

THE IRISH TROUBLES

LONDON, Nov. 18.—It is reported that Bright and Forster have threatened to resign from the Cabinet in case coercion is attempted in Ireland. In that event, it is understood, Earl Derby is relied on to take Forster's place. On the other hand, it is said that if Gladstone gives in to Bright and Forster, Hartington and Argyll will resign. The issue seems to be rapidly making up between the Whig landowners and Radical leaders, who have so far combined to keep Gladstone in power.

Boston, Nov. 18.—A cable despatch from Parnell says the expense to the Government of protecting Boycott may reach \$225,000. There are thirteen other landlords or agents "Boycotted" in Mayo. It is calculated that this method will be adopted by the people toward 2,000 landlords and agents before Christmas. This will necessitate the employment of a million of troops to save the crops. The people are organized, and with such an organization the battle is won.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Gairdner, a landlord in Galway county, was tarred and feathered by armed men last night.

Trade in Ireland Never Brisker.
Messrs. Moore, Francis & Co., of 118 Southwark street, London, S. E., sent to the Daily News the following extracts from letters written by two of their travelling agents in Ireland:

1. I find the people all pursuing their daily avocations and never knew the business portion more inclined to industry. As far as business is concerned I firmly believe that the traders are much safer this year than for the past two. They have been working with more caution than usual for the past twelve months, buying sparingly, and have long since stopped the liberal credit which they imprudently gave to the farmers, which must result in an improved business, as it will be for cash, which the farmers are now paying for their wants, instead of running in debt as before. The universal caution exercised in commercial matters for the past year is now commencing to produce a more healthy atmosphere. No doubt there is a good deal of agitation about the land question, but as the farmers are moderately off this year they are the consumers and not the landlords.

2. The traders are giving little or no credit, they are buying very carefully, and they do not seem at all anxious to get in a lot of goods at a time. I know this from experience. Four years ago it was much easier to do double the trade, and goods were paid for at prompt. About the agitation and the class of men mixed up with it. The principal or the active men are not traders, or very few indeed—scarcely three in a large town. They are men who have no interest in the country, and a great many have no calling. My candid opinion is, the agitation will last until a good land bill is passed, but it is simply absurd to think that anything like Fenianism or revolution will be attempted. The Government has taken too many precautions. I myself think there is very little crime and wickedness in the bulk of the people. I wouldn't be the least afraid to go through the country at all hours of the night alone. It very seldom happens one is robbed for gain.

A Female Captain Boycott.

Not very far from Lough Mask there is another landholder, like Captain Boycott, virtually besieged by her tenants and living in constant fear of her life. The landholder referred to is the Miss Gardiner whose name is familiar in connection with more or less successful attempts at eviction. She is doubtless a resolute and determined woman, and possessed by a vigorous idea of the rights of property. She dwells far beyond Killala, near the village of Kilocum, at a house called Farnhill. There is something very "unconquered" about Farnhill. The first object which comes in sight is a police barrack, with a high wall surrounding a sort of "compound," the whole being obviously constructed with a view to resisting a possible attack. This stiff, staring assertion of the power of the law stands out gaunt and grim in the midst of a landscape of surpassing beauty. In the front enclosure the sergeant is drilling his men; and those not under drill are watching the domain immediately opposite, to the end that no unauthorized person may approach it. The surroundings of the house are not those associated in the ordinary mind with a home. The outer gate is locked hard and fast, and the little sulky looking porter's lodge is untenanted. Its windows are barred and all communication with the house itself is cut off, except to adventurous persons prepared to climb a stone wall. The house is barred and barricaded in a remarkable manner. The front door is so strongly fastened that it is said not to have been opened for years. Massive bars of iron protect the windows, and the solitary servant visible is a species of shepherd or odd man, who comes slinking round the corner. No stranger gentleman's dwelling could be found in the three kingdoms. The spot reeks with a dungeon-like atmosphere. It is, according to the present state of life in Mayo, simply a "strong place," duly fortified and garrisoned against the enemy. It must be confessed that the proprietress, who has a police detachment opposite to her gate and lives in a house defended by iron bars and chains, has some reason for her precautions against surprise. She was shot at through the window of her own house not very long ago. It is said that she carries a revolver in the pocket of her shooting jacket, and only asks for an escort of armed constabulary when she goes into Ballina. But she, nevertheless, thinks it well to convert her home into a fortress—perhaps the only one of the kind now extant in Europe. Here she dwells with a lady companion, Miss Pringle, far out of range of such social life as remains in the county, occupied nearly exclusively with the management of her estate; a matter which, far from concerning herself alone, entails great vexation, embarrassment and expense upon others.

