

lowing description of the scenes attending the mob's attacks on the Bowers Hill Police Station: The men armed with pokers pried up the paving stones and broke them into suitable sizes for the use of the rioters. When they ran short of missiles the women and girls entreated the men to continue the fighting, bringing them an apron full of fresh stones, and when entreaty failed the girls drove the men on by savage threats. The police station is a moderate sized dwelling house. When the mob attacked the building the police responded with a volley from the doorway, but the rioters soon drove the officers in, and they retreated up stairs and thence maintained the fight on their side by shooting from the windows of the front bedroom on the second floor. They held their position half an hour, during which the battle was hot and savage on both sides. When they were reinforced by the arrival of 70 fresh officers, the increased energy of the police warfare served but to aggravate the mob, and they became ferocious. They were maddened by the sight of their comrades shot down, writhing and howling with agony in the street. I have since heard the officers say they never knew a mob to show such great viciousness, violence, pluck and determination. Despite their desperation, the rioters hurled their missiles with regularity and precision as if they had been drilled in stone-throwing. When the men in front had exhausted their ammunition they would retire and receive fresh armfuls from the women, and thus make way for their comrades with new supplies. Some of the stone-throwing was quite extraordinary. The better-armed of the rioters carried what we call here "Belfast kidneys." These are stones about five and a half inches long and three and a half inches broad, and weigh on an average about one and a half pounds. There were many boys among the rioters, and they were as desperate and plucky as the men. The battle at the station ceased when 250 soldiers came to the aid of the police. The soldiers were from the Highlanders and Fusiliers, and they soon drove them away. The people living in the neighborhood where the rioting began say it was caused by the police under the mistaken impression that some one was molesting and meddling some orderly workmen leaving the foundry. According to this story the populace got angry at the police for their cruel and unjustifiable conduct and attempted to make them desist. When the conflict was imminent, the story goes, the mob offered to behave if the police were withdrawn but not otherwise.

The people at the Shank Hill road meeting to-day attacked the police. The military was summoned and the crowd dispersed.

It is now stated that the meeting was summoned to denounce the police and all other persons for attacking the houses and property of peaceable people, and to urge upon the citizens their duty to do the most in their power to bring the disturbers of the peace to justice irrespective of creed or party. The meeting appointed a deputation to ask the Mayor of Belfast for the names of the officers in charge of the Shank Hill police barracks yesterday evening.

6 p. m.—The out-of-town police have been withdrawn from the streets of the city, in consequence of the hostility manifested toward them by the Orangemen. The soldiers were told off to take the places of these officers and to assist the city police in case they should need help to-night.

The funeral of Thomas Gallagher, the Orangeman who was shot and killed during the riot at Lurgan, Wednesday, took place to-day. The funeral procession was protected by 100 soldiers and 200 policemen. A mob of Catholics jeered the mourners and threatened to stop the hearse, but the police held them in check.

The political excitement is leading to dangerous quarrels among women in the factories at Lurgan. At one factory the Protestant families have struck work demanding the dismissal of the Catholics. The riot was resumed to-night. The infuriated mob held possession of the streets and wrecked and pillaged taverns. The police were compelled to fire buck-shot into the mob. So far as known no one was fatally wounded. Several police were badly injured. The appeals of the clergy to the rioters to disperse were futile. Eventually the troops cleared the streets.

LONDON, 10.—Earl Kimberly, Secretary of State for India, announced in the House of Lords, this afternoon, that the Government had decided to dissolve Parliament and the Queen had sanctioned the resolution. He added that the Government would take steps immediately to conclude the affairs of the present Parliament with all possible dispatch, with a view to effect the election of a new House of Commons at as early a date as possible.

The Earl of Carnarvon made a statement respecting Mr. Parnell's charge on last Monday that the Conservative party purchased the Irish support in the last election by a promise made through a Cabinet Minister that they would in return introduce a Home Rule bill which, in addition to its other features, would confer on Ireland the right to control her own tariff policy.

