不够,我也要要我们的人,但是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就是我们的人,我们就没有一个人,我们就没有一个人,我们就没有一个人,我们没有一个人,我们就会一个人,

CONVENTION.

IT MERGES WITH THE NEW OR-GANIZATION.

President Moonev'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.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED

Alexander Sullivan Elected President.

CONVENTION ADJOURNED SIRE DIE.

PHILADELPHIA, Alpril 25.—The Irish National Land League convention met this fore tastefully and appropriately decorated. Porin session in a smaller hall, confining themselves entirely to credentials of the National convention. Patrick Egan, Fathers Cronin and Walsh and a number of distinguished leaguers with groups of ladies took seats upon the stage. The attendance of delegates was large, including quite a number of ladies. At noon Mr. Mooney, the President, called the convention to order, when the following temporary officers were selected: President, James A. Mooney, of Buffalo; Secretary, J. J. Hynes, of Buffalo; Assistant Secretaries, William F. Sheehan, of Buffalo, and J. D.

O'Connell, of Washington. Following is the text of Mr. Mooney's ad-

dress: ---LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-We are now assembled in the convention to which we have so long looked forward. It was our hope to have welcomed here Charles Stewart Parnell, whom we love and revere in America, no less than they do in Ireland itself. To our great disappointment, he cannot be here to direct and inspire our labors. In untriendly quarters it is sought to make it appear that he fears to join us, lest words spoken or acin our convention might comthe loyalty of his American ullies. He does not and need not fear them. He had hoped to the very last moment that he might be for him to absent himself from Parliament. Great as is our disappointment we could not ask him to forsake his post of duty. Though he is not here we have to direct our labors on the plau approved by him of the new National League in Ireland. This, together with many forcible expressions of his views that have from time to time reached us, will enable us still to work under his guidance. Then, too, we have to aid us, by wise counsels, Patrick Egan, the worker and organizer, hardly second in importance to Parnell himself in the successes already schleved. Public opportunity is thus given us to testify our admiration for the integrity and ability with which he discharged his difficult duties in the care and disbursement of the fund in which John Bull takes so lively an interest. It is too late now to say words of welcome to our honored guest, since so many of his fellow countrymen have a ready tendered him their heartfelt greetings. The short year that has passed since our last assembling has been

crowded with startling events. THE AFFAIRS OF IRELAND

have so compled the world's attention, that those of other nations have almost seemed to stand still, while their peoples listened to her pathetic history. Nothing that malice could invent has been left unsaid; no effort has been spared to belittle her cause and misrepresent her, but above all to insuit and discredit her champions. To America more than to all other nations has this industrious malignity addressed its greatest energy. If the object sought was to break the solid ranks of Irish American sympathizers, discourage their faith in the leaders in Ireland, and thus dissuade them from further efforts of support, it has hopelessly, signally failed. It would take more Pigotts and Dixies than even England could bribe, to shrick ber now wo:n cut cry of "Stop Thief!" to make even one contributor to the Land League fund believe that Patrick Egan had ever misapplied a dollar of their sacred trust, to the care of which he so comforts of his home, and the prosperity of his personal affaire? If the object sought by misrepresentation was to prejudice the out-side American public, it has failed likewise. and prolonged applause greeted the speake. Notwithstanding that we have in some of our cities an insignificant number who would fall down to worship everything English, there is a large generous representative class of

Nevertheless behind this squad of would be cockneys there is a great undy of sincere feeling and thoughtful men, and women, in America who take as little stock in Gladstone and Forsetar as their forefathors did in Filt and the Regency, repeating the Uromwellian policy; which under all governments, Liberal and Tory, has provailed over Ireland. These do not approve, the murders of Cavendish and Burke; but they approve just as little the judicial and constabulary muraers for which these are made the pretext. They see in Mr. Parnell a cool resolute and clear headed man fighting against wast

