

THE GREAT DEBATE

Thunders of Oratory Over Parnell's Amendment in the Commons.

CHARACTER OF THE SPEECHES.

Justin McCarthy Tells of the Chance For Pugnality in Parliament.

SEEN FROM A TORY STANDPOINT.

The Irish Party Can Expect Nothing But Defeat in Parliament.

THE SITUATION IN BELFAST.

Citizens Banding Together to Suppress Rioting and Thieving By Roughs.

SAUNDERSON'S FORT STORMED.

The Plucky Irish Tenant Evicted After a Very Strong Fight.

The Rupture Between France and the Vatican Avoided—Delight at Prince Alexander's Release—Affairs in Germany.

Justin McCarthy's Letter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WESTMINSTER, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—The debate on Parnell's amendment, which came to a close about 11 this morning, was one of the most powerful and best sustained we have had in the house of commons for many years. Parnell's own speech was singularly impressive and was acknowledged such by all who listened to it. Mr. Gladstone was almost at his best—I mean his best of recent years. Chamberlain's bitter, spiteful and malignant speech was, as a mere piece of parliamentary polemic and rhetoric, the finest display he has ever made. About the only thing that I cannot say anything in praise of is the speech of Mr. Morley, who will take it in his own hands, because he has always constantly declared that the two plans are inseparable. So Dublin was very glad last night when Harcourt was making his statement. He had not seen Gladstone's pamphlet, and possibly his revelation came as a surprise. One thing is certain, namely, that the LAND PURCHASE SCHEME IS DEAD. No party dare revive it. The tory party, it is quite clear, could not support any such proposition. Whether there was any use in having a heavy defeat registered against the Parnellites is a question which I do not know best. In what its usefulness consists is not obvious to others. Such a harmonious majority must necessarily discourage the rank and file, and go far towards convincing the public that the home rule party is helpless in parliament. The abundant rumors in circulation as to the Parnellites' position in the liberal camp are all knocked summarily in the head. If anybody supposed Chamberlain or Hartington was inclined to return to the true fold, yesterday morning's decision undeceived him. The position remains as it was. The Parnellites are a separate parliament in Dublin in the platform of the liberal party under Gladstone, the secessionist will stand out practically for division. Yesterday may be taken as denoting the course of future events. The anticipations that the tories will take up Gladstone's policy are groundless.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH.

Their leaders and followers alike believe the country dead opposed to that policy. Consequently it would be sheer madness to adopt it. This is their view, right or wrong, and holding it firmly, they are not likely to waver. Gladstone's path of bringing in any measure establishing a separate parliament. CHAMBERLAIN'S EFFECTIVE SPEECH. Chamberlain's speech, undoubtedly the most effective delivered throughout the debate, showed wonderful realism, in spite of continual interruption, and great quickness of repartee. He struck out right and left with unerring success. This even his opponents concede. It is not surprising that he stirred up much agitation in the Irish party and the more impulsive members showed temper indiscreetly. Even the Pall Mall Gazette on Friday, though supporting the Parnellite cause, had a few words of reproof against violence in parliament. The Irish leaders are free from blame—they are always decorous—but some of their followers need a friendly hint. Otherwise public prejudice may be more deeply excited against them than ever. Parliamentary disorder can do no good now, be the truth tells what they may.

A COLD FACT TO FACE.

The fact must be faced that a majority of those returned to this house are against a separate parliament for Ireland. The unionists on both sides of the house will adhere to that decision, but the Parnellites and Gladstonians hope to induce the country to reverse it. Moderation, the leaders well know, may do what violence never can. It is not to be denied that troubled times are before the country, such as are calculated to severely try all sections. But the crux of the crisis obviously supplies all the more reason for the exercise of patience and moderation, unless Ireland is to be plunged into the horrors of civil war.

OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE ADDRESS WILL BE PRESENTED, AS USUAL, BY THE SAME MEMBER.

