MR. MORLEY'S VISIT TO CORK.

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR.

MEETING OF CORK NATIONALISTS.

THE POLITICAL PRISONERS AND THE EVICTED TENANTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cork, Sunday Night.

In connection with Mr John Morley's visit to Cork to-morrow (the Mayor, through his secretary, has written the following letter to the Press:—

"Municipal Buildings, Cork,
"25th Febrbury, 1894.

"DEAR SIR—With reference to the announcement made in the 'Evening Echo' of yesterday *re* the council of the Chamber of Commerce and Shipping receiving Mr Morley to-morrow and inspecting with him the works at Haulbowline, I am directed by the Mayor to say that while it is true that after hearing the representations made to him by three of the most influential members of the council he did consent as stated to take part in the arrangements made for that occasion, he has since deemed it his duty to reconsider all the circumstances of the case, with the final result that he feels bound to adhere to his original determination, and for the reasons set forth on his behalf in my letter to the hon secretary of the chamber.

"He desires me to add that he has arrived at this conclusion with deep pain and extreme reluctance, but that he is convinced no other course would have been compatible either with self-respect or his duty to the office he has the honour to hold as head of the Municipality.

"The Mayor sincerely hopes at the same time that the object of the Chief Secretary's visit may be attended with the success which he, in common with all classes of his fellow-citizens, earnestly desires for it—I am, dear sir, faithfully yours,

"D F GILTINAN."

A hurriedly convened meeting of Nationalists was held to-night in the Young Ireland Society's Rooms for the purpose of considering the attitude that should be adopted towards Mr John Morley, who is avowedly coming to Cork at the instigation of Whig members of Parliament. The meeting was well attended, and was at once unanimous and enthusiastic. Mr John Slattery presided. There were also present—

Messrs T H Meade, T C; M O'Donnell, T C; G S Crowley, T C; P F Barry, T C; F O'Shaughnessy, M Wren, R S M'Namara, P Boylan, J Cronin, P Deelan, J M'Swiney, D O'Mahony, W Neville, T O'Donovan, J Murphy, P Lynch, J Lyons, D Riordan, M Scully, D Delea, M O'Mahony, P J Lynch, J Leahy, D O'Leary, W Lee, M Kearney, J Lowe, &c.

The Chairman said that that meeting of Nationalists had been hurriedly called together for the purpose of letting Mr John Morley and the Government know that the promises they had made before entering office had not been performed (hear, hear). He believed Mr Morley had come into office well inclined towards Ireland, but he also knew that the promises made by himself and Lord Ripon to the Irish people had not been fulfilled. They were not there to say a word against Mr Morley but for the purpose of telling him face to face he had not kept the promises made by himself and his colleagues (applause). For three years the League and the Nationalists of Cork had been sending the resolution to Mr Morley, and they were there to reiterate what they had been saying for three years, and that was to ask him and his Cabinet to fulfil their pledges (applause). He referred to a statement made by Mr Morley in 1885 to an Irish member, to the effect that in the past the Chief Secretaries who came to Dublin Castle were contaminated and that if he became contaminated likewise he would resign. He (the chairman) hoped that Mr Morley's mind had not become contaminated, but whether it had or not they knew that his employes at the Castle were his masters, and if he was a strong man that would not be so (applause). Mr Morley, Lord Ripon and others had promised to liberate the Political Prisoners when the Liberals had got into power, and also to reinstate the Evicted Tenants. There was a great deal of difference between these two things. To reinstate the tenants it was necessary that an Act of Parliament should be passed, but releasing the prisoners requires only one line to be written by Asquith (misses) and the prison doors would be open (applause). The Lords could not prevent it, and, therefore, there was no excuse whatever about the release of the prisoners (hear, hear). As to the tenants, the Cork evicted tenants had written a polite letter to Mr Morley asking for an interview, and he had replied that he could not see that an interview would serve any useful purpose. They were living in troublesome times, and the people of Ireland should think of themselves, and refuse their votes to anybody who would say "No" to these two questions, "Will you agitate for the release of the Political Prisoners?" and, "Will you agitate for the reinstatement of the tenants?" (Applause.) Mr Morley would pass through Cork to-morrow, and they would put those matters face to face with him, and tell him that if he continued in the present lines it was the duty of the Irish members to vote against the Government if they refused to do anything for Ireland (applause). What had they done for Ireland for the past two years? (Cries of "Nothing.") There were houseburnings in Roscommon, prosecutions of members of Parliament, suppressing of meetings by Morley's police near Cork and in Waterford on Sunday last, as if the people were a lot of anarchists; but there was one thing the Government had done—they were after making new J P's (laughter). They had also restored the "Star Chamber," and done everything that was bad and nothing that was good, and in a more odious form, under cover, than any Government he had ever known (applause). He concluded by hoping that Irishmen would rise up as before, stand shoulder to shoulder together, no matter what Government was in power, and prove that Ireland still blocked the way (loud applause).