An Irish Tenant's Dilemma.

A tenant in Ireland, writing to the London Standard, says: "Last night a notice (a copy of which I enclose), evidently emanating from a local branch of the Land League, was posted on one of the pillars of my entrance gate, as you may see, threatening with death any tenant who pays a rent exceeding Griffith's valuation for his holding. Now, we are unfortunately only too well aware that these are no idle threats,

nor are they to be lightly disregarded. What I should like to ask is: Shall I pay my full covenanted rent, which exceeds the before-mentioned valuation, or shall I not pay? If I do pay I shall be virtually committing suicide; if I do not I shall be robbing my landlord, besides being liable to be ejected from my holding."

To the Tenant Farmers of the ——— strict GENTLEMEN.—I beg to inform you in due time that if you pay more than the Government valuation you will regret the day that you did so. We have heard that some of you are inclined not to give but the valuation; but if there are any manage sheep amongst you that will pay the full amount, we give him previous warning that he is certain to meet the fate of Lord Mountmorris. (Signed) THE LEADER OF THE PARTY.

A Servant Girl's Queer Freak.

The Irish journals recount with glee that a noble lord in the neighborhood of Belfast had announced his intention to pass the winter in Ireland. The prospect was not pleasing to Milady's French maid, so she forwarded a threatening letter to his lordship, who at once "ordered his carriage, drove to the station and flew off to London," journeying from his residence to the station "with a revolver primed, capped and loaded by his side, two other friends accompanying him with loaded rifles inside the carriage, while a gallant colonel, armed to the teeth, sat on the box by the coachman." The French maid in a rumble behind laughing internally to a degree fatal to coquet laces.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—Gladstone denies that there is any dissension in the Cabinet.

There is news from Ireland of several flagrant attempts to tamper with the loyalty of the soldiers. Money has been offered them by Fenian agents, who promised high commands in the Irish National army. The soldiers seem to have remained loyal. The police are on the track of the agents. A. O'Callaghan, secretary of the Waterford Land League, has returned to stand his trial for forcibly re-taking possession of the farm from which he had been evicted. Despite the disturbed condition of the country, the Empress of Austria, relying on personal popularity, proposes to take her establishment to Ireland to enjoy a winter's hunting.

It is reported that the expense of the military portion of the Boycott relief expedition will be levied on the county of Mayo. Dillon filed fourteen pleas of not guilty on behalf of the traversers.

Intelligence has reached the police of Balla district that during the past week a large quantity of revolvers has been consigned to merchants in that neighborhood.

A despatch from Dublin says indignation is even on the march to Dublin itself, as there has been some instances of threatening letters sent to persons in Dublin county, and the Land League movement is spreading in the north of Ireland. A meeting of tenant farmers in Monaghan county strongly denounced the agitation.

The caretaker shot on Thursday night on the farm near New Pallas, was fired at from behind a grove while on his way to the farm. He is not dead, but is in a precarious condition. The nephew of the evicted tenant has been arrested and identified by the caretaker as his assailant.

The cavalry at Lough Mask have been ordered to Dublin on account of their horses suffering from the severity of the weather.

The News in a leading editorial says: "The Cabinet did not come to any decision yesterday with regard to the meeting of Parliament. It was not, we believe, considered that the time had yet come when it could be finally decided whether the earlier session is necessary. The Government are likely to be engaged for sometime in considering the scheme that they intend to introduce in the subject of land tenure in Ireland."

DUBLIN, Nov. 18.—The city of Waterford will present Parnell with the freedom of the city on his arrival.

PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is stated that the real object of Parnell's trip to Paris is to have an interview with prominent Fenian leaders. The proceedings both of Parnell and his allies will be closely watched by the French authorities.

DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—This morning a telegram was received announcing the arrest of five persons who took a prominent part in the land agitation near Loughrea, county Galway.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—Thomas Power O'Connor, M. P., said at Galway that when the objects of the Land League have been attained the Irish people will have a more noble course in view, to wrench themselves from the rule of England. The speech was doubtless made in the hope of securing the prosecution of the speaker. When the talk of the prosecution of the Land Leaguers commenced, O'Connor rushed off to Ireland to seek martyrdom, and was much disappointed at not being included in the indicted agitators. O'Connor is the Irish correspondent of the Central News, and, as such, has been puffing himself in special to the American newspapers.

A Cork despatch says Michael Davitt has returned from the United States, bringing a tender of the freedom of the city made by the municipality of Chicago to Parnell. Davitt says he was everywhere well received, and the public opinion of America was undoubtedly favorable to the Irish land movement. The Americans needed education on the subject, and hence the necessity of having a representative of the League in America. The Land League must compete with the landlords' organs of Ireland and England in securing the favorable opinion of the Americans. The landlords were sending copies of their journals to the American papers, and Davitt said he would give his attention to combatting these efforts. A good deal of work was yet to be done in America, but he thought such progress had been made there that the interests of the movement would not suffer by his absence. It was important to the movement that the Americans should be convinced that the Land League did not give the slightest encouragement to outrages.

The Vatican organ, the Aurora, denies the statement that the Irish bishops are pursuing a policy displeasing to the Pope, and says neither the Pope nor the bishops ever thought of preventing the people from aiming at the legitimate satisfaction of their needs, provided they do not deviate from justice and rectitude in their choice of means. Rebellion, incendiarism, the destruction of property and homicide are clearly not among the means that can be countenanced.

The present position of the members of the Government, I have the very best

authority for the statement, in reference to the Irish question is this: Lord Selborne, Lord High Chancellor; the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for the Colonies; Earl Spencer, Lord President of the Council, and the Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal, are united in considering that the time has come for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, is also of their opinion, and has earnestly pressed the adoption of this vigorous measure. On the other hand, this proposal is as energetically opposed by the representatives of the Radical element, Mr. Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade. These gentlemen would, I hear, have resigned their portfolios if Mr. Gladstone had not taken their side. It has consequently been decided by the Cabinet to do nothing whatever until after the meeting of Parliament, which has been summoned for the first week in January, a month earlier than usual.

The date of assembling Parliament is now supposed will be determined by the course of events. The Queen's protracted stay in Balmoral elicits the usual hostile comments from the press and society. It obliges Cabinet Ministers to journey thither at a moment when the gravest decisions have to be taken. In London there is also gossip over the fact that the Queen delays at Balmoral to attend gillies' entertainments, preferring unconventional amusements of that sort to the more ceremonious life of Windsor Castle.

CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN.

Down on the Passion Play in a Theatre —The Robertson-Smith Heresy Case.

Jerusalem has a population of about 25,000, among which Mohammedans, Jews, and Christians are about equally divided.

Since the disestablishment of the Irish Church it has raised £4,000,000 for the cause of religion and charity.

The Free Church of Scotland is endeavoring to raise a fund which will secure an annual salary of at least £300 to each of its ministers.

In breaking the ground for a Methodist church in St. Louis, a hundred women took part in the ceremony, each tossing some earth into a cart with a polished brass shovel.

The Sabbath is the green oasis, the little grassy meadow in the wilderness, where, after the week-days' journey, the pilgrim halts for refreshment and repose.—Dr. Reade.

Over the door of a Divinity school in Breslau, dating from the seventeenth century, is the image in relief of a young ass, with the quaint inscription: "The Lord hath need of him."

Rev. Dr. Pusey says that London is, in all probability, one of the largest heathen cities in the world, and that many of its inhabitants will be judged, he supposes, by the same law as the heathen in China and Japan.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, lecturing in Boston the other day, said he had never found an instance in which the plighted word of an Indian had been broken, but that the Indian term for white men was synonymous with "liar."

