THE TRU

try and injure an opponent or weaken his argument by misstaring the case. Neither Mr. Hendricks nor any other Northerner fought against the South for the purpose of depriving it of any right or shade of a right of governing itself. It was not the principle of selfgovernment that was at stake, and it conse. quently could not be its destruction which

was simed at. The Star ought to know this, but to serve its mean purpose of weakening a significant sdvocacy of the Irish cause, it stoops to deception and to the falsification of the issue which every schoolboy knows to have been that of the American civil war, viz :- The sholition of slavery. Instead of fighting sgainst the principle of self-government, Mr. Hendricks and the North went to war to vindicate and enforce it on behalf of six million

In view of these facts, how ridiculous and slaves. dishonest does not the Daily Star appear to intelligent and fair-minded people when it writes :-

"If Vice-President Hendricks will make this tangle a little clearer, people may believe in the sincerity of his views about Ireland. The principle which he eulogizes at a gathering of Irishmen is the principle which he fought against on the side of the heavy battalions. And there are people who believe that Ireland is necessary to the British Union for the same reasons as rendered the Southern States necessary to the of antique itchings. American Union-reasons which then had Hendricks on their side."

The princ ple that Mr. Hendricks eulogized at Indianapolis is the principle which he fought for and which he wishes to see exnegro from slavery and to give him a voice in down as "insincere" and "inconsistent" when he asks and advocates that a white man, civilized and intelligent, be not subjected to bad and tyrannical government, but be allowed to throw off a rule that is inimical to his welfare, and to govern himself as he deems most advantageous to himself.

The parties we would like to see calling the Vice-President of the United States to order for his powerful and fearless arraignment of English mis-rule in Ireland, are the big London Dailies, who are so Jingoistic when they have small and timid fry to deal with, or the British Government itself, which, when occasion arises, can talk saucily and viciously to unarmed tribes.

It is not the bark of malignant little curs that is going to shut Mr. Wendricks up, or to spoil the effect of his declaration.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont	\$5 0
1 a Fivnu.	10
D Phelan	5 0
les Fitzoutrick	1.0
J. D. Fitzpatrick McGarry	1.0
P Murphy	10
E. Lynch L'Epiphanie	1.0
P. O'Reilly	10
P. Foley	10

THE QUARRYMEN'S PROCESSION.

THE DONATION TO ST. PETER'S CATHE-DRAL.

At about 10.30 o'clock Monday morning a large number of quarr, men gathered at Coreau St Louis, and with heavily lad a wagons proceeded by way of the streets mentioned i Saturday e ening's Post. All along the route the men were greet d with cheers, and the quality of the stone and the cheers, and the quality of the stone and the horses were admired by all. The procession was led by a cavaleade of 20 men; then came the firemen of Coteau St. Louis, mounted, followed by the waggons belonging to the different contractors. Following these were ten gouble carriages courselings the taining contractors, foremen and citizens of the municipality. The band played most of the time, and were only too glad to rest themselves when they arrived at their destination.

AT THE CATHEDRAL a platform had been erected, on which chairs were placed for the clorps and invit d guests After a short delay Mgr. Fabre arrived, followed by Vicar-General Meschal, the Rev. Canon Lebiane, Rev. Fathers Racicot, Birtz, Emerd, Bourdna, Vail at, Primeau, haeles, Laroque, Therrien and Michaud: Mr. Primineau, Mayor of Coteau St. Louis : Messrs. Beaubien, M P Desjardins, M P: the members of the press and others. On the grounds tables had been spread, and on the men after disloading ap-proached and were served with refreshment-After everybody had been well supplied with neurishment and order restored, Mayor of Cotean St. I onis presented an address to His Lordship the Bishop, which was responded to by Hon. Mr. Beaubien, in an eloquent manner, who thanked him for the honor he bestowed upon them and also that he wished that everyone belonging to other municipalities would put the shoulde to the wheel and fo'low the example of to-day's work and help the Ca hedral, other by giving donations in money or articles; that the many among the quarrymen and contractors who were n t of the Catho is religion, but whose waggons to-day were the heaviest laden. During his speech he was frequently interrupted by the is and applause.