Mr George S Crowley, T C, proposed—"That the result of the presence of Mr John Morley serves to point out to the people that the Government which he represents has failed to fulfil its promises to Ireland, and that we deem it inconsistent with Nationalist principles to extend any welcome whatever to the official representative of a Government which persistently declined to even consider the release of the political prisoners, which has failed to fulfil its promises regarding the evicted tenants, and which has, through Mr Morley himself, resorted to jury-packing of a disgraceful character, and revived the forcible suppression of free speech in the country" (applause).

Mr Maurice O'Donnell, T C, seconded the resolution, and said that they had practical experience in Cork of jury-packing, in addition to the failure to release the political prisoners and to reinstate the evicted tenants. Mr John Morley, instead of getting a welcome in Cork should get a good hiss (applause). While the Irish members were coalescing with the Government no good whatever could be obtained for this country (applause).

Mr P F Barry, T C, supported the resolution, and said that this was not a time when they should be shy in their words (hear, hear). Mr Morley and Mr Balfour as Chief Secretaries of Ireland were chips of the same block, and the people should depend upon themselves (hear, hear). Before Mr Morley entered Cork he was very good with his promises, and the people were soft-hearted enough to believe him, and what was the result? Promises were easily broken, and Mr Morley did not think of the prisoners now. He was deficient in charity and justice, for if he were not he would not dare for one moment to allow one of his subordinate officers to write such an impertinent letter as that written by the Governor of Portland Prison refusing to allow visitors to see the political prisoners there. If the people had a spark of manliness in them they would never rest till the prisoners were released, and if they told their representatives that they would secure no votes in Ireland until they secured the release of the prisoners these gentlemen would be brought to their senses (applause). As long as they were going begging they would never get anything for the country. The present Government were in power through false pretences (applause).

Mr P H Meade, T C, also supported the resolution, and said that they could not and would not welcome Mr Morley, or any official of the Government, after the un-Christian and unfeeling answer sent to the secretary of the Limerick Amnesty Association. They knew that the Government had tried to poison John Daly, and he hoped that the prisoners were not in a position like poor P W Nally, who was done to death (hear, hear). It was a matter of indifference what Government was in power, the treatment of the prisoners was all the same (applause). There must be something wrong in their treatment when the Government refused to allow visits, which were the only ray of hope in the prisoners' lives (hear, hear). The prisoners were entrapped by Government money, and, with these facts before them, the Government, if they were never bound by their promises to Ireland, were bound in justice to release them (applause).

The Chairman, in putting the resolution, said they were asking for justice, not mercy; and justice they would have no matter what the cost was (loud applause).

The resolution was passed with enthusiasm, and the proceedings terminated.

Cork, Saturday.

The arrangements in connection with the visit of Mr John Morley to Cork were completed to-day. Mr Morley will arrive by the morning mail from Dublin on Monday morning at 11 15 o'clock, and will be joined at the Glanmire station by the members of the Cork Chamber of Commerce, who will accompany him to Queenstown. A special steamer has been engaged, and will take the party on board at Queenstown for a cruise round the harbour. In the afternoon Haulbowline will be visited, and the party will then return to Cork in the steamer, making a stop at the Passage Docks if there is time. At half-past six o'clock Mr Morley will be entertained at dinner at the Imperial Hotel by the Chamber of Commerce. Eighty gentlemen have been invited to meet the Chief Secretary at the banquet. Mr Morley intends to depart for Dublin by the night mail on Monday, leaving the Glanmire Terminus at six minutes past ten. As the result of an informal conference between the Mayor and a few members of the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and as a consequence of the explanations of the latter gentlemen, the Mayor consented to accept the invitation of the Chamber, and will join with that body in receiving Mr Morley on Monday.

THE HAULBOWLINE DOCKS.

EARL SPENCER AND MR WILLIAM FIELD, M.P.

Mr Field, M P, has recently had some correspondence with the Admiralty authorities *re* the Haulbowline Docks, and received the following letter from Earl Spencer:—

DEAR SIR—Lord Spencer desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 7th inst, and to state that the funds provided in the annual Navy Estimates are intended to be sufficient for the purposes previously indicated in his letter of the 7th Nov, 1892, and in his interview with a deputation of Irish members of Parliament and others on 21st March, 1893.

As far as possible the policy then indicated will be carried out, but in the interests of the public service the Admiralty must use their discretion as to carrying out work in any given place or time.

With regard to placing contracts in Ireland, his lordship can only repeat that he will welcome any opportunity that the Admiralty may have to avail themselves of Irish resources, but it is scarcely reasonable to expect the Admiralty to create resources which experience shows is better left to private enterprise.—I remain, sir, yours faithfully,

W GRAHAM GREENE.

William Field, Esq, M P.