Mistaking the views of the insignificant number or 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 madeitself 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. This impudent attempt to apply the gag in free America has done us good service. The indignation it evoked has organized our race to help on the good work of sympathy and support. Let England restore justice to her Irish courts, protect women and children from her brutal censtabulary, feed the famishing multitude her landlord system has given over to starvation, cease to throw out the aged and the dying upon the wayside without shelter, before she appeals to a nation that once cast off her hateful yoke for tyrannies less than these to check the passionate outbursts of those who have suffered in her prison pens, or still remember her persecutions. In form. ing public opinion, in counteracting the misrepresentations of the British cable and the press, in keeping alive active sympathy with the Irish leaders, the American Branch of the Land League has borne an honored part. With much to discourage, it has never lost heart; even the disbonding, by British coercior, of the parent society la Ireland has not disorganized it. Its vitality Scenes and Incidents-Committees of Organization. and strength are testified to in this large assembly to day, and are creditable to the earnestness and perseverance of the men who compose this organization. We are here today chicfly to reorganize upon the same basis as that upon which the new National League in Ireland stands. We shall have the great advantage of the advice and suggestions of one who helped to inaugurate that body. In it are joined together, there, all who can lay any claim to patriotic feeling; priests and laymen, Catholic and Protestant. It is necessary for us to be affiliated with the new organization, that we may more effectively co-operate with our brethren in Ireland. How to make the change will be for this convention to determine. In spite of Eagnoon in the Horticultural Hall, which was land, the Irish American will be a most important factor in her Irlsh question, till that traits of Davitt, Parnell and Washington | vexed question shall have reached solution. hung on the walls. Facing the speaker's From sire and grandeire we have brought stand from the far front was an American down to the third and fourth generation the eagle flanked by the national flags of Ireland | tradition of a long score of grievances, to lay and the United States. As early as 10 at England's door some day for settlement. o'clock the committee on credentials were It has been truly said of us, that we "hate

England with AN INTENSITY OF DETESTATION,

unequalled by any class of Iriehmen 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 pours out his mite in sid of kindred she oppresses. Civilization and progress have made brighter, happier and better the homes of men in every land, save Ireland alone. Since the first Saxon set foot within ber border to the present time, the same cruelties, the same injustices have been repeated to curse and blight her. Silenced, coerced, orushed, let her people not despair. We are untrammelled. We can speak, act, organize in her behalf. . To evolve a union in their interests from all the elements that make up our race in America, we are here assembled in this city, auspiciously named o! "brotherly love." Here, from whence, little more than a hundred years ago, went forth those glorious words, signed by our forefathers, men of our race and blood, those words that have fired the hearts and inspired the labors of freedom everywhere, we will hoeds. Charles Stewart Parnell well knows set of selections unselfishly and patriotically to this task of union. There is little we would cure to learn from England, but she teach us one lesson. When Can we hear her Tory and her Liberal speak as and sincere regret that, owing to the present aspect of affairs, it was absolutely impossible for him to absent biscall force. oppress our father land; when we see her press laboring with one purpose to slander Irishmen, and, strangest of all, when we note that even the strong tie of a common faith with a majority of the people of Ireland does not make an Englishman treat her cause fairly; when we read in the Catholic London Tablet misrepresentation of Parnell, sympatoy with Forster, applause of emigration, that might as well be printed upon a page of the London Times; it must help our resolve that, no matter in what else we differ, we Irishmen shall have one mind, one purpose, when England is the theme. Ιn Charles Stewart Pernell the Irish people have a leader whose place in history will be a proud one. England has ratified their choice by calumny and hate. It is our desire to unite with the league he has establiehed in Ireland that we may strengthen and support him in the labors he has undertaken. Setting aside our personal views we must work under his guidance in such a way as to best support and least embarrass him. It is our hope to see him win for Ireland land law retorm, local self government, extension of the franchise, develop: ment of industrial interests; and if all these were won the day would surely dawn the brighter for the realization of the hope that would spring up in every Irish heart that under Heaven's blessing he might still lead on to that best and highest goal, national independence. [Loud applause.]

