

'Not that he would think it deplorable, poor little dear!' Cyrilla thought, compassionately. 'A better fellow than little Fred doesn't breathe, and he would share his last crust with me, and let me henpeck him all his life, and look at me with tears of entreaty in his blue eyes, and he utterly and speechlessly wretched. But I would be a brute to do it. No, I must run away from Fred, and see him no more. If I did, he would force me into marrying him, and that way maddest lies!'

PARNELL'S AMERICAN TOUR

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS

The Ovation and Enthusiasm

THE IRISH LEADER WELL SATISFIED

It will be seen that Miss Hendrick was a young lady of wisdom beyond her years, and capable of projecting herself into the future. With a sigh, she dismissed the thought of running away with Freddy. It would be very nice—very nice, indeed, to be Fred Carew's wife; to be able to pet him and tyrannize over him alternately all one's life—oh! what fate so desirable? But it was not to be. Then what remained?

In one moment she had answered that question—solved the enigma. She would go on stage. Next to being a grande dame, a wealthy leader of fashion, it had always been her ambition to be an actress. And Cyrilla thought of the life not as one without knowledge. Theatrical people had formed the staple of her acquaintances—gentlemen with close cropped heads and purple chins, deep, bass voices and glaring eyes—ladies, slangy as to conversation, loud as to dress, audacious as to manners, and paint as to faces. All the druggery, all the heart burnings, all the petty squabbles and jealousies, all the dangers of the life she saw clearly. But her bold spirit quailed not. She had performed repeatedly in private theatrics, she had even the year before coming to Canada 'gone on' in one of the Strand houses in the very droll extravaganza of 'Aladdin; or the Wonderful Scamp.' No wonder her performance in these mild-drawn sentimental dialogues was strong meat to milk and water. Yes, Cyrilla decided she would go on stage. She would leave her aunt's house for New York, and in that great city it would go hard with her if with her handsome face, her fine figure, her clever brain, she could not carve out a bright destiny for herself. Vain, she was not; but she knew to the uttermost lots the market value of her black eyes, her long waving black hair, her dark high-bred face, her tall, supple form, her thorough knowledge of French and German, her rich contralto voice. Each one was a stepping-stone to future fame and fortune. And, as she thought of it, worn out by watching and her unusual vigil, her head fell forward on the window sill, and she dropped asleep.

It was six by the little chimney clock when the harsh, dissonant ringing of a bell awoke simultaneously all the inmates of the mansion. It aroused Mademoiselle Stephanie among the rest. The morning had broken in true November dreariness, in dashing rain and whistling in bleakness and chill.

With a yawn Mademoiselle Stephanie sat up in bed, shivering and blue, and the first object upon which her sleepy eyes rested was the drooping form of her prisoner by the window. In sleep so deep that even the clanging of the bell had failed to arouse her. She had evidently sat there all night, cried herself to sleep probably, and a pair of pty touched mademoiselle's kindly old French heart. But it would not do to show it. Miss Hendrick had signed, and Miss Hendrick, by the inevitable laws of nature and grace, must suffer. She dressed herself shivering, went over and laid her hand lightly on the sleeper's shoulder.

'My child, she said, 'wake up. You'll get your death of cold sitting here.'

Cyrilla lifted her head, looking in the dim gray morning light pallid and wretched, and took in the situation at a glance.

'My death of cold?' she repeated, bitterly. 'No such luck, mademoiselle. It is almost a pity I do not; it would be infinitely better for me than what is to come.'

She stood up as she spoke, twisting her diabolical black hair around her head, looking like the Tragic Muse, and fully prepared to do any amount of melodrama for mademoiselle's benefit. Mademoiselle looked at her in distrust and displeasure.

'Do you know what you are saying, Miss Hendrick?' It would be better for you to be dead than dismissed this school,—is that what you mean?'

'Not exactly. If nothing worse than being dismissed this were to befall me,' answered Cyrilla, with an infection of contempt she could not suppress. 'I think I could survive it. No, mademoiselle, much worse than that will follow.'

