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Interview with Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin.

His Grace's Views of the Present Dimenty-Home Rule Must Come - The Land Question-A Commercial View of the Case-Landlords Demanding More than Teuants (an Pay-The situation in Engontrasted - The Law of Supply and Demand Doing More in one Country than Land Legislation in the Other.

Duells, August 12 .- Mr. T. P. Gill, M.P. has had the following interview with the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Roman Catholic Arch-

bishop of Dublia:

Mr. Gill—Your Grace has no objection to my asking you a few questions as to the views you take of the present state of affairs in Ireland?

The Archoishop-Certainly not. So far as your questions seem fair and proper, I shall snawer them with pleasure. The outlook, I think, is in one way as gloomy as gloomy can bo. As fer Home Rule, it must come. Mr. Gladatone's bill, with the conflict that has land to something like its actual value. In arisen out of it, has made it impossible for Ireland the land legislation, even of our good arisen out of it, has made it impossible for the English Liberal party to go back, the English Liberal party to go back, and I take it that it is the Liberal and not the Tory party that has the future of not the Tory party that has the future of English politics in its hands. It would, of course, by no means aurprise me if Home Rule came to us from the Tories, but come it Rule came to us from the Tories, but come it mill and that very soon. When I speak of a gloomy outlook, I am thinking rather of gloomy outlook, I am question, and question and question, and question are, of course, aware that without Land Acta and provided the course, aware that without Land Acta and question. another question—the land question, and the trouble that I fear it has in store for us. What fools our Irish landlords have proved themselves to be.

THE RENT QUESTION.

Mr. Gill-Your Grace then thinks the Democratic movement in Ireland will now be strong enough to break the old notious about rent and the obligations of paying it?

The Archbishop—You misunderstand me.
The rent question in Ireland has but little to do with the question of demogracy or aristocdo with the question of democracy of armoo-racy, or with any other merely political ques-tion. Let me tell you of an incident that racy, or with any other merely political question. Let me tell you of an incident that bears on this. Not long ago an English gentleman, who had come to Ireland to study the land question, did me the favor of calling the land question, did me the favor of calling the land question. on me. His great difficulty was about rent just? and the payment or non-payment of it. It may seem a little amusing to you, but the view he took was that the rent question in Ireland was in the main question between Catholics and Protestants, and on the point touched on by your question. If this cause a religious question. For as he this game done a fleed of light would be in this sense a rengious question. For, as he this were done, a hood of high world be found the put it to me, the bulk of the tenants being thrown upon the present condition of the found the present condition staunch Protestants, he took it that the difficulty about the payment of rent in Ireland these landowners to whom you refer. They farmers to let so much Catholic money go into exterting impossible rents in England, and so Protestant pockets.

known very little of the real state of the Irish tenant is practically at the mercy of his

The Archbishop—Manifestly he knew practically nothing about it. He told me that his toem are, seizes his chance. An English farstrongest sympathies were with us; that he | mer, if the landlord were foolish enough to was anxious to help on the Irish cause; that already he had done some good work for us distance and take another farm. Eviction in England; but that he now found it then has no terrors for him; but where has had become useless for him or for any one the evicted tenant in Ireland to turn? You like him to put his views on Irish affairs remember how a Mr. Sullivan, in New Zeabefore his fellow-countrymen, whether land, paints the contrast between the two la public or private, unless the man who put lesses. With the English farmer, as he says, them forward was able to speak from per- the termination or his renancy is in many sonal knowledge of Ireland, and so he had cases little more convenient then an ordicome over to see things for himself.

Mr. Gill-After all, this is not an upreasonable view for Englishmen to take?

do you know about Ireland? How long have you lived there!" and so forth, but when Mr. Chamberlain gives his speculations or country and our people the prospect of peace and reconciliation between the two nations would be a bright one indeed. But to return to the point. Your very natural observation turned me aside for the moment from what I was about to say to you. My English visitor came over to Ireland full of the idea that the Irish land question was in the sense that I have explained, a religious question.

