O'BRIEN ON LANSDOWNE.

The Home Ruler's Terrible Arraignment of the Governor.

WHY HE COMES TO CANADA.

A last (Wednesday) night's Montreal despatch says: Mr. O'Brien lectured to-night in Albert Hall before a very large audience. Representatives from Ottawa and Kingston were present. At the outset the lecturer said he had come to address the people of Canada on the subject of Irish evictions. It was because the humble homes of the poor tenantry of Luggacurran were at that moment desolate, and why? Because the man who is responsible for these desolate homes, these evicted and cruelly suffering people, to-day held the highest position in Canada. He was sorry to have to come to this land with the cruel story of the wrongs and sufferings of the afflicted tenantry of Luggacurran. He was but a humble citizen; Lord Lansdowne was a rich and powerful Lord. Where else were they to turn for help and sympathy if not to the people of this fair land? The Irish tenantry were an unarmed people, while Lord Lansdowne had thousands of armed soldiers and armed policemen to fulfil the cruel work of eviction in the fair valley of Luggacurran, and thus to drive the aged and infirm and helpless babes to the ditch, the wayside or starvation. Even at that moment the Government were endeavoring to pass a Bill to prevent them having a peaceable organization for mutual help, or for even making public to the world the story of Ireland's wrongs. To whom then should the people of Ireland turn, if not to their fellow-countrymen in Canada, who can alone save them by the might of their opinion from a fate equal to that of slavery in its worst and most degrading form. He had not come to appeal to the passions, but to the reason and humanity of the free and liberty-loving people of Canada. It was the Canadian Parliament that in 1879 voted £20,000 to buy bread for the starving women and children—starving in the midst of that beautiful and fertile land. This must never happen again. Charles Stewart Parnell said that never again would he go begging alms for the victims of landlordism. This time they did not ask for £20,000, but desired Canadians to know the use which Lord Lansdowne makes of the £20,000 he receives from them, and if it were found he had been making a bad use of it to ask them to pass their condemnation on their acts. The Canadian Parliament struck at the root of the evil in Ireland when they passed the resolution in favor of Irish Home Rule. Even recently the Parliament of Canada had endeavored to stand between the Irish people and coercion, as they did between them and starvation long ago. Personally, Mr. O'Brien had no ill-feeling against Lord Lansdowne, but the Irish people could not be content to lie down like whipped hounds at his feet without telling to the world the story of their wrongs. The day that the condemnation of the Canadian people is passed on the acts of Lord Lansdowne that day will have nerved the arm of William Ewart Gladstone in his great battle for the right of suffering Ireland. It was not his intention to make any personal attack on Lord Lansdowne. He would not call up the ghostly memories, but he would tell how Lord Lansdowne was laying waste that fine estate and carrying out the work of depopulation as if the Angel of Death had knocked at the door of each humble cabin, and still the processes were not half served. If Lord Lansdowne or his agents were let alone, there was not a man, woman or child on the estate of Luggacurran but would be banished from the houses of their fathers and either compelled to starve on the roadside or seek homes beyond the sea. Mr. O'Brien then read extracts from the *Freeman's Journal*, which described terrible eviction scenes. In the four days the work of eviction lasted on the Lansdowne estates 120 persons had been turned from their homes into the roadside. Old men and women of 80 and helpless babes only a few weeks old suffered alike, and this too in the severe weather of March, and in the face of a pitiless hail and rain storm. These scenes were witnessed by the speaker, and he had seen a Catholic priest, Father F. Meagher, and Mr. McBride take off their coats and give them to cover the shivering babes at their mothers' breasts. It was because of such scenes that he looked to the people of Canada for their condemnation of Lord Lansdowne. It was Canadian money that paid the officers who carried out these cruel evictions. Lord Lansdowne had tried to explain by interviews in the press that these people owed a year's rent. They only owed half a year's rent, and the law said that a whole year must be owed before a tenant could be evicted. The other half year's rent was called the hanging gale. This was simply a lawyer's fiction, and had been instituted years and years ago, in the early days of the century, to enable the other landlords to evict their tenants whenever they would be half a year behind in their payments. The tenants of the Lansdowne estate were the most punctual and peaceful in the whole of Ireland. Not a murder had been committed in the vicinity of Luggacurran for years. The only crime of which the people were accused was wishing for some reduction in the rack rent. This was a reduction of 30 per cent., which was even less than Lord Cowper and the Land Commission had offered on other estates, and these very reductions had been approved of by Lord Lansdowne. The tenants on the Lansdowne estates were of two classes. The first were leaseholders, who were not as yet entitled to go into the courts, and the other class were the judicial tenants, who have already had their rents fixed by law. The leaseholders asked for a reduction of 30 per cent. If these tenants were free to go into the Land Courts, as the Government propose to allow them, they would, according to the decision of the Land Commission, get a reduction of 40, 50 or 70 per cent. The speaker then referred to the estate of Lord Castledown, where two tenants had been given a reduction of 45 per cent., and it should be remembered this had not been made by the "Plan of Campaign" but by the Land Commission. The speaker declared that he had thus shown out of the months of the Government and the Land Commission that the object of Lord Lansdowne and his agents was to crush the tenants and drive them from their farms and not to give them any just reduction. The speaker said that he would say a few words about judicial rents, but he found it hard without passion to characterise the arrogance that Lord Lansdowne had shown towards these unfortunate people. In spite of the Commission he had refused to reduce the rents a single farthing, and he is fast transforming Luggacurran into a wilderness. Since the Land Commission had fixed the rents the earning power of the tenants had been reduced fully 40 per cent. The speaker quoted a number of the landlords who had reduced their rents, and, continuing, he said that the only one who had not complied with these just demands was Lord Lansdowne, and he, too, must be compelled to reduce the rents. Mr. O'Brien then quoted from the statement made in the Imperial House of Commons. He also referred to the acts of Mr. Townsend Trench, who was the agent of Mrs. Adair as well as of Lord Lansdowne. On the very day that he had collected the rents from the tenants of Luggacurran without permitting any reduction, he had given the tenants on the adjoining estate a reduction of 15 per cent. What was the Plan of Campaign? It was an organization of the oppressed, who would stand side by side like soldiers in battle until the victory was won. The time would come when there would be no more fear of the crow-bar brigade to turn the fertile valleys of Luggacurran into desolate waste. In conclusion, Mr. O'Brien asked their sympathy with a suffering people. He promised them that when the great work begun by Charles Stewart Parnell and Gladstone was accomplished and the happy hour came when once more a free and untrammelled Irish Parliament could assemble in College Green, they would have the prayers and heartfelt gratitude of the Irish people.

