THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

Parnell on the Crimes Bill Amendments in the House of Commons - The Evictions at Bodyke-Wm. O'Brien in New

York-Michael Davitt's Appeat - Gladstone in Wales-Noics.

6

LONDON, June 8.—Mr. Balfour, Chief Secre-tary of Ireland, in reply to a question by Mr. Dillon regarding the employment of gun boats to assist in the evictions on Clare Isle, declared that the Government would not hesitate to em-ploy all the force at its disposal to execute the decrees of the law courts. W. H. Smith reply-ing to the question by Mr. Roberts stated that the Government was unable to inform the House what measures besides the Crimes Act it would proceed with. The progress with that is illwas not sufficient to enay le him to antici-pate when the measure would pass the House. pate when the measure would pass the House. UDoherty having moved an amendment to the crimes bill, Parnell interposed, saying that owing to the advanced stage of the session and large numbers of important matters thit had

who was behind in his rent, defended his house, but the bailiffs broke a hole in the wall. Logs and boiling water were thrown through the hole at the evicting force. A policeman who was holding the Colonel's umbrella, dashed through the opening made by the bailiffs, and other officers followed him. A fight ensued, and the temants were evic'ted and afterwards arrested. The bailiffs charge the tenants with having thrown vitriol upon them, but this is denied. A tenant named Murphy made a similar resist-ance against eviction from his holding. www.o'RELEN IN NEW YORK.

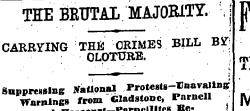
ance against eviction from his holding. WM. O'BRIEN IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, June 7.—The reception to Editor O'Brien to-night at the Hoffman House was a brilliant affair. The leading citizens united in the ovation. It was tendered under the auspices of the Ir'sh National League at the Hoffman House by the committee of the Irish Parliamen-tary Fund, ex-Mayor Grace presided. On his right were Wm. O'Brien, the Bishop of Arrell, Governor Green, of New Jersey ; Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City ; Recorder Smyth, Rev. D.: Hepworth, Mayor Bundy. John A. Green. On the left, Mr. Kilbride, Hon. Eugene Kelley, Charles A. Dana, Rev. W. T. Lloyd, ex-Governor Dorsheimer, Col. W. L. Browne, H. R. Beekmar. Toasts were given and speeches made by several of the party.

NEW YORK, June 7. -Editor O'Brien has received the following cablegram :-- "The execu-tive committee of the National League in Ireland, in meeting assembled, heartily approve your action in keeping Irish questions free from American issues. Ireland's cause appeals to American lovers of liberty without distinction of party, and we feel convinced no sincere friend will wish us to involve that sacred cause in Issues that may delay or hinder its success. (Signed) Harrington."

MICHAEL DAVITT'S APPEAL.

DUBLIN, June 7. —At the regular fort.ightly meeting of the National League, held here to-day, the consensus of opinion of those present was that the course of Mr. Davitt in advising was that the course of Mr. Davit in advising the tenants to resist eviction by every means in their power was not wise. Mr. Timothy Har-rington, secretary of the League, announced that the organizing council would implore the tenants not to allow anything to drive them to violence, which would be to play into the enemy's hands. Mr. Harrington, in his address to the League counced while the closing words

enemy's hands. Mr. Harrington, in his address to the League, quoted fully the closing words of the speech made by Mr. Parnell on the night the Iri-h crimes amendmont act was introduced in the Hou-e of Commons. New YORK, June 7.—The following appeal from Michael Davitt has been cabled to John Fitzgerald, President of the Irish National League in America, Patrick Ford and John Boyle O'Reilly: SCANIFF, COUNTY CLARE, June 7, 1887.