Mgr. Fabre then arose and made a few very There were 160 wegons loaded with stone, mortar, line, etc. The value on an average is estimated at \$10 per load, which will make a total part of \$10 per load. total value of \$2,560

MONTREAL COLLEGE CONVEN-T10 V.

THE BENEDICTION OF THE HOLY FATHER. "We are happy to inform the old and present students and professors of the Mont-

real College, that the Holy Father, on the occasion of the re-union of the 9th Septomber, deigned to send them his apostolic bene

L. Colin, Superior, Seminary of St. Sulpice. Montreal, 12 September, 1885.

MORITURI MORTUIS.

Were life's short transient space and mortal bays, The term of love and thought, our hope and end, Oh: might our lips ignere the name of friend, And hearts forgetful grow on life's drear ways. While hand in hand the bonds of bygone days Knit souls anew, should there not sweetly lend The kindly memories that heavenward wend. In utterance suppliant or grateful praise, Not all the crown and laurels of this earth. And rank and blaze of fame or honored worth Can claim—But know amid the clasp of hands 'Its but an exile of some pairty years, Whence fath omorges from the throes and tears To the bright union on immortal strands.

Montreal College, Sept. 10.

Justin McCarthy, M.P., intends to leave England for America after the parliamentary elections, and will remain in America some months, during which time he will deliver a series of lectures.

AN ACT OF FANATICISM AND IN-

The following is an article of L'Etendard on the famous letter of "Pro Bono Publico": "We promised yesterday we would return to the insolences made by a correspondent of the Herald We propose giving the public who reads us the text itself of the most important passages of that infamy. (Here L'Etendard quotes the letter.) П.

ELPHAN S

Thus has a scribbler written-some recent arrival from the dock yards at Liverpool or from the pestilential lanes of old London. Proud at last of being able to breathe the pure air of the Laurentides, and to dabble at satiety in the clear water of the St. Lawrence after having strived for twenty five years running in the betid mud of offal-courts, And they are boasting about it.

After having emerged all gluey from the common sewers in putrefaction, where so many thousands of our proud Englishmen star nate at first, to bud great men afterwards, or at all events clean citizens of free and clean America, like the seed of a cucumber rots in a hot bed before growing a stock, they are indeed skilled of right to speak on the subject of cleanliness. It is not everyone who can boast of the teat of having bored a lay of filth many times secular. . .

Only extreme changes produce excesses, excesses of upstarts, who throw their gold about profusely and parade at a hundred feet around the overflow of a ridiculous luxury. Excesses of cleanliness of the filthy of old, who can never cease washing, cleaning and brushing, always fancying the moving morsels

They descend from a boot black sometimes enriched by the robbery of a convent or the pillage of a church, and they naturally sup pose that our priests, even those of them who are the Lords of Montreal, who give gratuitously millions for church and educatended to Ireland. And why not? Any tion, and who not so long ago gave man who will fight to rescue an uncivilized hundreds of thousands to clean them, their even those that centuries of the highest civili the government of his country, cannot be put | Zation have called saints, sober-minded men and princes of science, are capable of poisoning their fellow creatures with the sole end of realizing a revenue of five dollars on each burial!

These sons of Luther, Henry the VIII., and of Elizabeth, and they dare cast outrage at virtues the nature and importance of which they have not even the intellectual force to comprehend.

This indecent explosion of fanaticism has naturally provoked amongst all the French Canadian papers indiguant protestations. It was quite legitimate and even altogether

natural. But it seems to us we are giving too much importance to these vageries, because we like to believe those who commit them are exceptions with our English fellow-citizens, and again because they emanate naturally from certain Englishmen as the spike head

from a thistle. Why stir ourselves? If we prick ourselves by contact with the tubulillore plant, it is but a natural consequence of the imprudence we have committed in rubbing against it.

We cry aloud at the least explosion of fanaticism from these ferocious beings. It of, but of the existence of the narrow, bad, uniust and dishonest sentiment, &c., &c., which produces the explosion.

Yesterday six weeks ago, last year, we were all heart, all mildness and all love with the good English of that calibre. Did they love us more then they do to day? Evidently no! Only their Francophobe hatred did not traduce itself exteriorly. Were they our natural allies any more! Evidently no! Not more than the viper is the natural ally of man before biting him.