A PLAIN COMMERCIAL QUESTION. Mr. Gill-You seem to look on it as more

or less a political one.
The Archbishop—Well, as I told our sympathethic friend from the other side of the Channel, it is neither one nor the other. It is a plain commercial question, nothing more and nothing less. It is a struggle between the landlords as a class, who insist on obtaining extravagantly exorbitant rents for the land, and the tenants as a class, who are

unwilling, and indeed unable, to pay more than the land is really worth. Mr. Gill—Your Grace, then, thinks that if due allowance were made in legislation for the difference between the commercial circum-Stances of the two countries, there would be no more difficulty about the questions in Ire-

land than there is in England? The Archbishop-No more difficulty in Ireland than in England. Are you not aware that the difficulty as it now exists in England is far more serious than any that exists in Ireland? Or perhaps I may put it more acourately thus, that the difficulty in England would be greater and would be in fact insuperable and appalling if English landlords were as unwilling, as so many of the Irish Mere as unwanted, or mentage res to he, to he

deal equitably with their tenants, and to make those reductions in their demands of rent which the present conditions of the agricultural interest render imperative. When I say imperative, I mean, of course, imperative in the sense that they are absolutely neces-sary if agriculture is not to end in bank-roptcy. In England, as you know, there are hundreds and hundreds of farms for which no tenant can be found, farms which landlords would willingly hand over to any solvent tenant for even a nominal rent, and in many instances for no rent at all, merely to get rid of the obligation of paying local rates. ENGLISH FARMS.

Mr. Gill—Your English visitor seems to have overlooked this?
The Archbishop—Strange, to say, when I put it to him in this light, he made the very candid observation that it was his own case. He then told me that he is himself an English the best of the seems of himself and the seems of himself. lish landlord, and that he has farms on his hands which he finds it impossible to get tenants to take from him on any terms at all. Mr. Gill-Would it seem then that the law of supply and demand has done for the English tenant farmers all that the Land Acts of 1871 and 1880 have done for the tenant farmers of Ireland?

The Archbishop-Done as much for them That is putting it very mildly indeed. In England for the most part the law of supply and demand has brought down the rent of land to something like its actual value. In friend, Mr. Gladstone, has proved ineffectual to do this. Two or three days ago I happen-

or Land Courts the rents in England have been reduced during the same period on a much more extensive scale. It is the blind obstingoy of our Irish landlords as a class that is keeping our unaappy country in a state of chronic confusion.

ENGLISH LANDLORDS IN IRELAND.

MR. Gill-If your Grace's view be sound, as I confess it seems to me to be, how are we to account for the fact that these English landlords, who own estates also in Ireland, have not made here in Ireland, in favour of

what is inconsistent now in the action of s an unwillingness on the part of our Irish know, of course, that they cannot succeed in never dream of attempting any such extor-Mr. Gi.l Bu: this Englishmen must have tion. In Ireland the case is different. An landlord, and so the landlord, if he be a riracious landlard, as unfortunately many of overrent him, would have only to walk a short nary Michaelmas flitting of a town resident from one house to another. He has a hired farm, with all the appurton ness furnished The Archbishop-No; on the contrary. in good order by the landlord, just as one It is a most reasonable view; that is to say, might rent a shooting lodge for a ceason. in good order by the landlord, just as one it would ha a most reasonable view if they But to the Irish tanant, the farm from which took it all round. But they don't. What hap he is evicted is a very different thing. To pens is that any Englishman who takes the him and to his forefathers for generations it Irish popular side on any Irish question is has been a fixed and cherished home. Every at once pulled up with the remark, "What field and every path for him has some association which is part of his existence. Whatever there is in it above the surface of the earth has been put there by the Mr. Goschen or Mr. Caird no such question tenant's hand, and, in a word, as this is raised or even thought of. If, indeed the cloquent writer put it: "This farm plot is settlement of the Irish difficulty was really his whole dominion, his world, his all. He is left to the judgment of those who know our verily a part of it. Like an oak that has sprung from its soil, removal in his case is a tearing up by the roots, while transplanting is death.

THE IRISH TENANT.