and Marcourt-Parnellites Besisting Adjournment -The Government Want a Holl

day.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Smith moved the resolution, previously aunounced, requesting that at 10 p.m. on the 17th instant the chairman forthwith put the question of any motion, amendment or proposal touching the clause of the Crimes bill then under discussion, then on the clause itself and finally on each remaining clause. He said the step was forced upon the Government by continued obstruction. It was absolutely necessary for the dignity and efficiency of the large numbers of important matters thit had not yet been debated, he would suggest that his friends move only such a mendments as they re-garded as indispensible. It was obvious he said that the time would not permit a discussion of the smaller points. O'Doherty thereupon withdrew his amendment. The next five amendments on the paper in the names of Par-mellites, were not moved. An amendment to exclude cases of trenson and felony from trial by special juries was defeated by a vote of 107 DUBLIN. June 7.—The evictions at Bodyta to 180. DUBLIN, June 7.—The evictions at Bodyke in circumstances without a parallel in the his-wers continued to day. Tensut McNamara, tory of Pacliament to call upon the House to who was behind in his rent, defended his house, but the bailiffs broke a hole in the wall. Logs setting at defance the controlling power of the setting at denance the controlling power of the majority. It was impossible for a government representing the majority to yield to the ob-struction of the minority. The debatos over the Crimes bill had become a travesty, bringing

Grimes bill had become a travesty, bringing ridicale, disgrace and contempt upon Parlia-ment. He appealed to the House to support the Government in trying to restore order to their proceedings. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said that a longer notice should have been given of this important motion. The present state of business and the entire paralysis of Parliament had caused in-tense dissatisfaction throughout the country, but the position had been brought shout by the Government themselves. (Crues of hear, hear.) They had been pursuing a false and evil policy of coercion without the ju-thication pleaded on former occasions. They had disregarded all the usages and traditions of Parliament in the con-duct of the measure which they had, under the usages and traditions of l'arhament in the on-duct of the measure which they had, under the name of a crimes bill, introduced. The mea ure was directed against combination agast from crime. (Hear, hesr.) He would suggest to the Government that a rational mode to expedite the bill would be to make it temporary, instead of permanent, and to strike out all the provisions touching combination apart from crime, assuring Irish tenants of the same protection in respect to their land strikes as is given to Eng-lish artizans in their labor strikes. (Cheers and that remedy and had no other to propose, the offensive character of the bill would be retained in full force. He did not wish to create difficulty by effering opposition, which he knew would be ineffectual. He would, therefore, content himself with protesting against the course Nov pursued. Mr. Parnell said he could not understand the

fatury of the Government in rushing blind folded along a road which they had already seen would lead to the greatest disorder in Ireland. Government speakers had harped on the theme of obstruction. As a matter of fact, the Irish members had not lifted one voice against any measure except this Costion bill, which they were bound to resist to the utmost. The cry of obstruction was not genuine when raised by men who did not desire to advance public business. Let the Government proceed with the real business of the notion, instead of wasting time on a Crimes bill applying to a nation where crime was admittedly at a minimum. He concluded by moving an amendment that the House decline to sunction a resolution limiting freedom of debate and assailing the rights of minorities. (Cheers.) Sir Wm, Vernon Harcourt warned the Gov-

ernment that their proposal might be used by a future government as a precedent for carrying a home rule bill in a fortnight, and thatother measures might be forced through in the same way. agine, he said, some government proposing a church disestablishment bill, and urging that as everything for and against disestablishment had been said already, a third reading of the bill should be taken "this day week." It was a Conservative Government, in an insame passion for coercion, that set this precedent, in abnega-tion of every principle the Tory party had contended for. Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the preceding speaker might amure the House, but he would not deceive the country. The Government had made no attempt to stop discussion on the important clauses of the bill. Parliament and the country had had enough of this unlimited discussion, and it was necessary now to put an end to it. Several of the Parnellites continued the discussion Mr. Smith moved cloture, which was carried by a vote of 284 to 167. Mr. Parnell's amendment was then rejected by a vote of 301 to 181. After further discussion, Mr. Smith's complete motion was carried under cloture by a vote of 245 to 93, amid cheers and counter cheers. Mr. Healy asked that the discussion of the bill be proceeded with on Saturday, but Mr. Smith said he was unable to accept Mr. Healy's sugsaid he was unable to accept Mr. May's sug-gestion, because it would be unfair to the officers of the House. Mr. Chance denounced the Government for depriving the Parnellites of a rortion of the available time for debate in order that the ministers could attend the naval review. Mr. Conybeare, in supporting Mr. Healy, was commenting on the humorous talent of Mr. Smith when the latter appealed to the chair. The chairman-"I must say that the whole of The chairman—"I must say that the whole of this debate has been a disgrace to the House." (Long and prolonged cheers.) Mr. Conybeare was about to continue when Mr. Smith moved cloture, which carried by 202 to 73, amid cries of "shame," "disgraceful," etc. The motion to postpone discussion in committee until Mon-day was carried by 203 to 72. Mr. Smith moved to adjourn the House. Mr. Healy objected. Cheers and a voice, "He will have his holiday," greeted the final application to cloture and the carrying of the motion to adjourn by a vote of carrying of the motion to adjourn by a vote of 203 to 72.



