

THE IRISH AGITATION.

An Old Man Dies in the Arms of His Evictors.

LORD ROSSMORE AND THE ANTIS.

Cold-Blooded Murder of a Bailiff in Tyrone.

O'CONNELL COURTS REVIVED.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—A terrible tragedy occurred near Cookstown, county Tyrone this morning. A bailiff named James Mulholland was employed to execute a decree against a farmer named David Gormley, living at Lough Foy, a wild part of the county. The decree was at the suit of a trader, two of whose clerks accompanied Mulholland. Upon their arrival at Gormley's house, the latter came out with a shot-gun and called out to Mulholland to stand. Then, drawing a line across the road, he threatened to shoot Mulholland if he crossed it. Mulholland paid no heed to the warning and advanced. Gormley then raised his gun and shot the bailiff through the heart. The corpse was soon afterwards removed to Cookstown. Gormley fled. Most of the police were away at Brookborough, where a land meeting was in progress.

The Land League is about to desert its dingy central office, and will go immediately into more spacious quarters.

A large meeting of the League was held at Parsonstown to-day to denounce Lord Ross for attending a meeting of landlords in Dublin and proposing a resolution declaring that the country was in a state of anarchy. A resolution was carried condemning Lord Ross.

In Kilrush to-day a well-known Nationalist was engaged in painting the letters "L. L." over several shops, the signs denoting houses in which business should be transacted by the Land Leaguers. Great excitement was created in the same town by the refusal of Major Stoddard's tenants to pay even Griffith's valuation unless allowed half poor rates also, or the county cess.

Lord Rossmore arrived at Monaghan to-day from London. He is accompanied by a considerable body of men, and will fulfil his promise of presiding at the anti-League meeting at Scotstown to-morrow. The Leaguers also have arrived, and are determined to hold their meeting. Messrs. O'Kelly, Dillon and Biggar have written to Mr. Forster saying that Lord Rossmore, in fulfillment of his threats to oppose the land meeting at Scotstown on Thursday, has arrived at Enniskillen with a body of armed men, who intend to attack the meeting, and they call on the Government to protect them.

A sad and dramatic eviction took place in county Wicklow to-day. An old man named Arthur Kavanagh, in feeble health, who had a cabin on the property of Earl Fitzwilliam, had fallen behind in his rent. A decree of ejectment was obtained by the earl at the last Wicklow sessions, and his gamekeeper, with two bailiffs, went to execute the decree this afternoon. They had to carry Kavanagh out of the house, and as he was crossing the threshold of his cabin the poor old man gave one gasp and died in the gamekeeper's arms. His body was laid by the roadside, and over it for hours sat his only mourner, a granddaughter. Kavanagh was formerly in a good position, having been previously a carrier between Dublin and Wicklow. He has been unable to work for two years, and was bedridden for sometime.

A Boyle correspondent telegraphs: "An extraordinary scene took place here to-day. A League meeting assumed the powers and nature of a court after the fashion of O'Connell's arbitration courts, despite the fact that such action constitutes an offence under the statutes. A council of members was present, P. Sharkey presiding. Its first business was the trial of Patrick Higgins, of Lartan, a woman named Bridget Higgins having preferred a charge against him of underpinning her in her holding. After deliberation, during which Higgins was greeted with angry cries, it was agreed to fine him one pound. Higgins paid the money and left the room. The cases of three shopkeepers whose names appear on the black list circulated in the neighborhood were next considered. They applied for admission to the League, and their cases were thereupon postponed. The cases of other offending tenants were considered and adjourned for a week for examination. Edward Cunningham then produced a list of shopkeepers in Boyle who had not joined the League, and moved that they get one week to make up their minds or be "boycotted." To-day the shops of traders whose names are on the black list were entirely deserted. Parties seen entering their houses, or known to be dealing with them, are warned. Various acts of intimidation are reported. The appeal of the Leaguers to the Secretary is founded on a misapprehension, as Lord Rossmore's friends who met him at the station are not armed. Great fears, however, are entertained of hostile action on the other side. Lord Rossmore, who is accompanied by Lord Mandeville and Lord O'Riordan, repudiates a placard calling an Anti-League meeting, and says his name was appended without authority. He will not apparently take part in the proceedings. The judge in charging the Grand Jury at the opening of the Cork Assizes for the four counties of Munster yesterday said some districts were reduced to anarchy bordering on civil war. The whole population was apparently armed, and outrages were alarmingly numerous.