There is always an ample number present to support the government, about two hundred and twenty votes being held in London, and at least fifty liberal unionists on the other side. The liberals have not yet issued any urgent call to their supporters. Indeed, they are sitting on Friday night, and the chief liberal whip was known to be out of the house. This would account for the empty benches and the weakness on division of the party. If the Gladstonians are only going to give the Parnellites a moral support, and to absent themselves when a division is called, it is not surprising that the Parnellites should be so disappointed. Undoubtedly this was the course taken on Parnell's amendment—a complication in affairs which must attract general attention. Are Gladstonians, while professing faith in their leader's opinions, afraid of the consequences? The leader himself is not anxious to record his vote just now for the Irish party. I express no further opinion on Parnellite prospects, but simply bring to your notice the actual facts of the situation, summed up in few words. The Irish party can only try concessions in parliament with their opponents, or present, and with one uniform result—defeat. This can not be charged upon the country changes the decision recently recorded, as to the probability of the proposals made have no immediate value, one way or the other. (Signed) A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

GLADSTONE'S POSTSCRIPT.

He Pays His Respects to the Plans of the Tories.

LONDON, August 28.—[Special Cablegram to the Bee.]—Gladstone's pamphlet on the Irish question ends with a postscript, dated the 23rd of August, and which is as follows: "Since these pages were written the principal intentions of the ministers in respect to Ireland have been announced. The statement which in January deemed coercive measures an absolute necessity, do not now propose them, although agrarian crime has rather increased and Ireland has been perturbed, so they said, by the proposal of home rule. This is a heavy blow to coercion and a marked sign of progress. I am constrained to say that on no other head do the tories stand so high as on this. I am gratulated. Large Irish subjects, ripe for treatment, are to be referred to commissions of inquiry. This is a policy, while social order is in question, of almost indefinite delay. Moreover, while a commission is to inquire whether the rates of judicial rents are or are not excessive, the law for levying the present rents in November has been specially and emphatically promised. This is a marked discouragement to remissions of rent and a powerful stimulus to evictions."

THE SITUATION SUMMED UP. A Commoner on the Parnellite Defeat in the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WESTMINSTER, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—The result of the division on Saturday morning was a foregone conclusion. It therefore could not have taken anybody by surprise. But the largeness of the majority of the government seemed to take the opposition aback. This is accounted for, as I consider, by the number of the liberal abstentions. Many walked out of the house, following the example of Harcourt and other prominent Gladstonians. Parnell must have known that he could not win, but he looked dejected, as did his party generally, when the numbers were announced. There is no having been any doubt on the tory side, there was no GREAT EXULTATION at the victory. The cheers were soon over, and the house quickly dispersed, worn out by the hot night and by nearly nine hours sitting. The debate, in spite of every effort last night, faded much. Several could not fail to secure good hits here and there, but it was generally admitted that he did not equal his usual form. Harcourt was hampered by his past record, and found more difficulty than ordinary in casting off his avowed opinions. On his declaring land purchase to be the best, distinct from the home rule question, taunts at this NEW SOMERSAULT were levelled at him from both sides. But in making the statement he evidently only fulfilled the instructions left by Gladstone. The general line of discarding the land purchase bill is clearly indicated in Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, issued to date. When Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asked him if his chief had authorized him to make an announcement, he replied, "You will see in a few hours." The entire liberal party, except Morley, have demanded that the purchase money be paid in full. The tory party, on the other hand, is looking for some interest, because he has always constantly declared that the two plans are inseparable. So Dublin was very glad last night when Harcourt was making his statement. He had not seen Gladstone's pamphlet, and possibly his revelation came as a surprise. One thing is certain, namely, that the LAND PURCHASE SCHEME IS DEAD. No party dare revive it. The tory party, it is quite clear, could not support any such proposition. Whether there was any use in having a heavy defeat registered against the Parnellites is a question which I do not know best. In what its usefulness consists is not obvious to others. Such a harmonious majority must necessarily discourage the rank and file, and go far towards convincing the public that the home rule party is helpless in parliament. The abundant rumors in circulation as to the Parnellites' position in the liberal camp are all knocked summarily in the head. If anybody supposed Chamberlain or Hartington was inclined to return to the true fold, yesterday morning's decision undeceived him. The position remains as it was. The Parnellites are a separate parliament in Dublin in the platform of the liberal party under Gladstone, the secessionist will stand out practically for division. Yesterday may be taken as denoting the course of future events. The anticipations that the tories will take up Gladstone's policy are groundless.

MR. MORLEY'S SPEECH.