Let the least circumstance give occasion their and immediately it is given us to judge of the nature or their sentiments towards us Our great mistake, that especially of certain of our chiefs who have since a quarter of cen-ury represented the strength of the French Canadian element, has been to exagerate beyoud measure the attitude of moderation and of do-us-you-please, which it suited us to take in a certain measure alongside the vanquished of Abraham an of the Monorgahela. They have acted for the good, for the love of peace, to assure the good harmony between the two

races. Well, what result have they obtained? Our excessive moderation, our tolerance pashed to unlikeliness, our incredible forwarence, have had the effects of developing beyond measure the insolent bullying, the ferocious fanaticism, the spirit of persecution and of tyranny, the systematic injustice and dishonesty of these people. Not content with the lion's share we have always allowed those of their nationality to take for the love of peace; here they are now intending to contest even our place under the Canadian sun.

We will not even have the right to carn our living at home if we are not prepared to accept from the doctors, whose vaccine lymph. coming from them is somewhat doubtful, the germ of the frightful disease which is a part of their natural inheritance, and which hardly 20 years ago was then known, and even yet so appropriately, as the "English

What excellent apostica! They will not even in fature permit us to be the artisans of their fortunes. They do not want us any more as laborers in their factories, as their servants, not even as their

domestics! Yes, our capital error has been to mistake from all to all on the character of a portion at least of our fellow-citizens of the Anglo-Saxon race. I only wish to speak of those amongst them who emerged from the lowest and most vulgar English populace, and are here the arrogant class, silly and insolent upstarts of the most

villainous kind. With such people we spend in pure loss the generosity, the moderation, and the spirit of civilization and of eacrifice.

Unable to understand any generous sentiment, they take for weakness all that is the product of social virtues. Naturally cowards and heartless, there is but one argument they understand; it is that of force, and only one demonstration brings thom to their senses, It is the baton. For forty years of unalterable forbearance we have obtained from

them-lst-The persecution of Catholics in the Lower Provinces. 2nd-The quasi expulsion of the whole

French element in public affairs of Ontario and the North-West. 3rd-The two French half-breed persecu-

tions of 1871 to 1874 and 1874 to 1885. 4th-The devial of our national rights everywhere so long as they were not claimed by the baton and the rifle.

5th--The fanatical explosions which have succeeded themselves since three months; explosions started from so many divers points and so generalized that there is no longer any possibility of denying that the successive sillinesses of the Toronto News, St. Thomas Journal, Montreal Herald, &c., &c., are but a faithful expression of the general sentiment of English regard to us.

New York hotels are discarding menus printed in French.

REMINISCENCES

OF THE

Canadian Rebellion of 1837 and 1838

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 5.

Sunday morning, the 11th of November, 1838, found us still safe on board our little steamer at the Cascades. The morning was bright and clear, and the day turned into one of those warm Indian summer days, nowhere to be met with, at least to such enjoyable perfection, as in this Canada of ours. Such was that Sunday morning! It was the first time in the lives of most of us to realize that no breakfast was awaiting us. We resigned ourselves philosophically to our fate, just be cause we could not help it.
We knew nothing of what had taken place

at Beauharnois during the night, nor did we know where our Glengarry triends on the opposite side of the river were. However, we resolved to get up steam and feel our way down the lake. We may here state, that it was with difficulty the young boys were prevented from breaking open the arms in our charge and taking out one hundred muskets, loading them, so that each volunteer and would have five guns instead of one! This was overruled by our old drill sergeant, who called us "Mad young fools!" and said "that one musket and one bayonet was as much as any British soldier could handle. This just rebuke from an old soldier silenced

the "young bloods" and restored order. In due course Beauharnois was reached. We noticed clouds of smoke rising here, there and everywhere around, giving evidence that some work was going on. As we approached the shore it was quite perceptible that the town had changed hands since the previous fternoon. The uniform of the Glengarries and the red coats of the 71st Regulars along the shore satisfied us of our safety in steaming direct to the wharf alongside of the cap tured mail steamer Henry Brougham.