THE NEW NAVAL PROGRAMME AND CORK RIVER DOCKYARDS' RIGHTS.

THE EDITOR DAILY INDEPENDENT.

SIR—In the "Irish Times" late leader on Lord Spencer's letter to Captain Donelan shelving the capabilities of the existing shipbuilding works and docks on the Lee for undertaking much of that required by the scheme of naval construction now commencing, and the equities to the South of Ireland in a portion of such Imperial expenditure while paying Imperial taxes, because in some points Haulbowline may be unsuitable, or not as fully equipped as it should long ago have been for every description of naval construction and repair, as if justice had been done. The writer omitted to point out that it lies at the most salient point of naval attack, sea or wave damage, and mail connection with half the world in the home countries, and submarine telegraph cables, one only 295 miles from Brest and Cherbourg fleets (or 16 hours at 18 knots), and one commanding the whole trade—North and South Atlantic and Mediterranean—of the English Channel; in short, the one with the heaviest naval duties for the Empire; one with almost a certainty of fighting midway with cruisers from those two ports, and consequent heavy damage to fleet which Plymouth or Portsmouth (both having to provide for Channel, Irish Sea, and East coast casualties) may then be too crowded to repair with needful speed, specially if action were severe and many mercantile vessels had entered their harbours to wait for safe convoy or wind, and at the only point which would be effectual should trouble come from the United States simultaneously with Continental warfare. However improbable that may be, we know that the States are making gigantic and State-aided efforts to regain their old prominence in the carrying trade and protection of the seas in competition with us—vide Southampton; they are filled with many races beside the Anglo-Saxon, and are not less inclined than the rest of human nature to avail of an opportunity when it offers to master the sea which is common to both shores, and in the effort to supplement her mercantile marine economically and speedily by making prizes of ours, knowing well that the more they took the less we could respond, in fact all conditions would prevent us responding at all. Should opportunity to gratify such a temptation with success arise the price we would have to pay for keeping peace by concessions would suffice to completely construct and equip many a larger naval establishment than the most perfect one that could now be devised on the Lee. It is less likely to arise if one or more dockyards, capable of building and repairing all sorts and conditions of ships from a torpedo boat to the biggest battleship or Atlantic liner, at any time or notice, be provided beforehand at the nearest point to possible operations; *i.e.* the Lee. Besides being freer from fog for entry and exit—and 270 miles nearer than Plymouth and 400 miles nearer than Portsmouth—for vessels needing repair, coal, or orders; to these great converging trade routes and interests, it possesses similar relation to the whole west coast of Ireland, and is for attack, defence, or aid to mercantile marine, coasting trade, or fisheries, the most dominant point of that which history has often shown to be the weakest, and, therefore, most tempting part of the United Kingdom's litoral. Also for the large fleets which yearly assemble for naval manœuvres, and casualties among which have been of too frequent and recent occurrence in successive years, to need refreshing the public ear on; but when ships represent £1,000,000 apiece, more or less, the risk which is run in sending them disabled 300 miles (average two nearest dockyards from Roche's Point, mouth of Lee) farther than needful, with further risk of interception by sound hostile vessels on the way, in an unserviceable or semi-sinking condition, is as thoroughly to be condemned by every sane taxpayer as is the cheese-paring policy, want of foresight, or of inter-imperial morality, which has made it necessary, and long since has acquired the force of habit in doing wrong to Ireland.

Thirty years, or so, after we have paid the "Alabama claims," to vindicate the honour of the British Government when the strong were injured by its laxity, it is pitiable and humiliating to have to urge such considerations to secure like observance of it to the weak, whose yearly protests made laxity and wilfulness but more pitiable when the Parliamentary representatives of the latter have been urging the regeneration of the masses in England before their own. Have the boasted British civilisation and love of fair play retrograded since the Geneva award, are their honour and gratitude only echoes from mythology—which should be facts—and is justice a humbug unless confronted by might, since the Irish Volunteers consented to disarm?

