

IRISH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

IT MERGES WITH THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

President Mooney's Speech.

SPEECHES BY EGAN AND BRENNAN.

THE FINANCIAL REPORTS.

THE OPENING SESSION

1,155 Delegates in Attendance.

TELEGRAM FROM MR. PARNELL.

The Appointment of Officers.

Scenes and Incidents—Committees of Organization.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Alexander Sullivan Elected President.

CONVENTION ADJOURNED FINE DEE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—The Irish National League convention met this forenoon in the Horticultural Hall, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated. Portraits of Davitt, Parnell and Washington hung on the walls.

Following is the text of Mr. Mooney's address:— LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We are now assembled in the convention to which we have so long looked forward.

THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND have so occupied the world's attention, that those of other nations have almost seemed to stand still, while their peoples listened to her pathetic history.

odds. They see in Mr. Gladstone a weak time-server who disgraces the name of Liberal. They see in the London press a sewer for the escape of English falsehood and malice and in the entire course of events in Ireland a restoration of the tragic story of the past, a story made up of incidents which are none the less real, and which because they are real, are a disgrace to speak them in prose or to Moore to tell them in rhyme.

Mistaking the views of the insignificant number of Anglo-Americans for the PUBLIC SENTIMENT OF OUR COUNTRY, and misled by the sycophancy of the envoy who misrepresents our Government at the Court of St. James, British stupidity has made itself ridiculous a few weeks since by its friendly remonstrances sent to our Government at Washington, reprehensive of some recent expressions of Irish sympathy that were not mild enough for delicate English ears.

AN INTENSITY OF DETERMINATION, unequalled by any class of Irishmen in Ireland? Even here she still imposes burdens on us. We still pay tribute to the power which has driven us or from which we have fled into exile, for yearly the poorest among us oppresses. Civilization and progress have made brighter, happier and better the homes of men in every land, save Ireland alone.

After several other motions to appoint committees on rules and resolutions, and another to audit the Treasurer's accounts, were decided out of order, Mrs. Mooney's motion was carried and the committee constituted, when the convention took recess till 2 o'clock.

solutions were in session. Mr. Parnell entered the hall shortly after 2:30, and was greeted warmly, all present rising and cheering. Mooney and Egan escorted her to the stage, and she was introduced as the mother of the great Irish leader.

The chairman called for the report of the committee on credentials, which was read by Dr. W. H. Coe, of Baltimore; the names of the lady delegates were greeted with applause. Each of the seven Philadelphia female branches had three delegates admitted.

An amendment requesting a statement from the chairman of the committee on credentials as to the total number of delegates elected, elicited a statement from that gentleman that all credentials presented had been favorably passed on.

An explanation being asked as to why the lecture expenses of Davitt, Sullivan and Parnell were paid by the League, the Secretary stated that these gentlemen had given all the receipts of their lectures to the League funds and the Central Council thought it only proper that their expenses should be paid.

Father Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., was called on for a report as general treasurer of the League. He was greeted with applause, and explained why the expenses of Davitt, Parnell and Redmond were paid by him, and went on to say that he did not deign to answer a letter received from an alleged Irishman who demanded how he had dared to pay the funeral expenses of one who should be dear to every Irishman.

Stephan J. Meany was invited on the platform, but declined, preferring to sit with his co-delegates.

The chair appointed as auditing committee Rev. Dr. Riley, Michigan; Thomas H. Doherty, Massachusetts; Dr. J. W. Casey, New York.

Byrne, of Ohio, moved the appointment of one delegate from each State to constitute a committee to prepare a plan of merging with the National Irish League, which meets tomorrow.

O'Brien, of New York, seconded the motion, eulogizing the Land League, but declaring that the time had come to adopt the Dublin National platform, without adding or removing a plank, and to follow wherever the men of Ireland lead.

Burke, of Boston, said if the principles of other Irish societies which will meet with the Land League are opposed to the latter's principles, then the Land League can meet again after the National Convention adjourns till noon on Friday.

O'Reilly, of Rhode Island, thought there should be a man on the committee from every State and territory. It was too serious a question to hurry through.