Mr. O'Kelly has sent a telegram to Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, protesting against the dispersal of a peaceful meeting at Brookborough, declaring that bloodshed was prevented only by the self-control of the people, and demanding an inquiry into the cause of the prohibition of the meeting and into the conduct of the local magistrate. The most remarkable event in connection with the Brookborough land meeting is the part taken by the Protestant rector, who issued the following notice: "MEN OF ULSTER.—Some evil-disposed person, desiring to stir up strife and cause bloodshed in our neighborhood, has posted up a notice calling upon the Protestant tenant farmer to oppose at the land meeting on Tuesday next the Roman Catholic tenant farmer, with whom his interests are identical. As your true friend, I call upon

you to treat with contempt such advice. Too long has creed been hounded against creed in this unhappy land."

A number of Orangemen yesterday broke up a Land League meeting at Lisburn.

At the Omagh assizes to-day a farmer was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude for firing at his landlord.

The Land League has issued a manifesto addressed to the people of the county of Ulster in which the Orangemen are asked to co-operate with the Leaguers.

MONTREAL, Dec. 8.—With regard to the proposition to send a Montreal lawyer to plead in behalf of the Land League at Dublin, one gentleman has stated that he would give \$1,000 towards it. Mr. Joseph Doure, Q.C., will probably be selected, although Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., of Montreal, and Mr. Bethune, of Toronto, are mentioned in this connection. There is no doubt as to some Canadian lawyer being sent, if the necessary formalities to admit of his appearing can be arranged.

DUBLIN, Dec. 9.—Gormley, the Cookstown murderer, was arrested this afternoon at his own house, while changing his clothes preparatory to his final flight, he having returned home just before. An inquest was held and a verdict of wilful murder was returned. The prisoner was sent to Omagh jail. The inquest revealed the fact that Mulholland had taken the gun from Gormley, but on a promise that the latter would not use it returned the gun. Thereupon Gormley raised it to his shoulder and fired.

A Castlebar correspondent telegraphs that great excitement prevails in that place owing to the visit last night of a party with blackened faces to the houses of several herdsmen, whom they compelled to go down on their knees and swear that they would leave their employers. Shots were fired, and the occupants of the house greatly terrified. In one case the daughter of a herdsman was so overcome that she is in a precarious condition. Several of the herdsmen obeyed the demand. Similar midnight visits are reported to-day from various parts of the county.

A Wicklow correspondent telegraphs that the inquest on Kavanagh, whose sad eviction was yesterday cabled, has begun. When he was brought out he begged one of the bailiffs not to put him out of the house but to shoot him, as he could not bear to leave. He cried bitterly, and complained that after being fifty years in Earl Fitzwilliam's employ he should be turned into the road to die.

The grand jury at Cork to-day found true bills against Mr. Healey, M.P., and Mr. Walsh for the intimidation of Cornelius Manning, after the judge had given strong directions to the jury.

The Crown solicitor has served a formal notice of trial on the solicitor of the traversers. The jury will be struck on Monday.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the new Commissioner of Works, who is universally recognized as holding liberal views regarding the Irish land question, in a speech at Reading last night, said he had no sympathy with the plans of intimidation or the violent method of the Land League. They set up a government in opposition to that of the Queen, and this state of things could not be allowed to continue. He said ownership was the highest degree of security known to the law, but there were many degrees of security for tenants short of this which might be capable of more immediate application. The formation of a class of peasant proprietors must necessarily be slow unless we are prepared to expropriate the landlords at our own price, and it would be easy to show that this could not be for the benefit of Ireland. It would multiply the evils of absenteeism fivefold, and would result, not only in a fifth, but in all the rent in Ireland being sent out of Ireland in the shape of interest on the purchase money. The system of extended ownership could not last if it had its origin in confiscation and robbery. Whatever is done must be with every regard to the rights or compensation of the landlord.