No Comprómise in Ireland's Cause-Escorted in State to the Steamboat.

(N. Y. Herald.)

The farewell banquet to William O'Brien_at the Hoffman House was a great success. The the Hoffman House was a great success. The room was handsomely decorated, the green and gold of the Irish flag mingling with the Stars and Stripes of America. Before the dinner the Parliamentary Fund Committee, represented by Mr. Eugene Kelly, Judge Edward Browne, Mr. Niles M. O'Brien, Major Byrne, and J. J. O'Donohue, presented Mr. O'Brien with £5,000, to be used for the home rule cause. The gilt was accompanied by a letter to Mr. Parnell, signed by Mr. Eugene Kelly as president. After a very complimentary allusion to Mr. O'Brien's visit to America, the letter continued: --''May it prove a word of encouragement to -"May it prove a word of encouragement to you at this trying movement from free America, to the gallant people in Ireland, who are so bravely battling to keep alive the spark of national life." The letter also pledged future

Support. Nearly one hundred and fifty gentlem n sat down to dioner, Mr. James Delaney introduc-ing ex-Mayor Grace as chairman.

LETTER FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Up to the moment of going in to dinner Mr. O'Brien received letters from everybody and everywhere. His mail was a sight to behold. He looked at it in dispair. When he is on the ocean he may be able to get through a portion of it.

At ten o'clock the space in front of the Hoff-nan Hause was thronged with thou ands of people and Captain Williams thought it prudent to order extra men on duty. The waiting crowd

wanted to see O'Brien, After the dinner, which was an excellent one, ex-Mayor Grace gave the toast of "Our Guests," and the name of O'Brien was received with thunders of applause. Mr. Grace said of the distinguished editor :- "He has brought to the great questions which have sgitated and are now agitating the English Government an amount of culture and learning which has com manded at least the respect of his opponents" Mr. Grace's speech, brief but telling, was loud-

When Mr. O'Brien r. se to his feet he received a tremendous ovation. His speech was one of the strongest he has ever delivered, and never has he received more enthusiastic applause. was evident to the reporters who accompanied him to Canada that nothing had touched him more deeply than Saturday night's occurrence.

MR. O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.

"I have had," he said, "a fair share of diffi-culty during this mission to America, but I assure you my principal difficulty on this the last occasion when I shall have the pleasure of addressing an American austience for the sent, is to find words fervent enough to thank you for all the kindness and warm hearted hospitalities I have received at the hands of

the American people. "Upon this happy and festive occasion I am not sure that I ought to refer at all to the stormy little episode which has diversified our visit to New York, and during which a few methods and the storm of the storm gentlemen-a very few-with professions of in-terest in the Irish cause upon their lips seemed disposed to envy the laurels of the Lansdowne mobs in Canada and cid not blush to refer with complacency to their work. They are not Irish Nationalists, and I do not believe that they are true Americans. ('Hesr, hear,' and tremendous applau.e.) American opinion has al. eady judged them, has judged the methods they resorted to and the larguage they employed, and I believe that judgment is a verdict of condemnation as emphatic and overwhe ming as has been re conded against Lord Lansdowne from shore of shore of this great continent. (Cheers) "I do not desire to say one unn-cessary hards word to-night of Mr. McMackin, but it is the

simple and literal truth to say it b-came for me a question between gratifying Mr. Mc schu and destroying Mr Paraell and weeking the movement which it has cost the Irish people mavy a year of labor and of he tersacrifice to build up-a movement which has bought our cause to the very threshold of a glorious victo: y. (Applause.)