PEN PICTURE OF THE PRESIDENT. The speech created a profound impression and was listened to with marked attention when it was not being enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Mooney is low sized and stout. He wears glasses and looks like a well to do business man. He is past middle age, has a round, good natured face and wears a dark mustache. Lis reading was somewhat labored, but his articulation was distinct. References to Parnell's plan of a new national league in ireland were received with approval. When Mr. Mooney asserted in a loud and defiant tone unselfichly sacrificed his entire time, the that the assertion trumpsted by the lying British press that Patrick Egan had squandered and misappropriated the Land League and the sentiment.

On motion of P. A. Collins, the temporary organization was made permanent. Mr. Fistley, of Boston, moved the appoint-

Americans, for whom one of the very ablest ment of a committee on credentials, each of American journalists thus forcibly speaks : state and territory represented to elect its own committee man.

After several other motions to appoint

committees on rules and resolutions, and another to audit the Treasurer's accounts, were decided out of, order amid much confusion, Flatley's motion was carried and the committee constituted, when the convention took recess till 2 30.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

When it reassembled the committee on re-

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 secape of English falsehood and malice and in the entire course of events in Ireland a reiteration of the tragic story of the past, a story made up of incidents which are none the less feeling and pathetic because they lack a Grattan to speak of the great Irish leader. She will make no them in prose or a Moore to ttell them in public address. There are about six hundred delegates in the convention. During recess a despatch purporting to come from the Pope created amusement among those on the stage. It was generally received as a hoax. It threatened to excommunicate any Irish Catholic attacking England, on the ground of England's liberality to all reli-

gions. The chairman called for the report of the committee on credentials, which was read by Dr. W. H. Cote, of Baltimore; the names of the lady delegates were greeted with applause. Each of the seven Philadelphia female branches had three delegates admitted. Redpath's name was loudly cheered, as was John Devoy.

Col. Joyce, of Maryland, moved that the report be received, and the committee dis-

charged. 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 gentle. man that all credentials presented had been

favorably passed on.

Meany, of New York, moved as an amendment that the committee be continued, instead of being discharged, which was carried, as well as a motion that the chairman of the committee on credentials report to the convention the total number of delegates present.

An additional Secretary was appointed, after which Hynes, Secretary of the League, arose and, before reading his report, made an explanation of the difficulties under which he labored in communicating with the branches. He then read his general statement. During the reading of the report a delegate in the rear of the hall foelingly asked the chairman if the report might not be received without reading; but his protest was unavailing, Hynes stating that the convention could occupy itself in no more valuable a way than listening to the account of what the Lesgue had accomplished during the past year. The report was greeted with loud applause.

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 Bedmond 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. Meany, of New York, demanded the name

of this "un-Irish acoundre)." Ories of "Boycott him" and "No, no," Brose.

Father Walsh then read the report. During the reading he took occasion to make a statement in regard to certain moneys sent him for Widow Walsh, whose sons had been sentenced for life to penal servitude. He said every Irishman believed these boys guiltiess, and while their own noble mother knew them to be innocent and even knew the guilty parties, she was too patriotic to turn informer as "some ignoble villains" were doing. He took counsel from Parnell and remitted her \$376. The report was referred to the auditing committee.

Stephen 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 | an Irish American National Convention to be

delegation made frantic out of order.

Byrne, of Ohio, moved the appointment of

cne delegate from each State to constitute a the National Irish League, which meets tomorrow. He said the word "land" was peculiarly dear to Ohio men, but he wanted to be in harmony with the Irish National Lesgue, and hoped the chair would appoint such a committee.

O'Bryan, of New York, seconded the motion, enlogizing 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.

Bryne said the Irishmen of Ohio recognized but one leader, Charles Stewart Parnell. Scully, of New York, made an earnest pro-

test against disbanding the Land League. Doherty, of Massachusetts, declared that Massachusetts did not believe the time had come for a dissolution of the Land Lesgue. The principles of the Land League can never be changed.

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 Lesgue can meet again after the National Convention adjourned. He moved that this convention adjourn till noon on Friday.

Judge Booney deprecated any suggestion of difficulties to be met in forming the National League. The Land League as such in Ireland is dead. The desire now is to unite the whole Irish race on this continent and present such a front to the British Goveroment that it will see that the Americans will not stand by and see the Irish race exterminated.