'I do not understand, Miss Hendrick,' says mademoiselle, stiffly.

'It means ruin, then!' cries Cyrilla, her eyes flashing, her tone one that would have been good for three rounds from pit and gallery—'utter, life-long ruin! Listen, mademoiselle, and I will tell you this morning what I would have died sooner than tell last night in the presence of that spy and informer, Miss Jones! Oh, yes! mademoiselle, I will call her so. What does it matter what I say, since I shall be turned ignominiously out in a day or two? Even the murderer can say his say out when he stands on the gallows?'

Mademoiselle stood perfectly transfixed, while Cyrilla, with impassioned eloquence, poured into her ears the story of Miss Dorner's hatred of all who bore the name of O'Connell. How she had wished her to swear never to see him or speak to him while she lived; how good he had been to her and her father in the days gone by, what a pure brotherly and sisterly affection there was between them, how absolutely ignorant she had been of his coming to Canada, how poor he had striven to tempt at sight of him, how Miss Jones had interfered and prevailed, it how in desperation he had implored her to grant him ten minutes' interview in the grounds, and how, in very despair at being unable to meet him in any other way, or even write to him, she had consented. In the torrent of Cyrilla's eloquence mademoiselle was absolutely bewildered and carried away. How was the little simple minded schoolmistress to estimate the dramatic capabilities of her very clever pupil? For the girl herself it was half acting, half earnest. She felt reckless this morning—equal to either fate. After all, who could tell?

(To be Continued.)

Pond's Extract. Pains, Aches, Cuts, etc. Its power is supreme over all diseases that come within its range. It never fails. Try it once.

The Greatest Bleeding. A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column—Eagle.

Phillips' palatable Cod Liver Oil with Phospho-Nutrine (or Phosphates as found in wheat) a preparation in which the oil is rendered tasteless, digestive and more nutritious than any simple or compounded Cod Liver Oil. Its taste is acceptable to the most sensitive stomach, and has been taken with marked effect where other preparations have proved ineffectual. Sold by all Chemists.

After Mr. Parnell's return from America he was tendered a banquet under the auspices of the Cork Farmers' Club, which took place at the Victoria Hotel, Cork, on Sunday, March 21st. Mr. D. J. Riordan, President of the Cork Farmers' Club, presided. Over 120 persons, including distinguished journalists and representative men, sat down to dinner. When the cloth was removed, the Chairman proposed the health of Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Parnell, who was received with loud cheers, said:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I thank you more than I can express to you for the exceedingly hearty and cordial manner in which you have received the toast of my health. I am glad to be again in Ireland [applause]. I have seen since I last had the pleasure of seeing many of you, much of the United States of America—many of the lands and natural and artificial resources of that country. I have heard, as you doubtless have also heard, much of the advantages of emigration as a remedy for all the evils under which Ireland unfortunately labors; but as I strolled up along by the river Lee to-day, and as I saw the beautiful meadows, the beautiful green carpets, the undulating hills and wooded valleys along that magnificent river, I could not help thinking it was worth starting a little while in order to secure as a lasting heritage the land of such a beautiful island [Applause]. Now, gentlemen, you have heard a deal of the terrible failure that we have made in America and the unanimous verdict of American public opinion against us—against the people of Ireland and in favor of the landlord system—and a great many other wonderful statements which have been unduly drilled into your ears by the aid of the machinery which the press of this country and of England has at its command. But I should like you, before you come to a hasty conclusion, to hear a little bit of the other side, and I am sorry to say that you will hear the other side under every disadvantage, because I have always been at hand about blowing my own trumpet [hear, hear]. However, I shall state some facts in elucidation of the motives which have induced many of the statements which you have heard. He then described his warm reception in New York, and said:—In two days after our arrival we addressed a meeting, the receipts of which taken at the door, over and above all expenses of our reception and stay in New York, amounted to a sum of £500, which money was remitted within a week after our landing and expended by the Irish Land League to help the starving poor of the west of Ireland. [Applause.] Undeterred by this reported terrible failure in New York [laughter] we proceeded to Philadelphia, where we also addressed a meeting in the largest opera house in the world—the academy there—I am skipping over one or two minor places—Newark, Jersey City, and Brooklyn, where we addressed overflowing meetings and realized large receipts—but at Philadelphia, where we addressed a meeting, of which half had to go away from the doors owing to the want of room—no dead heads, no music—nothing in particular, but the receipts in that one night amounted to \$3,000 net. That was also sent with the same despatch, and employed in the same manner by the Irish National League. I am afraid I should get out of breath, and you would get tired if I were to go on [no, no]; but I will say in short, that during two months of our stay in America there were 63 American cities visited and I must remind you it is only three months from this since we left the shores of Ireland—we visited 62 different cities—that is, a little more than one city a night. We had to do two cities on one night—we had Sundays when we had to go to church, so that we had several times to do more than one city a night. Between two of these cities, on one occasion, travelled 1,400 miles; and during the two months we remained in America, we travelled altogether something like 10,000 or 11,000 miles by land. That, joined to the 6,000 miles of ocean, there and back amounts roughly to 16,000 miles in three months, which is not so bad for a man [cheers].