Considerations of small economy gained by cutting contracts are the only valid ones urged by Lord Spencer; but it could easily be shown that the costly effects of depleting local currency by taxation from which a return in expenditure is denied, more than neutralises any gain from this source, whose range is hardly 5 per cent, as shown by recent tenders published. But if this neutralisation were non-existent, I say that the single consideration of geographical advantages of position to command and strike from the Lee, as a centre, over the greatest radius on the main line of naval and trade communication and operations, and if injured, to be repaired and sent to sea again with the maximum of speed and minimum of risk, at all times than from any other possible centre; and from an extensive fortified harbour with deep water, is so far paramount to the previous considerations both in policy and economy that they become inadmissible in the argument. Berehaven alone possesses the requisite natural conditions to compete, but having neither rail, building yards, docks or skilled labour, like Passage—all needing further source of permanent employment—may be excluded for present purposes. As to the alleged unsuitableness of Haulbowline for general work, the weather effect on that in open air would certainly be a shortening of possible working time in the year; but this could be almost obviated by the construction of similar covered sheds to those at Portsmouth or Plymouth. A transatlantic open centre in roofs and curved sides and hips thinly protected would alike provide for easy entry of ships masted as nowadays and for the glancing instead of penetration of any dropping shot from outside the harbour. Presence of labour beyond what building ground could be found therefor in three or more storied houses would not be such a difficulty as described in leader—in those days of steam launches, when Queenstown is only a mile away no matter what the weather. The rock-bound coast presents no greater difficulty than in many another yard, and the caisson remaining can be remedied as elsewhere, or replaced by gates. If £100,000 needs to be spent there to perfect and complete the large sums already expended it should be done. I look on possible damage to ships there from hostile fire at the harbour mouth as nil, for Camden Fort blinds it from outside Roche's Point, inside which any vessel must come to sight a gun on Haulbowline. There she would be under the converging fire of Spike Island at 2¾ miles, and Forts Camden and Carlisle at one mile each, as well as subject to torpedo attack on either side from their shores at short distance. No admiral would allow a vessel into such a trap as she'd be sure to be sunk in. Any outside shot must be a dropping one, fired by angle off the chart at over four miles distance, uncertain in direction and spent on arrival. But the forts should allow no ship to come where she could fire at four miles, and electric light makes night same as day for this purpose. Haulbowline for building the largest battleships; Passage for all smaller ones, cruisers, &c, down to torpedo boats, inclusive—are the proper relations of the yards, and role for naval work on the Lee.

The latter is ready and asking for its equities, and, should alteration or enlargement be needed in any respect in course of time to accommodate increasing size of ships, &c, the great courage and private enterprise which has placed its services at the disposal of the Empire, and magnanimously kept them open at heavy loss through long years of depression, now past, I believe, rather than let that industry become defunct in the spot where most wanted, has earned by value given the utmost consideration from all Governments, and I may say has a special claim; for State aid by loans at low rates, sufficient for all such changes, and for immediate and continuous employment in a large share of the work current now and in all the future. Anyone who remembers, as I do, the great and varied employment given to carpenters, joiners, upholsterers, painters, and a host of other trades, as well as shipwrights, in the city of Cork, as well as Passage, and the excellent quality of that done in the iron building yards above Passage years ago before they had to be cleared away for the new deep-water extensions and railway terminus, must know that most of this lighter work would still go to Cork from Passage to be done by the hands that have been so long wanting it; and that the whole would be as inestimable a boon to the general trades of Queenstown, Passage, and Cork, as it is possible its old excellence of execution would be maintained, and they have a right to such, which can be given effect to in the coming Naval Estimates. In the coming inquiry into the past financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir J N M'Keuna managed that the distribution of Imperial expenditure should be a factor, it is now easy to render this branch of it unnecessary to extend into the future, for last night's division showed that the Ministry must give it, if it be firmly and persistently demanded; and Mr Morley supported in doing what he can.

Whatever consideration of expediency may have justified the application of all Parliamentary effort to forwarding the English masses' interests—exclusively of every Irish special one—since the Home Rule session (my views on which expressed in the "Cork Examiner" when trying to effect a *modus vivendi* between the two parties which would save waste of resources and seats in June, 1892, exactly foretold the present position and remain unaltered); none at all can justify now sacrificing the Irish artisan to the English in this smaller matter which will not affect Home Rule, and delaying decided action till the money and opportunity for reviving this great industry on the Lee are both gone.

It is a question which admits of no grounds of difference between Unionists, Parnellites, and M'Carthyites—one which should unite all—but the latter alone hold the power to enforce the demand.

Those who remember the tension relieved, employment given, homes saved, and emigration stopped by the expenditure of Lord Beaconsfield's and Mr Balfour's joint £1,850,000 or so over the whole of Ireland in the five years it went on, can judge best what relief £500,000 or £1,000,000 thus spent yearly and continuously on the Lee alone would give to the people in that small part of Ireland. They know the need in Cork and the south. Will they insist on and secure a full naval establishment for building, repairing, and everything there—a good share of the new contracts and guarantee of continuance of Ireland's full proportion of all naval work in future, equitably distributed between North and South—without flinching, when they can by an ounce of backbone.

By their conduct they will be judged. We shall see! Yours truly,

M'GILLYCUDDY OF THE REEKS.

P S—Sir William Harcourt or others may say "that to make such provision would be pandering to disloyalty." The answer is to teach him what loyalty means by making him act loyally to principle, or turning him out.

THE CELTIC LITERARY SOCIETY.

The weekly meeting of the Celtic Literary Society was held on Friday evening at 87 Marlborough street, Mr Joseph Doyle presiding.

