here alive." This was done. "Bring me now but leave the women in the infant," she said, "but leave the women in the outer chamber." This was done too. Then the mandarin's wife caused the baby to be undressed and its clothes put on the large fish.

Arry the creature outside now, and throw it in he river in aight of the two women." The in the river in sight of the two women. The seriout obeyed her orders, flinging the fish into the rater, where it rolled about and struggled—lisgusted, no doubt, by the wrapping in which it was swaddled. Without a moment's pause one of the mothers threw herself into the river with a shriek. She must save her drowning child. "Without doubt she is the true mother," the mandarin's wife declared, and commanded that she be :escued and the child given to her; and the mandarin nodded his head and thought his wife the waset woman in the flowery kingdom. Meantime the false mother crept away. She was found out in the impesure, and the mandarin's wife forgot all about her in the oc. cupation of donning the little baby in the best sik she could find in her wardrobe.—St. James

Only Eight Votes Wanted to Secure a Two-Thirds Majority.

Patterson's Case to be Concluded on Friday Evening Next-How the Vote Was Carefully Recorded-The Discussion-Regret That the Feeling of the Majority did not Prevail.

Never, it is said, in the history of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association was there such a large meeting of duly qualified mem-bers as last week, when the very important question of expelling two members was brought up. The strictest rules were used in the ad mittance of members. All required to have their pass book or card showing them to be qualified members of the M.A.A.A. A very important matter was to be decided and all were prepared to vote. The audience was composed of men of all ager, from the young and partly alected member to the old veteran, who The strictest rules were used in the ad newly elected member to the old veteran, who strengthened the association and was in the ranks since the organization. On looking over the many faces it was noticed that determination rested amongst the old members, and that they were present to m-ke every effort to clear the association of the stain which had to clear the association of the stain which had fallen upon it. Shortly after eight o'clock the directors of the M. A. A. A. took seats on the platform, there being present besides the chairman, Mr. Maltby, Messrs. A. W. Stevensoo, F. Gnaedioger, Angus Grant, — Marler, R. Taylor, R. Stilling, J. G. Ross (secretary), J. N. Fulton, J. Scriver, J. D. Miller, R. Whitehead. The chairm in called the meeting to order, and on his commencing to speak it was possible to hear a pin drop in any part of the hall. He said the meeting had been called in accordance with the by-laws and he was pleased to see so many members present as a role piece of work was to members present as a rose piece of work was to be completed and the vices of all were required in the matter. A crisis had arrived and something had to be decided. The association had a great name, which was known over the whole continent and none but gentlemen had ever been in its ranks. He had a resolution to put been in its ranks. He had a resolution to put which was for the benefit of the association and if carried, the association's good name would remain without blemish. On the other hand, if the resolution was not carried, it would prove injurious to the association; members would undoubtedly resign; gossip would prove injurious also, and pepple could say that men were harbored in the ranks of the M. A. A. when they were not proper members. The chairman wanted all personal feeling to be set aside for this once, and let everyone present who intended to vote do his duty. The direc-tors had done their duty, which was not the most pleasant, but under the circumstances they had arrived at what they deemed a right conclusion, and now they left the matter in the hands of the whole association to be dealt with as is thought proper. The association could now do its outy to the public. The chairman made it understood that he was proposing the

Mr. A. W. Stevenson rose and seconded the he would assist in upholding the good name of the association. It was necessarry to expel the members, Mesers. Brady and Patterson, otherwise the association would lose heavily by it. It would prevent outsiders from becoming members and, what was more, some of the present ones would resign. He had been informed that a large number of gentlemen, who intended to subscribe were withholding their subscriptions in aid of the new ground till they would ascertain what steps the association had taken in this matter. The welfare of the association required that there members be expelled, and he hoped the resolution would be carried.