Dr. O'Rielly, St. Louis, offered a substitute that the Chair appoint a committee of seven to consider the most feasible method of

merging the Land League. O'Rielly, of Bhode 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. Stratton, of Massachusetts, said the Ancient Order of Hibernians would not give up its organization. Atkinson of New Jersey moved as a sub-

stitute for all the pending business that the word Land" be here; and is now dropped from the Land League and that its organisa-tion be retained and the Dublin platform adopted. This was decided out of order, and Dr. O'Reilly's substitute and McDonough's amendment lost, when the motion that the states, territories, and provinces select the r committee man was carried, and an adjournment for 10 minutes for that purpose was made.

On reconvening, the committee announced their report, which was received and adopted. Collins moved that all matters concerning the organization of the League and resolutions be referred to this committee. Carried. Father Walsh's report shows the balance

on hand on January 9th to be \$12,714; received from branches January 9th to April 9th, \$8932; balance on hand April 9th; \$8,692 : remitted for Land : League - purposes to date, \$39,100; for Itish Relief Fund, \$32,

652; balance on hand, \$4,915. Hynes report shows that during the year 83 new branches were enrolled. There are now on the roll 550 branches, of whose existence the central office has official knowledge, and 298 not known officially. The total money received by the Secretary from April 12th, 1882, to April 25th, 1883, was \$79,000. Donations amounted to \$4,182, and dollar subscriptions to \$6,000. The expenses of the year were \$7,466, the amount remitted to Ireland \$66,657, and the balance on hand \$4,915.

EVENING SESSION.

At a quarter past nine the convention was called to order, the President announcing that the business of the convention must be closed up this evening.

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. Col. Collins said that pending diplomatic negotiations Arthur could not give eny answer, but when the time came for action he (Arthur) would be found on the

right side. 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 Breunan, Secretary of the Irish National League, was introduced. He said t was four years since a meeting held in Irishtown inaugurated the land war in Ireland. Comparing Ireland's present independent spirit with its then servitude and syco. phancy, these four years had certainly not been in vain. They prevented a recurrence of those scenes of '47, which disgraced lreland and appalled humanity. The creed of manhood had taken the place of the litany of slaves in Ireland. The Land League of the United States had effected this change. The time had come when the begging bor should cease to be passed around. If Irishmen continued to give up to an idle, useless indolent class the fruits of their own toil which they should keep for themselves, let them bear the fruits of their own folly and crime. The power of the landlords over the minds of the people was now completely broken. The Land League had saved twenty millions of the producers of Ireland, had wrung astounding concessions from the English Parliament and had created a spirit which laughed at dungeons and does not fear the gallows, a spirit which would yet put an end not only to agrarian landlordism but to all landlordism which England exercises over Ireland. The name of the Land League might cease to be heard, but its spirit must not cease to be heard. Every shred of landlordism must be swept out of Ireland. Previous to the Land League movement it was hard to stir the farmers of Ireland. The Land League aroused them to realize that they have a country. There is now no disunion in Ireland; all are agreed that Irish la : diordism is bad and Irish landlordism must go.

Father Conaty, chairman of the committee of conference, presented the apport 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. He reported the following resolution : Resolved, -- That in response to the call for held to-morrow, and in view of the prospect that the deliberations of that convention will repeated attempts to have read reports of result in the union of all patriotic Irish bodies certain montes they raised, but were declared on the continent in a new organization supporting the National League of Ireland, the delegates of this convention attend in a body the sessions of the said Irish-American Nacommittee to prepare a plan of merging with tional Convention, and assist in promoting union."

The report of the committee was received and adopted.

Myles O'Bryan moved that this Laud League convention now step on the platform of the Irish National League, and abandon its organization.