The net results of these 62 cities—I am now dealing with pounds, shillings and pence, or rather dollars and cents—we are not talking about sentiment, nor honor and glory, nor enthusiasm, nor any of these matters which are above the moon—we are speaking of these things which are under the moon, the result of these 62 cities, excepting San Francisco and one or two other places, which we had not an opportunity of visiting, was 200,000 dollars actually in the hands of our committee in America, or already remitted to the Irish National Land League. 125,000 dollars of this money is already in the hands of the Irish National Land League, and the rest is either on its way or is already in the hands of local committees through the different States in America. I am not speaking now of what is to come. I have no doubt if we had remained in the United States another month we should have sent back in that month five hundred thousand dollars more [applause]. The railway companies gave us free passes all over the States. In fact I became so much accustomed not to pay, that I was quite surprised when I was asked to-day by an honest porter 1s 4d [laughter]. The municipalities of those cities met us at the railway stations and tendered us the freedom and hospitality of their cities, headed by their Mayors [cheers].

The regiments of the various States through which we passed formed our guard, and if it had not been for the difference of the uniform I was sometimes tempted to think, from the precision of the drill, and clatter of bayonets, and the magnificent accoutrements of those regiments, that I was being escorted by the Royal Irish Constabulary [laughter] and in a different direction [renewed laughter]. In fact I could not help thinking of Mr. Davitt's triumphant progress between the lines of the Royal Irish Constabulary last year from Silgo Gaol to Silgo Court-house [laughter]. And, finally, the States' Legislatures wherever we passed through, opened their doors to us and accorded us the privilege of the floor of the House, and allowed me and Mr. Dillon to address them on the subject on which we had come to America [applause].

And last, the Congress of America did what was unprecedented in its history [loud cheers] for the American Congress, which were continued for some time, the whole audience rising. The House of Representatives of America held a special session on that occasion; for the purpose of hearing us. It had its speaker and official clerks and reporters in their places, and you may see any of you who are curious enough to send for copies of

their official record—you may see my speech word for word, in the official records of the House of Representatives of America, when they allowed me—or rather invited me—to speak on the subject of Ireland [cheers]. I say this was unprecedented. Kossuth, some one will say, was honored in a similar manner; but Kossuth was not honored in a similar manner. Kossuth addressed the House of Representatives not in session. No foreigner has ever before addressed the House of Representatives of America in session [cheers]. Upon this point, I may say that all the other State Legislatures adjourned their session for the purpose of hearing us, whereas the House of Representatives heard us in full session [cheers]. Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, you will say that this is a fine piece of brag on my part [no, no]. I should not have thought of entering into these matters were it not for this system of unheard of misrepresentation, which I could not have credited if I had not seen it, and which I can scarcely credit now, which the English Press indulged in, and which, I am sorry to say, has found a faithful imitator in some miserable servile Irish journals.

A Voice—The Freeman [hear, hear.] Another Voice—And the Cork Examiner. Several Voices—Down with them.