Mr. Malthy then read the re olution, which

was as follows: Whereas in a certain action before the Superior Court for Lower Canada, wherein this association was plaintiff and the Post Printing and Publishing Company was defendant, which said action was tried before the Hon. Charles Peers Davidson, one of Her Majesty's judges of the Superior Court, and a special jury on the 30th and Slat of January, 1888, it was proved and it is a fact that William H. Brade and David Pateners members of H. Brady and David Paterson, members of this association, did, on or about the 24 h of September, 1887 (the evening previous to the Montreal-Cornwell lacrowse masch), enter in company with a sporting man or gambler into a certain saloon kept by another gambler, and did there remain in a certain private room with the said two sporting men and another gambler for a considerable space of time, under circumstances which, in view of the evidence adduced at the said trial, have been characterized by the jury which tried the said suit as "suspi

clous," and;
Whereas, the said jury, composed of respectable cizens of Montreal, after hearing such evidence, denounced the conduct of the said W.
H. Brady and David Paterson as "ungentlemanly" and as "deserving of the severest cen-sure" of the said Superior Court, disentitling the said association to any damages in the said

case, and:
Whereas the conduct of the said Brady and Paterson on the said occasion was "ungentle-manly" and has caused this association great injury, and has brought disgrace upon this as-

Sec. 1.—"Any member who may have been guilty of ungentlemanly conduct shall be liable to expulsion, and may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the mempers present at a meeting of the Association specially called for that purpose, as provided in Art. 9, Sec. 3; six days' previous notice by registered letter shall also be given to the member concerned."
Whereas, although the said facts were proved

and the verdict of the said jury was rendered on and before Tuesday, January 31st, 1888, the said Brady and Patterson have not, prior to the notices summoning this meeting, or since, resigned their membership in this association,

Whereas this special meeting has been duly called by the Board of Directors of this associa tion, in accordance with the constitution and by-laws, for the purpose of enforcing the clause above recited for the causes referred to, and due notice has been given to the said Brady and Paterson of this meeting, in accordance

with the constitution, and ; Whereas the honor and character of this as sociation require that it deal strictly but firmly with the offending members whose conduct has been censured publicly, and thus forced upon the notice of the association and its members,

with the think the section with a make the side of the control of the con-

Amateur Athletic Association be, and are, hereby expelled from this association. Having concluded, the charman called on Mesers. Brady and Patterson, who were present, to ascertain it they had anything to asy in their defence. Mr. Brady stated that he would leave it in the hands of the meeting for them to

leave it in the hands of the meeting for them to decide, and Mr Patterson was represented by his legal adviser, Mr. W. J. White.

Mr. O'Hara Baynes moved in amendment, seconded by W. J. White, that the cases of Messrs. Brady and Patterson be considered separately. He made a lengthy speech, reproaching the directors for calling the meeting publicly, saying that all this basiness could have been carried on in private. An investigation been carried on in private. An investigation that way would have been more appropriate, be thought. He also referred to the temptations of lacrosse players of championship teams, and said they come in contact with persons whose influence sometimes on a team was not, to say the least, of the most refining. He belived that there was a slight difference in the cases of Brady and Paterson; the cases should be decided separately. Mr. W. J. White seconded

the amendment, and the motion was carried.

It was then decided to proceed with the case of Mr. Brady. Mr. W. J. White, on behalf of Mr. Brady, reviewed the case from the start to the finish, and called upon the audience to put more weight in the evidence of their friends than of that given by the witnesses for the de-fence. He included that the course taken by the association was not proper, and that the directors had influenced the press. He concluded by asking the members to consider well before casting their vote, which was such a very

important one. By consent of the meeting, Mr. R. D. Mc-Gibbon spoke on behalf of the directors. In reference to the advertisement published calling the meeting, he said he had drawn it up, and could say that it was in accordance with the by-laws of the M. A. A. He answered white, and thought that at the present all personal feeling towards the two players should be laid aside, and a vote cast according to the conscience of each. The gentlemen who were on the jury enjoyed the best social standing. They were gentlemen of exceptional merit, and he believed they had returned a verdict, which was the result of deliberate thought, and their censure should be fellowed by the secciation following it out. He was

A two-third vote was required and the mo-tion for the expulsion of Mr. Brady was lost. Two hundred and thirty-two votes would have carried, but there were eight short of this. The younger members we o voted for Mr. Brady congratulated him, but the directors feel sore, and have a great right to be so, at the result of the vote. It appears that a rigid canvass had been instituted during the week and the motion being lost was probably due to this. The meeting to decide the case of Mr. Pater on will be held on Friday evening next, but it is be-lieved that eince Mr. Brady was not expelled

Mr. Paterson's ca e will turn the same way.
The Gazette, editorially, this morning says The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association last night voted on the expulsion of its members whose name was associated with the alleged wrong-doing in connection with the Cornwal Montreal Lacros e match. The motion, which was supported by the board of directors, failed to carry, receiving eight less than the two-thirds majority required in such a case. There can es but one opinion on the matter outside, and that is that, after what has happened in the courts, it would have been better for the repr tation of amat ur sport in our city had the wil of the majority of the meeting prevailed.