The chair decided that O'Bryan's motion and any substitute therefor, being in the nature of legislation, must be put in writing, nending which Patrick Egan was introduced. He said the movement in Ireland becau en. tirely on constitutional grounds, and when it for a time had control of the country crime almost ceased. In 1879 and 1880 the League was at its greatest power in Ireland, and distress was at its worst, crime keeping pace with distress. That miserable mounts bank politician, Forster, says orime followed in the steps of the Land League. In eight of heaven he charged all crimes since 1881, when the Coercion Act was passed to England Since he became treasurer he had handled \$345,000 and the Land League had received from all sources \$985,000, a total of \$1,230,000, of which nearly a million came from the Irish in America. No man, weman or child who ever contributed a cent to that fund over questioned Its accounts. Some disappointed blackmailers had done so in vain.

O'Bryan'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

The substitute of Brown, of St. Louis, was that this convention adjourn to meet with the convention to-morrow; that the chairman appoint a committee of seven with power to declare the Land League adjourned one die provided the convention to morrow complies with the reports submitted and adopted here this evening by the committee appointed to submit a plan of reorganization.

On motion of Sullivan, of Chicago, to lay O'Bryan's motion for the previous question on the table, a standing vote was twice ordered, and many explanations were asked as to what the matter voted on was. A stormy scene

After the secretary had in vain endeavored said despairingly, "I do not understand it yet." Sullivan's motion was finally carried. Much discussion enaued, many points of order being raised and over ruled. Armstrong, Meaney and Sallivan spoke at length. endeavoring to recordile the differences between those who were at all at heart with Parnell. After vers notices — which were declared out of order-a motion for the pravious question was made and seconded and another was made to table this motion.

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

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. When New Jersey was reached the name of Mrs. Delia Parnell was called as a delegate, and her vote, "No," was greeted with loud applause. The clergymen voted "No" almost to a man. The ladies voted 8 "noes" and 1 "aye.' During the roll-call several attempts were made to cast the votes of absent delegates which were promptly exposed. At one o'clock the Secretary announced the whole number of votes cast as 337, of which 181 were ayes and 256 noes. The result was

greeted with tremendous commotion. Bev. Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit, eloquently appealed to the minority to make the vote unanimous.

Sullivan, of Chicago, seconded the motion. Patrick Egan explained that his views having been alluded to during the debate he would state that the determination of the convention met his most hearty approval. The motion for unanimity was then car-

The auditing committee reported the accounts of Father Walsh, as Treasurer, strictly

correct and the report was adopted. The committee announced by the chair according to the terms of Brown's substitute, viz:-Andrew Brown, of St. Louis; P. A. Colline, Boston; Rev. P. Cionin, Buffalo; M. V. Gannon, Iowa; Rev. P. Dorney, Chicago; Rev. Chas. O'Rellly, Detroit; John F. Armstrong, Georgia.

It was then moved and carried that the property of the Land League be tuned over to the new league After a vote of thanks to the retiring offi-

cials, the convention was adjourned. Rev. Father Maurice J. Dorney, Chicago will act as temporary chairman of tomorrow's

Rossa attended the the convention as a reporter; he took notes occasionally.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26 .- Mr. Sullivan, in calling the convention to order, delivered an eloquent address, the text of which will be found on another page.

The official report by Sev. Dr. Bette, who presided over the last National Conven-

tion at Chicago, was presented.
Mr. Mooney nominated Rev. M. J. Dorney as temporary chairman. He was a patriot priest, whose name was known to all Irishmen. Mr. Boland, of the committee of seven, seconded the nomination. Dr. Batts said the character of the gentlemen who nominated and seconded Father Dorney seemed sufficient to ensure his election. The mention of his name by the merest child would suffice. A man in the rear of the hall arose, amid hisses, and said: "It is not fair things should be set up and nobody else allowed an opportunity to say anything." The chairman said the opportunity would now be offered for further nominations. The man then nominated Finerty, of Chicago, but he declined. and Father Dorney was elected without dissension, and Dr. Betts, Father Conaty and Mr. Mooney conducted Father Dorney to the chair.