every shape and form—the absolute incitati-bility of the plan of campaign has been proven. It was the very first estate in Ireland where the tenants lodged their rents in a common fund

under the plan." Mr. O Brien described the fight between the Mr. O Brien described the nght between the landlords and the tenants, and Father Keller's incurceration... "At last, the landlord com-bination," he said, "recognize that the game is all up. (Cheers.) They have surrendered at discretion. I tell you that if you do your part in America there is not an evicting landlord in in America there is not an evicting landlord in Ireland whom we cannot conquer (cheere) as we have conquered Mr. Ponsonby, and all the power of landlordism and of coercion will fail to smash us. The time has come to try us and try you. I for one have no doubt but that the Irish race at home and all the world around will rally to the cry of our great leader in this supreme hour of trial, and will follow him to battle and to victory." Tremendus cheering greeted the close of this speech and the plaudits were again and again renewed.

renewed.

THE PROCESSION TO THE PIER.

It was midnight when the gallant Sixty-ninth It was midnight when the gallant Sixty-ninth regiment, under command of Colonel Cavanagh, marched up to the Hoffman House and formed on Twenty-fifth street. The Colonel had re-ceived a special invit tion to the banque. He wrote in response :--"It is impossible. I am on guard, but I shall be on time." The patient thousands in Madison square who had kept vigil from ten o clock had dwindled, but the remainder and a big remainder at that ave-

vigil trom ten o clock had dwindled, but the remainder, and a big remainder at that, sur-rounded the regiment. When Mr. O'Brien ap-peared on the balcony the Sixty-ninth saluted him and the band struck an Irish air. Mr. O'Brien addressed the regiment in a few but touching words. He thanked the men for the devotion which they had shown to the Irish cause and the cause of liberty, and told them that the men at home would never forget the generous Irish soldnessed himself to the Irish and ie espo ia'ly addressed himself to the Irish and Ir sh American citizens, and thunders of ap-plause greeted his en'ozy of the citizens of New York for the hospitality they had shown him. Then he descended to the street with Mr. Kilbride, and entering a carriage a procession of a dozen vehicles was formed and escorted by the Sixty nuth, with a band at their head, awaking the echoes of the night with inspiriting Irish airs, proceeded to the pier of the White Star line. The band played the "Wearing of the Green" as Mr. O'Brien's carriage drove up to the side of the Adriatic. A large and enthu-

the side of the Adriatic. A large and entui-sinstic crowd had followed the correge. All the members of the Reception Committee were with Mr. O'Brien, and Mr. Grace accompanied them. There was a good deal of handshaking on board and repeated farewells before Mr. O'Brien turcod in for the morning. Three rous-ing cheers were given as he went below, and then the company broke up. The Adriatic sailed at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning.

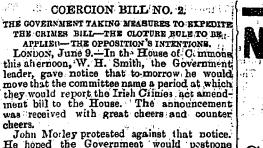
DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

As a matter of economy it will pay every household to keep a bottle of Yellow Oil on hand for accidents and emergencies, in case of pain as a handy relief, and for wounds, burns, bruises and injuries. Rheumatism, neuralgia, quinsy and many painful diseases treated internally and externally by it often save large medical bills.

DEFENDING THEIR HOMES.