Mr. Parnell—I mention no names. The verdict of history will decide the point which has been called in question here to-night. But I was going to say that I should not have alluded to this matter—[a Voice—You should have]—were it not that the ordinary channels upon which an Irishman ought to be able to depend for information in his own country have been denied [hisses]. And I wish to say also that you must not suppose for a moment that I am so foolish as to imagine that, any particle, even the most minute particle, of what has occurred in America, was in any sense due to the humble individuals who were in the position of representatives of Ireland, not as Ireland ought to be represented, but as best they could represent it. The way in which we have been received in America is due to the fact that there is a greater Ireland in America than even in this noble country [cheers], and that you have there growing up as your kinsmen in that country many young Irishmen and Irishwomen, not men born in Ireland, it is true; not inheritors of that sad inheritance which we who have been born in our own country must inherit, but men who have been born in freedom [applause], who have had the advantage of the magnificent free school system of America, who have studied the History of Ireland, and who understand that it is their first duty and the highest duty to do their utmost for the cause of their dear Ireland, even though they may never have seen Ireland [cheers], until they shall have placed the country of their fathers and mothers in the same proud position that the country of their birth at present occupies.

I wish to refer to some matters which, perhaps, I can speak about more fully and perfectly than others can. During our visit to America I was informed on the highest ecclesiastical authority—and it is well you should understand that influence that has been brought to bear against the cause of Ireland on that occasion, and the efforts brought to bear against our efforts on that occasion—I have been informed on the highest ecclesiastical authority that the Government of England had attempted to influence the Pope and the American Bishops against our mission [cries of oh, hisses, and groans]. I was informed of this on such authority that I cannot doubt it for a moment—I cannot, of course, mention the names either publicly now or privately hereafter. But in spite of this we were supported by some of the most cultivated and some of the ablest American bishops [cheers]—Bishop Spalding and Bishop Ireland—ecclesiastics who were full of sympathy for the poor panic-stricken and starving emigrant when he ventures upon his new life in that Western world. They came upon the platform, they subscribed their money, they endorsed the cause and adopted the programme of the Irish National Land League [cheers].

Nay more, I verily believe that if their influence and greater efforts were wanting, and if it were requisite for Ireland's sons to prove their devotion to the cause of Ireland upon a different field than that to which we are now called upon, that one of these ecclesiastics at least would not be behind hand in giving his benediction to the new crusade for the freedom of the country from which they sprung [loud and continued cheers]. The Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, who last summer spent a considerable time in this country, and who is well acquainted with the condition of the tenant farmers of this country and who at that time strongly, but vainly, urged upon the responsible government of her Majesty to do something which would have the effect of alleviating the distress and famine which desolated this land [cheers]—he also is with us.

The most extraordinary fact of all, in Toronto, the Orange city of Canada, where a Catholic on certain days scarcely dares to show his nose, and where O'Donovan Rossa had to run for his life [a voice—'Cheers for O'Donovan Rossa!'] and whence we were warmly a fortnight in advance on pain of a death which the Red Indians inflicted or used to inflict on their victims—this Orange city received Mr. Dillon, Mr. Healy, and myself, who actually walked in there a month ago without even a revolver in our pocket or a knuckle duster hidden away—they received us with more cordiality and warmth than any place we addressed since this city of Cork [cheers], and the leaders of the Orange Society in that city attended my meeting and paid their dollars—for we did not speak for nothing in America—and after the meeting they came on to our platform and subscribed their money [a voice—'Orange and Green will carry the day!']

When we arrived in America we felt it our duty, for reasons which we have abundantly explained already, and which I need not go over again, to warn the people of America against choosing certain agencies for the distribution of their charity, and at the same time we also ventured to point out the agencies which should be chosen as proper channels for relief, and we felt ourselves bound to be rather exclusive in this matter, and like most exclusive people, I believe, we have been found fault with in the country. However, as we cannot expect to please everybody [hear, hear, and a laugh], in this country, we may fairly congratulate ourselves on pleasing ourselves and the greatest number of our neighbors, and I am happy to think that we have succeeded in pleasing the greatest number of our neighbors [cheers]. We recommended as channels for distribution for relief from the United States the Irish Hierarchy and the clergy of all denominations [cheers], and the Irish National Land League [cheers], I am glad to say that our advice was followed almost to the letter.