Father Dorney said that in zeal 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. This was a parliament held by a people who ought to have another method of choosing a parliament. The Irish needed a place in the estimation of the world which had hitherto been denied ion will them. They were here, exiled from their placed before a people as free men; let them take advantage of them all. Let there be cherished a good hearty brotherly feeling towards those who differ as to methods. Old Captain Jack Barry started the American navy here. Let Irishmen here start the ship of State. United throughout this great land, all would recognize the power of the

Irish. Dr. O'Rellly, 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; no delegate shall speak longer than five minutes, unless by unanimous consent; all resolutions shall be handed unread to the Secretary and referred to the committee on resolutions; only delegates will be allowed on the floor, except by vote: delegates from States, Territories, Canadian Provinces, etc., shall elect chairmen by whom the votes of their delegation will be ancounced; no debate shall be in order on any subject mot included in the call for the convention. Dr. ()'Rellly moved the previous question

and Mr. Boland seconded the motion. Mr. Finerty said if the object of the motion was to cut off debate he was opposed to it. Several angry protests were made, and a Chicago man said the delegates would not stand being gagged.

Mr. Powers, of Chicago, said O'Rielly had no right to be here. They should adopt the rules of every parliamentary convention. They would not be gagged. He moved to table the motion. Powers motion was lost and the previous

question carried and the rules adopted. Mr. Mooney moved that all delegates regularly admitted to the Land League Convention yesterday be admitted to this conven-

tion. Carried. Mr. Feely, New York, nominated Wm. S. Roach, of Troy, as Secretary; M. Brown, of St. Louis, J. J. Haynes, of Buffalo, and Wm. Gleason, of Cleveland, were also nominated. Other suggestions being made an angry colloquy ensued, and the Chair remarked that it was not necessary for everybody to be secretary. The four gentlemen named were

finally declared elected. Mr. Blake moved the appointment of committee on credentials of one from each State, territory and one from Canada. Carried. The committee on oredentials were then announced, the Canadian member being Edward Baynolds.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRALIA.

Father Oronin 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 southers seas who have labored long and successfully to explain the question, a delegate in the rear | in the cause of Ireland's weal. They are here to-day without oredentials to this convention, simply because the call for this convention had not reached them before they left their homes the Rev. Mr. Blatterly, from Tremora, Australia, and the Rev. Mr. Gallagher, from Goldburn, Australia. I move, sir, that these gentlemen be accorded the privileges of the floor as delegates without credentials." This war conded and agreed to unanimonsiy.

Pather lorly, who was warmly received,

said :—I am an Irishman. I have been thire teen years in Australia and now travelling 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 He I may tell you that I was the first priest in Australia who stood upon the Land. League platform. Mr. J. W. Walsh, who leit Ireland and went to Australia and there formed the Land League, was my especial friend; and one of the last gentlemen I saw when leaving Sydney was Mr. Redmond, member of Parliament for New Ross. The last mission that I was in in Australia: was a place called Tremora. It is a gold: field, and in that district we have great number of Irishmen-no less than about threethousand-and I am proud to say that imlooking at them there I found them as fine and stalwart a body of men as I see here before me today. Not only had we a gentle-men's Land League in that little place, but we had a ladies' Land League as well, and during the last twelve months. men sent \$3,500 to Ireland and the ladies \$1,000. (Applause). I am certain fra Tremora to-day, if the people there knew that I was before you and speaking to you. that they would be very proud indeed. Alk through Australia there is great sympathy with Ireland. The population is not so great. as it is here, but nevertheless things are going. on well and steadily. Through the length and breadth of the land the people are in hearty accord with the Irish cause. I have been called upon unexpectedly, but I answer you that as long as I live and until I die I will not forget you or this meeting.

Father Gallagher, of Austrelia, also. 2 poke, and recess was taken until 4 o'clock.

EXPRESSIONS OF DISSATISFACTION.

During the recess strong dissatisfaction Was expressed by many delegates, and especially by some from Illinois and New York, with the methods by which the temporary organization was effected and debate shut off by the rules adopted this morning.

and cheered.