A resolution was passed condemning Lord Lansdowne's actions.

The meeting was most orderly and no hostile demonstrations were offered at any time through the day or evening.

THE ARMY BIG GUNS.

The Duke of Connaught Gets Leave of Absence After a Grumble.

A London cable says: In the House of Commons yesterday Sir John Gorst, Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office, moved the second reading of the Bill granting leave of absence to the Duke of Connaught, commander of the forces in India, in order that he might attend the jubilee festivities.

Mr. Lewis Dillwyn, member for Swansea, the uncompromising doyen of the old school of Radicals, moved to reject the motion. He said there was a strong feeling in the country against the appointment of exalted personages to positions of command over the heads of others. If appointments were to be given on account of relationship to the Throne, the persons so appointed ought to be under the same conditions that applied to others.

Sir John Swinburne, member for Lichfield, a retired captain of the Royal Navy, and a Liberal, whose late election was left entirely in the hands of a *bona fide* workingman, seconded the motion. He condemned the system under which royalties had the choice of the best places in the army and navy without having passed through the different grades. There was the Duke of Cambridge, now Field Marshal, who had never served either as ensign, lieutenant, captain, major or lieutenant-colonel.

The Speaker, interrupting, said the member was travelling beyond the question. The Bill only concerned the return of the Duke of Connaught.

Sir John Swinburne, continuing, said it would be a graceful act on the part of the Duke of Connaught to retire in order that some distinguished officer might take his place. There was an enormous amount of ineffective service and waste of money in consequence of exalted persons holding high rank.

The Speaker here ruled Sir John Swinburne out of order.

Mr. Labouchere denounced the Bill as obsequious and servile.

A division was taken, resulting in a vote of 318 for and 45 against the Bill.