During the two months we were there something like one million of dollars were collected for the purpose of Irish relief in America. Of that amount \$200,000, as I have already said, were collected for the Irish National Land League—one of the distributing channels which we recommended, and about \$800,000 as nearly as I can calculate—for the Irish hierarchy and clergy [cheers]. So that

altogether about a million of dollars was collected from the United States of America (and I am now leaving out Canada) for the purpose of relieving distress in Ireland. That, I may add, is only a drop to the sums that are ready to come if necessary.

Now, I suppose, I will be expected to say something about the present state of affairs in this country [cheers]. Issues are before the Irish electors at the present moment more momentous than any which have been witnessed by this generation [hear, hear]. I don't think that this is exaggerated talk. You have the land question. We know that the neglect of first principles in dealing with this question has caused the present famine—that it has been productive of most of the misery that we have witnessed in this our generation [hear, hear]—that within the memory of, perhaps, the oldest man in this room, we have witnessed three famines brought about by that artificial system—the feudal system of land tenure [hear, hear].—And how do you propose to win the right of the Irish farmer to own the land that he tills. Well, this is a very serious question, and I do not wish to depend too much upon our members of Parliament. Remember, a great deal of it will depend upon yourselves, and very much more will depend upon the choice which the constituencies of Ireland make at the approaching general election. If they fail to avail themselves of the weapon which, if properly wielded, cannot fail of success, combined with other exertions of an equally important character by the people themselves, what can you expect? Can you expect sympathy, as you have had it, from the civilized world in the future? You have had this sympathy and practical help in abundance, simply because the world recognized that you were the under dog in the fight [loud cheers]. But if you deliberately choose to remain the under dog, (no, no), can you expect anything better than that the outside world should have you to lie in the bed which you have chosen for yourselves [cheers and true?]

The only party that has done anything at all during the last seven wasted years in Parliament are the active party of the Irish members (loud and enthusiastic cheering, the people standing)—numbering altogether the insignificant, yet mystic number of seven [hear and applause]. Any advance that has been made has been gained by those men [hear]. The lot of Irish—I will not say Irish, because the next prisoners may be English or Scotch—the law of political prisoners has been very much ameliorated, and so has the law by which the soldiers of the army, of which one-half is composed of Irishmen, suffer for the terrible punishment of the lash; and if we had only commenced it a year sooner we should have deprived the Government of the inestimable privilege of packing the jury that convicted those poor men and women the other day at Carrara of an offence which a packed jury declared to be an offence, but which a free jury would have declared to be a proper and justifiable exercise of the right of every citizen [hear, hear], and we should also have prevented the same Government from packing the jury which is to try Messrs. Davitt, Brennan and others.

A Voice—A cheer for Davitt [loud cheers]. Mr. Parnell—Then there is the Irish Seed Potato Bill, which departs from the traditional custom of selecting the smallest potatoes for food and devoting the largest of them to seed, and which gives the Irish tenant an opportunity of seeding his land property

That also is one of the exertions of one of those same despised obstructive members—my hon. friend, Major Nolan, who has stood by us in many a hard fought fight, and who has followed me upon more than one occasion, when I was in a miserable necessity [applause]. I pass over such small things as the Intermediate Education Act and the University Act of last session which we could not make a good one, and which we were obliged to accept for want of a better. For years, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, under the old system nothing was achieved. You were going on living upon great expectations, and we had not even the advantage of being able to apply to some stupid old Jew for an advance upon our expectations [cheers and laughter].