MR. Gill-Then the Irish tenunt is in a certain sense a fixture?

The Archbishop-In a certain sense, yes, but it is a very unfortunate sense. He is a fixture so long as it is possible for him to bear the strain of exorbitant rent ; but when his rent. even without being raised, becomes exorbitant, let us say from a succession of inclement seasons, to such an extent that it is impossible for him to pay it any longer, then out he must go without pity and without mercy and then to save appearances, if indeed the landlord thinks it worth while to have any cars to save them, nothing more is needed than to raise the cry that the rents in Ireland are not paid, and so tenants have to be evicted, because in Ireland the question of go into Protestant pockets, or some equally extravagant fiction. A few words of alarming sound like " Communism" and some references to red flags and bloody spectres do the rest. The public opinion of England is thus stirred up against our people, and the unfor-tunate tenant who has all but starved himself and his wretched wife and children in the desperate struggle to pay the rent, no matter what other debts he may have to leave unpaid, is held up to public scorn as a rogue and a villain, dead to every sense of justice and morality. _10 m ***

11. F. Continued on 5th page. case the variety of the ... while value accordingly is the plant, as we had not a promet with common confidence.

THE VICTIMS.

Scenes of the Orange Riots—Death and Destruction-A Terrible Tale of Savagery and Fanaticism.

BELFAST. Aug. 13.-Belfast bas been perfeetly orderly to-day. Several funerals have taken place, among them that of Robert Strain, an Irish-American, who was shot on the eve of his intended return to the United States. The cor eges crussed the debatable ground between the Catholic Falls road and the Pro-Irish-American, testant Shankhill road, thus offering a great temptation for a renewal of the disturbances but no breach of the peace occurred. The "Island" men have returned to work as usual, A compact mass was prepared to fight its way through the Catholic quarters on North hill road, but double cordons of troops kept the Protestants and Catholics too far apart to allow of stone throwing. The cavalry also paraded up and down Peter's Hill, continually forcing the crowd of laborers to scatter or pass on.

SUNDAY THE CRITICAL DAY.

In going to day over the ground where the main rioting occurred, I noticed a considerable decrease in the number of idlers. I judge, therefore, from this and other signs, that the men have begun to return to work. There is still great bitterness shown by both parties. Both sides, however, seem a little terrified. A great number were wounded during the past week, and the men are inclined, therefore, to take a little rest before renew ing the riots. I find among the magistrates quite a general feeling that there is not likely to be further severe rioting for some weeks at least. Sunday is generally regarded as the critical day which is likely to settle whether Belfast shall have a month of peace or another month's fighting.

PEW DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Among the wounded I find a considerable number of persons who have relatives in the United States, and especially is this so among the Catholics. As the Belfast police regularly bring up for trial all persons who have been mentioned in the papers as suffering from guashot wounds during the disturbed period, the hospitals and private physicians have combined to prevent the publication of the names of the wounded. Amer icans anxious about their friends in Belfast will be reassured to know that comparatively few of the wounds are of a dangerous type, also that a great majority of the wounded have no near relatives in America.

PERSONS SEVERELY DEATEN.

I saw to-day a great number of persons, ween Catholics and Protestants, and on the point touched on by your question. If mainly women, suffering from attacks made ense a religious question. For, as he this were done, a flood of light would be upon them while returning from work. I

Mrs. Cosgrove and a daughter aged nine teen, who were badly beaten by a crowd of Protestant men and women while returning from a linen mill. Neither is dangerously hurt, but both had been savagely attacked with sticks and stones. They have a brother and two sisters in St. Louis.

Cotter (merried) Davison, a carpenter.