In the recent death of the venerable and aged minister, the Rev. Edward Hughes, of Aberystwith, at the advanced age of 96 years, Wales has lost its oldest Nonconformist minister, he having been a minister in the Calvinist Methodist Connexion for the long period of seventy-five years.

At the recent meeting of the Long Island Bible Society, held at Woodhaven, Dr. Hunt, secretary of the American Bible Society, said that the society had turned out Bibles at the rate of seven a minute for every minute in every working hour for the past year.

Christian unity, says the Christian Guardian, has probably never been discussed in such a kindly, Christian spirit as now. Men are not seeking union at the sacrifice of principles, but they are asking "how we can have true spiritual union with our differences."

The first year of the Rev. David Macrae's work in Dundee has just been completed. His congregation includes from 1,000 to 1,200 enrolled communicants, and during the last twelve months its income has been over £2,500. It will be remembered that Mr. Macrae was put out of the U. P. Church for heresy.

Pleasant speeches were made at the dinner of the Toronto School of Medicine lately, by Mr. Goldwin Smith and Prof. Cavan. The latter said he was not one of those theologians who feared science. If any dogma of theology was unable to bear comparison with other departments of truth, it would be doomed and would perish.

In a sailors' meeting in a rough part of London, the sailors, however uncultured they may be, are permitted to take part in exhortation and prayer. At a recent meeting a man thus expressed himself in prayer: "Lord! some o' these 'ere people says as how they was brands plucked from the burnin'. Lord! I was a blazin' tar barrel, I was; but Thou didst fetch me out, Lord."

It is believed that the next moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland will be the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Cathcart. Dr. Smith is the senior member of the Glasgow Presbytery, and has discharged for many years the duties of clerk, while he is at the same time clerk to the Synod of Glasgow. He was ordained in 1828.

Rev. Edward Everett Hale caused a stir by his article in the "North American Review" on insincerity in the pulpit. He says, in the Independent: "I cannot but observe, and with a good deal of regret, that every so-called reply waives the real point. The question is not: Does this clergyman say all he knows in the pulpit, or does that one? The question, as stated in the article, is: 'Do the American people, as a whole, believe that the preachers say all they know?' Thus far this question has been avoided in those comments of the religious press which I have seen."

It appears that, despite the many reductions in his household expenditure effected by Leo XIII., the outlay of the Holy See still amounts to nearly five millions of lire annually, toward which total Papal investments in foreign stocks only contribute about a million and a half. Thus it became desirable that the Peter's pence should be made to yield as much as will balance the Pontifical budget and even a

trifle more, wherewith, by degrees, to augment the capital invested abroad. The Pope still declines to accept the income—three and a quarter millions of lire—offered to him by the Italian Government, although it has been lately proposed that this subvention should take the form of a personal contribution to the Peter's pence fund on the part of the king and queen. A committee of cardinals and prelates has been formed to give impetus to the collection, which has fallen off yearly since the death of Pius IX.

In the chaotic state of ecclesiastical opinion regarding women's preaching, but few have been admitted either to the pulpit or to the theological seminary in the United States. Although the number has greatly increased in the last decade, in 1870, of 48,874 clergymen, only sixty-seven were women. The Methodist and Universalist churches have probably proved more cordial in granting clerical privileges to women than the churches of other leading denominations. Yet the general conference of the former body, held at Cincinnati in 1880, refused to take a positive position in reference to the question. Women, however, are occupying several Methodist pulpits, through without official approbation. The Universalist Church has ordained several women, who are preaching not only in the west, but also in the conservative states of the east. Three are stationed in as many of the country towns of Maine. In the Congregational and Baptist denominations the cases of the ordination and installation of women are rare, even if a single one has occurred. The sentiment of Unitarians on the question is more akin to the Universalist position.