There were also present—Messrs William Buckley, P J Brennan, J J Brennan, P Henegan, M M'Manus Keane, John Doran, T M Graham, John M'Cormac, John Clegg, P Morgan, Terence Martagh, Arthur Vaughan, Wm Rooney, Paul O'Mara, E R Whelan, H Charles, and John R Whelan.

Mr John Doran read a paper on "Charles Kickham." He said too much praise was given to the '48 movement as a literary one, and that the men of '67 had not received their due. The '67 movement was looked upon much more in the light of its physical than of its intellectual qualities, though it contained many men equal in every respect to those of '48. Charles Kickham is remembered more as one who suffered in a noble cause than as a writer of great merit, and it was to remedy that defect that he (Mr Doran) undertook his paper. Kickham was born at Mullinahone about the year '29. Reared under the shadows of his beloved Slievenamon, he cultivated that familiarity with his surroundings and that love of nature for which his writings afterwards were remarkable. At an early age he met with an accident which permanently injured his hearing and his sight. Always an Irishman, he was a revolutionist in '48 and a Fenian in '67, when he was arrested along with Stephens and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. Imprisonment increased his infirmities, and danger of his death obliged his beneficent Government to release him after three years' incarceration. He died at Blackrock on the 23rd August, '82. Mr Doran then criticised Kickham's writings, quoting amongst other poems "The Irish Peasant Girl," "Rory of the Hills," "Blackberries," "St John's Eve," and "Home Lowlands." "Knocknagow" was undoubtedly the best of all his prose works. It is true in every detail to the home life of the peasantry of Munster, and well repays perusal. Mr Doran quoted largely from "Knocknagow," and also from "Sally Kavanagh," another novel descriptive of the sorrows and troubles of the Irish peasantry.

On the motion of Mr Wm Rooney a vote of thanks was passed to Mr Doran for his paper, and

The meeting then adjourned.

Next Friday an elocution class for members only.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

Waterford, Sunday Evening.

A largely attended and very successful meeting in furtherance of the principles of trade unionism was held this evening in the large room of the City Hall. Mr L C Strange, T C, solicitor, presided. Representatives from the Amalgamated Railway Servants, Typographical Association, Coopers, and Pork Butchers' Associations, and also the representatives of the other trades in the city attended. Several apologies for non-attendance and promises of sympathy were received from several influential persons. Mr Tovenan, secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, attended, and under the auspices of the Waterford Federated Trades and Labour Union, delivered a very able and interesting lecture, in which he expressively put forward the principles of trades unionism and appealed to those present to combine together, and to promulgate and forward the interests of the workingmen. Mr Tyrrell also addressed the meeting. A warm vote of thanks to Mr L C Strange for presiding at the meeting was unanimously passed. Mr Strange having replied in very appropriate terms, the meeting terminated.

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THE EVICTED TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

MR. MORLEY DECLINES TO RECEIVE A DEPUTATION.

DENUNCIATION OF GRABBING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Cork, Saturday.

The Evicted Tenants' Association held their weekly meeting to-day at 41 Old George's street. Mr Eugene Cotter, Carrigtwohill, presided, and there were also present:—Messrs John Slattery, R S Macnamara, James O'Connor, hon sec; Patrick Crowley, Jeremiah Quirke, William Aherne, A J Kelleher, Cornelius O'Mahony, Donoughmore; Mathias Casey, do; Michael D Downing, Denis O'Callaghan, Kanturk; J Lehane, D D Cronin, Daniel Coleman, J Connors, J Scully, &c.

Mr James O'Connor said that in the interests of the evicted tenants they had written to Mr John Morley, asking him for an interview on the occasion of his visit to Cork, as they wanted to tell him of the grievous necessities of the evicted tenants and of, what was worse, their privations, namely—that their farms were grabbed wholesale (hear, hear). They wanted to point out to him that, owing to the grabbing, the cost and the difficulty of reinstating the tenants in their old homes would be far greater (hear, hear). He then read the letter to Mr Morley and the reply just received, which were as follows:—

"Evicted Tenants' Association,
"41 George's street, Cork,
"February 20th, 1894.

"HONOURABLE SIR—We enclose you resolution passed at our meeting last Saturday, and which appeared in Press of yesterday. We again respectfully urge on you the pressing necessity of carrying this resolution into practical effect, as the lives and fortunes of thousands of evicted tenants and their families depend on their speedy restoration to their former holdings. The peace and security of the country also depend upon a reinstatement Bill for evicted tenants being immediately passed into law. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant in replying to a deputation from this association that waited on him when he visited Cork said that from an executive point of view alone such a measure as we ask for was required. We hope with your usual courtesy and consideration, when you are passing through Cork on your proposed visit to Haulbowline Docks you will accord a deputation of evicted tenants an interview in order that they may be able to lay their present grievances and future expectations of reinstatement before you, with a view to hearing from you that their grievances will be remedied, and their expectations of reinstatement will be made a reality without further delay. Please say if you will receive such a deputation—Your obedient servants,

JAMES O'CONNOR, }
P. T. MURPHY, } Hon. Secs.