Their leaders and followers alike believe the country dead opposed to that policy. Consequently it would be sheer madness to adopt it. This is their view, right or wrong, and holding it firmly, they are not likely to waver. Gladstone's path of bringing in any measure establishing a separate parliament. CHAMBERLAIN'S EFFECTIVE SPEECH. Chamberlain's speech, undoubtedly the most effective delivered throughout the debate, showed wonderful realism, in spite of continual interruption, and great quickness of repartee. He struck out right and left with unerring success. This even his opponents concede. It is not surprising that he stirred up much agitation in the Irish party and the more impulsive members showed temper indiscreetly. Even the Pall Mall Gazette on Friday, though supporting the Parnellite cause, had a few words of reproof against violence in parliament. The Irish leaders are free from blame—they are always decorous—but some of their followers need a friendly hint. Otherwise public prejudice may be more deeply excited against them than ever. Parliamentary disorder can do no good now, be the truth tells what they may.

A COLD FACT TO FACE.

The fact must be faced that a majority of those returned to this house are against a separate parliament for Ireland. The unionists on both sides of the house will adhere to that decision, but the Parnellites and Gladstonians hope to induce the country to reverse it. Moderation, the leaders well know, may do what violence never can. It is not to be denied that troubled times are before the country, such as are calculated to severely try all sections. But the crux of the crisis obviously supplies all the more reason for the exercise of patience and moderation, unless Ireland is to be plunged into the horrors of civil war.

OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE ADDRESS WILL BE PRESENTED, AS USUAL, BY THE SAME MEMBER.

There is always an ample number present to support the government, about two hundred and twenty votes being held in London, and at least fifty liberal unionists on the other side. The liberals have not yet issued any urgent call to their supporters. Indeed, they are sitting on Friday night, and the chief liberal whip was known to be out of the house. This would account for the empty benches and the weakness on division of the party. If the Gladstonians are only going to give the Parnellites a moral support, and to absent themselves when a division is called, it is not surprising that the Parnellites should be so disappointed. Undoubtedly this was the course taken on Parnell's amendment—a complication in affairs which must attract general attention. Are Gladstonians, while professing faith in their leader's opinions, afraid of the consequences? The leader himself is not anxious to record his vote just now for the Irish party. I express no further opinion on Parnellite prospects, but simply bring to your notice the actual facts of the situation, summed up in few words. The Irish party can only try concessions in parliament with their opponents, or present, and with one uniform result—defeat. This can not be charged upon the country changes the decision recently recorded, as to the probability of the proposals made have no immediate value, one way or the other. (Signed) A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

THE BELFAST SITUATION.

Pranks By the Roughs But No Revival of Rioting.

BELFAST, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—Belfast has had two weeks of perfect freedom from rioting, but during this period the inhabitants of the disturbed districts suffered incessantly from the assaults and petty thieving of bands of roughs. This has been especially so in the Shank Hill district, where the absence of the police left the shopkeepers at the mercy of any idle who happened to want a glass of whisky or a half crown contribution towards the burial of some purely imaginary corpse. The authorities refused to replace the police until some guarantee was given by the peaceable residents would no longer shelter the roughs, but aid the police to arrest all disorderly persons. Forced labor and other inconvenient results of mob rule had become so unbearable this week that to-day the Orange leaders and the Shank Hill shopkeepers met Mayor Harcourt and the police officers to discuss plans by which the police should resume duty at Shank Hill, with the promise of the aid of all respectable people toward the suppression of petty crimes.

WORK OF ROUGHS.

Several grocers said that crowds of young roughs made their headquarters at the great public house in the Shank Hill district. "Time to time they enter," said the grocers, "and the exclamation of encouragement were heard mingling with the groans of the people and the odd cries of women and children. The first act of the emergency men was to clear the place, which for days had been fouled out from the chimney. When the defenders were brought out they were greeted by the populace with great cries of sympathy. The hero of the occasion, however, was a bailiff named Page, who during the storming got excited and exclaiming, "Too bad, I resign," handed his resignation to one of the police officers, who then surrounded Page. There was no injurious disturbance or riot even when Saunderson, who found the man in the house, was escorted by the military. This offer of resignation was accepted by the police, and the bailiff was allowed to go. Many of the previously resisting tenants have already been indicted, and are to be tried on Monday at Collinstown. Finally the bailiffs began turning out the furniture of a family who had previously taken quarters with the roughs. The police found an immense fire of fagots in the kitchen over which were the huge washing kettles, from whose contents many of the storming party were seriously scalded. It is not now expected that other evictions in the neighborhood will be resisted.

FIANCE AND THE VATICAN.

The Papal Representative Says No Rupture Will Occur.