The New Brunswick Floods

A St. John, N. B., despatch says: A heavy gale last night intensified the effects of the floods along the St. John river. The swollen tide swept away hundreds of barns and houses through Sunbury, Queen's and King's Counties. Nerepis bridge, the longest in the Province, was carried away this morning, one piece four hundred feet long floating down almost to St. John. Five thousand cords of firewood have been swept away in Queen's County alone. Fredericton is in darkness to-night, and special policemen are patrolling her streets to guard against fire. The flood to-day submerged the Intercolonial track near Rothesay and all freight trains are cancelled. The Quebec express left to-night and crossed in safety, but with the present wind a big washout is feared. Communication by rail with the United States is still suspended. The floods are the most destructive ever known, and the loss will reach over one million dollars in the St. John valley alone.

A Business Homily.

"James," said the milkman to his new boy, "d'y e see what I'm a doin' of?"

"Yes sir," replied James; "you're a-pourin' water in the milk."

"No, I'm not, James; I'm a-pourin' milk in the water. So if anybody arsks you if I put water in my milk, you tell e'm no. Allers stick to the truth, James; cheatin' is bad 'nough, but lyin' is wuss."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Interpreting the Scriptures.

"Mamma," said Flossie, who had been to church for the first time, where she had listened with more or less attention to the sermon, "I know what the minister meant by 'children's children.'"

"Yes?" said mamma.

"Yes; he meant dolls."

Reasoning from Analogy.

A scientist explains that tight hats cause baldness. There is many a young man, however, who never wears his hat on his upper lip, and who yet knows that his lip remains presistently bald.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

HER MAJESTY'S RECEPTION.

Scenes at the Queen's Third Jubilee Drawing-Room in London—Dresses Worn by Ladies Present—Beautiful Creations of Dressmaking Talent Ruined by the Crowd.

A London cablegram says: The Queen's third Jubilee drawing-room to-day did not in general differ from the two preceding ones recently minutely described in your columns. The Lord Chamberlain's book showed that cards had been issued for 511 new presentations. The additional number of chaperones, privileged guests and gentlemen escorts swelled the total so as to make it a reception larger than any other during the present reign, as veterans assure me. Several of those held in past years have been unmanageable from overcrowding; but the unprecedented crush to-day, with its inevitable accompaniment of weary waiting, disarranged attire, unmannerly elbowing, loss of temper and final disappointments, was all that the most cynical could wish.

The presentations went through at the rate of 100 in an hour, allowing thirty-six seconds for each. It must not be supposed that the Queen herself sustained the burden; after an hour the Princess of Wales took her place. The great majority were disappointed of even a single glance of the queenly approval or a single hurried touch of the royal hand. The trials and tortures the poor victims of this ceremony go through before arriving at the ecstatic half minute is known only to themselves; but as they voluntarily undergo it all for the sake of the reward, in their case, as in that of the fakirs, there is no room for argument.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of the American Minister, wore a petticoat and bodice of white and black striped velvet and a train of black velvet. She presented Mrs. Horton, wife of the well-known New York banker, Henry L. Horton, who was also present in the ante-room in velvet Court dress and sword. Mrs. Horton seemed to attract the attention of many of the English dowagers for the sumptuousness of her costume. The material of her dress was white satin silver brocade; the front of the skirt was trimmed with pearl in the pattern of antique silver point lace; the corsage, which was cut V shaped with stomacher, was embroidered in the same way; the train, of silver brocade on poult de soie, was trimmed with white ostrich tips at bottom; the train had a blue satin lining and was fastened at the right shoulder with a plume of feathers; in the hair were the traditional court feathers, tipped with diamond aigrettes. Mrs. Horton's ornaments were diamonds in necklace and ear-rings.

OTHER RICH COSTUMES.

Following is one of the dresses that attracted attention: Petticoat of rich resida satin, the front and sides draped with embroidered lisse echarpe in oriental colors; the edge of the petticoat arranged with resida tulle and satin rosettes; corsage to match the petticoat, trimmed with embroidered lise and tulle, with plumes of shaded green ostrich feathers; train of bronze velvet lined with poult de soie and draped with a flounce of point d'alencon, caught up with shaded green ostrich feathers; ornaments, rubies.