The sight of our little steamer making direct for the town attracted the attention of the whole force on the shore. They were as curious to know who or what we were, or whence we came, as were our friends, the patriots of yesterday. As we neared the wharf, the staff officers of the Glengarries and the officers of the 71st were congregated on the deck of the Henry Brougham to meet us to get what news we had. The first per son the writer met on landing was his uncle Col Fraser, and with him was Major Mac-Martin. Our story was soon told. We knew nothing of the advance on Chateuuguny, hav ing left Lachine on Saturday before the force

crossed to Caugnuawaga.

They were anxious to know the fate of Chateauguay, just cight miles from them The writer found himself among old friends in the Glengarries-oot only friends, but kindred of the nearest ties. Those grand old men, the Colonels of the Glengarries, Alexander Fraser, the two Macdonells, and Alexander Chisholm—in short, helf of their officers were old veterans, having served their king and their country on many a hard fought field on our country's frontier-at Lundy's Lane. Queenston Hei, hts, Chippewa and Chrysler Farm, during the war of 1812 Colonel Frascr, of the 1st regiment, was well ought not to be from that we should complain known in Mourreal; he was every inch a soldier, just such another, and of the same height and build, as our own old landmark, Colonel John Dyde.

We stole away from our steamer for half an hour to see the sights in the town. Fires were will burning, and the greater part of the place was in ashes. The streets were crowded with armed men. They had been on the march since the previous Monday, and were spattered with mud, bearing evi dence of the roads they had passed over. These Glengarries were grand men; fully one half of them stood over six feet, and well built in proportion. They were nearly as efficient in drill as the regulars, having been in barracks on the frontier at Napierville and hillipsburg most of the previous winter.

There was none but Highland bonnets there—the Glengarries and the 71st Regiment; and had there been any real work to do they would have proved themselves worthy sons of Old Scotland-of that storied land where a Fingal fought and an Osian sang. The language that morning in Beau harnois was altogether Gaelie, our mother i mgue, though we did not understand it. As for music, there was none, save the soul stirring notes of the pibroch, "which Scot"land's hills have often heard, and heard, too, have her Sexon foes-how in the moon 'of night that pibroch thrills-savage and shrill! But with the breath which fils their mountain pipe, so fill the mountain ers with the fierce native during which installs the stirring memory of a thousand years, and Evans, Donald's fame, rings in each ' clansman's ears!" And right royally did the pip-rs do their duty.

Take it al! in all, Beauharnois presented a

strange, wild scene on that Sunday morning Thelines were not the work of the Gleng arries; they were started by the loyal inhabitants of the place in revenge for what they had suffered. It must, however, be admitted that several hundreds of the Glengarries returned home as cavalry men, mounted on stray French ponies which they said they found loose and untied by the wayside These, however, had all to be accounted for ten years later in the Rebellion Loss. a Bill!

We had not much time to ramble before the order was given to collect us on board, to leave with despatches for Montreal. This was a great disappointment: we would have preferred remaining. But, hark! A wild cheer is heard from the Chathauquay side; it is taken up and continued by the armed men through the town. All eyes were turned in that direction. What is it? The tramp of advancing horse is heard! Yes, there they come, as the well known bearskin helmets of the Lachine Troop appear in sight. at a full canter, and draw up right in front of the wharf where our steamer lay. There were only four of them, with a guide, who had led them through the woods from Chateauguay with news from Captain Campbell's

We recognized our troopers from Lachine and they us, but we could not leave our position to speak to them. Their horses and themselves were covered with mud; they had been in their saddles for over twelve hours, over hard country roads. But how they came there was a mystery to us, as we had left them at Lachine the previous morning. Our position was equally puzzling to them; they had seen us leave Lachine on Saturday at noon, and now they saw our boat alongside of the captured steamer, Henry Brougham, Had we-they inquired-fallen into the hands of the rebels yesterday, and were now

being released? We learned that Captain Campbell, after reaching Chateauguay that morning, wishing to communicate with the Glengarries, to find out where they were, called for four troopers to ride through the woods to Beauharneis. Four of them, all young men of about nineteen years of age, stepped to the front and volunteered to go. It was a perilous ride; the woods were swarming with the scattered patriots from the two camps of Chateauguay

and Beauharnois. We could select one from that little band of four young troopers as he proudly sat on inst.

his noble charger in front of the assembled staff of the Glengarry Highlanders. He afterwards figured prominently and success fully in commercial circles in Montreal, without !eaving one blot on his commercial integrity and honesty. He has long since been gathered to his fathers. But his living relatives, the noble men of Glengarry, one of whose proud names he bore, will ever point the withering finger of true, biting, Scottish scorn - Nathan-like-" Thou art the man! to the head of that body of " five professing 'Christians of the Protestant faith" in Montreal for the wreck of that young trooper's estate, and the ruin of his family !