(Continued from first page.)

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

In the House of Lords, Lord Crawford moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The motion was seconded by Lord Armstrong. Lord Salisbury, in the course of his remarks, referred to the great issues peuding as to war or peace in Europe. He said he shared the sentiments of Prince Bismarck in favor of peace, and attempted a defence of the Tory party on the accusations made by Mr. Gladstone.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, in reply to a question, said that the convict, Harkins, had gained admission to the Speaker's gallery in August last, under the name of Mc Finn. He was accompanied by Melv-lie alias resolution and made a short speech, which was, Moroney. Both were admitted on an order however, to the point. He said he was sorry to obtained from an Irish member of Parliasee that matters had arrived at this stage, but mont. Melville not only entered the gallery, but also spent some time on the River Terrace and in the House in company with his introducer. This case, he said, proved the necessity of an increase in the safeguards a. tending admission to the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Wharton (Conservative) moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech. The motion was seconded by Colonel Don-

can. Mr. Gladstone then arose and said that he rose to speak at this early stage of the debate hoping that he might contribute to expedite the business before the House. He could congratulate the Government on some aspects of their foreign rolicy. The question of the Afghan boundary, so long a source of danger to two great empires, was settled the cases of —a great thing in itself—and he trusted the House.

The Attor ing regarding the territorial extensions of Russia. So far as he was aware no other cause for misunderstanding remained between the two nations (Hear, hear.) Referring to Ireland, Mr. Gladetone said :- While the Opposition are anxious to expedite the business, the Government's policy in Ireland could not be lightly passed over. (Cheers.) The address declares that orimes of an agrarian character have diminished, and that conspiracy has sensibly decreased through the careful execution of the C. imes' Act. He

was disposed to substitute for "careful"

some very different word. (Cherra.) The whole subject of the administration of oercion must through amendment be debated. He would not anticipate the debate, but could not pass over the assertion that the Irish people under coercien had become more reconciled to law. (Cheere.) When he looked back fifty years upon the exuberanoy of crime under a pressure of difficulties not less than now exists, he was amized at control was more and more becoming a hapit whereas, the constitution of the said association provides by Article XIII., section 1, as But the Government could not be congratulated on assisting to diminish number of offences. Under the Coercion Act 350 persons had been tried and sentenced. Was the House to believe that these returns showed a diminution of offences as compared with the some period last year? He demanded that the Government produce official data in support of the alleged decrease of ioffences. The return showed that while the administration of the common law was easier in Ireland than in Great Britain, the administration of the law relating to the agrarian crimes had been transferred from judges and juries to magistrates dependent upon the executive government, and that the Coercion Act had in no wise strengthened the Government in regard to the prevention of orime as distinguished from combination. Apart from crime, could the Government show that they were not prosecuting the peo ple of Ireland for acts of exclusive dealing freely resorted to in Great Britain? If they were, what became of that theory of equal rights between England and Ireland, which was the recognized basis of the union? (Hear, hear,) The royal speech promised

fied, and the aspirations of the Irish for selfgovernment had been suppressed or unheeded. (Cheers.) After declaring that he would oppose all attempts to increase the number of Irish proprietors by direct dealings between the Treasury and individual cultivators, Mr. Gladstone reviewed the legislative proposals of the Government, concluded by promising that the Opposition would assist in forwarding the local government bill and other measures, and of making the session fruitful of beneficial legislation.

LONDON, Feb. 10.-In the House of Commons this evening, Right.-Hon. Sir James Fergus-son, Parlirmentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, referred to England's position towards the European Powers, and said that no agreement pledging material action by the country had been entered into with any power. By material action he meant military responsi-

bility.
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, continuing the debate on the address in really to the Queen's speech, commended on the changed tone of Mr. Gladstone as manifested in his speech of last evening. Where, he asked, was the imprisoned orator who used all the resources of thetoric to inflame the public mind against the law and against the policeman.