Another dress was a golden brown velvet trimmed with old Brussels lace. There was also a brocaded train of buttercup, trimmed with Carrickmacross lace over a white satin and tulle petticoat. Also a dress of vieux rose, with panels of velvet and old duchesse lace, with a train and bodice of gray brocade to correspond. Also a dress of pink crepe mogul, draped with Brussels lace, with brocaded bodice and train lined with green and pink shot silk and tulle ruching.

WORKS OF ART.

Also a golden brown brocaded velvet, train lined with blue satin merv, with blue ruchings and plumes of feathers; petticoat of blue satin merv, draped with lisse, tablier embroidered in gold and blue.

THE QUEEN'S DRESS.

The Queen's sombre dress in the throne-room fully set off all the toilettes this afternoon. The Queen wore a train with bodice of black satin broche, trimmed with jet and tulle, over a skirt of black merv, covered with tulle embroidered in jet; a white tulle veil, surmounted by a coronet of diamonds; necklace, brooch and earrings, amethysts and diamonds. She also carried a dozen ribbons, stars and orders in superb array.

WHAT THE PRINCESS WORE.

When the future Queen took the royal place she wore resida Lyons velvet, resida and gold brocade, draped with volant Irish lace, looped with bunches of shaded anemones and leaves; corsage and train to correspond; headdress, a tiara of diamonds and feathers; veil; ornaments, diamonds and pearls.

Sir Donald Smith's Gift

A Montreal despatch says: Another meeting of the trustees of the Trafalgar Institute was held last evening, when Sir Donald Smith supplemented his previous gift of $25,000 by a further donation of $5,000, making a total of $30,000, on condition that the institute affiliate with McGill. The offer was accepted, and the institute will be opened next autumn on the fine property purchased from Mr. Alexander Mitchell at the head of Simpson street. The institute properties left by the founder, the late Donald Ross, are estimated at present value at over a quarter of a million dollars. The original donation was made several years ago towards the cause of the higher education of women, but until now the matter has taken no definite shape. Sir Donald Smith's gift will place it on a working basis. The executive trustees are Rev. J. Edgar Hill, of St. Andrew's Church, Alex. Macpherson and Mr. A. T. Drummond.

Solid with the Old Lady.

Successful suitor—You have not told me yet how your parents feel about our engagement.

"Well, pa says he will see me in my grave before he will allow me to become your wife—"

"Merciful heavens!"

"Oh, don't bother about him. Ma says I can marry you."—*Omaha World.*

A committee composed of several public officers in Nebraska report, after investigation, that the *Times'* Parnell letter was written by one Richard Piggott, a man who tried to blackmail the National League.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

The "Times" and Parnell Once More—Parnell a Very Sick Man—The Eighty Club and Chamberlain.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: The *Times* has resumed publication of regular articles intended to show a connection between Parnellism and crime. The present series of articles is entitled "Behind the Scenes in America." The matter is the result of an inquiry which the *Times* says it instituted last summer into the relations between the American Fenians and the Parnellites, and purports to contain a number of the secret records of the Clan-Na-Gael Society, obtained through a schism in the society and quarrels among its leaders. Among the documents published are what are alleged to be copies of the constitution of the society, lists of its officers at various epochs, letters from its past and present leaders, secret circulars and reports of the society's conventions. The *Times* says its inquiries are not yet complete, for the reason that the society has been reorganized so that its system of working has become a seemingly impenetrable mystery. Editorially commenting on its revelations the *Times* says it is impossible to doubt that the policy of the Parnellites, and therefore of Mr. Gladstone, is ultimately directed by the heads of the society and by Mr. Patrick Ford.

Mr. Parnell's health has become worse since his journey yesterday from Ireland to London. By his physician's advice Mr. Parnell proceeds at once to Bournemouth, where he will remain until Tuesday, at which date he expects to be able to attend Parliament.

Mr. Edward Samuel Norris, Progressive Conservative member for Limehouse division of the Tower Hamlets, asked the Government in the House of Commons to-day whether in the event of the passage of the Coercion Bill they would consider the question of recommending to the Queen as one of the features of her Jubilee celebration the granting of a general amnesty to all prisoners in Ireland under detention of agrarian crimes, but not guilty of personal violence. Mr. Smith, answering for the Government, said they were not in a position to make any such engagement.