The Robertson-Smith case has been taken action upon by the Special Commission of Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. The committee appointed in August last to examine Professor Robertson Smith's new article in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" on "Hebrew Languages and Literature" have reported that the statements made by him in many particulars are such as are fitted, and can hardly fail, to produce upon the minds of readers the impression that scripture does not present a reliable statement of truth, and that God is not the author of it. The particulars in which they find Professor Smith's writings liable to objection are thus classified: Passages in which the books of scripture are spoken of in an irreverent manner; passages in which they are spoken of in such a way as to render it very difficult for readers to regard God as the author of them; passages which naturally suggest that scripture does not give an authentic narrative of facts or actual occurrences; and passages which discredit prophecy in its predictive aspect. Under each of these heads passages are quoted to justify the charge. A protest was made against the finding of the committee, on technical grounds. Professor Smith was heard in his own defence. A motion which asked the commission to approve the report of the committee, and to "instruct Professor Smith to abstain from teaching his class during the ensuing session, leaving the whole question as to his status and position in the Free Church to the determination of the General Assembly," was sustained by a vote of 270 against 202. The opponents of the motion declare the proposed action unconstitutional, and Professor Smith has sent a letter to the members of the commission, in which he repeats his peaceful expressions made last summer in explanation of the appearance of his articles in the last volume of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica." Professor Smith is thus practically suspended.

The proposed production of the "Passion Play" at Booth's theatre, New York, has attracted the attention of the pulpit. The other evening Rev. Dr. C. N. Sims, of the Summerfield Methodist church, Brooklyn, preached a sermon denouncing the play and the participants, the actors and the management. The play, he said, was "an insult to the best Christian sentiment of the land." His text was the 28th and 29th verses of the 27th chapter of St. Matthew: "And they stripped him and put on him a scarlet robe," etc. The reverend speaker thought it lamentable that there should be any attempt to personate "the Holy Christ, in whose name we offer our prayers day and night," and this, too, "on the boards of the same theatre where the echoes of the footsteps of the profligate Bernhard will have scarcely died away." It was sad to contemplate the spectacle of a professional player who, personating Jesus Christ, would pass the cup to twelve other players, representing the apostles, and say: "This is my blood, which was shed for you." A simulated John would lean on the breast of a simulated Saviour, and the inquiry of simulated treachery would be whispered around the table: "Is it I?" "Is it I?" The public was assured that only moral people would be permitted to take part in the play. Two hundred men of the most exemplary character were advertised to represent the Jewish rabble and Roman soldiers, who will not laugh or be noisy behind the scenes, and who will cry, "Crucify him! crucify him!" at 25 or 50 cents a night. Great pains will be taken to preserve unusual order during the performance. No applause will be allowed; no return checks will be given at the door, and therefore the audience cannot go out for drinks between the acts. It is even suggested that while the play continues the statue of Shakspeare shall be removed from the front of the building and the cross erected in its place. Christians should object strenuously to this scheme of making merchandise in the markets of public entertainment of the agony and atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ. What would the public say of an attempt to represent the assassination and death of Abraham Lincoln for the amusement of an idle crowd? How any one would shrink back in horror from a proposition to dramatize for public amusement the death struggles of his own father or brother! Yet when the Christ was to be caricatured on the stage no voice had been raised up in protest. Dr. Sims closed by appealing to the great newspapers of the city, "so potent in the formation of public opinion," to denounce the play and its projectors.

A New Jersey insurance company insures children for three cents a year up to the twelfth year; the amount of the policy, instead of the premium, increasing from \$10 to \$60.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A Des Moines woman led her truant son to school by a rope tied around his neck.

A favorite bull-dog, owned by an Adrian (Mich.) livery man, was poisoned one day last week, and his funeral was attended with more pomp than is frequently accorded some of the two legged canines of that city.

A woman at Columbus, Ohio, left a dish of concentrated lye where her baby drank some of it. During the several hours that the little one survived in agony, the mother sat motionless, with her hands over her face, and when it was dead she arose from her chair a hopeless maniac.

A bellman went through the town of Bantry, Ireland, a few days ago for a couple of hours shouting that a large quantity of sprats had been taken the night before in a net owned by Messrs. Barrett and Payne, local magistrates. He called on the people not to buy those sprats, but to go to the store of some local dealer, who, he said, had enough for town and country.