PARIS (via Havre) August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—Among the many other grave matters which were discussed at the cabinet meeting to-day, was the question of relations with the Vatican. For some days past sensational reports have been current foretelling a rupture between France and the Holy See and the recall of the French ambassador to the Vatican. Since the pope determined to dispense with the protection of the Holy See, the Christians in China M. De Freycinet has been in a VERY EMBARRASSING POSITION. The radicals have been urging him to break one for all with the pope, while his natural love of conciliation has prompted him to essay a compromise. Yesterday it was positively asserted, and as positively denied, that Count Lefebvre De Balgane had been recalled, but no reliable official utterance had cleared up the situation and it looked as if the long foretold separation of church and state in France was at last in sight. Hoping to get at the truth, I called at the residence of the papal nuncio, the count de Varenne. Monsignor Derendo was just starting for the ministry of foreign affairs. On his return I called again, when the nuncio favored me with the following statement: "Till quite lately," said his excellency, there was reason to fear that the French ambassador would be recalled. His withdrawal would necessarily have been followed by that of the nuncio. Happily, at the eleventh hour, a way has been found of momentary, at least, avoiding rupture. The French government, foreseeing how regrettable the consequences of a rupture might be to itself, en-

DEVOYED TO SET UP A MODUS VIVENDI.

modifying its hostile attitude. It proposed that an extraordinary apostolic legate should be sent out to Peking to concert with M. Constans, the French envoy in China, as to the best way of settling the questions at issue. The pope, wishing to give France a new proof of his kindly intentions, has consented to the expedient without, however, in the slightest degree changing his mind as to the ultimate necessity of adhering to his original plan. A few details of minor importance are still to be settled. The legate, for instance, is not yet chosen, but there are only details. There is thus reason to hope that an agreement will shortly be come to."

GEIMANN HIS FRIEND.

ENTHUSIASM OVER PRINCE ALEXANDER'S RELEASE.]

BELFAST, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—The practical result of to-day's meeting of the Orange leaders and the town authorities has been the formation of a vigilance committee, consisting of the principal merchants, professional men, etc., of the disturbed district, all pledged to suppress robbery and blackmail by hoodlums and assist the police to arrest disorderly persons of either party. Several hundred names have already been obtained for this committee, which agrees to become responsible for the peace in the Shank Hill district if only military police-men are placed there. This has been unofficially promised by the police authorities who, however, express doubts of the committee's ability to carry out its promise of protection for the police. If it acts on its pledges it will be the first time in the history of Belfast that the church bells for miles around will be rung in honor of their own party. Patrols of cavalry and infantry still continue active picket duty in all the main streets of the disturbed districts in order to prevent housebreaking and similar crimes, which have lately become alarmingly prevalent.

CAPTURED THE FORT.

Tenant Saunderson Evicted After a Hand to Hand Fight.

DUBLIN, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—Lord Clanciarie has won a victory over Saunderson—the marquis triumphs over the peasant. Eight hundred were too many for thirty. At daylight all the church bells for miles around were rung in honor of their own party. Patrols of cavalry and infantry still continue active picket duty in all the main streets of the disturbed districts in order to prevent housebreaking and similar crimes, which have lately become alarmingly prevalent.

WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

This was to overawe the people. The crowd was soon thousands strong, but the restraints of the parish priests against violence were more effective, and the black frock and beads more awe-inspiring, than the bayonets fixed to the rifles. Around the house two layers of police were posted, one supporting the other, which formed the storming party. The bailiffs and their assistants carried scaling ladders. Others had plexases and crowbars. The ran was placed in position against the side of a stone wall. The ladders had been raised and the tools made ready for work when the men inside, together with handfuls of wet lime. Some of the emergency men proved not to be such, and ran howling away. Their attempt to break through the other squad with plexaxes which, on the way, did what neither rain nor crowbars could, and soon made holes in the roof. These holes, however, aided the hot water men in getting fresh opportunities. Nature furnished the latter with unexpected allies. Bees, which were abundant in the garden, were driven by the bayonets, stinging them. The police were ordered to storm the openings when the marquis prevailed and the law officers were victorious. After seeing the game was up, about twenty of the most resolute of the rude vessels filled with hot water, which they dashed in the faces of the police. Some were aided by the populace and escaped. The rest of them, with about thirty defenders, were captured and handed in. Meanwhile the great popular triumph was being celebrated. "Time to time they enter," said the grocers, "and the exclamation of encouragement were heard mingling with the groans of the people and the odd cries of women and children. The first act of the emergency men was to clear the place, which for days had been fouled out from the chimney. When the defenders were brought out they were greeted by the populace with great cries of sympathy. The hero of the occasion, however, was a bailiff named Page, who during the storming got excited and exclaiming, "Too bad, I resign," handed his resignation to one of the police officers, who then surrounded Page. There was no injurious disturbance or riot even when Saunderson, who found the man in the house, was escorted by the military. This offer of resignation was accepted by the police, and the bailiff was allowed to go. Many of the previously resisting tenants have already been indicted, and are to be tried on Monday at Collinstown. Finally the bailiffs began turning out the furniture of a family who had previously taken quarters with the roughs. The police found an immense fire of fagots in the kitchen over which were the huge washing kettles, from whose contents many of the storming party were seriously scalded. It is not now expected that other evictions in the neighborhood will be resisted.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