It is reported that the law officers are considering Mr. Parnell's Waterford speech, and it is not improbable that he may be indicted on a separate charge in connection with that speech.

The Irish Times of Friday gives prominence to a statement on good authority that the Land Leaguers will be tried by a special commission issued under the Queen's patent, in order to remove any cause of complaint of an unfair trial in consequence of Chief Justice May's speech last Saturday. Petitions are being circulated throughout Dublin, addressed to the Lord Mayor, couched in the following terms: "We, the undersigned, request you to convene a meeting of representative Irishmen in Dublin to give expression to a universal feeling of indignation which is entertained by all who respect the impartial administration of justice against the partisan and unjustifiable pronouncement of the Lord Chief Justice on the occasion of the recent motions with regard to the state trials." Mr. James McCoan, member of Parliament for county Wicklow, has written to Chief Justice May inquiring if the report in the newspapers of his judgment in the Evening Mail case was correct. Judge May replied that he did not discuss such matters with a private individual.

The land meeting which Messrs. O'Kelly, Dillon and Biggar called upon the Government to protect from a threatened attack was held to-day. The Orangemen gave up their intention of holding a counter demonstration at the same place to-day, on the ground that they had not sufficient time to make their preparations.

The Government has ordered accommodation for 150 soldiers at Ballina, where lady land owner was recently mobbed.

Mr. Benice Jones, of Bandon, a celebrated south of Ireland agriculturist and a writer on the land question, has been "boycotted." An attempt was made to strangle one Sullivan, a process server, near Skibbereen. Lawlessness in Cork is increasing to an alarming degree.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—It is stated that it has been decided not only to indict Parnell in Waterford for his speech there, but to furnish information to the Attorney-General, Dublin, which will be new evidence in one of the counts in the indictment which makes the agitator a party to the state trials. It is announced that Forster will shortly return to London with the conviction stronger than ever that strong measures are inevitable to rescue Ireland from the domination of the Land League.

It is said that Hartington, Selborne, Kimberly and Spencer will join Forster at

the next meeting of the Cabinet to urge coercion.

It is understood that the Irish landlords will present a land bill of their own to Parliament, as they have no faith in the professions of the Government. They will have a pretty large following in the House. This gives rise to a third party in the Irish controversy.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times says Forster's circular to the magistrates of Ireland proves that in the judgment of the Government matters have grown worse, and the existing means for repression are of no avail. The authors of sedition and its abettors will laugh at the tardy attempt to use obsolete weapons for quelling lawlessness. The Times suggests that the Government should ask for an increase of power.

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—Another earthquake occurred at Agram on Wednesday night, causing a terrible panic. No serious damage was done.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The Land League of Dublin telegraphs that American counsel cannot plead in the state trials, and funds are urgently needed.

ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Grave Charges of Mismanagement by Emigrants Against an Atlantic Liner.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The steamer Switzerland, of the Red Star Line, which arrived yesterday, brought 430 steerage passengers and 32 persons in the cabin. Nearly all the former were German and Swedish emigrants. Some of the passengers have made a sworn statement in which they charge the steamer's officers with gross cruelty and disregard of decency and morality on the passage. When the ship sailed from Antwerp the emigrants were hurried aboard and even kicked and pushed, only ten minutes being allowed for 430 persons to get aboard. The steerage was wet and dirty, and the bedding water soaked. There was no separation of the sexes whatever. Only three lamps were lighted in the entire hold, and objects were not discernible a few feet away. Men and women slept promiscuously about during the whole long voyage of twenty days. The most disgraceful criminality prevailed. To use the language of one of the men, "The ship was nothing less than a floating hell." Some of the passengers could find no bunks and slept on deck. Some of the bunks broke down in the first storm. Only two gallons of fresh water were furnished in the morning for 430 people to wash with. The officers laughed at the passengers' complaints.

THE MURDEROUS MANIAC.