Full of years and honors the venerable constable of the London Tower, who was born as far back as 1790, is in his last illness. Sir Charles Yorke is almost the last of the Waterloo staff officers, having been present in the great battle as aide-de-camp to Major General Frederick Adam.

In accordance with an old and graceful custom of the Hapsburgs, every morning since the day of their betrothal the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria has sent to the Princess Stephanie a magnificent bouquet of flowers. No matter where his inamorato may be travelling the fresh bouquet from the gardens of Schonbrun always follows her.

Rev. Canon Mollwaine, who recently returned to Belfast from a three weeks' visit to the west, stated that affairs there were really worse than he expected to find them, and that not one-half of the outrages committed are reported. He had known Ireland for half a century, and never had known the west in such a condition.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that persons contemplating removal to that city in search of employment are warned by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor that there is already a glut, and that much destitution exists. The demand upon the association for relief during October was greater than any previous October known to the association, the call coming from the better class of persons depending upon wages.

Nicholas Bonifas' wife deserted him and went to San Francisco, where she married again. He followed and begged her to return to him and their children. She refused. They had a final interview in her house, and it ended with his shooting her four times. Neighbors ran in on hearing the reports, and found her alone. She was in mortal agony, and was told by the doctor that she could not possibly recover. They asked who had shot her. "I don't know," she replied; "he was a stranger—I never saw him before." But her effort to shield the murderer was useless, for his body was soon found in the back yard, where he had killed himself.

Although the number of the criminal classes in England has decreased very largely during recent years, there has not been a corresponding diminution of crime. Twenty years ago the criminals at large and those in local and convict prisons and in reformatories numbered over 100,000. Last year they were estimated at 78,800, or 26,200 less; and yet, notwithstanding this large reduction, the number of serious offences remained almost as it was twenty years before. Of indictable offences 16,465, or 31.3 per cent. were committed in the metropolis. This large proportion of serious crime in London is remarkable when it is found that the number of known criminals in the metropolis last year was only 5.8 per cent. of the whole number of England and Wales.

The Flag of the Prophet is in the custody of the Mohammedan chief priest, Sheikh-ul-Islam, and is kept in the mosque of St. Sophia, in Stamboul. It is made of green silk. There is a large crescent on the top of the staff, from which hangs a horse-hair plume, claimed to have been the tail of Mohammed's favorite horse. On the folds of the flag are displayed the crescent and certain quotations from the Koran. Mohammed adopted green as his emblematic color because nature is green and it is "everlasting and universal." The following words are on the flag: "All who draw the sword will be rewarded with temporal advantages; every drop of their blood shed, every peril and hardship endured by them, will be registered on high more meritorious than either fasting or praying. If they fall in battle their sins will be at once blotted out and they will be transported to Paradise, there to revel in eternal pleasures in the arms of black-eyed houries. But for the first heaven are reserved those of the faithful who die within sight of the green flag of the Prophet. There may no man give or accept money."

Sitka (Ala.) advices state that the town was visited by a severe cyclone and a heavy shock of earthquake on Oct. 25th. The wharf was wrecked, and many roofs and fences demolished. A party of miners returned from the interior of Alaska and the head waters of the Yukon River report finding numerous gold deposit and indications of rich placers. Another expedition will go out next season.

The Chapleau Government appears to have surpassed even itself in the practice of political favoritism. The Indians on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were reported to be suffering from small-pox, and a doctor was ordered to visit them. The Government, however, found out that this medical gentleman was a Grit, and the order was forthwith countermanded. What next?

At evening parties now they dance leap year waltzes and quadrilles, as the case may be. The ladies select their partners. The luxury, however, cannot last much longer and just when the ladies will be getting nice and used to it they will have to quit. This will be a misfortune to many bashful young men.

Young girls' ball toilets are covered with light wreaths of brightly-hued flowers, coming up over the bodice, across the shoulders, and around the very slight paniers. The short round dress skirt is generally worn. If a train is preferred, it can be added on at the back of a round skirt for the evening, and looped up with 'porteuje' while dancing.