DEVOYED TO SET UP A MODUS VIVENDI.

modifying its hostile attitude. It proposed that an extraordinary apostolic legate should be sent out to Peking to concert with M. Constans, the French envoy in China, as to the best way of settling the questions at issue. The pope, wishing to give France a new proof of his kindly intentions, has consented to the expedient without, however, in the slightest degree changing his mind as to the ultimate necessity of adhering to his original plan. A few details of minor importance are still to be settled. The legate, for instance, is not yet chosen, but there are only details. There is thus reason to hope that an agreement will shortly be come to."

GEIMANN HIS FRIEND.

ENTHUSIASM OVER PRINCE ALEXANDER'S RELEASE.]

BELFAST, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—The practical result of to-day's meeting of the Orange leaders and the town authorities has been the formation of a vigilance committee, consisting of the principal merchants, professional men, etc., of the disturbed district, all pledged to suppress robbery and blackmail by hoodlums and assist the police to arrest disorderly persons of either party. Several hundred names have already been obtained for this committee, which agrees to become responsible for the peace in the Shank Hill district if only military police-men are placed there. This has been unofficially promised by the police authorities who, however, express doubts of the committee's ability to carry out its promise of protection for the police. If it acts on its pledges it will be the first time in the history of Belfast that the church bells for miles around will be rung in honor of their own party. Patrols of cavalry and infantry still continue active picket duty in all the main streets of the disturbed districts in order to prevent housebreaking and similar crimes, which have lately become alarmingly prevalent.

CAPTURED THE FORT.

Tenant Saunderson Evicted After a Hand to Hand Fight.

DUBLIN, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—Lord Clanciarie has won a victory over Saunderson—the marquis triumphs over the peasant. Eight hundred were too many for thirty. At daylight all the church bells for miles around were rung in honor of their own party. Patrols of cavalry and infantry still continue active picket duty in all the main streets of the disturbed districts in order to prevent housebreaking and similar crimes, which have lately become alarmingly prevalent.

WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

This was to overawe the people. The crowd was soon thousands strong, but the restraints of the parish priests against violence were more effective, and the black frock and beads more awe-inspiring, than the bayonets fixed to the rifles. Around the house two layers of police were posted, one supporting the other, which formed the storming party. The bailiffs and their assistants carried scaling ladders. Others had plexaxes and crowbars. The ran was placed in position against the side of a stone wall. The ladders had been raised and the tools made ready for work when the men inside, together with handfuls of wet lime. Some of the emergency men proved not to be such, and ran howling away. Their attempt to break through the other squad with plexaxes which, on the way, did what neither rain nor crowbars could, and soon made holes in the roof. These holes, however, aided the hot water men in getting fresh opportunities. Nature furnished the latter with unexpected allies. Bees, which were abundant in the garden, were driven by the bayonets, stinging them. The police were ordered to storm the openings when the marquis prevailed and the law officers were victorious. After seeing the game was up, about twenty of the most resolute of the rude vessels filled with hot water, which they dashed in the faces of the police. Some were aided by the populace and escaped. The rest of them, with about thirty defenders, were captured and handed in. Meanwhile the great popular triumph was being celebrated. "Time to time they enter," said the grocers, "and the exclamation of encouragement were heard mingling with the groans of the people and the odd cries of women and children. The first act of the emergency men was to clear the place, which for days had been fouled out from the chimney. When the defenders were brought out they were greeted by the populace with great cries of sympathy. The hero of the occasion, however, was a bailiff named Page, who during the storming got excited and exclaiming, "Too bad, I resign," handed his resignation to one of the police officers, who then surrounded Page. There was no injurious disturbance or riot even when Saunderson, who found the man in the house, was escorted by the military. This offer of resignation was accepted by the police, and the bailiff was allowed to go. Many of the previously resisting tenants have already been indicted, and are to be tried on Monday at Collinstown. Finally the bailiffs began turning out the furniture of a family who had previously taken quarters with the roughs. The police found an immense fire of fagots in the kitchen over which were the huge washing kettles, from whose contents many of the storming party were seriously scalded. It is not now expected that other evictions in the neighborhood will be resisted.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

THE BULGARIAN PRINCE.

