

here alive." This was done. "Bring me now the infant," she said, "but leave the woman in the outer chamber." This was done by the man...

BRADY NOT EXPELLED. 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 Dis-cussion—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 fully qualified members as last week when the very important question of expelling two members was brought before the association.

The strictest rules were used in the admittance 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 the vote was prepared to vote.

Mr. A. W. Stevenson rose and seconded the resolution and made a short speech, which was, however, to the point. He said he was sorry to see that matters had arrived at this stage, but he would assist in upholding the good name of the association.

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 31st of January, 1888, it was proved and it is a fact that William H. Brady and David Patterson, members of this association, did, on or about the 24th of September, 1887 (the evening previous to the Montreal-Cornwall lacrosse match), 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 a considerable 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 "suspicious"; and

Whereas the said jury, composed of respectable citizens of Montreal, after hearing such evidence, denouncing the conduct of the said William H. Brady and David Patterson as "ungentlemanly" and as "deserving of the severest censure" of the said Superior Court, disinterring the said association to any damages in the said case; and

Whereas the conduct of the said Brady and Patterson on the said occasion was "un-gentlemanly" and "deserving of the severest censure" and has brought disgrace upon this association and its members; and

Whereas, the constitution of the said association provides by Article XIII, section 1, as follows:—"Any member who may have been guilty of ungentlemanly conduct, or who may be expelled by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting of the Association specially called for that purpose, as provided in Art. 9, Sec. 8; six days previous notice by registered letter shall also be given to the member concerned."

Resolved—"That William H. Brady and David Patterson, members of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association, be, and are, hereby expelled from this association."

land? The power of action of Dublin Castle has been increased and intensified, and the aspirations of the Irish for self-government had been suppressed or unheeded. (Cheers.) After declaring that he would oppose all attempts to increase the number of Irish Privy Councillors 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 Ferguson, Parliamentary 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 special action he meant military responsibility.

Mr. Gladstone here interrupted the speaker, saying that there was not an atom of foundation for such assertions.

Mr. Balfour, continuing, recalled the inciting language in Mr. Gladstone's Nottingham speech, 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 Mr. Gladstone's example, and he would have liked it still better if they had refrained from attending meetings of Irish tenants and convincing them by their speeches that the Government was not to be trusted.

Mr. John Morley said the house would refer from Mr. Balfour's speech the temper in which he administered coercion. (Parnellite cheers.) Regarding the Irish criminal statistics, he said the period showing a decrease in crime included the six months' suspension of the execution of the death penalty. The diminution of boycotting 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 satisfied that it would ultimately realize its aspirations. If should never be deprived of that hope the effects of coercion in aggravated social disorders would become painfully apparent.

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 pending 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.

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 M. Finn. He was accompanied by Melville and Moroney. Both were admitted on an order obtained from an Irish member of Parliament. 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 attending 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 Dan-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 policy. The question of the Afghan boundary, so long a source of danger to two great empires, was settled—a great thing in itself—and he trusted that it would modify the jealousies existing 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. Gladstone 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 crimes of an agrarian character have diminished, and that the conspiracy has sensibly decreased through the careful execution of the Coercion Act. He was disposed to substitute for 'careful' some very different word. (Cheers.)"

The whole subject of the administration of coercion must through amendment be debated. He would not anticipate the debate, but could not pass over the assertion that the Irish people under coercion had become more reconciled to law. (Cheers.) When he looked back fifty years upon the exuberance of crime under a pressure of difficulties not less than now exists, he was amazed at the progress made in self-command. Self-control was more and more becoming a habit of the Irish people. It was owing to this fact that agrarian crime had lessened. But the Government could not be congratulated on assisting to diminish the 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 same period last year? He demanded that the Government produce official data in support of the alleged decrease of offences. 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 crime as distinguished from combination. Apart from crime, could this Government show that they were not prosecuting the people of Ireland for acts of exclusive dealing freely resorted to in Great Britain? If they were, what because of that theory of equal rights between England and Ireland, which was the recognized basis of the union? (Hear, hear.) The royal speech promised local legislation for England. Why did the government not redeem its promise of an extension of self-government to Ire-

land? The power of action of Dublin Castle has been increased and intensified, and the aspirations of the Irish for self-government had been suppressed or unheeded. (Cheers.) After declaring that he would oppose all attempts to increase the number of Irish Privy Councillors 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.

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THE LATE MR. KERR, Q.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED CRIMINAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL LAWYER PASSES AWAY AFTER A SHORT ILLNESS.

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

an appeal to the House. Mr. Pictou was not satisfied with the Attorney-General's opinion. He said, therefore, 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. McLellan (Radical), in seconding the motion, referred to the arrests of Messrs. Gilroy and Paine within the precincts of the House of Commons.

The Speaker reminded Mr. McLellan that the cases of these gentlemen were not before the House.

The Attorney-General moved an amendment to the effect that the House regretted the indignity to Mr. O'Brien, but considering it was a mistake, did not think it necessary to proceed further.

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 constable without a warrant. The circumstances afforded reasonable grounds for reference of the case to the House of Commons. 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.

Mr. Parnell said that the Government would have taken a different course if it had been an English member, and would have sent a detective with the member wanted. He protested against the duties which the Government now thrust upon the constables guarding 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 Government imposed duties of espionage upon any officers of the House.

an Irish Parliament would settle the difficulty, such parliament by having extensive power, even that of forcing Irish industries by the imposition of protective duties. Lord Carnarvon then conveyed to him what he understood to be an assurance that Lord Salisbury was also in favor of an Irish Parliament.

IT WAS AN EXTRAORDINARY COMMENTARY on the result of one year of Tory rule that whereas 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 crisis act. He argued that the diminution of crime was due to remedial legislation 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. DALFOUR 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 dare to hold a meeting. There was the same difference between Mr. Balfour and Mr. Forster as there was between the scratch of a cat and a blow from the paw of a British lion. (Laughter and cheers.)

AN AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS. Mr. Parnell concluded by moving the following 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 alienate the sympathy and respect of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the laws, and that the administration of the crimes act 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 admitted the beneficial result of the remedial legislation for Ireland. On motion of Sir G. O. Trevelyan the debate was adjourned.

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ounsel, McGill the same year conferring on him the degree of D.C.L. His professional career was a highly successful one. He was associated on one side or other, with many of the most noted cases that have come up for trial 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 criminal cases of late years, notably in the case of the St. Albans 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 whenever 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 character, to entitle him to be promoted to a position which his well known professional merits deserved. The deceased contested Huntingdon County for a seat in the first Federal Parliament after confederation, with Sir John Rose. The latter, however, was returned with a large majority. Mr. Kerr also contested Montreal Centre for the local 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 sorrowing 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. It shows that in July, 1887, and January, 1888, the number of cases of boycotting was 788 and 362 respectively, and the number of persons boycotted 4,835 and 2,075 respectively.

Every escape from slavery necessarily and instinctively awakens the regard of all who love freedom. The endeavor, though unsuccessful, reveals courage, manhood, character. For slaves 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 examples of adventures and heroisms more worthy of renown. Among them are men whose names will be treasured in the annals of their race. By the eloquent voice they have already done much to make their wants known, and secure the respect of the world. History will soon lend them her avenging pen.—CHARLES SUMNER.

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 OR 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.

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STEPHEN J. MEANY'S DEATH.

CONSUMPTION CARRIES OFF THE WELL KNOWN IRISH PATRIOT—HIS STRUGGLES FOR IRELAND—A FOLLOWER OF DANIEL O'CONNELL AND TWICE IMPRISONED FOR HIS LOVE OF COUNTRY.

LOCHIEL, Feb. 4.—Enclosed find 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 mankind. HUGH MCCORMICK.

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WATERFURY, Conn., Feb. 5.—"All 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 him as it was to those who knew him. 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 Evening Democrat, a paper just about to start was offered and accepted. Night after night he rolled out editorials in that pure classic style of his that made his reading like essays. It mattered not that his locality was inconspicuous and his time declining he worked with all the enthusiasm of youth. Never could he rally, however, from the broken condition he was left in by his long imprisonment in Kilmalsham 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 joint. A week of the confinement worried him, and his old pulmonary trouble renewed its grasp, erysipelas setting in at the same time.

Still he worked to the end. For last night's paper he sent down an editorial on Ireland's present and future, written in a hand so unsteady that it could not be read. A few hours afterwards he was told that he died peacefully at half-past ten this morning. He had not a near relative in the country. His residence at his home in County Clare, Ireland, 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 united heart and soul in the cause of his native land 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 most promising stripes, 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 would face a hostile crowd as coolly as he would address a friendly and sympathetic audience; and this very coolness more than once placed his life and liberty in jeopardy, for he was one of the famous men of "Forty-eight" who 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, Ireland, 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 Limerick Chronicle. After a time he became connected with the London Morning Chronicle, and subsequently returned to Ireland and became a stenographer on the Dublin Freeman.

O'CONNELL'S FRIEND.

While on the last named paper he was sent travelling through Ireland with O'Connell, all of whose speeches he took down, he took down in shorthand and reported them full for his paper. In later life 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