Lord Carnarvon said that when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under the Marquis of Salisbury's government he received from Mr. Parnell a request to be allowed an interview. "As Mr. Parnell was the elected head of the Irish party," continued the Earl, "I acted on my personal responsibility and consulted with him. I never com-

municated it to any member of the Cabinet. Mr. Parnell and I left the room as free as we had entered it. I desire to repudiate the statement that has been printed and circulated, that I acted upon that occasion in the capacity of a member of the government."

LONDON, 10.—In the Commons this afternoon Gladstone who was loudly cheered on rising, said that in consequence of the rejection of the Home Rule bill, he had advised the Queen to dissolve Parliament without delay. Her Majesty had graciously assented to this and he would therefore ask the House to wind up the business of the session at the quickest practicable moment. The Premier's statement was received with cheers.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Conservative, moved an adjournment of the House. In supporting his motion he said that on account of the remarkable omission of the Premier to state the date for dissolution it remained undetermined, and he urged that Parliament be dissolved as soon as possible. There was nothing to be added to satisfy the opposition but an assurance that dissolution would take place at as early a date as possible and that the new Parliament would meet without delay.

Mr. Gladstone replied that he was unable to positively inform the House when Parliament would be dissolved, but that it would doubtless be before the end of the present month. Respecting the government of Ireland, the Premier said he thought the state of affairs in that country was such that the new Parliament ought to meet as early as possible. The country ought not to remain in uncertainty after the general election regarding the policy to be pursued respecting Ireland.

Sir Michael declared that Mr. Gladstone's statement was satisfactory, and he withdrew his motion.

BELFAST, 11.—An Associated Press reporter detailed to remain on the scene of the riots, at 5 o'clock this morning reported as follows: "I remained among the rioters all night. The greatest damage in the way of wrecking and looting was done along Shank Hill and Corn Road. The fighting on both thoroughfares was desperate and continuous. The mob was composed of the lowest ruffians. The bayonets of the police had no terror for them and in many cases I saw the mob in overwhelming numbers press up against the bayonets of the police and drive them back. The only instances in which the police drove the mob at all, so far as I could observe, were those in which the officers in compact lines fired at close quarters rapid volleys of buckshot. These rioters could not stand against, and they were driven back, but even under such a gallant fire the rioters would resort to the pavement and rush upon the police while reloading. It is impossible to describe the state of terror under which the respectable Catholic people of Belfast are now living in consequence of the prevalent anarchy and bigotry. The bravest of them hardly dare venture out of doors in daylight even. I know that scores of people were shot during last night's riots. I saw ten taken to the hospitals this morning. It is feared that every individual of a victim of the riots may provoke fresh rioting.

The law-abiding citizens demand of the government the appointment of a special commission to inquire into the causes of the whole disorder. Fighting of this kind, at such close range as to be practically hand to hand, continued until two o'clock this morning. When daylight began to dawn so many of the rioters had disappeared as to leave the mob insufficient strength to longer cope with the armed police, who succeeded in dispersing it. My observation shows me that the mob last night was composed of the very scum of Belfast. I saw members of it throw heavy stones weighing 15 and 20 pounds. I even saw fends hurling rocks at the gallant firemen who were imperiling their lives in attempts to save dwellings from destruction by incendiary fires, and the helpless inmates from horrible deaths. If anything else were wanting to prove the character of the mob it can be furnished by dozens. I saw ruffians during the night sneaking away from the wrecked burning buildings laden down with loot.

LONDON, 11.—Gladstone was asked in the House of Commons this evening by Wm. Johnson, Conservative, if it was true, as reported, that the Earl of Aberdeen, Irish Viceroy, had, during his recent visit to Cork, knelt at the altar of a Catholic Cathedral in that city.

Mr. Gladstone replied that if the Earl of Aberdeen had done the kneeling of which he was accused, he (Mr. Gladstone) was not aware of it. He added: "We must decline to institute an inquiry into such a question. It lights the fire of religious discord. I can say, however, that I have never known a better Christian nor a more perfect Protestant than the Earl of Aberdeen."