The Executive Committee of the Eighty Club has negatived a proposal to invite Mr. Chamberlain to attend the club's monthly dinner. In consequence of this action the Unionist members of the club have called a general meeting, at which they will propose to observe neutrality on the Irish question. If the meeting rejects the proposal the Unionists will resign from the club.

A London cable says: Mr. John Bright writes as follows about the Parnell-Dillon-*Times* affair: "All the *Times'* charges consist of evidence contributed by the rebel conspirators themselves, and statements drawn from *United Ireland*, the *Irish World* and other papers edited by or the property of active conspirators. The facts are their own facts. The *Times* did not invent them—it only arranged them so that the public could understand the case. Parliament should have nothing to do with the matter. These conspirators and their papers charged Earl Spencer and Mr. Forster with murder in knowingly hanging innocent men. Parliament did not interfere then to protect Lord Spencer and Mr. Forster. Why should it interfere now to defend Irish writers and speakers and assume the duties and labors of courts of justice?"

When Mr. Gladstone made his proposal at the Rev. Dr. Parker's luncheon for getting the Crimes Act through, few people supposed he meant business. The suggestion to omit the provisions against boycotting and the Plan of Campaign was regarded by the Government as a suggestion to emasculate the Bill. Mr. Gladstone's friends now say he did not expect this to be accepted, but it was really meant as the first bid. He feels that present tactics are likely, if prolonged, to make a bad impression on the country. The average minds fails to perceive a distinction between opposition as now carried on and obstruction. Closure has only varied the form, instead of everlasting speeches on one amendment, short speeches on innumerable amendments are the game. Time is wasted just as effectively now. Mr. Gladstone neither likes to see Parliament paralyzed nor believes the country will like it. His supporters in the Provincial press are already hinting that compromise is possible. The Government are asked to insert a clause ensuring that the Bill shall not be used to prevent legitimate combination. The permanency of the measure to which Mr. Gladstone referred will not be sacrificed by the Government, but this is not really very important. When a Liberal Government comes in they can practically annul if unable immediately to repeal the Act. Other alterations will be suggested, but the probability that the Gladstonians and the Government will come to terms is exceedingly remote.

There is another reason for Mr. Gladstone's anxiety to come to some arrangement. He foresees a serious conflict in the House of Commons if these nightly wrangles and collisions are allowed to continue, to be followed probably by suspension of the Irish members. A large contingent of Radicals also will in that case get themselves suspended, and no man can say where the disturbance will stop.

The Mayor of Cork, replying to an invitation from the Lord Chamberlain to assist in the Jubilee festivities, said that in view of the Crimes Bill the invitation is little short of an outrage upon the self-respect of the Irish people.

Mind-Reading and Pocket-Books.

Lady—"Here you! Thieves! Murder Pickpockets! Police!"

Mind Reader—"Beg pardon, mum: had a bet with a friend that I could discover the whereabouts of a hidden pocket-book and my mind placed it in this locality Excuse me: I thought I had struck a meal bag in a feed store."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Right You Are, My Dear.

He (at dinner)—May I assist you to the cheese, Miss Vassar.

Miss Vassar (just graduated)—Thanks, no! I am very comfortable where I am! But you may assist the cheese to me, if you will!—*Puck.*

A Dresden journal devoted to household matters and philosophy says children should never be put into a cradle, as the rocking of the young brain has a tendency to stupefy it.

A WOMAN'S DEVOTION.

How She Stuck to Her Convict Lover for Many Years, and Now Applies For His Pardon.

A Nashville, Tenn., despatch says: Eighteen years ago the doors of the State prison closed upon Frank Riddle, of Maury county, who had been sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering a German peddler. There were doubts as to the guilt of Riddle, who, refusing to acknowledge the crime and accept a term of fifteen years, insisted upon a plea of not guilty. The trial resulted in his conviction, and the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court, which granted a new hearing. A second verdict against Riddle was rendered and he was sent to the penitentiary. Year after year passed. One after another of the life convicts died, and Riddle almost abandoned hope of obtaining his freedom.