"To Right Hon John Morley.

"To that letter this reply was received":—

"Irish Office, London,
"February 22nd, 1894.

"GENTLEMEN—Mr Morley desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst, proposing a deputation to him of evicted tenants at Cork. In reply I am to say that, as already announced, the case of the evicted tenants throughout Ireland has received careful consideration, and the Government have determined on the introduction of legislation dealing with the matter in the approaching new session of Parliament, and as Mr Morley has been already made acquainted with the views of your association, no useful purpose could, in his opinion, be served by troubling your suggested deputation to wait upon him.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"L. C. DOWDALL."

Continuing, Mr O'Connor said that what they feared was that after so much delay had taken place something would turn up to delay the reinstatement of the tenants further. He was sorry to say that grabbing was becoming so general that it should be put down at once by every means in the people's power. The people in the districts where grabbbing prevailed should go back to the old principles of the Land League, and make the position of the grabbers so uncomfortable that they should decide whether they would leave evicted farms alone or live a life of public odium (hear, hear). He did not mean that the people should beat or hurt the grabbers, but he would ask them to show by their action that it would be better for the grabbers to give up the farms and escape the odium of the people. He referred to the meeting to be held at Donoughmore on the 11th of March to protest against the grabbing of the farm of Mathias Casey, and he hoped that the meeting would be so successful that if it did not succeed in making the grabber give up the farm it would at least prevent others from following his example, by making the names of the grabbers as detested as those of the traitors of years gone by (hear, hear). He also referred to the grabbing of a farm at Ahabulloge by a police sergeant, who offered compensation to the tenant, but was refused any settlement except the surrendering of the farm altogether; and to a case near Grenagh where the grabber, after agreeing to arbitration, declined to abide by the decision, and held on to the grabbed holding.

Mr Daniel Coleman proposed—

"That in order to suppress land-grabbing, which is becoming prevalent, we call on all sections of Nationalists to aid us in putting a stop to this nefarious practice, and to use every means in our power to make the matter uncomfortable for the grabber and all who aid and assist him, and that we forthwith appoint vigilance committees to watch the action of such parties."

Mr James O'Connor seconded the resolution, and said that he hoped that the men who were getting funds would help, not only by giving grants, but by preventing grabbing (hear, hear).

Mr D Coleman also proposed—

"That we sympathise with Mr Mathias Casey in the vindictive prosecution brought against him in order to assist in getting a tenant for his farm in the person of a grabber."

Mr Jeremiah Quirke seconded the resolution.

Mr John Slattery supported the resolutions, and said that as regards the reinstatement of the tenants he hoped, after all the promises that had been made by the Irish representatives and the British Government for the past four years, they meant business. It was time to come to business now (hear, hear), but he hoped that the same fate did not await the Evicted Tenants' Bill as that of the Home Rule Bill. When the Home Rule Bill was ignominiously thrown back in the face of the House of Commons by the Lords they never heard of any public meeting held for the purpose of condemning the Lords for what they had done to Home Rule (hear, hear). He hoped that the promised Bill would not be like the Tenants' Commission, another sop to close their mouths while they starved slowly to death (hear, hear). He also hoped that the Irish members of Parliament would have the courage of insisting that as in the case of the Parish Councils Bill, indignation meetings should be held all over England if the Evicted Tenants' Bill was threatened by the Lords, and prove that the House of Commons could not be ignored, especially in a matter of life and death like this (hear, hear). If the Government meant business they would put the evicted tenants in the forefront next session (hear, hear). But the first thing they should ask the Government was to put the brake on so that the executive in Ireland, and especially Mr Morley, should withdraw the forces of the Crown from evicting and harsh landlords.

Mr J O'Connor—We were told that all these grabbers would fly when Mr Morley came into power.

Mr Slattery, continuing, said that the brake should be put on by Mr Morley, and he had a precedent for it in the Tory Chief Secretary, who refused the assistance of these forces of the Crown in cases of unjust evictions. After all the promises the least Mr Morley could do was to refrain from assisting landlords in unjust evictions (hear, hear). As to the grabbers, he said that the people were very ignorant if they had not long ago learnt the lessons of those grand organisations, the Land League and the National League. The people were never asked to hurt or harm the grabbers, but to pass them by and shun them at fairs and markets. The man who would hobnob with the grabber was not much better than himself. The grabber was no better than a robber, and if he was not avoided his breath contaminated others and made his associates as bad as himself (hear, hear). He was glad that the association was carrying on the fight, and he knew that it had the sympathy of the tenants everywhere who desired that the association should keep on fighting, and putting their case before the Government, and asking to be put back in their farms not as a favour but a matter of right (applause).

The meeting was adjourned for a week.

On Saturday the Liverpool police arrested an eloping couple from Ashton, the woman being married. The husband, however, allowed the wife to proceed for America on securing his children.

