

Dublin Notes.

(Weekly Freeman, October 22.)

In the North of Ireland, we understand, the impression prevails that the Evicted Tenants' Commission will only inquire into the case of the Campaign estates. It is hard to see how this idea has got abroad, as nothing could have been clearer than Mr Morley's letter to Mr M'Carthy, which stated explicitly that the case of all tenants evicted since 1879, who had not emigrated, would be open to investigation by the Commissioners. We therefore trust this intimation will lead our friends in isolated cases of hardship to prepare a scientific and systematic presentation of facts for the Commissioners.

We are now in a position to confirm as absolute the rumour sent us recently by our Cork correspondent as to the withdrawal of Colonel Turner from that city. He has, we understand, been dismissed by Mr Morley. So far as employment in Ireland is concerned, at least, Mr Morley's action will cause a scare amongst officials prominent in carrying out the work of Mr Balfour, and will give great satisfaction to the public of all classes except in the offices of the evictors. Colonel Turner has ceased technically to hold the position of Resident Magistrate, which, it is understood, would have made his removal somewhat difficult, having secured the appointment of Divisional Commissioner, which, though paid a higher salary, is not protected by statute, but was recently invented by Mr Balfour.

The Lord Lieutenant has received deputations at the Castle from the Royal College of Physicians and the Royal Dublin Society. Replying to the address of the latter body, his Excellency expressed regret at the death of Father Davis. He thanked the deputation for having abstained in their address from any allusion to matters of a controversial or party character, and said he was particularly glad of this because it gave him an opportunity of emphasizing the fact that there was a very wide area of public usefulness in which all Irishmen and those who were responsible for the government of Ireland may meet in hopes of doing something for the good of the country. He

nificent. But its tactical advantage may be doubted. If Mr Morley condescends to answer and expose every stupid and brutal lie that men like Colonel Saunderson and Mr Arnold Forster invent or retail he will be left very little time for his other avocations. It may be, however, that he merely means to nail down a couple of their base calumnies as a warning, and he certainly has done so effectually.

The columns of the *Standard* bear testimony to the seriousness of the crisis. It states that the number of notices to quit given this Michaelmas by tenants of farms in Kent is far in excess of any former year. In many instances the landlords have offered to make most substantial reductions in rent in order to induce their tenants to remain in their holdings, but even in these cases the notices will be adhered to. The ground for leaving given by the majority of agriculturists is that they have lost all their capital. In the North of England also the situation has alarmed agriculturists. We print elsewhere the summary of a paper read at a meeting of the Chester Farmers' Club, by Mr C. W. Dutton, on the cause and remedies for agricultural depression. Mr Dutton estimates the fall in prices of the past twenty years—a drop in the return for wheat of £4 10s an acre; in oats of £2 an acre; in barley of £3; beans, £2 5s; potatoes, £9; milk, 2d per gallon; butter, 2d per lb; cheese, 6s, 10s, and 15s per cwt. Store stock has fallen 25 to 50 per cent. Meantime rates, taxes, and the cost of labour increased, and the landlord in the North of England has allowed the farmer to bear the loss practically alone. No wonder that it is being discovered there is an English land question as well as an Irish land question, and that in the former as well as the latter it is a question of rent and tenure. Under all the circumstances, the attempt of the Unionists to get up indignation against Mr Morley for daring to find tenants for the empty estates of Irish landlords is bound to appear hugely ridiculous to the British public.

On Tuesday the fortnightly meeting of the Bedmondite League was held. Mr John Redmond, M.P., said there were two subjects he wished to allude to. The first was the question of the Paris Funds. The most recent insults hurled at them in connection with that matter were those hurled at them yesterday by Mr Dillon at Templemore, when he stated that the offer made by the party with which he (Mr

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was very distinctly of opinion that allusions to matters which involved issues of an acute party conflict may very properly and reasonably be omitted from addresses presented to Lord Lieutenants on their arrival in Ireland as representatives of the Queen.

There are fifty decrees of ejectment pending against tenants on the estate of the Countess of Bantry, in the Glengariffe and Castle-townbere districts. In addition to these proceedings one hundred and twenty processes for the recovery of arrears have been served on the tenants. Besides this one hundred and ninety processes have been returned unserved, and further attempts will be made to effect service. Some of the arrears now sued for have hung on since the famine years, the sums which accrued since that time being brought forward in the books each year since. There are several evicted farms lying idle on the property. The district, which is well-known to the tourists, is the most desolate in Ireland. This is the first attempt to recover the arrears which have hung on in this estate for the last half century. Some seizures by distress have been made within the past few months, and the agent has publicly stated that he will insist on the immediate payment of all the arrears up to September.

Mr Morley inflicts on Mr Arnold Forster a chastisement which he is not likely to forget. Mr Arnold Forster gives currency to the statement of an anonymous liar who writes that Mr Morley has endangered his life and the lives of his wife and children by withdrawing the two constables who protected him. Mr Morley demands the name of this unfortunate victim, and Mr Arnold Forster refuses to disclose it, thus confessing that he has been made the convenient and willing tool of a cowardly calumniator. Mr Morley's reply is effective. Every sentence stings with a lash. He has solid reason for supposing that the anonymous liar who vents his falsehoods through the lips of Mr Arnold Forster is a gentleman whose police protection was diminished, not by the present, but by the former Government. Mr Morley's letter might make even Mr Arnold Forster ashamed of himself. He writes:—"This exposure will, perhaps, serve to put the public on their guard as to future statements made by you in the controversy in which you have unfortunately chosen to take a deplorably venomous part, peculiarly your own." All this is mag-

Bedmond) was associated was not a *bona fide* one, but a pretended one. He (Mr Redmond) would not indulge in any recriminations but he should say, on his own part, and on the part of those who were associated with him, that the offer was not a pretended one, but was a sincere and a real offer. Having referred to the nature of the negotiations which had already taken place, he explained that the appointment of the Evicted Tenants' Commission, which, in his opinion, could not come to the help of the evicted tenants for at least a year, had the effect of inducing himself and his followers to reconsider their position in the matter. They did reconsider it and made up their minds to make proposals which would satisfy the desires of the Irish party. These proposals were contained in the resolution passed in the Convention at the Rotunda; and then they had the resolution in reply from the Irish party published on Saturday last, both of which he now read. He wished it were possible to publish these resolutions in parallel columns in every newspaper in the land. He confessed he did not know what was the meaning of the answer that had been given to the Rotunda resolution, and he now asked Mr Dillon publicly why he did not enlighten them as to the meaning of it. It was to be presumed it was not the resolution of a fool—that it was carefully drawn, and if so it appeared to him to be drawn for the deliberate purpose of creating confusion, and creating an opportunity for evading the offer which had been made by his (Mr Redmond's) colleagues. The latter demanded that the money should be spent on the tenants by a joint committee. There object was to make sure that none of it would be devoted to political purposes. Did Mr Dillon's resolution provide for that? He did not think it did. If Mr Dillon and his friends intended to make such a provision, why did they not say so? Neither did Mr Dillon's resolution make it clear by whom the Paris Funds were to be disbursed when they were released, either in respect to the charges on them or the balance which would be left, and he (Mr Redmond) had therefore to ask did Mr Dillon and his friends agree that these funds should be disbursed by a joint committee?

A *Daily Chronicle* correspondent writes:—"Last evening (October 17) the delegates of the London Irish Political Prisoners' Amnestty Association met the committee of the Association and presented their