How the Man Who Butchered the Ryan Family Became Insane.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—Louis Lockstein, who so literally butchered the Ryan family at Chester, Ill., yesterday, was a farmer living near Chester, and one of a family of six brothers and sisters. Louis had been a strong Roman Catholic, but of late had attended the meetings of other denominations. Under great excitement occasioned thereby he became insane, but not violently, his mania running mainly to asking persons to pray with him. On Saturday last he made his two sisters kneel and pray with him in the street, and he expressed the opinion that the world would come to an end in a few days. His story is that at the hotel from which he escaped persons were trying to rob him, and he had to run away; that when he neared the Ryan House he discovered it to be on fire, and that he rushed in and saved all the inmates with the exception of the little boy, who he maintained perished in the flames. He says that while saving the Ryans from death by fire his own clothes were ignited and burned off him, and that he himself was badly scorched. Thomas Ryan was between 70 and 80 years old, very feeble and unable to defend himself against the attack of the maniac. His daughter, Mrs. Smith, was a young widow and kept house for him. They were highly respected.

CONFLAGRATION AT GUELPH.

GUELPH, Dec. 9.—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the third story of John Roche's dry goods store, on Wyndham street. The fire had made considerable headway before discovered. A large pane of plate glass was broken by turning on the full pressure of a hydrant, knocking the hose out of a fireman's hands, the force of the water breaking the glass. The fire was soon got under, but not before great damage had been done to the building and stock by fire and water. Loss not estimated. The buildings are owned by Mr. John Jackson, and are insured in the Wellington Mutual for \$3,400. Mr. Roche's stock is insured for \$7,000, mostly in the Royal Insurance Company.

LOST IN THE ATLANTIC

Vessel and Crew Goes Down—Strange Conduct of the Sole Survivor.

ST. JOHNS, Nfld., Dec. 9.—A large unknown barge has been lost off Cape Anguille, and all on board have perished except the mate. The latter is frost-bitten and his head severely injured. He refuses to give an account of the disaster or the name of the vessel unless a large sum is paid to him.

THE GRANGERS.

Formation of a Provincial Grange at a Meeting Held Yesterday—Market Fees Condemned.

TORONTO, Dec. 9.—The Patrons of Husbandry met at Albert Hall yesterday for the purpose of forming a Provincial Grange. There were present over fifty delegates and officers.

The formal steps for the formation of a Provincial Grange were then taken, and the following officers were elected: Messrs. Jabel Robinson, Elgin county, W. M.; A. J. Hughes, York, W. O.; A. Gifford, Grey, sec. R. Wilkie, Kent, treas.; M. Carlyle, Dundas, lecturer; R. McGaffin, East Middlesex, chap.; D. Nichol, Leeds, stew.; F. Jones, Prince Edward, asst. stew.; Wm. Brock, West Middlesex, G. K.; Mrs. E. H. Hilborn, Uxbridge, Ceres; Mrs. J. Trull, Oshawa, Pomona; Mrs. Mullins, Oxford, Flora; Mrs. Lithbridge, Strathair, lady asst. stew.

A resolution complaining of market fees as an injustice to farmers was unanimously carried, and it was resolved that the delegates en masse would wait upon the Local Government to press their views.

THE GALLOWES.

William Gray Hanged at Sherbrooke.

PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Dec. 10.—At 10 o'clock this morning William Gray, convicted of the murder of Thomas Mulligan, of Scottstown, at the October term of the Court of Queen's Bench in Sherbrooke, was duly executed in the prison enclosure in accordance with the sentence of the court. Since receiving his sentence the prisoner has stoutly maintained his innocence. He has been constantly visited by ministers of the different Churches, and was always ready to join with them in religious conversation. He had taken his food regularly and slept as calmly and peacefully as possible. He slept well throughout the entire night of Thursday and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. He prayed with his spiritual advisers and exhibited no unusual emotion. He walked with firm and steady steps to the scaffold and after a fervent prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brock, when asked by the sheriff if he wished to say anything he replied in a strong voice, "Yes, I wish to make a statement; I am an innocent man." He then proceeded to repeat substantially the statement given to the reporter of the Sherbrooke Gazette on Tuesday, to the effect that his sole offence consisted in stealing the articles belonging to the murdered man, which were found in his possession, which he said his wife compelled him to do. He advised all young men to avoid rum and bad women, saying that it was these two evils which had brought him to the gallows. At 8.10 the trap was sprung by the executioner, and after hanging about six minutes no perceptible pulsation could be discovered. The body was, however, allowed to remain some ten minutes longer, after which it was deposited in a coffin and the usual coroner's inquest was held. A strong effort to get a stay of the execution from the Minister of Justice was made, all the Protestant clergy here joining in the appeal to that effect.