Keeley, a publican, and a man named Mc Guigon, were among those who were heaten hy the Protestants at the Island Works. McGuigon was anxious that a brother in New York should know that he had only a couple of r.bs broken and that his face was smashed. I saw also a Mrs. Develyn, the widow of a men who was shot by the police recently. He has just heen buried. His daughter is Mrs. Hughes, of No. 32 Kansas street, Chicago. A hoy named Gillan is among the cases of persons severely beaten on their way home from a brickyard where they worked. lie is now recovering. Gillan has a brother named Dily at No. 328 Third street, San

Francisco. A Miss Boston was scandously treated by a party of Protestant girls while she was returning from her work at a linen factory. They jumped on, kicked her, stripped off her clothes and cut her head with her own scissors. She is now recovering from her injuries. She has relatives named Gillespie and Prichard in Boston...

Another, Miss Cosgrove, was badly beaten on her way home from work by a crowd of Protestant men and women. She has some cousins who are servants in New York.

A SAD CASE.

The saddest case of all is that of the Widow Strain, who was solely dependent on her son Robert, a Protestant. He was shot without warning or reason by the police. He had arranged to take his mother to New York, where he worked previously, and was just on the point of sailing when he was shot while stepping across the street to meet a friend. The horrors as regards attacks upon work girls and other inoffensive work people were pretty nearly equally divided between the Protestants and Catholics. Both sides have shown the utmost brutality to women and boys as well as to men.

PROTESTANTS IN THE WRONG.

To-day I had an interview with a Protestant magistrate of many years' service in Belfast. In spite of his religion and social position, he said :- "I regard the Protestants as entirely in the wrong in this rioting. The Catholics have done their utmost to keep the peace rent paying is a question of politics or reland to prevent the exasperation of ligion, a question of letting Catholic money the Orangemen. The priests, at great personal risk and by much exertion, have cept the people from resenting insults. Night after night priests have watched until daylight the dangerous points, using the full influence of the Church to prevent outbreaks and even arresting rioters themselves when necessary. The Protestant c lergy have not done this, and have made no effort to keep the Protestants quiet. On the contrary, the clergy have walked in processions and funerals, thus keeping up the bad feeling. BRAVADO OF MINISTERS.

had only half a dozen mourners, and took a with the Pope,

route through the back streets in order to avoid giving cause for fresh rising. The Protestants had a regular Orange wake with a great crowd of mouners, two ministers passing through the most dangerous part of the Catholic district, as if in bravado.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

"The whole trouble has been caused by our system of borough magistrates, which permits men saturated with local prejudices to try criminals and also impedes the action of the police when quick and sharp action is necessary. There are only eleven Catholic magistrates, as against thirty-five Protestants. As the major-ity of the Board decides the punishment awarded, the Catholics have been outvoted. I have seen magistrates frequently deal out punishment according to the street on which a criminal lives-ten shillings to one, six menths to another.

IF LEFT ALONE.

"The riots were largely caused by the Orange return to the days of the old policemen, when the whole force was composed of Orangemen. I think this wrong. I think the Catholic request for the abolition of unpaid magistrates and the substitution of paid Judges, responsible only to the Crown and free from local and business. This went of the consequences which a postponeness prejudices, is perfectly proper. This would likely do away with one great source of chafing between the two religions. The Protestants would then depend less upon their friends on the bench, and Catholics would lose their sense of injustice. I think that if the Catholics were let alone they would not trouble the Orangemen in the

CHILDREN PLAYING BIOTS.

The riots have been so entirely confined to certain portions of Belfast, such as along the Shankhill and Greavenor roads, that the general trade of the city has been less affected than was expected Many tourists, however, avoid the city. There is also a considerable loss in the usual trade of the country customers, who are now afraid to come to the city. The Belfast children have picked up the prevailing mania and have mock riots as a regular play. Pebbles fly between opposing parties. Some have even learned from their elders that when they are supposed to be wounded they must give false names, taken from their opponents, so as to conceal their own identity and to add to the apparent number of their opponents

"Gone to America" is, by the way, the current slang for stating that a man's death has been concealed in order to prevent the opposite party from knowing of his death. There are many stories of secret burials in back yards and of three or four bodies being buried in one grave for the same object, but probably these stories are all untrue.

RIOTING AGAIN RENEWED.