The House agreed to give the government business precedence during the remainder of the session.

Mr. Gladstone, in answer to a request for a more explicit statement concerning the re-assembling of Parliament, said: "I wish to re-state clearly what I said yesterday respecting the re-assembling of Parliament. If, when the elections are over, it be found that the country does not approve of the government respecting the future government of Ireland, or if there remains room for doubt on the question, then the new Parliament will be assembled forthwith."

was in court again to-day on the issue of Sir Charles Dilke's right to have the Queen's Proctor open the case in order to enable the member for Chelsea to produce testimony in his own vindication.

Crawford asked the court to refuse to allow the Proctor to intervene, alleging that the only witnesses who would be produced to contradict the confession of Mrs. Crawford were Sir Charles himself, whom that confession implicated, and his servants. Mr. Crawford contended that unless it could be proved the divorce was obtained by collusion, which was not alleged, the Proctor had no right to intervene in Sir Charles Dilke's interest.

The Judge decided that the Proctor had a right to interfere if the fresh evidence now offered by Fanny Stock and Sarah Gray was material evidence, showing that the plaintiff's charges were untrue.

Continuing, the Judge said that the Queen's Proctor must himself answer the suggestion that he intervened in Sir Charles's interest. The Judge said he, himself, did not believe the suggestion. He was certain the Proctor would not so violate the duties of his office. The Judge refused to make Mrs. Crawford and Mrs. Charles Dilke parties to the Proctor's suit to enable them to be heard by counsel.

GLASGOW, 11.—The Scotch Liberal Federation has issued a manifesto to the Liberal electors of Scotland urging them to support in the coming elections none but Gladstone candidates. The Federation has engaged St. Andrews Hall, the largest in the city for a mass meeting on June 28th, at which Gladstone will deliver an address and Rosebery will preside.

LONDON, 11.—The Midlothian Unionists sent a deputation to wait on the Marquis of Hartington to-day to ask him to assist them in putting forward Unionists to oppose Gladstone in the coming election.

Lord Hartington replied that he would rather see the Liberal Union split than harass the Premier.

Chamberlain's electoral manifesto was made public this evening. It declares that the government's Irish proposals have been condemned in advance by every Liberal statesman of the country.

PARIS, 11.—The Chamber of Deputies resolved by a vote of 110 to 233 to consider the committee's clause enacting the immediate expulsion of all the princes. Fifty members of the Left voted with with the minority. The Chamber subsequently rejected the first clause of the committee's bill, enacting general expulsion. The vote was 314 to 220. After further debate the Chamber by a vote of 315 to 232 adopted an amendment making the expulsion of the chief pretenders compulsory, and the expulsion of the other members of the former reigning families to be optional with the government. After a vigorous protest from M. Ornae, Bonapartist, clauses two and three were adopted. They empower the government to expel by a decree the Princes not affected by clause one, provide penalties of two to five years' imprisonment, if they return to France, and disfranchise the Princes remaining in French territory. Finally the whole bill, was passed without division.

The Chamber then adjourned until Tuesday.

MUNICH, 11.—A deputation of the members of the Bavarian cabinet proceeded to Hohenschwang Castle to present a letter to the deposed King Ludwig, from Prince Luitpold. They found the castle locked and were not permitted by the King's pickets to enter. The ministry subsequently sent a force of gen d'armes to the castle to force an entrance for the purpose of releasing Count Holstein, who, while visiting the King last evening on Ministry business concerning the regency, was arrested by Ludwig's order and locked up in the castle. Other gen d'armes have been detailed to preserve order among the mountain population surrounding the castle, the mountaineers being loyal adherents of the King and of a dangerous temper because of the State's conduct towards him. King Ludwig remains in the most absolutely secluded part of the castle.