SINGULAR DEATH.

A Boy Smothered by Snow in His Grandfather's Yard.

ALFRED ANDERSON, 12 years old, who lived with his mother and his older brother in the family of Mr. George J. Pierce, Mrs. Anderson's father, at 10 Monument Square, Charlestown, suffered a sad and singular death on Saturday afternoon. He and some playmates amused themselves during the afternoon in his grandfather's yard, among other things making a snow house. At dusk his little friends went to their homes, leaving him alone in the yard. An hour later, when the other members of the family were about to take tea, Alfred was missed, and as he had been seen last in the yard his brother was sent to call him. As he did not answer to a call his brother went into the yard to search for him. He saw no sign of him, and was about to return to the house when the toe of one of his boots struck against a hard substance under the snow. He stooped in the darkness to see what it was, when he found to his horror that he had grasped one of the feet of his little brother on the edge of a large pile of snow. Calling for assistance, he began with all his strength to throw the snow aside, and in a few minutes Alfred's body was drawn out and taken into the house. It was cold, there was no flutter to the heart, and a physician who was called at once, said that the poor boy must have been dead half an hour before his body was found. The only explanation of his death, which is a sad blow to his mother and other kindred, is that after his playmates left, he lingered awhile, and then, to amuse himself, crawled into the snow house, which fell upon him, and the weight of the snow being too great for his strength, he was smothered.—Boston Journal.

The Princess Louise.

We confess to a feeling of regret respecting the stories that have all along been current about the Princess Louise from Canada. The subject is, of course, a delicate one, but it directly concerns ourselves, and we have some right to know what it all means. We are now directly informed that, for the first time since her return to England—nearly six months—her royal highness has called upon her royal mother the Queen. The temporary estrangement was announced more than once, and as often denied, but it is at present stated so circumstantially as to admit of little doubt. Our latest despatches are to the effect that the princess left Canada against the express wishes of her majesty. Into private matters we have no business to pry, and we willingly accept the explanation that her royal highness' absence is due solely to the precarious state of her health, consequent on the deplorable accident of which she was a victim last winter. We implicitly believe also that the princess is not displeased with her sojourn in Canada, or her relations to Canadian society. Indeed, there is no reason why she should be. We shall not admit for a moment that our people are not fit company for the best in the old land. On the other hand, we must express our deep regret that events should have turned out so differently from what we expected.—Canadian Illustrated News.

Beet Sugar Making.

Messrs. A. Gault, D. Morrice Donohoe and J. Ewing, of the Beet Root Sugar Company, whose works are being erected at West Farnham, Que., returned to Montreal yesterday after a trip to Franklin, Mass., to inspect the beet sugar works just started in that place. They report that the works are of the most perfect description, and the machinery, etc., are as nearly as possible a fac simile of that ordered from England for the Farnham Factory. The Farnham Company will, however, have an advantage over the American manufacturers, inasmuch as the beets are not procurable in Massachusetts all the year round, while a yearly supply will be obtained in the vicinity of West Farnham. The machinery for the Canadian company is being rapidly constructed, £5,000 having been transmitted to England this month to pay for it, while another £5,000 will be sent immediately.

SUICIDE OR MURDER.

Strange Story of Thibault, the Murderer.

DID THE GIRL COMMIT SUICIDE?