AMNESTY.

GREAT MEETING NEAR CORK.

STIRRING SPEECHES AND STURDY RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Cork, Sunday Night.

At Carrigtwohill, ten miles from Cork, a large and representative meeting was held today for the purpose of advocating the immediate release of the political prisoners. The meeting was a great success, notwithstanding the hostile action of a section of the Federationist Party in the neighbourhood. The demonstration was very remarkable in the sense that while several of the speakers, and a large proportion of the audience belong to the anti-Parnellite Party, the attitude of the Government towards the political prisoners and to Ireland was the subject of the strongest condemnation, which met with the enthusiastic approval of the multitude. There was a strong contingent from Cork, accompanied by the Workingman's Independent Band. The Queenstown Brass Band was also present. Delegates were present from all the surrounding towns and villages. Mr J J Keller presided, and amongst those present were—

Messrs D Fitzgerald, P L G; P O Moore, V Lawton, P Cotter, F Walsh, P L G, Shangarry; C G Doran, Queenstown; Timothy Gleeson, Ballymacoda; John Ronayne, Midleton; M Guines, do; John O'Brien, Ladysbridge.

The Cork contingent included Messrs Maurice O'Donnell, T C; P H Meade, T C; P F Barry, T C; J Gitzgibbon, T C; J Slattery, J C Forde, hon sec I N L; F O'Shaughnessy, R S Macnamara, D Delea, T Lyons P Doolan, J O'Keeffe, W O'Shea, M Deering, D O'Leary, J O'Brien, J O'Connor, Jas Fitzgibbon, jun; R D O'Neill, J Corkery, T O'Donovan, J Murphy, M Kearney, P Boylan, W Wren, J Kenny, J Leahy, P Geany, J Driscoll, M Flynn, W Delea, John Callaghan, T Murphy, &c.

Letters of apology were read from the Mayor of Cork, who expressed thorough sympathy, Alderman Horgan, Mr Field, M P, Michael Davitt, and others. The letters of Messrs Flynn and Healy, M P's, which were cold and formal, were received with expressions of dissent.

The Chairman, who was warmly received, said they had met to demand the release of their long imprisoned countrymen, who were suffering because they loved Ireland, and tried to make her what she should be, a perfectly free and independent country (cheers). It would have been better for the prisoners that they had been shot down, as O'Neill and Crowley was, or that they had mounted the scaffold like the Manchester Martyrs, than to be undergoing a living death in English dungeons (cheers). If the prisoners were not released they would start Amnesty Associations all over Ireland that would be a thorn in the side of the English Government (cheers).

Mr P J Moore proposed:—

"That this great meeting of the Nationalists of East Cork again call upon Messrs Gladstone and Morley, and the Liberal Government to release the Irish and Irish-American political prisoners, now being done to death in British dungeons, and declare there can be no true peace or union till these men are set free."

"That we call upon both sections of the Irish Parliamentary Party to use every means in their power to release those victims of Government plots."

"That we call upon the Irish-American Press and people to take up the Amnesty question and bring pressure to bear on the Congress, Senate, and President of the United States to do so."

"That we thank the French Press and people for the sympathy they have displayed on the Amnesty movement, and also for the money they have subscribed, only another proof of the love ever displayed by France towards Ireland."

"That a branch of the Amnesty Association be formed in this parish, and that copies of the resolutions be sent to Messrs Gladstone, Morley, M'Carthy, and Redmond, the Presidents of France and America, and General Collins, of London."

Mr Denis O'Regan seconded the resolution, and said that these were times of peace, and the prisoners of war should be released (hear, hear). The flag of truce had been hoisted, but before Irish Nationalists could recognise it the prisoners should be liberated (cheers).

Mr P F Barry, T C, who was received with cheers, supported the resolutions, and said that the prisoners had been incarcerated for fourteen years because they had tried to advance their own country and people (hear, hear). What buoyed up the prisoners was the prospect of release in the future; but unless the people took sterner steps their hopes would be blasted and blighted for ever (cheers). They were there to see if they could soften the hearts of the heartless jailers, Gladstone, Morley, and Co (hear, hear). He said that they should appeal to the Irish people in the United States, and if they asked the American Government to demand their release the prisoners would be liberated in a year (cheers).