Mr. Gladstone here interrupted the speaker,

for such assertions. Mr. B. lfour, continuing, recalled the inciting language in Mr. Gladstone's Nottingham and said that he did not complain of, but rather congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his change of tone. He would have liked it if all the speakers of the Opposition had followed an the speakers of the Opposition had followed Mr. Gladstone's example, and he would have liked it still better if they had refrained from attending meetings of Irish tenants and conniving at violence against officers of the law. Grave reflections he is been cast upon resident magistrates in Iriand. It was true that they were dependent for appointment upon the executive Government, but out of a total of 73 magistrates, Earl Spencer had had appointed or approved 60 when he revised the list, The Government's efforts to protect persons from the boycotters Lad been notably success ful in Counties Clare and Kerry, where the National League had been suppressed. People now travelling in Ireland declared that the condition of the country was greatly improved, and the judges' charges confirmed this opinion. The Government were engaged in an old strug-gle, but never before had any Government ar-

rayed again tit forces recognized by the Opposition. (Cheers from the Irish members.)

Mr. John Morley said the house would infer from Mr. Balfour's speech the temper in which he administered coercion. (Parnelite cheers.) Regarding the Irish criminal statistics, he said the period showing a decrease in crime included the six months' calm during which eviction notices could not be executed. The diminution of beycotting was due not to coercion, but to an entirely changed state of feeling and a deeper sense of responsibility towards the Liberal members who were co workers with the Irish to obtain justice for Ireland. (Cries of "hear, hear.") The Irish party was now assured that would ultimately realize its aspiretions. If it should ever be deprived of that hope the effects of coercion in aggravated social disorders

would become painfully apparent. Mr. Edward Harrington, member for West Kerry, called Mr. Balfour's speech a "choice example of his mendacity."

The Speaker called upon Mr. Harrington to withdraw the expression. Mr. Harrington acquiesced, but said he did so only under command.

Mr. Harrington, continuing, said that the Government had manipulated the figures relating to crimes. Everybody convergant with the affairs of Ireland knew that the magistrates administered the Crimes Act and did all they could to irritate the people. Mr. Balfour's regime had oppressed the people and had tried to suppress those vindicating the people's rights. But the principles of liberty would be fought for until they triumphed.

London, Feb. 13 -Mr. Picton (Liberal) d recied attention in the House of Commons to day to the arrest in London last week of Messrs. Pyne, Patrick O'Brien and Gilhnoly, Trish members of Parliament, which, he claimed constituted a breach of privilege.

The Speaker, in reply, said that Messrs.

Pyne and Gilhooly were arrested on a criminal warrant. In their case no breach of privilege was committed. The arrest of Mr. O'Brier

however, was a breach of privilege.

Mr. Matthews, Home Secretary, apologized for the indignity to which Mr. O'Brien had been subjected. The occurrence was an unfor-tunate one. Sir R. E. Webster, Attornay-General, denied that any privilege existed.
Explanations and applopies had been given,
and if they did not suffice to satisfy Mr.
O'Brien he could prosecute a remedy else-

AN APPEAL TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. Picton was not satisfied with the Attor ney-General's opinion. Parliament, he said, must clearly vindicate its rights. He, therefore, moved that the "wrongful arrest of Mr. O'Brien, when leaving the House of Commons was a breach of privilege of Parliament."

Mr. McLaren (Radical), in seconding the motion, referred to the arrests of Messrs. Gilhooly and Pyne within the precincts of the House of Commons.

The Speaker reminded Mr. McLaran that

the cases of these gentlimen were not before The Attorney-General moved an amendment to the effect that the House regretted the in-dignity to Mr. O'Brien, but considering it was

a mis ake, did not think it necessary to proceed further. GLADSTONE'S OPINION.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that as far as an apology was concerned the Home Secretary had done all that could be expected. But Mr. O'Brien was not only arrested within the precincts of the House, but was seized by a con-stable without a warrant. The circumstances stable without a warrant. The circumstances afforded reasonable grounds for reference of the case to the committee on privileges. The incident was not merely an innocent error. It was either a careless or worse procedure, which demanded an enquiry. If the Attorney-General persisted in his amendment, and if it was carried he would move that it be referred to the committee on privileges. committee on privileges.

Mr. Parnell said that the Government would have taken a different course if it had been an English member, and would have sent a de-tective who knew the member want d. He protested against the duties which the Government now thrust upon the constables goarding Parliament. Surely it was a question of privilege whether members were entitled to go to and from the House without being molested. Mr. W. H. Smith, the Conservative leader, denied that the Fovernment imposed duties of espionage upon any officers of the House.

THE MOTION REJECTED.