BELFAST, 11.—The rioting last night was less disastrous than on Wednesday. After the day's labor had ended, thousands of workmen gathered in the vicinity of Bower Hill police station. They execrated the police, cried out, "We will have ten lives for every one of the murdered." The county police were then withdrawn, and some well-known local constables were sent to reason with the mob. The latter demanded the withdrawal of all the police. Archbishop Leve and several Presbyterian clergymen, after this, implored the mob to disperse. Their addresses proved altogether useless, and even when the clergymen were speaking, the rioters kept up desultory stone throwing at the police. One stone struck a divine squarely in the face and hurt him severely. Captain Lestrangle, a resident magistrate, who was present to counsel order, was struck with a brick bat on the head. When the preachers ceased, the mob surged up to the gate of the barracks and defied the police to come and take a square fight. Things went on in this way until about 10 o'clock when two troops of dragoons galloped up. They were followed by 300 infantry. These men had been under arms eleven hours. The mob was for a moment powerless with surprise and dispersed. The runaways soon, however, became ashamed of themselves and returned to the scene, warmly cheering

the soldiers. The latter had taken complete possession of the barracks and controlled them effectively. The mob realizing the impregnability of the police's position, now departed in sections, cursing the Pope, denouncing Home Rule, and singing "The Orange Lily" and "Rule Britannia." While all this was going on at the Bowers Hill barracks, the mob had taken possession of York Street. They first concentrated in front of the wine store kept by a Catholic named McKenna. The building was soon seized and wrecked, and all of McKenna's stock of wines was emptied in the street.

This mob then proceeded to McCloskey's tavern. The police had taken warning and got there first. A set fight took place. It was waged with desperation on both sides. The police fired twenty-six rounds of buckshot at the rioters, but the mob finally drove them away and smashed McCloskey's tavern to pieces distributing the inn's liquors to all who would drink or carry liquor away. Several of the rioters were wounded in this fight and were left helpless in the street by their comrades, who maddened with liquor and excitement rushed to the work of wreck and pillage. A number of taverns were destroyed and all their stocks of wine, whisky and beer were thrown out to the crowd in the streets, who drank it ravenously or carried it away in jugs and buckets. In the latter work scores of women and children were engaged all the time the rioting lasted. Towards midnight the mob, after having wrecked and looted all the taverns in the vicinity returned to McCloskey's and set it on fire. The glare attracted the police, who re-formed and marched down there to put out the fire and save the town from conflagration. They had to fight for every foot of way they made. At times when the flames flashed high the uniformed officers could be seen scattered among the mob filing the streets from house to house. Each officer was fighting on his own account and all in the same direction. Every man was shouting or cursing, the women and children at the windows were shrieking and gesticulating, and the sight was terrible. Finally the police got together and carried on their battle with buckshot. This eventually scattered the mob, and the fire at McCloskey's was put out before it could extend. McCloskey and his family and a number of his Catholic neighbors were rescued from the fury of the mob by an Orangeman, who took them to his house and there gave them safe refuge.

LONDON, 11.—Childers, Home Secretary, replying in the Commons this evening to Decabain (Conservative), member from Belfast, who asked if the government would take steps to prosecute the police who shot down the inhabitants of Belfast during the troubles of the last few days, said that the government has not been informed that there has been any misconduct on the part of the county police in Belfast. The Secretary said the government had the fullest confidence in the Royal Irish constabulary and did not intend while the present disorders continue to remove them from Belfast and substitute the military.

The government has placed the districts terrorized by mob violence in the Province of Ulster under martial law.

DUBLIN, 11.—John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has arrived here. He is investigating the causes and the history of the Belfast riots.

LONDON, 11.—Gladstone issued the following manifesto the electors of Midlothian:

"Gentlemen:—In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland, the ministry advised, and Her Majesty was pleased to sanction, the dissolution of Parliament for decision by the nation of the gravest and likewise the simplest issue that has been submitted to it for half a century. It is only a sense of the gravity of this issue which induces me, at a period life when nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in 13 Parliaments, a seat in the fourteenth, and with this view I solicit for the fifth time the honor of your confidence. At the last election I endeavored in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late government was for ordinary purposes, it had great advantages for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure proceeding from that government would have received warm and extensive support from within the Liberal party and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session and have left the parliament of 1885 free to prosecute the now stagnant work of ordinary legislation with the multitude of questions it includes. My earnest hope was to support the late cabinet in such a course of policy. On the 26th of last January the opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground, to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, had come. The only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with. In my judgment the proposal of coercion was not justified by facts and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than coercion ought, as I thought, to be sought for and to be found. Therefore, I viewed without regret the fall of the late Cabinet, and when summoned by Her Majesty to form a new one, I undertook it on the basis of an anti-coercion policy, with the fullest explanations to

those whose aid I sought as colleagues. When I proposed to examine whether it might not be possible to grant Ireland a domestic legislature and maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the empire, a government was formed and the work was at once put in hand. You will not, gentlemen, understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have thrust aside every subject and adjourned our hopes of useful and progressive legislation. As a question of the first necessities of social order, it forces itself into the van. The late cabinet, though right in giving that place, were, as we thought, wrong in their manner of treating it. It was our absolute duty on taking the government, if we did not adopt their method, to propose another, thus gentlemen, it is that this great and simple issue has come upon you and demand your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion, or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs. To debate in this address this and that detail of the lately defeated bill would only be to disguise this issue, and would be as futile as to discuss halting or stumbling over the shifting and ever-advancing projects of an intermediate class, which proceeded from the seceding Liberals. There are two clear, positive and intelligible plans before the world. There is the plan of the Government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask Parliament to renew the repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for 20 years, by the end of which time, he assures us, Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of a local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her. I leave this Tory project to speak for itself in its unadorned simplicity and I turn to the proposed policy of the government. Our opponents, gentlemen, whether Tories or seceders, have assumed the name of Unionists. I deny them the title to it in intention. Indeed we are all Unionists alike, but the union they refuse to modify in its present shape is a paper union, obtained by force and fraud and never sanctioned or accepted by the Irish nation. They are not Unionists, but paper unionists. True union is to be tested by the sentiments of human beings united. Tried by this criterion we have less union between Great Britain and Ireland now than we had under the settlement of 1782. Enfranchised Ireland, gentlemen, asks through her lawful representatives for the revival of her domestic legislature, not on the face of it an innovating, but a restorative proposal. She urges, with truth, that the centralization of Parliaments has been the division of the people. But she recognizes the fact that the Union, lawlessly as it was obtained cannot and ought not to be repealed. She is content to receive her legislature in a form divested of prerogatives which might have impaired her imperial interests, and better adapted than the settlement of 1782 to secure to her the regular control of her own affairs. She has not repelled, but has welcomed stipulations for the protection of the minority. To such provisions we have given, and shall give, careful heed, but I trust Scotland will condemn all attempts, so singularly made, to import into the controversy the venomous element of religious bigotry. Let her take warning by the deplorable riots in Belfast and other places in the north. Among the benefits, gentlemen, I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these; the consolidation of the united empire and great addition to its strength, the stoppage of heavy, constant and demoralizing waste of public treasure, the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland and that development of her resources which experience shows to be the natural consequence of a free and orderly government, the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her, almost from time immemorial, in respect to Ireland, by the judgment of the whole civilized world; and lastly, the restoration of Parliament to its dignity and efficiency and the regular progress of the business of the country.

Well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, How shall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it, How are England and Scotland to be governed? You know how for the last six years especially the affairs of England and Scotland have been impeded, and your Imperial Parliament discredited and disabled. All this happened while the Nationalists were but a small minority of the Irish members, without support from so much as a handful of members not Irish. Now they approach 90 and are entitled to say, "We are speaking the views of the Irish nation." It is impossible to deal with this subject by half measures. They are strong in their numbers, strong in British support, which brought 313 members to vote for their country; strongest of all in a sense of being right. But, gentlemen, we have done our part, the rest remains for you, electors of the country. May you be enabled to see through and cast away all delusions refuse evil and choose the good. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your faithful and grateful servant, Wm. E. GLADSTONE.

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, 12.—One hundred natives and ten English have lost their lives through the eruption of the volcano of Tarawera.