SANGUINARY FIGHTING AGAIN TAKES PLACE. LONDON, Aug. 15.-Rioting has been resumed in Belfast. From midnight last night until 4 o'clock this morning a rifle fight was in progress on the Shank Hill road and the Old Falls road. One person was killed and many were wounded. The town is seething.

A dispatch from Belfast says:—
Sectarian strife has recurred in a deplor able cold blooded fashion. Expert marks men, this morning, conducted a rifle fight from the roof tops, chimney stacks and street corners. Immense crowds of partisans who carefully kept out of range, were prepared to assist by supplying ammunition and removing the wounded. The sides were equally divided. The moon shone brightly through-

out the contest. The Orangemen admit that one of their men, named Muclarlane, was killed; that two more, named Smith and Johnson, were mortally wounded; also, that there were numerous minor casualties on their side. They claim that they killed and wounded many Catholics, but the latter deny that they sustained serious injury. Many houses were rideled by bullets.

Whenever the military appeared the com-batants shifted their ground. Finally, at five o'clock, atter the riot act had been twice read, the troops charged upon the crowds and cleaved the streets temporarily. An old man and two women, the inmates of a house on Canway street, from which many shots had been fired, were arrested. They stated that three men had ferred an entrance into the house and had remained there all night firing from the roof. A howling crowd escorted the prisoners to the jail. The mob to-day was repeatedly fired upon by the police. A tavern owned by a Catholic, situated in a Protestant district, was looted. The order instructing

menacing. THE POLICE CHARGED WITH MURDER. BELFAST, Aug. 14 .- The jury in the case of John Edgewater, a laborer, who was shot and killed in the recent riots, brought in an unanimous verdict of wilful murder against unknown members of the police force.

police to use buckshot instead of bullets has

been rescinded. The populace is sullen and

ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S ADVICE.

Dunlin, Aug. 16.—Archbishop Walsh, in an interview, said he believed that the land purchase question would never be settled except on Michael Davitt's nationalization principles of just compensation to the actual holder rather than on the principles of Henry George. He commended the scheme of Dr. Dale as set forth in the Contemporary Review of June, accepting Mr. Gladstone's bill as a minimum starting point for the establishment of a statutory parliament in Dublin, and to leave it an open question with the people of England, Wales and Scotland to decide whether there shall be one, two or three parliaments. Archbishop Walsh declared that the statement that the Pope disapproved of the attitude of the Irish clergy towards the Nationalists was founded upon malice. It was only necessary, he said, to read the Moniteur du Rome and the Osservatore "Look at to-day's funerals. The Catholics Romano to see that the Irish cause was safe

DAVITT ON HOME RULE.

ifteen Thousand Persons at the Chicago Land League Meeting-Michael Davitt's Address.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—There was a tremendous concourse of sympathizers with the Home Rule movement in Ireland at Ogden's Grove in this city to-day. The meeting was presided over by ex-Congressman John F. Finerty, who introduced Michael Davitt as the first speaker. He was greeted with tremendous cheering. On the platform were Alex. Sullivan, P. Egan, M. P. Brady, John Royle O'Pielly and those The Clay John Boyle O'Rielly and others. The Clan-na-Gael Guards and the Hibernian Rifles served as an escort to the speakers to the park. It is estimated that 15,000 people were on the grounds.

In the course of his speech Mr. Davitt said reconsider her verdict unless induced to do so that the defeat of Mr. Gladatone's measure of by other than constitutional methods Heme Rule in Parliament and the rejection of the struggle. In attempting to violate the by the English electorate of the appeal which he made against this decision has placed the evil consequences which a postpone-ment of the question can't fail in inflicting on Ireland, through continued turmoil and agitation. The methods which were resorted to in accomplishing the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's efforts were as mean and unscrupulous as the triumph which they achieved will be fruitless and fleeting. Cladstone appealed to the heads and hearts of the British people to right a mighty wrong which has inflicted un-told miseries on Ireland. The appeal for justice to Ireland was addressed to what is good in English nature. A counter appeal was made by the Tories and unionists to the prejudiced bigotry and fear of their countrymen, with the result that the meaner traits in English character have triumphed for a time over the better. He thought the result of the recent election would have been more fortunate to Ireland had the Home Rule plan not been weighted down with the land purchase bill. Their opposition to buying out the Irish land-

lords, he said, is in itself a · SIGNIFICANT SIGN OF THE TIMES and a victory for Irish land reformers, as well

as a tribute to the movement of the Land League, which began the assault on the cit. del of Irish landlordism. If England will not bring out its territorial garrison in Ireland the landlords must ultimately surrender or power, ourtailment of privilege, and amount so many reasons for congratulations. The of tribute were justly unsatisfactory and irritating. The safeguard provided for the inbeen drawn to the condition of Ireland. terests of the British Empire were ridiculously unnecessary, but they paid an unconscious tribute to the determination of the Irish race in its struggle for liberty, these blots in the bill being undeniable. Many men in America charged us with weakness in consenting to accept such a solution to the Irish question. Nowithstanding all the drawbacks of the measure, it must be credited with recognizing in the explusion of the Irish representation from Westminster and constitution of a Legistative Assembly in Dublin, the long contended, while the very limitations placed to the powers of the proposed Irish legislature bore testimony to the fear which Irish patriotism has caused in the English mind. The recognition of the national idea compensated for most of the blots in the proposed constitution and induced me when consulted by Mr. Parnell to join with him in accepting Mr. Glad-stene's proposal and asking a fair trial of it at the hands of the Irish people. The progress of the Irish cause must not be judged by either an ontimist or pessimist estimate of Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme. Account must be taken of the forces which were arrayed against that cause, the disparity in resources between a poor country with five millions of people having a dismal record of centuries of political subjection and serial tyranny and the power of the greatest empire of the world.

when we compare the position of the Irish cause ten years ago with that which it occupies to-day? The landlord garrison of Ireland is to-day so scattered and broken that England refuses to buy them out. More manliness and determination are shown by Irish tenants in protecting their in-terests. Dublin Castle has become so politically impoverished that no English party is so poor as to do it the slightest reverence. In a word, the institution which ruled Ireland ten years ago is hopelessly doomed to-day. The greatest of England's statesmen, the Prime Minister who imprisoned one thousand Land Leaguers in 1881, has brought forward a measure in 1886. which, if carried, would have made some of the "ox-suspects" the practical rulers of Ireland. Not only this, but the majority of the English Liberal party, with a million and a half of British voters, have endorsed this remarkable change of policy on the part of Mr. Gladstone. Scotland and Wales by the voice of their electorate and the British colonies by that of their press suctain the proposal which would substitute in the government of Ireland an Irish Parliament for English coercion, while Ireland itself, instead of being what she was ten short years ago, is practically master of her own destiny within her own limits, and stands to-day the object of constant attention, discussion and sympathy with the entire civilized world. Not only this: our movement in Ireland has made to rest upon two principles of such unquestionable right and such universal application that it is bound to win more and more of external lighted near the altar. The total loss is moral support day by day if we will only estimated at about \$30,000, fully covered by continue to shape and control our eliorts

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JUDGED FROM THIS POINT OF VIEW,

what are the possibilities of our movement

such a way as will compel the dictates of reason in every right thinking mind to

earnestly wish us success.

Speaking of the future prospects of the Irish cause, Mr. Davitt said in conclusion, "The situation in Ireland at the present moment is such as may

DRAW LARGELY UPON THE PATIENCE

and forbearence which I ask from my countrymen in America. Mr. Gladstone's defeat has handed Government of Ireland into the hands of its landlord garrison. To impulsive and unreflecting minds this might seem like the complete defeat of our policy and overthrow of our movement. Impatient enthusiasts may be induced to affirm that sterner means are now required where pacific ones have apparently failed, and that England, which has rejected a moderate measure of Home Rule, will never consent to immovable rights of the hearthstone, in assailing the influence which cluster around the homesteads of a people, our landlord Tory rulers may find themselves confronted by a spirit which nothing but the extermination of a race can overcome. It may be objected that this will mean a sociable rather than a national spirit of resistance. It will mean both for the Irish as the efforts which were made in Westminster for Home Rule would, if successful, force the tenantry of Ireland from the tyranny and in-justice of landlordism. So will the fight of the Irish people for the emancipation of the land carry with it the contest for nationa self-government."