Mr. John Morley (Liberal), intimated that the Opposition would allow Mr. Picton's motion to be negatived without a division. He then moved that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges. The motion was rejected by a vote of 246 to 151. Mr. James C.

Flynn (Nationalist) resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Mr. Parnell said that his party in these days had a special interest in facilitating business. and were prepared to go further than the Government in new rules to expedite legislation. It was a mistake to measure their attitude their actions in respect to the Coercion Bill Looking forward as they did to the introduc-tion in the near future of a better government in Ireland, it was their direct interest to assist the Government to diminish facilities for obstruction. With reference to Lord Salisbury's remarks he declared that the Tories' action in 1885 was much more than assisting the Irish members to cust the Liberals, for an under-standing had been come to through a Tory whip, who was no longer a member of the House of Commons. Whatever the Earl of Carnaryon's views now were, when he became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1885, they were

land? The power of action of Dublin an Irish Parliament would settle the difficulty, Castle has been increased and intensi-such parliament ty have extensive power, even that of instering Irish industries by sition of protective duties. Lord Carnaryon then conveyed to him what he understood to be an assurance that Lord Seliabury was also in favor of an Irish Parliament.

IT WAS AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMENTARY on the result of one year of Tory rule that wherear Ireland might have been entrusted with a parliament, she could not now be entrusted with the duty of building bridges and repairing roads, and was, therefore, excluded from the local government scheme. (Cheers.) He complained that the Government had broken its promise that there should always be the right of appeal from ministerial decisions under the crimes act. He argued that the diminution of crime was due to remedial legla-lation and the action of the Liberal party, which had worked miracles in Ireland. The Government seemed to have no idea of the gravity of the situation in Ireland. Affairs there were in a state of tension, but the people would suffer with cheerful hearts, because they were convinced that their country was on the eve of prosperity and progress.

MR. PARNELL TAUNTED MR. BALFOUR with the meanness of his treatment of political prisoners. The fate of Mr. Forster had struck down the league in a single night, so that they did not dire to hold a meeting. There was the same difference between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Forster as there was between the scratch of a saying that there was not an atom of foundation at and a blow from the paw of a British lion. (Laughter and cheers.)

AN AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS. Mr. Pain-li concluded by moving the follow

ing amendment :"Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that only the remedial portion of the last session's Irish legislation tended to diminish crime, whereas the repressive measures had done much to all mate the sympathy and respect of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the laws, and that t le admin stration of the crimes oct as well as much of the general action of the executive has been harsh and partial."

The Solicitor-General for Ireland replied on behalf of the Government that Mr. Parnell's remarks were not relevant to the amendment, and that his charges were trivial, while he ad mitted the beneficial result of the remedial legirlation for Ireland. On motion of Sir G. O. Trevelyan the debate was adjourned.

THE LATE MR KERR, Q.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED CRIMINAL AND CONSTITU-TIONAL LAWYER PASSES AWAY AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.

Mr W. H. Kerr, Q C., one of the brightest members of the B-r of this district, and an esteemed and highly respected citizen, ras ed away at his residence last Sunday, after nly a few day's illness. It is but such a short time since he appeared in the the election case as counsel for Mr. McShaue that the agroupsement of his death will be received with the greatest surprise and regret by his numerous confreres of the Bar and friends. He was born at Quebec, on the 19th Novem ber, 1826. In 1847 he was admitted to the Bar, and in 1873 was created a Queen's



THE LATE W. H. KERR, Q.C.

countel, McGill the same year conferring upon him the degree of D.C.L. His professional carreer was a highly success ful one. He was associated on one side or other, with many of the most noted causes that have come up for tria! in our courts and always proved himself a powerful ally or formidable opponent. Notable among these were the Orange prosecutions, growing out of the intended procession by the society in this city, and wherein he gave an opinion adverse to their claims to the right to parade the streets in the province of Quebec. He appeared for the prosecution in the famous Jacques Cartier election trial, and was counsel for the defendant in the prosecution of the Consolidated bank president and directors, and succeeded in having the verdict of guilty found against them annulled. He was a recognized authority in criminal law, and was connected with nearly all the important oriminal cases of late years, notably in the case of the St. Albana' raiders; and at the time of his death was prosecuting counsel for the G.T.R. against the accused detectives He was Dean of the Law Faculty of McGill University, and also Professor of International Law for many years past. He was frequently mentioned as a fitting person when ever a vacancy occurred on the bench of this Province, but although a good Conservative, he was not considered sufficiently loyal, owing to his independence of charcter, to entitle him to be primeted to a position which his well known professional merita deserved. The decessed contested Huntingdon County for a seat in the first Federal Parliament after confederation, with Sir John Rose, The latter, however, was refuceed with large majority. Mr. Kerr also centested Montreal Centre for the loss! House, with the late Mr. H. A. Nelson, and was again defeated

Mr. Kerr leaves a widow and two children, a son and daughter, who will have the warmest sympathy of a large circle of sor rowing friends. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at 2 30 o'clock, from his late residence, 268 University street.