Mr C G Doran, Queenstown, who was warmly received, also supported the resolution. He said that the men they had put confidence in had sent them their excuses and left them to shift for themselves (cheers). They should ask whether the Parliamentary representatives were doing anything at all for the country while they were neglecting the prisoners (hear, hear). By their votes they had turned out the Government of Balfour and Salisbury, but had they put a better one in their place? (No, no.) They had heard of evictions and house-burning under the present Government, and the Press, platform, and pulpit were silent (cheers). The crowbar and the oilcan were used in Roscommon under Gladstone, as had been done by Balfour at Glenbeigh, but while done under one party it was criminal, it was no crime at all when done by the other (cheers). They had jurypacking now as they had under Balfour, but there was not a word of condemnation from pulpit, press, or platform (hear, hear). Meetings were suppressed in Waterford under Gladstone, and then where was the difference? (cheers.) When an evicted tenant died under a bridge near Cork, where was the denunciation of the Government which would be heard if Balfour was in power? (Cheers.) He did not hold the Government, or Morley, or Asquith, responsible for these things, but the mere tools of the Grand Old Man who kept them in power. He would suggest a way for dealing with Gladstone. Whenever a vacancy occurred in Ireland a political prisoner should be started as a candidate (cheers). He would like to see John Dillon, William O'Brien, and others who supported John Mitchel's and O'Donovan Rossa's candidature opposing John Daly (cheers). By electing the prisoners as members they would strike terror into Gladstone and into the representatives of Ireland, who were letting the Government do as they pleased (cheers).

The resolutions were passed with enthusiasm.

Messrs John Ronayne, Midleton, and John Slattery, Cork; Thomas Walsh, P L G; and Timothy Gleeson also addressed the meeting.

On the motion of Mr Walsh, the following resolution was passed, amidst loud cheers—"That we call on the Branches of the Irish National Amnesty Association throughout the country, when a vacancy occurs in the Parliamentary representation, in case the candidate does not pledge himself to advocate Amnesty, that one of the present Political Prisoners be run and elected against him."

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

THE WANT OF TELEGRAPH ACCOMMODATION IN UPPER BAGGOT STREET.

THE EDITOR DAILY INDEPENDENT.

Elgin House, Raglan Road,
23th February, '94.

SIR—As is well known, Upper Baggot street is a thoroughfare of very considerable importance. It is the business centre for our wealthiest suburb, the Pembroke township, and its thriving commercial activity is visible at a glance to any one who passes through it. The large and influential population of the surrounding district do all, or nearly all, their purchasing in the handsome terrace of shops that make this street by far the most imposing thoroughfare outside the city bounds.

Having regard to its importance, it will surprise many to hear that there is no means of sending a telegram at its busy post office, the Lower Baggot street and Ballsbridge offices, both of which are at considerable distances, being the nearest available places. This is a serious want of accommodation, and something should be done to move the postal authorities in the matter. I have no doubt a memorial to the able and energetic member for the Stephen's green Division would produce the desired effect, and I shall be happy to assist in promoting such.—Yours, etc,

JAMES H NORTH.

CANADIAN GRAIN AND GRASSES.

It will be interesting to agriculturists to know that Messrs Thomas O'Dell, Sons, and Co, 12 Eden quay, have just received from the Government of the North-West Territory, Canada, some splendid specimens of grains and grasses from that district, which may be seen at the offices of the firm.

A CORKMAN ARRESTED IN DERRY.

CHARGES OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

Derry, Sunday.

As already wired, Sergeant Detective Murray, of the Derry Constabulary, on Friday effected the arrest of a young man named David Curtin, of Newmarket, Co Cork, and charged him with committing a highway robbery and assault in his native district on the 25th January. It appears that the accused had reached Derry, and had intended to sail for America on the day of his arrest. When first challenged by his captor he gave the name of D Neele. The particulars of the offence with which Curtin is charged are as follows—Wm Collins, a farmer, was in Newmarket on business in company with Malachy Collins, a man advanced in years, and both left that town together. Having being offered a lift on a cart driven by a person named M'Carthy, brother-in-law of the accused, the Collinses accepted the offer, got up on the cart, and were driven for some distance when they again dismounted. A little later the Collinses were attacked on the road about a mile from Newmarket by a party of three, of whom the accused is said to have been the principal offender. The assault was evidently a determined one, the aggressors using "crops," or sticks weighted with lead at the one end. Malachy Collins was struck and cut with the sticks a number of times, but he managed to get clear, and hurried back to Newmarket for the police. In the meantime Wm Collins, after being beaten also, had £18 taken from his possession. After the arrest of Curtin on Friday he was remanded. On Saturday evening an escort from Newmarket, consisting of constables Keating and Lowe, arrived in the city to take the prisoner in charge. A transmit order was made out, and the police, with Curtin in custody, will start by the first train on the Great Northern line on Monday morning on the return journey.

THE WATER SUPPLY OF DUBLIN.

THE EDITOR DAILY INDEPENDENT.

14 Elgin road.

SIR—The contention of the Dublin Sanitary Association that the waste of water in Dublin chiefly occurs in the water-mains and in the service pipes connecting these mains with the houses, but not inside the latter, might be readily tested, and the Corporation might be paid for all the water they supply if water were treated like any other commodity and sold by measure. There is probably no commodity supplied by man's labour for man's use except water that is not paid for by some measure, and there is no legitimate reason whatever why water for domestic use should not