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Silence has a tongue! The writer's family was represented by about a dozen of its members in the force at Beauharnois that Sunday morning. There were his three uncles—his mother's brothers -namely, Colonel Fraser and two of his brothers, besides several younger members of the Glengarry families, and then the writer and his brother from Lachine-the young

trooper above referred to. Having handed over the arms and clothing to the Glengarries, we bade them farewell; and then started on our homeward trip. The Chateauguay shore, as we steamed down, was all in a blaze; or, rather, clouds of smoke rising from the burning homesteads, as described in our No. 3 Article in THE Post of 29th August. We were ignorant of the advance on Chateauguay until we reached Lachine that Sunday afternoon, except what we saw and heard at Beauharnois.

As we neared Lachine, the whole shore was alive with people, armed men, women and children. Large numbers had come out from Montreal; in fact, every man who could hire a conveyance was there. They were all excitement to learn the news we brought : there were no telegraphs in those days. It soon spread round that Beauharnois was in the possession of the Glengarries. We were not allowed much time to rest, being immediately ordered, with all the other spare men in the village, to proceed to Pointe Claire to guard the lake shore above Lacnine, so as to pre vent the escape of the patriots to the northern districts. Carts were provided to convey us. The roads were in a horrid state. Some of us were so used up that we actually fell asleep in the carts on the road. We were kept for a week picketed by twos and threes in the farm houses along the lake shore.

It was fully three weeks before the scattered fragments of the Old Luchine Brigade had returned to headquarters at Laflamme's Hotel, without one accident occurring-full of stories and little incidents connected with their different movements and various positions since the morning of Sunday, the 4th.

On Seturday last, the 5th of September, 1885, the writer paid a visit to old James Davidson, at the Tanneries. He served as a sergeant in Captain Carmich sel's Company of Foot in 1837. We found the old man-now approaching his four-score years-hale and hearty, sitting by his own vine and under his own apple tree. The storms of forty-eight winters have passed over our heads since we first met on the 13th of December, 1837.

Here endeth the 5th chapter of our little notings of the Canadian Rebellion of 1837 and 1838 "And what is writ is writ; would "that it were worthier"

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARNELL AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS: SIR, -The public sentiment of the times leads me to believe that the above suf jeet is generally discussed at present amongst Irishmen at home and abroad. Be kind enough to allow me, through your columns, to offer my humble opinion.

Charles Stewart Parnell, as the leader of the Irish people, has gained the confidence of every Irishman. Not only at home, but throughout the length and breadth of the Western Republic, from Maine t . California, his name is an universal topic. or the rarer personal magnetism of the "Great Liberator," he has other qualities which, for the Irish cause, are quite as useful. In his speech at the Duolin Mansion House he said that if Home Rule is refused the Itish, they would make it impossible for the English to legislate. England could either grant the Irish the right to rule themselves, or make the country a Crown e dony. The latter would be practically to esmount to the former. He denounced outrages, saying that a continuation of them would be a terrible blow to the Irish cause In 1880, in connection with Michael Davitt, the gospel of Land League was first revealed, ami worked successfully, and is to day workwhich war-cry, I hope, will not be hushed until our stolen Parliament is restored once more to College Green, where it belongs. I may live to see the day when Charles Stewart Parnell and Michael Davitt will go arm in arm up the steps of that stately old House of Parliament in College Green, that once rang with the elequence of Curran, Gratian, Sheil, and many others; I might add that often their audiences were composed of such men as the brave Robert Emmet and the lyric Thomas Moore. Home Rule has lain dormant, or, in other words, it was buried along with the learned Isaac Butt, whose remains lay in a quiet little cometery in the County Donegal, without a trace left save a small slat of granite, with the short inscription, "Here lie the remains of Isaac Butt." He wag d the Home Rule war in and out of the House of Commons, even until his last hours, and like O'Connell, he succumbed to the dark hand of death, and left Home Rule to the mercy of the waves. But I am proud to say that there is at the helm a man whom the world has contidence in and will achieve the victory with the aid of the remaining 82 colleagues that are at present occupying the Nationalistic benches in the English House of Parliament. The victory scored by them in upturning the Gladstone Government is a decisive blow on behalf of the Irish people. Meantime, as leader of the Tories Lord Randolph Churchill is advocating a sor of mild Parnellism; the Radicals, led by Joseph Chamberlain, are urging extreme Home Rule. My opinion is the it is only a snare, as a dissolution is immi ent at any time now. In some future is we I will ex plain the relations of the Irish Land question

coupled with Home Rule.