Another demonstration was held during the day at the West Side Driving Park, under the auspices of what is known as the "Palmer House Committee," There was a good attendance, but the throng went to Ogden's Grove, owing to the presence of the noted speakers there.

THE IRISH DELEGATES ARRIVE AT NEW YORK ON THEIR WAY TO THE

CHICAGO CONVENTION. New York, Aug. 16.—The Irish delegates to Chicago to the Irish National League Con-vention, Messrs. O'Brien, Leamy and Red-mond, arrived from Europe on the steamer Servis, this morning. They were received by a committee and presented with an ad-

Gen. Kerwin stepped torward and intro-duced, in a few well chosen words, Rev. Geo. make terms with the Irish action. Speaking W. Pepper, who said:—"Gentlemen,—The of the feeling widely prevalent in committee appointed by the league to receive America and among loyalists in Great Britain you, upon your appearance, regard this hour that the defeat of Gladstone's Home Rule as amongst the proudest of their lives. Never W. Pepper, who said :- "Gentlemen, -The that the defeat of Gladstone's Home Rule as amongst the proudest of their lives. Never proposals is not an unmixed evil, he said in the history of Ireland were her prospects many respects the constitution provided by so bright or aususpicious, never were her people the bill was undemocratic; the limitation of so thoroughly united, and never were there

> Resolved, First, that we are grateful for the grand and masterly vindication of the cause of Ireland by England's greatest living statesman-William Ewart Gladstone-and that we hail his great measure as a noble in-

The following is the squee of this commit-

stallment of justice to the Irish people.
Resolved, Second, that although the bill has suffered a temporary defeat, we believe its ultimate triumph is among the certainties of the near fature.

Resolved, Third, that we have the fallest confidence in the wisdom, ability and chivalrous patriotism of Ireland's mighty leader, Charles Stuart Parnell.

Resolved, Fourth, that we hail with proud satisfaction the dawn of that day when Irishmen of all religious persuasions shall be united in the vindication of that cause for which Grattan pleaded and Emmet died.

The committee appointed to receive you is composed of Protestants and Catholics. Here stands Rev. Father McKenna, a Catholic priest, beside Rev. Geo. Pepper, a Methodist olergyman. Such a unity is a splendid augury of the time when Ireland shall lift up her scarred but stately brow among the free commonwealths of the world.

Mr. William O'Brien responded for his celleagues. He said: "Gentlemen of the Committee, for my friends and myself I will say that we are delighted to receive such welcome, but are not surprised at the warm greeting." Mr. O'Brien said he was much pleased with his reception on American soil, and thanked the committee on the part of Mr. Parnell, whose unworthy ambassadors

th were.
In conversation, Mr. O'Brich condemned the utterances and letters of Churchill and Chamberlain as the direct cause of the riots at Belfast and other places. He thought there would soon be trouble in Ireland over the rent question. The people, he said, would refuse from sheer inability to pay rent and wholesale evictions would follow. It would be impossible to govern them by coercive measures, as they were already driven to the wall. He taid Churchill's county board plan would not be satisfactory. Less than Gladstone's measure was now impos-sible; more was certain. Mr. O'Brien said there would be a collapse of the government on the Irish question inside of a year. The delegates did not wish to talk about the Chicago convention, saying that the action of the convention will largely be determined by the work of the committee on resolutions.

News was received in this city this morning that the Catholic church at Bathurst had just been totally consumed by fire. The fire. it appears, started at the rear of the sanctuary, and before assistance could be precured the entire altar and all its splendid ornaments were a mass of ashes. The fire, notwith-standing the assistance of a large number of citizens, soon made headway, destroying the entire building, also the new organ, which was only placed in position last summer at a cost of \$8,000. The only effects saved are the bell and the priest's chasubles, which are valued at \$1,500. The fire is supposed to have started from a candle, which was left