OFFICIAL BOYCOTTING RECORD.

LONDON, Feb. 14.-A report on boycotting in Ireland has been presented to Parliament 1t shows that in July, 1887, and January, 1888, the number of cases of boycotting was 768 and 362 respectively, and the number of persons boycotted 4,835 and 2,075 respect-

Every escape from slavery necessarily and in stinctively awakens the regard of all who love The endeavor, though unsucces reveals courage, manhood, character. For alaves every sentiment of humanity is aroused. Rude and ignorant they may be; but in their very efforts for freedom, they claim kindred with all that is noble in the past. They are among the heroes of our age. Romance has no stories of more thrilling interest than theirs Classical antiquity has preserved no example of adventurous trial more worthy of renown. Among them are men whose names will be treasured in the annals of their race. By the elo quent voice they have already done much to Therefore, it is—
Therefore, i

THE HOME RULE PICTURE.

Expressions of Gratitude from Subscribers.

The following are additional acknowledgments from our subscribers, new and old, expressing delight with "the Home Rule picture." which finds a prominent place in the household of lovers of liberty and of those in sympathy with the gallant party struggling for Ireland's rights:-

We thank our subscribers for the lively interest they have taken in spreading the circulation of our papers in their respective localities. Every subscriber can secure one or more subscribers to either THE DAILY POST OF TRUE WITNESS by introducing our paper and requesting their friends to subscribe NOW ! Every new subscriber receives the picture with first number of his paper.

GREEN VALLEY, Feb. 3.—Your picture of Home Rulers received, and I would not be without it for anything. I inclose pay for the

JOSEPH GILLES.

COBOURG, Feb. 2.-I acknowledge the receipt of your lithograph and appreciate it much.

TIMOTHY WISEMAN.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 30 .- The picture of eading Home Rulers I sm much pleased with nd I renew my subscription with pleasure. JAMES LYNCH,

VANELERE HILL, Jan. 31.—Thanks for the lithograph and inclosed find my subscription for he coming year for the daily Post.
R. McGerry.

GLENTINT, QUE.—It made me very happy and proud to be the recipient of a picture of four such noble and good men as the Home Rulers. God bless them and THE TRUE WITNESS. Mrs. James J. Adam.

PLANTAGENET, Feb. 2.—I am more than pleased with your libbo, which i pronounce one of the best I have ever seen. I will do all in my power to get subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS.

J. SHAHEN.

MAYNOOTH, Feb. 5.—I received your pic ure of the four principal Home Rulers, and am delighted with it.

JAMES COLLINS. BABNHABT'S ISLE, Jan. 23.-I am much obliged for the very fine picture you have sent

me, and will get you some new subscribers for the TRUE WITNESS. ANNIE McCONNELL

MONTREAL, Jan. 25.-We are in receipt of your very handsome pictures, for which pleas accept our thanks. D. J. Saddien & Co.

Leeds, Mass., Feb. 10.—Permit me to return thanks for your beautiful picture of the Home Rulers. I will do all I can to forward the interest of your paper.

Miss Ovalda Moss.

your picture, which is worth more than the subscription. LUKE DOYLE. OXFORD STATION, Jan. 29.-Enclosed find

PINE ORCHARD, Feb. 10 .- 1 am thankful for

my subscription for the year. We received the picture of the Home Rulers and are highly JOHN WHALEN.

INESTER, Dak., Jan. 28.-I enclose my sub scription, and hope you will not forget to send me the picture of the Home Rulers.

pleased with it.

MICHAEL DOUGHERTY.

BEENTON, Ont., Feb. 3.-I have received, with the greatest delight, your very fine picture of Ireland's four tried friends, for which I thank you. Wishing THE TRUE WITNESS SUCCESS D. LEAVY.

MICHAEL RAFTER.

St. Pauls, Jan, 23.-I return you my since to thanks for the valuable picture of the Home Rulers which you sent me by post. DAVID O'CONNOR.

PORT DOVER, Feb. 12 .- I have received your picture, and am well pleased, and shall do my best to get more of my friends to subscribe.

JOHN KELLY JOHN KELLY.

BRYSON, Feli. 11.—I beg to acknowledge, with thanks, your lithograph premium of the four leading Home Rulers and will do my best to secure new subscribers.

JOSEPH DUFEAULT.

Manitou, P.Q., Jan. 6.—Enclosed find my sub-cription to the TRUE WITNESS for 1888, with many thanks for your beautiful premium.

CHARLES O'CONNOR.

CAMPBELTON, P.E.I., Feb. 1.—I have re-ceived your picture of the Home Rulers which pleases me very much. I enclose subscription for the TRUE WITNESS for another year. JOHN LUTTBELL.

FORESTERS FALLS, Feb. 6.—We received your lithe graph of Home Rulers, and it is well worth the whole subscription for the TRUE WITNESS, which amount find enclosed. · A. R. McDonald.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 4.—Send me the TRUE WITNESS, for which I enclose subscription. The primium you offer is grand. WM. KIRBY.

St. HENRY OF LEVIS, Feb, 11.—Received your valuable gift and return you many thanks, and enclosed find renewal of my subscription.

D. Gosselin, jr. OSCELA, Feb 1, 1888 -Please find enclosed renewal of my subscription. Accept my thanks for the picture of the Home Rulers, and my best wishes for the success of your valued pa per. HENRY MCINTOMINY.

Halifax, N.S., Feb. 6.—Thanks for the pic-ture you have sent me of the Home Rulers, who have done so much to open the eyes of English-men to the tyranny of a Tory Government. J. JOHNSON.

LANGFORD MILLS, Feb. 1.—Enclosed find subscription for TRUE WITNESS until January 1889. I am thankful for the picture sent and hope that you and I will see the Jay when Par-nell and Gladstone will open the Parliament House on College Green.

PATRICK GETHONS. KEARNEY, Jan. 6 .- Enclosed find subscrip-

tion for TRUE WITNESS, also money for a new subscriber. I have received your picture of the Home Rulers, for which I am thankful. MARTIN CORCORAN.

LICYDIOWN. Feb. 7 .- I write to thank you or the nice present you sent me, and assure you I will do everything in my power to advance the Yours. etc., PATRICK HANLEY. cause.

CHITICAMP, Feb. 8.—Your premium "Home Rulers" received, and I highly appreciate it. The WITNESS grows more and more interesting every year. P. COODY.

WALTHAM, Co. PORTIAO, Feb. 10:—I received your beautiful picture which well repays a sub-wiption to your valuable paper. Enclosed

find subscription for the PRUE WITNESS for 1888. JAMES COGHLAN.

CRIPTOWN, Feb. 6.—Enclosed find new subscriptions for TRUE WITNESS. All your subscribers wish me to thank you for the pictures. They are greatly pleased with them.

THOMAS KENNEY.

LOCHIEL, Feb. 4.—Enclosed find my subscrip-LOCKIEL, Feb. 4.—Engineer and my subscription, with thanks for your beautiful litho, representing Ireland's friends and the world's true heroes, who, by their advocacy of justice and right, are entitled to the admiration of

HUGH McCORMICK.

SIEPHEN J. MEANY'S DEATH

CONSUMPTION CARRIES OFF THE WELL KIN WK IRISH PATRIOT-HIS STUGGLES FOR THE LAND-A FOLLOWER OF DANIEL O'COM NELL AND TWICE IMPRISONED FOR HIS LOVE OF COUNTRY.

WATERFURY, Conn., Feb. 8-" Tell them was true to Ireland."

These were the words of the Irish patriot and author, Stephen Joseph Meany, last night when it was announced to him that he could not live. At first he was almost prostrated. His nature found it hard to yield even to death. It was as much a surprise to his little circle of friends here as it was to himself. It was two months ago that he found it necessary to get employment somewhere. All that he had of wealth as well as of strength had gone to help Ireland. The position of editor on the Erening Demo rat, a paper just about to start was efferred and accepted. Night after night he rolled out editorials in that pure classic style of his that made them read like essays. It mattered not that his locality was inconspicuous and his time declining he worked with all the enthueissm of youth. Never could be rally, however, from the broken condition he was left in by his long imprisonment in Kilmainham Jail, where he was thrown for speeches and work done in

America. Toward the last he was confined to his solitary room in his hotel by a diseased toe oint. A week of the confinement worried nim, and his old pulmonary trouble renewed its grasp, crysipelas setting in at the same time.