John O'GORMAN, Crow Island, Saginaw Co., Mich. September S, 1885.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE. The Montreal branch of the Irish National League held its regular meeting Sunday after-noon, in the St Patrick's Hall. Mr. H. J. Cloran, President, occupied the chair. The question of advancing the Parliamentary Fund was discussed, and it was resolved to issue circulars to a number of Irishmen in the various towns and villages in the country, authorizing

them to solicit contributions to the Fund.

It was also decided to invite all the old members of the lesgue, who number some eight hundred, to cancel their indebtedness to the branch by the payment of this year's dues-the The next meeting of the leave will be held in the hall of the Young Irishmen's L. & B.

Association in Dupré lane, on Sunday, the 20th

GERMAN'AND IRISH CATHOLICS THE TWO GREAT CONVENTIONS-WELCOM-

ING EX MINISTER KEILEY - AUSTRIA CENSURED-LAST DAY OF THE GERMAN

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.-The seventeenth annual Convention of the National Catholic Benevolent Union, which numbers 120 delegates from all parts of the United States, met yesterday in Brooklyn. In the morning the Convention attended high mass in the Cathedral on Jay street, and listened to an address by Bishop Loughlin, of the Brooklyn See. After the service at the Cathedral the Convention was opened. President M. F. Wilhere called the meeting to order and addressed the delegates. Upon taking his seat Mr. Wilhere submitted a letter of Mr. A. M. Keiley, the rejected Minister to Italy and to Austria, in which that gentleman resigned the presidency of the Benevolent Union, which position be has held for twelve years. Mr. Wilhere said :-

Wherever A. M. Keiley is known he is honored and respected. With us he is loved as a guide, a leader, and a brother. Feeling the intense interest taken in the matter o his treatment by the Governments of Italy and Austria, I addressed a communication to the several societies of the union asking for an expression of opinion of the members, and also of the Catholic community in reference to it. The responses from all our societies will be laid before you. I would suggest the appointment of a committee to carefully consider the matter and report to the Convention resolutions embodying the sentiments of our Catholic people upon the subject.

A committee was appointed. In the afternoon the reports of the Committee on Credentials were received, and then a delegation from the German Catholic Con vention in session in the city paid the mem bers of the Union a visit, and discussed methods of dispensing charities. While this was going on, Mr. Keiley entered the hall, and the Convention gave him a wildly enthusisstic reception. The cheers continued for some minutes, while he stood on the platform bowing. Then the delegates called for a a speech, and Mr. Kieley said :

However strongly a man may be convinced of the good will and firm affection of a body of his friends, he must be of very different fibre from me if he could hear with insensi bility the acclamations which greeted me as passed the threshold of this room. But petty spites at home, and the bitter malignity with which I have been attacked abroad, during the past four months, have entirely vanished before this enthusiastic welcome. It would he affectation on my part to believe all this to be personal, however delightful it might he to think so. Since I last grasped the hand of your Chairman I have suffered for the cause, and the principles which are dear to my heart, and are dear to the heart of every man in this room. But of this cause I will say nothing now.

The papers of the two continents have pre sented the facts in the case. The cause was too high to be acceptable to foreign nations. I hope, however, that some of those present before me now may see the time when the thunder of the guns in our great harbor shall welcome the green flag emblazoned with the golden sunburst, which shall be the standard of the pioneer ship of the Itish republic.