AFFERNOON SESSION. There was a larger attendance of spectators at the afternoon session than at any time previous. The galleries were crowded before the body had reconvened. Forty lady delegates were on the stage. When Mrs. Parnell entered the entire assemblege arosa

Mr. Fifch, of Arizons, stated that the committee on credentials had passed on the credentials of 704 new delegates, a few remaining undisposed of. Delegates to Land League Convention would enter this convention as delegates without being further accredited. The chairman reported that the committee had no contest presented to it in any form which it could notice. There was a protest presented in writing tothe chairman against certain members of the-New Jersey delegation, but this the committee determined to leave to the consideration: of the temporary chairman, who had professed to be ready to be a step father to that delegation. Father Dorney said he never professed to be ready to be a father to doubtful children. Report was accepted and the committee discharged. Mr. Gallagher, of New York, arose to a question of privilege. He said there had been a report published in a Philadelphia evening paper which grossly misrepresented the proceedings of the morning's convention. He desired to read an extract from the paper. The chair ruled this out of order.

MISS FANNY PARNELL.

Mr. V. Gannon, lows, moved the adoption. of a resolution of respect and sympathy for the mother of Miss Fanny Parnell. By a rising vote, amid cheering, the resolution was declared eartled.

Mr. Doberty, Boston, stated that the Contral League, Boston, had appointed a committee to decorate Fanny Parnell's grave. It was moved that a committee of one from

each state and territory be appointed a committee of permanent organization. Mr. Oallon, of New York, moved as an

Imant that the permanent cilicers. The Chair, in a beseeching tone, hoped the amendment would be withdrawn for his

Mr. Meany, of New York, moved as an. amendment that the committee on credentials he a committee on permanent organi-

zation. * The main vote was carried.

Mr. Chadwick of New York moved thatcommittee of one from each state, territory and the Canadian provinces be appointed on resolutions. Mr. Sullivan of Chicago moved to amend

by providing that a similar committee be appointed to frame rules and a platform for the new Itish National League. Mr. Dann of Chicago moved another amendment, that each organization present

have a representative on this committee. Sullivan's amendment was carried. Chadwick's motion was also carried. A telegram was received from Wm. Mc-

Cready, of Louisville: - Sone of Erin-Par 'triots. Ireland's hopes are centered in your sink all differences for her sake; unfurl the stainless banner with Irish-American National League inscribed thereon, and Erin's deliverance will soon be won."

A humorous interlude ensued, the chair bandying wit with various delegates. On motion of Wallace a recess of 15 minutes was taken, which was d cidedly noisy. The report of the committee of credentials was not read to the convention, but showed that the committee found the delegates were accredited as follows: -- Connecticut, 44 delegates, with 39 societies represented; Oulorado, 2; Canada, 5; California, 2; District of Columbia 12, chief of whom was Captain Edward O'Meagher Condon; Delawate, 6; Georgia 1, John H. Patnell; Indians, 6; Iows, 2; Illinois, 4; Kentucky 7, the chief of whom was Col. Michael Boland, of the committee of seven; Maryland, 12; Missouri, 8; Massachusetts, 15; Minnesota, 2; Michigan 14, Rev. Dr. Ches. O'Reilly baing a conspicuous member; New Jersey, 74; New Hampshire, 3; New York 183, 143 distinct branch organizations being: represented, and among the delegates being Jeremiah O'Donovan Bossa, representing the United Irishman; Obio 18, with 19 organizations represented; Pennsyfvania, 220; Rhode Island, 11; Tennessec, 1; Wisconsin, 4; Vermont, 1-total, 708 new delegates in addition to 447 on the roll of the Land League Convention yester-

stituted 1,155. At five minutes to seven the convention reconvened.

THE PREMARENT OFFICERS. Mr Fitch, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, presented the fel-

day, making the total representation in the

National Irish Convention as at present con-

lowing, for Permanent Chairman - Hon. M. A. Foran

Ohlo. Secretary-John J. Hynes, Buffalo. Assistant Secretaries - John J. Enright Mich.; Edward Firewillems, Massachusettes Cornelius Horgan, Pennsylvania; J. D. O'Codnell, Wathington, D. O.

Vice Presidents-Patrick Egan, Iraland Rev. M. J. Mastersen, Massachusetts; W.

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