LEMBERG, Austria, August 28.—Prince Alexander leaves here to-day for Bulgaria. He will go via Ginepro, Romania, and expect to reach Bulgarian territory by tomorrow. His brothers, Francis and Louis, are with him and will be his traveling companions.

DEVOYED TO SET UP A MODUS VIVENDI.

modifying its hostile attitude. It proposed that an extraordinary apostolic legate should be sent out to Peking to concert with M. Constans, the French envoy in China, as to the best way of settling the questions at issue. The pope, wishing to give France a new proof of his kindly intentions, has consented to the expedient without, however, in the slightest degree changing his mind as to the ultimate necessity of adhering to his original plan. A few details of minor importance are still to be settled. The legate, for instance, is not yet chosen, but there are only details. There is thus reason to hope that an agreement will shortly be come to."

GEIMANN HIS FRIEND.

ENTHUSIASM OVER PRINCE ALEXANDER'S RELEASE.]

BELFAST, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—The practical result of to-day's meeting of the Orange leaders and the town authorities has been the formation of a vigilance committee, consisting of the principal merchants, professional men, etc., of the disturbed district, all pledged to suppress robbery and blackmail by hoodlums and assist the police to arrest disorderly persons of either party. Several hundred names have already been obtained for this committee, which agrees to become responsible for the peace in the Shank Hill district if only military police-men are placed there. This has been unofficially promised by the police authorities who, however, express doubts of the committee's ability to carry out its promise of protection for the police. If it acts on its pledges it will be the first time in the history of Belfast that the church bells for miles around will be rung in honor of their own party. Patrols of cavalry and infantry still continue active picket duty in all the main streets of the disturbed districts in order to prevent housebreaking and similar crimes, which have lately become alarmingly prevalent.

CAPTURED THE FORT.

Tenant Saunderson Evicted After a Hand to Hand Fight.

DUBLIN, August 28.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the Bee.]—Lord Clanciarie has won a victory over Saunderson—the marquis triumphs over the peasant. Eight hundred were too many for thirty. At daylight all the church bells for miles around were rung in honor of their own party. Patrols of cavalry and infantry still continue active picket duty in all the main streets of the disturbed districts in order to prevent housebreaking and similar crimes, which have lately become alarmingly prevalent.

WITH FIXED BAYONETS.

This was to overawe the people. The crowd was soon thousands strong, but the restraints of the parish priests against violence were more effective, and the black frock and beads more awe-inspiring, than the bayonets fixed to the rifles. Around the house two layers of police were posted, one supporting the other, which formed the storming party. The bailiffs and their assistants carried scaling ladders. Others had plexaxes and crowbars. The ran was placed in position against the side of a stone wall. The ladders had been raised and the tools made ready for work when the men inside, together with handfuls of wet lime. Some of the emergency men proved not to be such, and ran howling away. Their attempt to break through the other squad with plexaxes which, on the way, did what neither rain nor crowbars could, and soon made holes in the roof. These holes, however, aided the hot water men in getting fresh opportunities. Nature furnished the latter with unexpected allies. Bees, which were abundant in the garden, were driven by the bayonets, stinging them. The police were ordered to storm the openings when the marquis prevailed and the law officers were victorious. After seeing the game was up, about twenty of the most resolute of the rude vessels filled with hot water, which they dashed in the faces of the police. Some were aided by the populace and escaped. The rest of them, with about thirty defenders, were captured and handed in. Meanwhile the great popular triumph was being celebrated. "Time to time they enter," said the grocers, "and the exclamation of encouragement were heard mingling with the groans of the people and the odd cries of women and children. The first act of the emergency men was to clear the place, which for days had been fouled out from the chimney. When the defenders were brought out they were greeted by the populace with great cries of sympathy. The hero of the occasion, however, was a bailiff named Page, who during the storming got excited and