HALIFAX, Dec. 9.—Joseph N. Thibault, who was convicted at Annapolis of the murder of Charlotte Hill and sentenced to be hung on the 8th of next February, told the following story of the manner in which the young woman met her death to a reporter who visited him in his cell after the judgment had been given. He admitted that he was the party who was seen on the road, and that he did start out from home with the unfortunate girl Charlotte Hill, intending to take her to another poor district where she could have better attention, as she was a constant source of trouble to him, frequently having fits of regret at her life, in which she would threaten to run away or kill herself. He started out just before daylight in the morning in order to lose as little time as possible, as it was a busy time of the year, and took with him a sum of money to pay her expenses for a time. Soon after daylight they stopped to get breakfast, and, as is usual on that road where inns are few and travellers poor or saving, they turned off the main road a few rods on to a meadow road instead of going to a house. He says they both got out of the wagon, and he proceeded to harness the horses. While he was doing so the woman walked on up the road so fast that he called after her to stop, and as she only walked faster he left the horses and went after her. She ran and got some distance away before he caught up to her. She then said that she was only going to look out a good place to make a fire for their kettle. But suspecting her from previous threats he kept with her, and they went off the road to a place in the swamp, where there was a sort of cavity in a large rock. Here she gathered sticks together, and as she seemed really only going to do as she said, make a fire, he went back down the road to give the horse some hay. While he was doing this he heard the woman screaming, and at once ran to ascertain what was the matter. The place where the fire was was about a quarter of a mile from where he was with the horse, and by the time he got there he saw the unfortunate woman lying upon the ground writhing in the last agony of death. Her clothing, which was all of cotton, was nearly burned off. He pulled the remains of the burning clothing off and rolled the quivering remains of the dying woman on the ground to endeavor to extinguish the flames, but she died almost at once, her body being roasted. Then the horrible nature of the situation flashed upon him, that if any one came that way—for he could see a hay-field in the distance—they might think he murdered the girl. In the deadly panic of the moment, he put the charred remains into the only place available—the hollow in the rock, where the fire was, and covering it over with bushes and rocks, fled from the spot. When some distance on his homeward journey, and after he had met several persons, the mistake he had made dawned upon him, but he thought it was too late now to turn back, and he must account for the girl's absence as best he could.

This story of a man who had given up all hope of mercy on earth, and who had no object then in lying, was told with a straightforward earnestness which seemed like truth. It may be asked why did not the prisoner tell this story at once and throw himself on the mercy of the court, but it must be remembered that to do so he must at once have admitted the truth of every link in that long and terrible chain of circumstantial evidence which has resulted in his death sentence, and have depended upon the jury believing his story, not sworn to and unsupported by any evidence, the story of a man speaking for his life. The deputy sheriff, who arrested Thibault, says he found in the pocket of the grey coat which the witnesses identified as that worn by the prisoner when seen on the road, about \$25, which in some measure corroborates part of Thibault's story.

DR. WILD'S ISOLATION.

Reason for Keeping Him Out of the Ministerial Union.

A Press Association despatch from Toronto says: "Considerable feeling has been caused in the city on account of the alleged rejection of Dr. Wild by the Toronto Ministers' Union. Rev. Mr. Parsons was the gentleman who proposed him, but withdrew the motion. To-day Mr. Parsons gave all the facts of the case. He said: 'When Mr. Wild first came here I went to him as a brother and told him he ought to join the association of ministers here and that if he would do so I would be only too glad to propose his name. He was perfectly satisfied and at the next meeting of our association I proposed him as a member of our body. A discussion instantly arose, which threatened to be of a painful nature. It was asked, "What is the status of this church?" and other like questions. The feeling stood strongly against the church, because of its members clinging so fondly to Mr. Handford. I instantly withdrew my motion, not because I was afraid that the name of Dr. Wild would be rejected, but because the meeting had been called to hear Mr. Dodds, who could not wait, and whom every one present was anxious to hear. I knew that to continue the discussion about the Congregational church would take up valuable time, hence my action. I assure you that it was not on account of Dr. Wild personally that the motion was withdrawn, and I assure you further that Dr. Wild will yet be admitted, and I will propose him.'

A mass meeting of colored people was held in the African Baptist church, Halifax, on Wednesday evening and the question of grievances in public school matters with reference to colored people was discussed. Charles Bidwell occupied the chair. Speeches were made by several gentlemen and resolutions were passed to the effect that without respect to color or creed all schools should be free to the children of all the taxpayers, and that a deputation be appointed to wait upon the Local Government and present their claims.

A Pembroke man has sold his wife and three children to another man for \$100, and is now going home to the old country to live.