While Governor Taylor was seated in his office yesterday a woman walked into the apartment, and presented to the Governor a petition for executive clemency, signed by the lessees and every officer of the prison, who stated that Riddle's long incarceration had served the ends of justice. Accompanying the petition was a letter written by the woman who bore it. After the Governor had read the document the lady rose and said: "Governor Taylor, when that man was accused of murder I was engaged to him. I did not believe him guilty, and did not break the engagement. During the two or three years that the trial was pending I still believed in him. During the eighteen years of his confinement I stuck to him. His parents have died. His brothers and sisters are all dead except a sister who lives out west. The people who were interested in the case then have forgotten him. I am the only friend he has in the world. My life has been wrapped up in him. I believe in him, and have loved him through all these long, weary years, and I want you to pardon him. I do not ask you to think him an innocent man, but for the sake of two lives that may yet be happy I implore you to set him free."

Without waiting to hear the Governor's decision she arose and left the office and the capitol. When the Governor had cleared his eyes of tears he said to Bishop Granberry: "Such devotion and constancy I have never seen, and whatever Riddle may have deserved it does look as if that woman ought to have a chance at happiness."

The prisoner will be pardoned.

THE FISHERY CRUISERS.

The New Commander of the Flagship—Good Behavior of American Fishermen.

A Halifax despatch says: Lieutenant Gordon, of the Royal Navy, commander of the recent Government expeditions to the Hudson's Bay, arrived to-night to take command of the fishery protection flagship Acadia. Captain Scott, her late commander, will hereafter devote his time to superintending the movements and doings of the whole fishery fleet.

The cruiser Triumph has arrived at Shelburne from a nine days' cruise. She visited all the resorts of American fishermen from Liverpool westward to Pubnico. Captain Lorway reports that the American fishermen conduct themselves to the entire satisfaction of the customs authorities along this coast. On arriving at Shag harbor Captain Lorway found that the American schooner Legal Tender, which attained celebrity last fall for alleged treaty violation, had left port in a hurry an hour before the cruiser's arrival. Captain Devine, of the Legal Tender, who is a Nova Scotian, shipped two men at Shag harbor last August, and when the customs officers boarded her for the purpose of taking a formal seizure for the offence, Skipper Devine coolly proceeded to sea with the Canadian officers on board, and they were forced to jump into their boat or be carried as prizes to Uncle Sam's territory.

FOR HIS CHILD'S SAKE.

A Father Maimed for Life in saving His Child From a Cruel Death.

A Chicago despatch says: The heroism of John Vorbanck in saving his infant child from certain death nearly cost him his own life on Saturday afternoon. His eighteen months old babe had toddled down to the railroad track near his house and sat down between the rails to play. The whistle from an approaching switch engine attracted the attention of the father, who was at work in the yard, and glancing up he was horrified to see the child sitting on the track watching the swift approach of the locomotive. After an instant of mute terror the father rushed toward the track, and throwing himself in front of the engine, seized the child with both hands and threw it safely to one side. He had no time to save himself, but was caught by one of the wheels and thrown across the rail. His left leg was horribly mangled, and it was afterwards necessary to amputate it. He also received injuries about the hips and head. Vorbanck is a young, hard-working man, and has been married about three years.

Gen. Middleton at Kingston.

A Kingston despatch says: The anniversary of the battle of Batoche was celebrated on Thursday night at Tete du Pont barracks, and in it the commander of the forces, Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, of "B" Battery, and others participated. Sir Fred. Middleton, in his speech said, among other things, that the suppression of the rebellion in the Northwest was the only event of the kind in the history of the British Empire which had been put down unaided by Imperial forces. The services of the Canadian volunteers had been eminently appreciated by the presentation of medals. They were at first refused because there was no Imperial troops in any of the engagements, but the authorities decided that this was a good reason why they should be given, and they were granted accordingly.

Lost His Boots in Church.

John Robinson, of Creek Centre, Warren County, last Sunday arrived at church rather late wearing a pair of new boots which squeaked frightfully. Not wishing to disturb the congregation, he left the boots in the vestibule and entered in his stocking feet. Upon looking for the boots after service he found they had been stolen. He heard the sermon, but lost his boots.—*Cobleskill (N. Y.) Index.*