The Committee on Resolutions returned white Mr. Keitey's address was being up planded, and the following preamble for adoption as a minute to be spread on the record of proceedings was offered :---

Whereas the public press of Austria and of the United States has with singular unanimity announced that the causes of the rejection by the former State of Hon. A. M. Keily, our late president, as United States Minister were based in part upon the retigious creed of his wife and partly upon the He is always compared with C'Connell. But, toffence he gave to the King of Italy by his tion of officers had been completed, and when if Parnell does not possess the rare eloquence denunciation of the spotiation of the Holy he full ticket had been carried the Rev. See by Victor Emmanuel, this Union, in con vention assembled, desires to enter its protes against the insult to American principles of liberty involved in each and both of the alleged causes. While this Conven tion proposes and is determined to avoid all connection with party polities, it regards this action of Austria as touching matters far above party and an infringement of the common rights of the American citizen and the independence of the American Government. This affront, which is a matter of concern to all citizens, is es pecially resented by this Union, which for swelve successive years, and up to his departure or his post, conferred on Mr. Keiley ing to the advantage of the Irish people. But its highest office, and which to-day extends to as a moral substitute to the Land League tim him its unabated confidence. This Convention, old war cry of Home Rule is again arisin; , for itself and for the great body of the Catho-Hic people of the Union, assures the administration that in the maintenance of dignity and honor of the United States, in all appropriate forms, it will have their constant and pa triotic support, independent of party; nor do we doubt that our fellow-citizens of all creeds will, with the liberality and justice characteristic of American citizens, equally resent the bigotry to which the rejection of Mr. Keiley is ascribed.

A general discussion ensued upon the

adoption of the above minute. It was finally resolved that the matter be referred back for amendment, as it was an omission not to have included Italy in the report. To this the chairman replied that no mention had been made of Italy because Mr. Keiley had resigned the Italian mission. He had his reasons for doing so, doubtless, but It now looks as if the musical public in-that was no part of the business before the tended to keep it there."—Chicago World. committee.

THE GERMAN CATHOLICS' CONVENTION.

When the Convention of the German Catholic Central Society resumed its session in the People's Theatre, Montrose avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, the first in ter which came up was the reading of a letter signed by the president of the Convention, Mr. Henry J. Spannhorst, inviting the presence of a committee of the Irish Catholic Central Association. A motion that the invitation be carried at once to the Irish Convention was passed unanimously. The committee brought back J. Fink, the lter. Father Barry, of Philadelphia, and J. J.

Fink said:
We are Catholics working for the same object, and it is the wish of the Irish Benevoleat Society that the bodies become more closely united. We come here to extend to you our best wishes, with the hope that good fellowship and brotherly love may exist between us.

The Rev. Father Barry, of Philadelphia,

said :-We are engaged in the same work; you represent the Germans, we the Irish; but we are all Catholics. We are here to perpetuate the good work already established by the Church. We are here to assert our rights, to see that we have equal justice for the 50,000

Catholics we represent.

J. J. Reeves, of Ohio, said: We ask no favor of this country, but we demand and exact justice for all. We do not forced to assume the offensive, let us remem ber the old Kentucky motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." We are citizens of

the United States, and this is second only to our Catholicity.

The election of officers then followed. H. J. Spaunhorst, of St. Louis, the present President, was re-elected by accismation. Former Alderman Strack, of this city, was elected First Vice President in place of Anton Bickel, of Milwaukee. The other officers were re-elected. An address was ordered to be printed and

forwarded to the Catholics in Germany.

HONORING A. M. KEILEY.

RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE IRISH CATHOLIC UNION OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Yesterday was a great day for the Hon. A. M. Keiley, the United States Minister to Austria. elegates to the annual Convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States, now meeting in Brooklyn, showered honors upon him. In the morning they adopted the resolutions expressing their esteem for him. In the afternoon they re-elected him President of the Union, and when he said he would not serve they refused to take "no" for an answer. Finally they installed him with great enthusiasm as President. This makes thirteen years of his continuous service in that canacity.

The convention selected Lancaster, Pa., as the place for meeting next year. The new officers are:

The Hon. A. M. Keiley, of Virginia, Pre-eident; Maurice F. Willbere, of Manyunk, Pa., First Vice-President; J. J. Murphy, of Toronto, Canada, Second Vice President; Martin I. J. Griffin, of Philadelphia, Secretary; the Rev. James Henry, of St. Louis, Treasurer; and Messrs. Dennis Dwyor, of Dayton, John Murphy, of Richmond, and John Breen, of Lawrence, Mass, Trustees.