You will ask me 'What do you want the electors to do?' [loud cries of hear, hear]. I want them to return men of the stamp that will ensure success [hear, hear], and there are plenty of such men. But they must not be subjected to the humiliating ordeal to which Irish constituencies seem determined to subject their future members. If a man is to fight and work night and day for six or seven long years he is a man who should be known at sight and who should be judged by his actions in the past [loud cheers]. And if he had not earned the right to a favourable judgment in that way there is no use in depending upon his promises for the future [cheers]. I think it fair to my friends and myself, and to the constituencies and the people of this country at home and abroad, wherever they may be, that a chance should be afforded upon this question, and I have come back from America in order to do my utmost to give the constituencies of Ireland an opportunity of showing what metal is in them [loud cheers]. Silgo, Roscommon, Galway, the city of Kilkenny, New Ross, Wicklow, Westmeath, Waterford, Leitrim, King's County, Carlow, and Cork [cheers] will be afforded an opportunity of testifying to that faith which is in them [hear, hear], and then, for my part, I shall feel that I have done my duty. There are powerful influences, I observe, upon taking a hasty glance over the political horizon, which of course is rather obscure at the present moment, and in the very limited space which has been available since my landing that one of the results of the action taken by Mr. Edward Dwyer Gray (hisses and confusion, and cries of 'Down with him and with the Freeman's Journal,' and cries of 'No,') has been to cause him to fly from Tipperary [loud cheers, many of the people rising, and cries of 'Bravo, Tipperary!'] cheers. Several gentlemen then rose on the Chairman's left, and in a very excited way called for cheers for Mr. Gray and the Freeman's Journal, and disorder prevailed for some moments.

The Chairman—I think you should settle your private quarrels outside this room, and not disturb.

Mr. Parnell—There is no disturbance whatever. There is no desire to interfere with anything I have to say. I am not surprised at this action on Mr. Gray's part, well knowing as I do the feelings of the premier county of Ireland [cheers and hisses].

We have now in hand the task of crushing the system of Irish landlordism, and when I say Irish landlordism I say it advisedly; it is a system which, though apparently similar to that in other countries, has not been equalled in any country in infamy and the destruction of innocent people [cheers]. Are you afraid to join in the work? [no]. Let those who are afraid take themselves off [cheers]. Other nations have crushed far better systems. Canada has crushed it, Prussia and France have crushed it, and you going to wait for another famine? To those who want to wait I say it was a pity they were rescued from this one [hear, hear]. The majority of the Irish people

will, I hope, go, as they always have, with better lights and better powers, to the work on which their hearts are fixed. I believe that not many years can elapse before we see this one last prop to English misgovernment in Ireland broken in pieces and sent to join its fellow—the late Established Church—and if we succeed, as I have frequently told some of my American audiences, in emigrating the Irish landlords, English misgovernment will soon have to follow them [loud cheers.]

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, April 17.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the grain trade for the past week, says:—'The somewhat wet weather last week has not injured farmers as the spring sowing is finished. About the average acreage has been sown in wheat. The acreage sown in spring grain is larger than usual, as the weather has been unusually favorable. The offerings of English wheat, both in the provinces and in the provinces, have been very scanty, and it is evident that the reserves are extremely small. The quality of most samples is inferior, and there has been a difference of 20s per quarter between the highest and lowest quotations. Millers altogether ignored inferior samples. Fine parcels sold at previous rates, but the decline in foreign not having affected English wheat. The bulk of the milling demand, which has shown signs of improvement during the week, has been met by the inferior wheat. The actual and prospective, have been too large to enable sellers to establish any advance. All varieties have come steadily into consumption at last Monday's sale. The decline in American and Russian. The abundance in America will not, between now and the harvest, more than counterbalance the deficiency here. The quality of most samples is inferior, and there has been a difference of 20s per quarter between the highest and lowest quotations. Millers altogether ignored inferior samples. Fine parcels sold at previous rates, but the decline in foreign not having affected English wheat. The bulk of the milling demand, which has shown signs of improvement during the week, has been met by the inferior wheat. The actual and prospective, have been too large to enable sellers to establish any advance. All varieties have come steadily into consumption at last Monday's sale. The decline in American and Russian. The abundance in America will not, between now and the harvest, more than counterbalance the deficiency here. 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