be twe in the two constricts lay south of Penjdeh, say thout 35 inites south. The bases agreed upon for the new boundary are said to include Zalikar on the Heri-Rad River, Hanz-Khan on the Ku lik, and Bala on the Murghab line is on in a wrage 80 miles forther south that that now printed on standard maps, which begins at Sarakinson the Heri-Rud.

Of course there a estipulations, but they are not of a reture to brouble the willy diplomate of st. Petersburg to any great extent. The whole acreement is subject to an explanation of the Kushk Kiver aliair, but the lass alrea by been explained. Gen. Komeroff must not make any further advance—but if he by "provoked" the c is no knowing what he may do, ession of Pondjeli to Rusia is conditional upon the Ameer's consect, but that potent to knows that if he should retuse he would aliconto both England and Russia at once.

The secret of the Government's withingness to accept a patched-up peace on terms almost literally diet ded by Russia is to be found in Lord Deficions lated despatches from India. It is said that the Viceroy paumply told the Ministers that the option lay with them of fighting now or a year or two hence and the native. Lord D df win also told the Government but, while the Ameer himself was all ri ht, the featty of his people to pledges be might make for them was doubtful. It is confirmed that the Ameer fears that the Atghans would mis onsure the presence of British toops on their territory. The last time the Afghau warriors saw red coats in mies. It became a part of the Afghan creed that every red coat contained a man to be killed -by treason, strategy, or fight, as might be most effectual, but to be killed at all events. This ten't is not dead yet, and the news that England has surrendered Pendjeh to Russia will be carried to the Afgh as as they see the wounded defenders of Pandjeh crawling back to Tirpul to die._

ORGANIZING.

LONDONDERRY, April 19.-Placards have been posted here announcing that a nationalist demonstration will be held on Saturday on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to protest against the Orange addresses to be presented to the prince. Great excitement prevails. At Dublin to day a number of men, believed to be extreme nationalists, attempted to force trades-Dublin. Most of the tradesmen refused to accept the flags.

FEARS IN DUBLIN. DUBLIN, April 20.—There is great danger of a riot here on Wednesday night. The Nationalists will parade and sing "God save Ireland."

APPOINTED COADJUTOR. ROME, April 20.-Rev. Richard Phelan has been appointed coadjutor to the Bishop of Pittaburg.

A POET'S DEATH. VIENNA, April 20. - Constantin Rossai, Roumanian poet and statesman, is dead.