Father Conaty, of Massachusetts, favored a committee of a man from each State and territory. He said the three years' record of the Land League was one of the most glorious in the history of Ireland.

on hand on January 9th to be \$12,714; reported on last balance January 9th to April 9th, \$892; balance on hand April 9th, \$8,822, for Land League, proposed to date, \$39,100; for Irish Relief Fund, \$32,652; balance on hand \$31,911.

Father Cronin moved that speeches on the report of the conference committee be limited to five minutes, and that none speak more than once on the same subject without unanimous consent.

The report of Col. Collins, Massachusetts, chairman of the committee appointed to wait on President Arthur at the last convention to inquire into the conduct of Minister Lowell, was accepted.

Father McKenna moved that President Arthur be censured for lack of good faith and dishonest conduct. He thought if Arthur ever came up for re-election, he should not have the vote of Irish Americans, and this should be the sense of the convention.

The Chair ruled this out of order, pending the report of the conference committee. Thomas Brennan, Secretary of the Irish National League, was introduced. He said it was four years since a meeting held in Irish town inaugurated the land war in Ireland.

Father Conaty, chairman of the committee of conference, presented the report of the committee. He said the committee had resolved to report no plan to merge or method to disorganize the Land League, but would leave it to the convention to agree on such a plan.

The chair decided that O'Brien's motion and any substitute therefor, being in the nature of legislation, must be put in writing, pending which Father Egan was introduced. He said the movement in Ireland began entirely on constitutional grounds, and was not for a time had control of the country.

O'Brien's motion was then read as follows:—That the platform of the Irish National League of Ireland be adopted in its entirety as the platform of this organization; that the name and constitution of this organization be adopted, and that the regular officers of this organization be elected for the ensuing year by this convention, and that the organization here reconstructed enter to-morrow in convention and act with the organization there represented, with one common purpose, union against the common enemy of our race.

Father Cronin stepped to the front of the platform and said:—I have learned, sir, of the fact that there are two very distinguished gentlemen in our midst from far southern seas who have labored long and successfully in the cause of Ireland's weal.

AFTER A LUNCH PARTY, Father Cronin stepped to the front of the platform and said:—I have learned, sir, of the fact that there are two very distinguished gentlemen in our midst from far southern seas who have labored long and successfully in the cause of Ireland's weal.

FATHER Cronin stepped to the front of the platform and said:—I have learned, sir, of the fact that there are two very distinguished gentlemen in our midst from far southern seas who have labored long and successfully in the cause of Ireland's weal.

FATHER Cronin stepped to the front of the platform and said:—I have learned, sir, of the fact that there are two very distinguished gentlemen in our midst from far southern seas who have labored long and successfully in the cause of Ireland's weal.

the question recurring on Brown's substitute, the secretary was accused of making a speech while reading the substitute, the gavel falling continually for fifteen minutes. Brown asked leave to insert the word "other," so that the substitute should read, "When this convention adjourns," etc.

A call of the roll was ordered on the substitute, the chair declaring that he could not be absolutely certain. It appears that during the roll-call there were persons sitting among the delegates whose names were not on the secretary's roll.

Rev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, eloquently appealed to the minority to make the vote unanimous.

The committee announced by the chair, according to the terms of Brown's substitute, viz.:—Andrew Brown, of St. Louis; P. A. Collins, Boston; Rev. P. Cronin, Buffalo; M. V. Gannon, Iowa; Rev. P. Dorney, Chicago; Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, Detroit; John F. Armstrong, Georgia.

The committee announced by the chair, according to the terms of Brown's substitute, viz.:—Andrew Brown, of St. Louis; P. A. Collins, Boston; Rev. P. Cronin, Buffalo; M. V. Gannon, Iowa; Rev. P. Dorney, Chicago; Rev. Chas. O'Reilly, Detroit; John F. Armstrong, Georgia.

Father Dorney said that in such he hoped he compensated for his youth. He was free to say he would have preferred to be on the floor. He thanked the newspapers for the kindness they accorded the Irish in their reports of the convention.

Father O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

said:—I am an Irishman. I have been thirteen years in Australia and now traveling through America, and expect to be in Ireland in about three weeks' time. I am a Land Leaguer. If I have reason to be proud of it, I may tell you that I was the first priest in Australia who stood upon the Land League platform.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.

Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit, offered the rules for the government of the convention, providing that no delegate shall speak more than twice on any subject, nor more than once until every other delegate who wishes to speak has done so.