When the election of President was over a committee was appointed to bring Mr. Keiley before the Convention. The committee had hard work finding him, but finally succeeded, and Mr. Keiley entered the hall with his brother, Major Keiley, of Brooklyn, who is President of the Catholic Benevolent Logion. Mr. Keily was received with a prolonged outburst of applause. Then Mr. Keily de-clined the position. He spoke of the honors conferred upon him in the past, and said he was at a loss to express his feelings at the unexpected compliment of re-election. Continuing, he said:

I assure you that I had no expectation when I entered this hall to-day that I would be called upon to occupy this position. I am sorry that I have to, as I must, refuse to respond to your summons on this occasion. ("No, no," from all parts of the ball.) For twelve years you have paid me the compliment you have again tendered to me, and I have had whatever honor attended it brimming full. The time has come when, in my judgment, it is not wise or best to accept, above all, just now, when I am a sort of vagrant in this country, without a home or a State, a citizen at large in this land, if I might say so. The time has come, I repeat, when you must choose some one else to the position. Do me the favor now to let me tree from this position. I beg you to fill the measure of kindness to me to the full by to day doing me this service. When I have again secured some permanent home my first duty will be to become affied to some charitable organization in sympathy with this union and ask to be allowed to take my place in the ranks with you. I shall regard it as a personal kindness if you will release me. It may be, in my position. just now, unconstitutional for me to accept. Do not hazard your Convention or run the risk of violating the laws set forth in your own constitution by asking me to be your presiding officer.

The Convention refused to take action upon Mr. Keiley's declination until atter the elec-Father Graham, of St Joseph's, Mo, made a motion which shut out all further action on the subject.

"I move," he said, with a smile, "that we do nothing further concerning the election of officers." The object of the motion was of officers." apparent, and the delegates voted upon it unanimously. The installation of the new officers, including Mr. Keiby, then took place, and the work or the Convention was completed. The Committee on Resolutions had previously reported in favor of giving Cathelic children a posets Cathelic courtion, and had endorsed the Freedom of Worship

THE LEADING PIANO. "There were twelve grand Weber Pianos simultaneously used at tweive different concerts in this city on Thursday night. How many more were used at private concerts. which at this season are so plentiful, we have no means of knowing. This extraordinary lemand for the Weber Piano in the concert rooms of America is significant. The other piano firms all advertise liberally and their pianos appear to be endorsed by leading musicians, but when we go to the concert room, they all appear to give way to Weber. It is not our place to explain this preference, nor is it our business to decide which piano is best, but we recognize the fact that musical people appear to have a very decided preference for this instrument. Albert Weber takes the best means in its manufacture to put it ahead of all others.

$[60 \ 3]$ A WONDERFUL OFFER.

Every Farmer and Stock-breeder should send One Dollar to the Rural Home Co., of Rochester, N.Y., fo. a year's subscription to The American Rural Home, and receive Fine a copy of The Farmers and Stockbreeders' Guide, a new and reliable work just issued. contains over four hundred pages, is printed on nice paper, fully illustrated and bound in cloth. It is by no means a Cheap-John affair, but a valuable compilation of the writings of Youatt, Mills, Skinner and Clater, and is the most reli-able and comprehensive work ever issued on the Father Barry, of Philadelphia, and J. J. subject. The diseases of oxea, sheep, swine Reeves, of Ohio, who were introduced as the land horses, with the causes, symptoms and representatives of the Irish Convention. Mr. treatment are given with such simple directions that every farmer may become his own cattle doctor. It treats of the austomy of all domestic animals, and practically deals with the use of Oxen, breed of Sheep and Stable management. Any one after consulting its pages can select a carriage, wagon or saddle horse, and be a good judge of cattle. It is invaluable to every one who has to do with the Farm or Stable, and will give hundreds of dollars to its fortunate possessor. As to THE AMERICAN RURAL HOME, it is generally considered to be the best paper of its class published. We are acquainted with the publishers and propriotors, and can vouch for the genuineness of their offer. Paper one year, with book postpaid, One Dollar. Send for sample copy with list of more than one hundred bound books which are given away. Address Rural Home Co., limited, Rochester, N.Y.

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing