## "CHEISTIANUS MIEL NOMEN BST, CATHOLICUS VERO COGNOMEN."-"CHEISTIAN IS MY NAME, BUT CATHOLIC MY SUBNAME."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

Catholic Record.

## VOLUME 9.

# LONDON. ONTARIO. SATURDAY. SEPT. 17, 1887.

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO HAVE REMOVED

- TO --

112 DUNDAS St.

NEAR TALBOT.

The Sister of Mercy.

We live in our lonely cells, We live in our cloisters grey, And the solemn chime of the convent bells Tolls our silent life away. The loud world's busy hum, Marmuring ever more, Marmuring ever more, Breaks on our circling walls, As wayes break on the shore.

Like the voices we used to hear, Long ago in childhood's prime, Are the ties of a long deal world, The thoughts of a long past time, Far from the basy strife, From the basy strife, Martha's work and Mary's part Our endiess portion still.

A life of praise and prayer, A life of working love— 'Tis likest the life of the Angels, Who ministre from the Angels, The likest the life of the Angels, Who minister from above. The night in our lonely cells, With the sick and the poor by day: Thus, sweet as the chime of the convent bells Glides our life with God away. Dr. Murray Mayncoth College,

#### WANTON BLOODSHED.

THE CRIME OF COERCION IN IRELAND BEAR. ING DEADLY FRUIT.

Dublin, September 9 .- Mitchellstown, where the case of the government against Mr. Wm. O'Brien under the Coercion act was to have been tried to day, was crowded all day with civilians, police and soldiers. Mr. O'Brien did not appear in court to answer the summons. The sersoldiers. Mr. O Brien did not appear in court to answer the summons. The eer-wice of the summons was proved and the Judge granted a warrant for Mr. O'Brien's arrest. An open air indigration meeting was subsequently held. Mr. Henry La-bouchere and others made speeches denouncing the government for its course iu regard to Ireland. A conflict arge between the people and

A conflict arcse between the people and the police. The riot originated in an attempt to assault the government steno-grapher who was present to take down the speeches of Mr. Labouchere and others. The police essayed to protect the steno-grapher and were set upon by the crowd. Thereupon the constables charged upon the crowd and repulsed them. The crowd rallied and made a desperate attempt to seize the stenographer when the police fired into them, killing two men and wounding several.

The force of police repaised by the mob was sixty strong and fully armed. The crowd used sticks and stones as weapons and severely injured ensures as weapons severely injured several of the and severely injured several of the con-stables, who forbore to advance upon their assellants. After receiving reinforcements the police advanced upon the crowd and commanded them to disperse. This com-mand was met with a shout of defiance mand was net with a shout of defiance and the mod sgain rushed at the con-stables. The officer in command of the police gave the order to fire, and six rounds of rifle ball were poured into the crowd. Two men fell dead and several sank to the ground badly wounded, the mob retreating and finally breaking into sections and disnarring. Later they sections and dispersing. Later they reassembled and assumed a threatening reassembled and assumed a thempt to attitude, but as they made no attempt to attack the police they were not dis-

police finally overpowered him, but the mob made a rush and rescued him from his captors. The police paraded this morning. A majority of them were bandages over the wounds they received yesterday. One hundrd and fourteen policemen who were injured during the rioting were carried to the hospital. Mitchellstown, Sept. 11 — The town has been quiet to day. The viotims of the fight on Friday will be given a publo funeral on Monday, which will be made the occasion of a great demonstration. The man Shinick and the boy Casey's ante mortem deposition has been taken. He states that he was standing near Sinick at one corner of the square when Head Constable O'Sullivan came to a window of the barracks and firmed at him. Four witnesses confirm this statement. The that the government is beginning to dread us in Eogland." O'Brien will re-main at the hotel to-night and proceed to Mitchellstown in the morning. The crowd gathered in front of the hotel was very enthusiastic. Mr. O'Brien, in an interview on the subject of his arrest, said that he had no intention of going to England when he boarded the boat. He merely went there to see Mr. Labou-chere. As to making a speech at the hotel he said he had no idea of doing so unbil the detective mentioned it.

uptil the detective mentioned it. Messrs. Labouchere, Hooper, Brunner and other members of Parliament addressed a meeting in Cork on Saturday, called to denounce the action of the government. Michael Davitt spoke at a meeting in Dublin to-day. He declared that he would adopt every word and that he would adopt every word and meaning of Mr. O'Brien's speech at Mitchellstown. Irishmen would deserve of the barracks and firmed at him. Four witnesses confirm this statement. The Nationalists say they have evidence to establish the identity of the policeman who shot Riordan. London, September 11.—The extreme excitement in Ireland continues. The bold attempt of Mr. Balfour to throw the blame for the Mitchellstown riot upon the people and their leaders is not unanimously approved by the Tories and is of course severely condemned by the Liberals. Those of the Tories who op pose the attitude of the government in regard to the affair base their dissent upon the belief that it would have been wiser to dissrm criticism by declaring that the firing upon the people was en Mitchellstown. Irishmen would deserve the contempt of the world if they allowed themselves to be hunted from their cabins like beasts. He complained bitterly against the constabulary for slaying their own kith and kin in cold blood, even without a word of command from their officers. If the slumbering embers of retaliatory vergeance were faced as in 1881—he hoped they would not be—the blame for any syil wrought

faced as in 1881-ne hoped they would not be—the blame for any evil wrought upon Ireland would fall upon the instiga-tors of the Mitchellstown massacre. Dublin, Sept. 12.-Moonlighters last night killed Constable Wheeleham and

High and a constants wheelenam and mortally wounded another officer named Effis in county Clare. Wheelenam was killed with a bludgeon. Eight arrests have that the firing upon the people was en unauthorized action. They fear that to attempt to defend it is to impose a fatal addition to the burden of popular disbeen made. The assault occurred at Lisa addition to the burden of popular dis-approval, which the Ministry will have to doonvarna. A constable who was present when Wheelebam was killed stated that carry into the next campaign. It seems to a disinterested observer as if the govtwelve policemen had waited in conceal ment in a house, where they had learned ernment would have been perfectly from an anonymous source that a number justified in disclaiming the responsibility, had it chosen to do so, for the incapacity of the police was beyond all question. The dismissal of whatever official was responsible for the chaotic condition of the constitutions and the sibility of moonlighters would gather. When the moonlighters came they were admitted and the door closed and locked after them. Then a fierce fight took place in a small room. There was no firing. Five moonlighters were arrested. Two others the constabulary would have placed the Ministry in the right attitude in regard escaped. O'BRIEN JAILED.

to this particular event whatever may be the policy as to suppressing really sedi-Mr. O'Brien was enthusiastically re-ceived by a large crowd on his arrival at Limerick. In his address O'Brien said tious meetings. LABOUCHERE DESCRIBES THE FIGHT.

LABOUCHERE DESCRIBES THE FIGHT. London, September 12 — Mr. Labou-chere, in a long letter describing the sffair at Mitchellstown, says when he entered the barracks he found that the police had he never went on a journey which pro mised better for the cause of Ireland than the one he was now making. The Government might close his lips, but there was a spirit left in Ireland to day that all the bayonets at their comman could not silence. The Mayor and members of the municipality and many prominent citizens met O'Brien at Cork lepot.

Two hundred policemen and a strong force of military escorted O Brien to the Courthouse, where a formal charge was made against him and he was remanded made against him and he was reminded to jail. The streets were crowded, with people. The Mayor complained to Magistrate Gardiner of the presence of the military and police, which, he said, were not needed and were calculated to irritate the people. The streets through which O'Brien was taken to jail were lined with troops. Stores were thrown at the police escort-ing O'Brien. The police then charged the crowd, using their batoms freely and in-juring many of the spectators.

at Mitchellstown, says when he entered the barracks he found that the police had dragged two men inside and were beating them with bludgeons as they lay face downwards. Mr. Dillon had the greatest difficulty in preventing the chief constable from rushing out of the barracks with his men and shooting right and left. Capt. Plunket, in obedience to orders from Chief Scretary Balfour, visited Mitchells-town and assisted by detectives and by Magistrates Eaton and Seagrave held an informal inquiry, inspected the barracks and visited the wounded. Less than twenty police were actually injured and only one seriously. Mr. Brunner says he saw a dozen constables attack one man with their batons. The men felled three of them with a black thorn stick. He also saw a policeman pierce a horse with his bayonet, while another constable thrust his bayonet, while another constable thrust his bayonet, while another constable to control the Tipperary men, who attacked the police like furies. The air was thick with sticks, but before the police reached the barracks their anger had cooled. The people made no attempt to reach the barracks. Six crowd, using their partue freely and in-juring many of the spectators. IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, London, Sept. 12.—In the House of Commons this afterneon on a motion that Commons this strengt on on a motion that the House go into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, Sir. Wm. Vernon Har-court (Liberal) called attention to the general policy of the Government in Ire-land, and especially to the invasion of the land, and especially to the investor of the rights of people respecting the holding of public meetings. He demanded that the House be informed of the nature of the instructions given to the police in Ireland regarding the line police in Ireland regarding the line of action they are to pursue with with respect to public meetings. Also whether the report was true that Gen. Sir Redvers Buller had resigned his post of Under Secretary for Ireland and what were the reasons for his resignation. He claimed that the Irish people possessed in common with the English people the right to meet and denounce the action of the legislative branch of the Govern-ment and declared that attempts to ment and declared that attempts to prevent the holding of such meetings violated the common law and the constitution, and were a flagrant breach and denial of the fundamental principles of both, and were wholly incompatible with the existence wholly incompatible with the existence of free government or the rights of a free people. Some Tory journals had sug-gested that machine guns should be used against the Irich people. (Cries of "Which paper ?") "The St. James Gazette," an-sword the speaker, "a typical Tory organ. The most detestable and scandalous lan-guage has been used by the Times," Sir William went on, "for the express pur-pose of driving the Irish to revolt —language such as never before de-graded the press of a free coun-try. If the advice of the Union-ist press had been followed, what between machine guns, evictions and Tory landlords, scon very few Irish peo-ple would be left." He was confident, ne said, that the Irish people would persist in the prudence and calmness they had already exhibited. If any-thing was dear to the English it was the right of public meeting, which the Government was now trampling upon. Did the Government try the experi-ment of their new doctrine on the peo-ple of England the country would make short work of them. The heart of England was with the Irish in vindicating the right of public meeting, and would support them unit instice was of free government or the rights of a free vindicating the right of public meeting, and would support them until justice was done. Meetings must continue to be held in all parts of Ireland. (Parnellite cheers.) in all parts of freiand. (I allow history of If there was one lesson in the history of politics which was taught more than another it was that a cause which could not bear open discussion was already lost. (Cheers.) The Government's dread of public meetings would seal the doom of their Irish policy. Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir, Wm. Ver.

non Harcourt, said that the instructions the police were now acting under were the same as they had received when Sir William was a member of the Gladstone William was a member of the Gladstone Government. (Cheers.) With regard to Gen. Buller, Mr. Baltour said he had always acted in perfect harmony with the present Government. His appointment as Under Secretary for Ireland was only temporary, and he resigned now simply because he desired not to delay his return to the War Office, Cries of "Oh ob U" from the Parnell of "Oh, oh !" from the Parnell-ites. If any one supposed that Gen, Buller's retirement was due in the slightest degree to a difference of opinion with him (Mr. Balfour) the supposition was abso-lutely false. Referring to Sir William's Lutely faile. Referring to Sir William's contention that the suppression of public meeting was illegal. Mr. Balfour said he did not know at what period Sir William lost his knowledge of law, but it was a matter of history that under the common law of Ireland Sir William himself acted with Gladstone and Forster in proclaiming meetings. (Cheers) It was again and again stated when these meetings were processimed that the act of 1882 did not contain any new powers. The question really was not whether the Government's was legal, but whether it was poli tic. An important element to consider was the condition of the district of Ennis a notorious centre of agrarion crimes It was absurd to describe such It was absurd to describe such meetings as being for free dis-cussion. They were heralded by placards of an inflammatory nature, and it was obviously their object to defeat the law and foster outrages and intimidation. Regarding the Mitchellstown affair, Mr. Balfour said it had been clearly ascertained that the section of the police was in the that the action of the police was in the face of extreme provocation. Cries of "Oh, oh !"

The police were assaulted with stones and blackthorn sticks before they drew

their batons. Cries of "No, no," and "Hear, hear." It was not till they were thrown into disorder by the charge of the horsemen, which knocked down and wounded a which knocked down and wounded the rest to fly for their number and forced the rest to fly for their lives, that the pclice fired. It was absolu-tely necessary for them to fire to protect the barracks and the unfortunate police tragglers outside. Cries of "Oh! Oh!" and cheers.

The firing was not the random firing of men in a panic, but a deliberate act under the order of the commanding officer. He maintained that the conduct of the police matualited that the conduct of the police was amply justified, and that they were in no way to blame. The sole responsi-bility rested upon those who couvoked the meeting. (Cheers.) Sir William had on his lips the words liberty, justice and free speech, but the actual weapons he and his friends used in the Irish contest were obstruction in Parliament and rewere obstruction in Parliament and resistance to the law outside-violence and sistence to the law outside—violence and intimidation worse than violence. (Cheers.) Did the Opposition mean to further inflame the passions of the Irish, driving them into resistance to the law of liberty founded upon order that was once dear to both parties in the State ? He appealed to them to have regard for the community whose luxes and process the community whose lives and proper-ties were counters with which Sir William was playing a political game. (Cheers.) The Government did not waver in their policy. They believed that a firm administration of the law and determinetion to do their utment to a determination to do their utmost to remove the evils fomenting discontent would bring to Ireland a united people. They knew that they must expect little assistance from the Opposition, but un-dismayed by criticism, and with unshaken course, they would persevere in the course that must end in the con-ciliation of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Balfour sunounced that a telegrar been received regarding

purpose in view if the late Government did the same thing? He was not prepared to admit that, but if they did it was no to admit that, but if they did it was no excuse. The Government, on being charged with infringing the law, say that those who make the charges are also culp-able under the law. Mr. Balfour had ennum-ciated that all Liberal meetings might be suppressed on the grounds that they were called for improper purposes. The Government has not even attempted to show that they had acted in conformity with the highest legal authority. With regard to the Mitchellstown affair, which at once moved and harrowed the reelings at once moved and harrowed the reelings of the country. Mr. Balfour's conduct seemed marked by singular coolness and imprudence. It was competent for him under such grave circumstances to decline to enter into any discussion that an equally grave inquiry has been held. But instead of that he rushed headlong to the conclusion that all the police had done was right, and that if they had acted was right, and that if they had acted otherwise they would have been guilty of neglect of duty. So long as Balfour remained in his present office, they might rely upon it that the same course would be pursued. Mr. Balfour had done all in his power to bias the case, and had driven the Opposition to state how the facts appeared to them. He reserved his indement but he considered reserved his judgment, but he considered that Mr. Balfour's assertions were right in the teeth of facts. From the fact that the Government failed to bring the reporter, as was their duty, to the Mitchelistown meeting in the way most convenient to all concerned, he could only suppose two explanations : First, an intention to promote disorder—(Par-nellite cheers)—second, that the author-ities exhibited a degree of stupidity and negligence such as is rarely seen. Res-ponsibility rested with those who committed the first error, and it was a gross and dangerous error for a hody of police to force their way through a dense crowd. There was no proof of any attempt to storm the bar-racks. On the other hand, the victims were two old men and a boy. Mr. Glad-stone hoped to learn before the debate closed that this sad and grievous affair, which had created a sentiment of horror and disgust throughout the kingdom, had not been kept in the dark but had been probed to the bottom. (Cheers.) He wished he could see either firmness or conciliation on the part of the Government. He feared that all that was occurring in Ireland tended to support the contention of the Opposi-tion that the Government's legislation was directed not against crime but against combination for liberty of speech and public meeting. He was convinced that the people of England would not follow the Government's course, which could lead to nothing but distress and disaster. (Cheers.)

# A PLAIN WORD OF COUNSEL.

#### United Ireland. Aug. 27.

United Ireland, Aug. 27. Two things the Irish people have to keep in view through the last chapter of Coercion in their history— the fact which was typified by the presence of the British representatives at the Rotundo meeting, and the fact that if this is to be the last it much the the meet meeting and whether in must be the most resolute and whole-souled struggle against oppression in which the Irish people have ever engaged. One consideration calls for prudence, the other for determination. Mr. Balfour's proclamation we spit upon and defy; but having thus treated the insulting challenge as it ought to be treated, we must take care that we acquit ourselves in whatever trials may be before us as becomes a nation who are confident of victory, and to whom Jacob Bright has brought a "God speed" from the heart of the British people. We must remember the forces we can count on that were never on our side before. We who resisted and prevailed against oppression when we fought alone in the darkness, with all the world against us, Carfiness, with all the world against us, are fighting to day in the light, and all the world is on our side. With what a deep and practical sympathy the democracy of England, Scotland, and Wales are with us was proved with magnificently historic warrant in the old Rotundo on Tueday night. The Liberal party of Great Britain is with us, and the debate which Mr. Gladstone opens on Thursday evening, the resolutions of the Liberal members endorsing the National League, the pro-gramme which the Stanhopes, the Stuarts, the Ellisses, the Cobbs are mapping out for the autumn in Ireland, are a sturring earnest that the friendship of the Liberal earnest that the friendship of the Liberal Party is made to stand rough weather. All this entails responsibility. It doubles our duty to ourselves, our race, our cause, which remains as stern and as holy as ever. To this is added our duty to the friends whose alliance we have accepted. That alliance, removes the element of desperation from our councils and replaces it by the element of restraint. It now it by the element of restraint. It now lies upon every true man within his sphere to do his best to see that nothing is done in rashness or despair, just as it lies upor him to gird himself for the fight and seek a upon its dangers. The man who by reckless speech or reckless action hazards the friendship we have compacted with the British people deserves as much the re-probation of his countrymen as the coward who slinks from the ranks when coward who sinks from the ranks when the firing begins. Ireland is to-day the most crimelees country in the world, While its calendar is almost a blank, four murderers mounted the scaffold in England within the last ten days. Even the Government who proclaim the Na tional League do not dare to assert against tional League do not dare to assert against it in their proclamation the charge of crime or of complicity or concern with crime. Why did not they do so? They might as well have repeated the slander in their proclamation which they repeat from their platforms and their newspapers every day, but some mysterious power seems to day, but some mysterious power seems to have stayed their hand and forced them to condemn themselves out of their own mouth like a murderer in his sleep. The crimelessness of the country has baffied her enemies. Let this white record con-

tinue in God's name, but, on the other hand, let the country rally for strenuous action. The Englishmen with whom we have exchanged the grasp of comrade-ship are happily of such stuff that we would be as unworthy of them as we would of ourselves if we diz-played cowardice or want of vigour in resisting Mr. Balfour's projected dragon-nade. Representatives of Northumbrian miners and Manchester merchants, descen-dants of men who had no scruple in cut-ting a King's head off when he encrosched on popular rights, they would be the first on popular rights, they would be the first to despise us if we lay down tamely while our nation was being insulted and our liberties despoiled. The Government, in proclaiming the National League and accepting the Lords' amendments to the Land Bill, said to the Irish people that they had nothing to get from the present Parliament but Coercion, and that for their protection and relief they must still their protection and relief they must shift depend upon their own resources. Their own resources have been found pretty effectual up to this, and they have no reason to regret being left alone with them. The plain knitting of the issue will brace up the National energies and will brace up to the whole effort regime add a fresh zest to the whole effort sgainst oppression. There is no occasion for any misgivings as to the courage of our people. Their courage was never higher, their strength never greater, and the same men who have come with honour and triamph out of all the Coercion regimes since 1880 are not going to run away from Mr. Bal-four. Poltroonery, thank goodness, was never asource of danger to an irish move-ment, and treason against the National cause never paid worse than now. As yet, of course, we do not know how far Mr. Balfour means to go. Whether he means to follow to go. Whether he means to follow up his proclamation by action or will be content to leave it on record as a while be content to leave it on record as a platonic declaration of his sentiments towards the country he aspires to govern we do not really care. Either course will land him in ludicrous disconfiture will land him in ludierous discomfiture and bring Home Rale leagues nearer. We address no special word of encounage-ment to the Irish people; they do not need it; they laugh at the terrors prepar-ing for them. We urge them only to preserve their self-control, and to remem-ber all that depends upon how they bear themselves through the dilliculties that are before them. They will prove worthy, we feel confident, of their Fistory, of their race, of this great crisis in their affairs, of the friends they made, of their own beloved leader, and of the great old Englishman who has devoted the evening of his life to their cause.

NO. 464.

## TACTICS OF INFIDELS -BY THE-REV. L. A. LAMBERT, -AUTHOR OF-"NOTES ON INGERSOLL." Price, 80 Cents.

FOR SALE BY THOMAS COFFEY CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,

London, Ont.

The following is Father Lambert's pro-

face to this excellent work : In 1882 I wrote a series of letters reviewing Ingersol's tactics and assertions anent Christianity and religion in general, as exhibited in two articles published by in the North American Review. These

attack the police they were not dis-turbed. Labouchere was a witness of the whole scene from his carriage. He seked Magi-trate Seagrave if the meeting might be held elsewhere without molestation. Seagrave replied that the meeting might be held anywhere out of town. A con-stable then came up and spoke to Seagrave stable then came up and spoke to Seagrave and the later immediately corrected him self, declining to allow the meeting anywhere. Sesgrave was in the hotel when the prlice fired. It is not known who ordered them to fire. Dillon, Fr. O'Calleg-han and Fr. O'Connell followed the police han and Fr. O Connell followed the police and entered the barracks with them. The priests were put out. Dillon was inside during the firing. He says that much confusion prevailed, nobody seeming to be in command. Labouchere arrived later and asked the Inspector to ascertain who fired. The Inspector ro ascertain who fired. The Inspector ro ascertain who fired. The Inspector roused to make any such inquiry. A youth has been found who asys that he can identify the constable who killed Riordan. Dr. Fenton expresses the opinion that Riordan was not killed by a bullet, but by a blow on the head with the muzzle of a carbine. Fifty four constables were treated for slight in juries. Mitchellstown is quiet to-night. Mr. Dillon remains there, but Mr. Labouchere has gone to Cork. The persons killed were an old man named Riordan, a resi-dent of the locality, and an elderly cab-man from Fermoy. The injuries received by the police censist principally of scalp wounds and bruises. and entered the barracks with them. The

by the police censist principally of scalp wounds and bruises. London, Separate 10.—The killing of two men at Mitchellstown, Ireland, yes-terday by the police has caused a great sensation here and will give an entirely new turn on Monday's debate. It may even priore the session a day or ay even prolong the session a day or so. There is little doubt that the police were entirely to blame and drove the crowd to desperation. The accounts of the Eng-lish members of Parliament who were present, including Mr. Labouchere, agree with those of the newspapers that the police were the instigators of the tumult. police were the instigators of the transformer of the first sector of the sector of th and all the persons who attended yes-terday's meeting have returned to their homes. Fifty four constables were injured to such an extent that physicians services were required. One hundred and fifty civilians were also injured, police assert that the trouble was to the Nationalist leaders shouting due for the mob to hold together. The town to-day is quiet. The Nationalists are ex-ultant over the good fight they made yes-terday. A Tipperary boy broke through a squad composed of twelve policemen and feught them single-handed. The

bullet marks on the walls opposite. All were in a state of the greatest ex-citement. There were but few people around the barracks. The public were perfectly safe. It is remarkable that the carman killed had the previous day re-fused his vehicle to the police. Mr. Labouchere says that never in his life did he come across so offensive a speci-man of an official with brute force at his back as Constable Becomping. Two meson back as Constable Brownrigg. Two men more unfit for delicate duties could not be found on the globe than Seagrave, a weak creature who loses his head; and Brownrigg, a bully in whose eyes all venturing to look askance at him ought to be shot. They are responsible for the deaths that occurred. The Daily News, speaking of the occur-rence at Mitchellstown, says : "The more

rence at Mitchellstown, says: "The more we examine into the tragedy the more evident it becomes that it was nothing less than murder by persons unknown. The ominous silance of the government and its sgents on the question of responsibility is one of the worst features in the case. What are we to expect but orime answering to crime, devilish outrages following devilish repression."

O'BRIEN ARRESTED. Dublin, September 11.-Mr. O'Brien was arrested to day while seeing Mr. La-bouchere off on the steamer. O'Brien spent the day at Ballybrack with Messrs. Dillon and Harrington. He received a relegram from Mr. Laubuchere and Mr. Brunner requesting him to accompany them to London. Mr. O'Brien, accom-panied by Mr. Harrington, went on board the Kingstown boat for the purpose of declining the invitation togo to London, when a detective met him and said he when a detective met him and said he would not be arrested if he pledged himself not to go to England. Mr. O'Brien refused this condition, when he was taken into custody and escorted to the Imperial Hotel by the detective, who informed him that he could stay there all night if he would could stay there all night if he would give a promise that he would not make a speech. This promise was not given and Mr. O'Brien addressed a crowd from a balcony of the hotel. In the course of his brief remarks he said : "So long as there is breath in my body my woice will not be silent till gaged. my voice will not be silent till gagged. I am proud to suffer for Mitchelistown, When I was in Kingstown I was told that I would not be arrested if I did not undertake to go to England. That shows

THE AFFRAY AT LISDOONVARNA last night. The dispatch stated that five moonlighters were captured. Constable Whelan was killed, and three others ser-iously hurt. A number of rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition were captured. The five men captured were arrested inside the house of Farmer Sexton, Two more were identified to day. Farmer Sexton, whom the gang had meant to murder, had been sum-moned by the League and censured, and had promised to surrender his farm, but did not do so. The gang, therefore entered his house, were about to shoot him, when the police who lay in ambush surprised them. Mr. Labouchere said that he had been

in a position to see all that occurred in Mitchellstown. The police behaved like wild beasts, battering the people with

Mr. Gladstone on rising was loudly cheered. He said it was natural that the debate should be mainly directed to the Mitchellstown outrage, but Mr. Labouchere had performed a public service in drawing attention to Eanis. Mr. Balfour declared that the Government would persevere in its endeavor to tran-quilize Ireland by the firm administration law and by the removal not of griev. ances\_there were none. (Laughter.) Mr. Baltour here interposed : "In-

justice was my word." Mr. Gladstone said he was much obliged. He saw no difference but it was best to be verbally correct. Resuming Mr. Gladstone protested against Balfour's statement that he expected only hostility Whenever any from the Opposition. Whenever any thing beneficial to Ireland was propose the Opposition halled it with pleasure, and did everything possible to further it, did everything possible to further it, despite the unwise policy of coercion which was calculated to destroy social order. The Opposition had enjoined upon the Irish people strict obedience to the law, and the advice was more effective in procuring obedience than all the Government's coercion and con-stabulary managed as it was at Mitchells-town. Mr. Balfour had met Sir Wm. Harcourt's speech with a simple tu queque, which was usually the resort of persons in him in the North American Review. These letters were subsequently collected and published in book form under the title "Notes on Ingersoll." The little book had a large sale and was favorably received by the religious as well as by the secular press. Believing that Ingersoll—who is cumping of farea—would take advantage of in the North American Review. The press. Believing that Ingersoll—who is cunning of fence—would take advantage of my obscurity and treat the book with haughty silence, I said in the conclusion of the "Notes": "Let some of his disciples or admirers rehabilitate his smirched charac-ter. We hold ourselves responsible to holter. We hold ourselves responsible to him and to all the glib little whiffets of his shallow school.

My anticipation was justified by the fact. Incersell so talkation My anticipation was justified by the fact. Ingersoll, so talkative generally, maintained a studied silence, though urged by the press and by interviewers in a way that must have been annoying to him. Two years after the appearance of the "Notes," one of his disciples, urgod by "multiple requests and challenges," pub-lished a "Reply to Rev. L. A. Lambert's Notes on Ingenedit

lished a "Reply to Rev. L. A. Lamoert s Notes on Ingersoll." From these "multiple requests" it is natural to infer that some response was considered necessary and that Mr. B. W. Lacy was the man competent to give it. Notwithstanding the title of his book, it is for the thing more than an easy towards Notwithstanding the title of his book, it is in fact nothing more than an essay towards a defense of Ingersoll. In this "Reply" the author plays the part of the bat in the fabled war of the birds and beasts. He flits Tables war of the birds and beasts. He huse back and forth between the two contending parties, excepting as a whole the principles of neither. According to his own account of himself, he is an intellectual fog, in a state nimeeir, he is an intellectual fog, in a state of suspension between two judgments, patiently awaiting more light. In the mean time, while in this nebulous condition, he is willing to give to all whom it may con-cern, the benefit of his advice, correction and information. Whatever we may think of his consistency, we cannot but admire his obliging disposition. In what I have to say of this "Boale"

his obliging disposition. In what I have to say of this "Reply" I will follow the same method—that of quo-tation and comment—which was followed in the "Notes." This method avoids cir-our order of the same the source of the same transcumlocution, and at the same time gives cumbertion, and at the same time process each party the advantage of speaking for himself, and in his own words. Instead, however, of two parties, as in the "Notes." there will be four in the present discussion —Ingersoll, "Notes," Lacy and Lambert, Without further preface, Mr. Lacy will open the case. open the case.

### Pic-nic At Woodstock.

Father Brady, of Woodstock, realized \$780 out of his picule on Tuesday. A contest for a gold watch took place between Miss Kate Egan, and Miss Gan-non, the former securing 480 votes and the letter \$002 the latter 203.