Still he worked to the end. For last right's paper he sent down an editorial on Ireland's present need, written in a hand so unstoady that it could not be read. A few hours afterwards he was told that the end was near and received the last riter. He died peacefully at half-past ten this morning. He has not a near relative in the country. His mother is at her home in County Clare, Ircland, and his two daughters are believed to be in London. His desire was to be buried in Ireland. No definite plans have been made as to the disposal of his body.

STORY OF HIS LIFE.

Stephen J. Meany was one of the most prominent Irishmen of his time. He enlisted heart and soul in the cause of his native land as against English rule and English oppression, and labored unceasingly with tongue and pen from early manhood to old age for the welfare of Ireland and the betterment of its unfortunate people. There were but few Irishmen either in this country or in Ireland more favorably known or more respected than Mr. Meany, and there was never an Irish patriotic movement from the time of Daniel O'Connell up to the present time in which he was not more or less interested and in some manner connected with.

As an agitator he was one of the uncom promising stripe, and labored assiduously day and night to promote and intensify the hostility of his countrymen to everything English which pertained to Ireland. He was a man who had the courage of his convictions, and he could face a hostile crowd as coolly as be would address a friendly and sympathetic audience; and this very coolness more than once placed his life and liberty in jeopardy, ARNPHOR, Jan. 96.-I wish to express my for he was one of the famous men of "Fortyto were exiled, and on two or three subsequent occasions after his release he was

incarcerated in English dungeons.
Stephen Joseph Meany was born in Newall, county Clare, Iveland, in 1825. He received a liberal education in the neighboring town of Ennis, and was an excellent classical scholar when a mere boy. At an early age he began writing for the papers, and in 1842 was employed as reporter on the ...imerick Chronicle After a time be became connected with the London Morning Chronicle, and subsequently returned to licland and became a stenographer on the Diblin Freeman.

O'CONNELL'S FRIEND.

While on the last named paper he was sent travelling through Ireland with O'Connell, all of whose speeches on the tour he took down in shorthand and reported them in full for his paper. In alter l.fo Mr. Meany was especially proud of the fact that he was Daniel O'Connell's official reporter on that trip, and he was never tired of speaking of the great "Irish Liberator" and of the stirring times through which he passed.
In 1818 Mr. Menoy was arrested in Ireland,

charged with a violation of the Habeas Corpus Suspension act, for which he suffered a three months' imprisonment in Carri' kfergus Castle. After the troubles of 1848 had subsided Mr. Meany came to this country and became an American citizer. He was in England again in 1862, and was again arrested and im-prisoned for a few months. After this he returned to New York, and from here he went to Toledo, where he again entered the field of journalism, and later on became a Fenian 'Centre" for Ohio and Michigan.

ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

He was one of O'Mahony's chief aids in the Feulan organization, and acting in that capacity again visited England in 1866, and was again arrested in London in December of that year charged with sedition. He was taken to Dahlin, and his trial commenced on the 16 h of February, 1867, and lasted till May 18, when he was convicted by a "packed jary," it was claimed, and sentenced to penal servitude and sent to English prisons to serve his time. His "speech in the dock" in Dublin is about the last of the speeches made by the prisoners. He was released from prison after one or two years, and again came to America.
In his calling, as a journalist, he was sent

to Ireland for the Star in 1881, when the English authorities arrested him. He was released after the American Government interfered. In 1884 he went to Iteland for another paper and was so harassed by the British desotives that he was glad to return to New

Mr. Meany was one of the leading men at the Fenian Convention held at Philadelphia. at which George Francis Train presided. Meany was also one of the deputation who waited on President Johnson to as the re-lease of John Mitchel., The last time Mr. Meany was in the old country was in the summer and fall of 1885, when he went to London and took part in the defence of Burton and Cunningham, accused of attempting to blow up the Tower of London with dynamite. Two years ago Mr. Meany had a severe attack of pneumonia, and the Press Club raised a substription to help him when he came out of the Harlem Hospital.

"All I want," said the opera singer, "is notes for notes; large notes for high notes."