A Warm Reception to the Crowbar Brigade at Bodyke—The Priest the Peacemaker,

DUBLIN, June 10.-Evictions at Bodyke were resumed to day, and there was a repetition of the exciting scenes which have attended numerous attempts to evict tenants. The she iff and his body guard were stubbornly r-sisted at the house of a tenant named O'Hailoran. A hillhouse of a tenant named O'halloran. A hul-side n ar the house was covered with an excited nob who cheered the defenders of the pre-mises and urged them to hold out. O'Halloran and his party had dug a trench around the house and barricaded the lower robus, while the upper portion of the house was co-cupied by ten men, including two who had returned from America, and some women. The bailing under an attack of the women. The bailiffs made an attack on the wall of the house with a crowbar, but ware received with scalding was er and fied. An inspector of police, with a drawn sword, then mounted a ladder placed against the side of the house, but was heater down. A constable with a rifle and fixed bayonet next mounted the ladder, but his head



He hoped the Government would postpone making the motion for another day. (Cries of "no" from the ministerial benches.) Mr. Smith said ho felt sure Mr. Morley must have expected that the Government would make such a proposal.

such a proposal. (Opposition cries of "no.") Mr. Smith then referred to his statement in the House on Tuesday in which he said possibly it would become his duty to take measures to expedite public business. He said the Govern-ment were analy cutil to day to finally decide on what survey to murner.

ment were anable until to day to finally decide on what course to pursue. The terms of his notice would be on the paper to night. He refused to name the period he would ask the committee to fix for reporting the bill. Mr. Smith's motion proposes that the Crimes Bill be reported by the 17th inst. The Parnellites will oppose the motion by every means in their power, a leging that it is unprecedunted. The Unionists oppose the motion.

motion. Mr. Balfour announced that the provision for the Commission of Judges would be included in a second Bill, which would be introduced immediately, embodying the new proposals of the Government. (Loud laughter and ironical

cheers.) ir Wm. Vernon Harcourt congratulated the Government upon the new method of saving time in the House. Coercion Bill No. 2, he said, would probably be so ridiculous that it would require a third coercion bill to set it right.

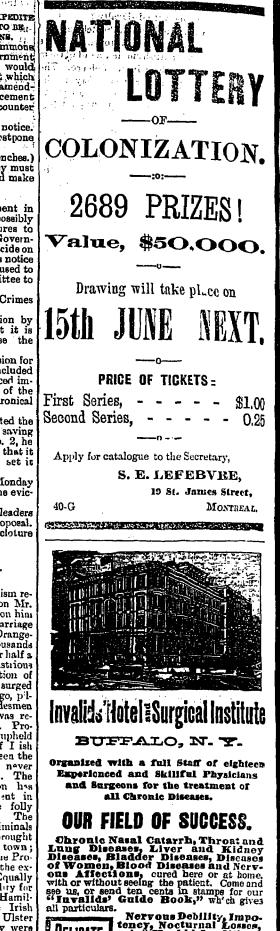
It is possible that to-morrow or on Monday the Parnelli'es will raise the debate on the evictions in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell and other leaders will speak to morrow on Mr. Smith's proposal. If the debate should be protracted, the cloture ule will be applied.

CANADIAN DESPERADOES. (From the New York Tribune.)

It is unfair to hold Irish Protestantism re-sponsible for the dastardly assaults upon Mr. O'Brien. The desperadoes who fired upon him in Hamilton and swarmed about his carriage with murderous intent were presumably Orange-men, but they did not represent the thousands of s ber-mind-d Irish Protestants who for half a century have formed one of the most industrious and regulable elements of the population of Ontsrip. The frenzied mob which surged through the streets of B-lfast not long ago, pl laging the shops of Roman Catholic tradesmer and butchering helpless bystanters, was recruited mainly from the lowest classes. Pro test in Ulster neither instigated nor upheld rioti nd mob law. The great body of I ish Presoyterians, who for a century have been the most law-abiding class in the island, never sanctioned the outrages then committed. The Irish Episcopalians, whose communion has comprised the most conservative element in User, had no sympathy with the folly and wickedness then disp'ayed. The B-lfast rioters were fanatical criminals whose dee's of viol-nce and bloodshad brought disgrace upon the ruling classes of the town g but it would be most unjust to hold the Pro-testants of the North accountable for the exc sees and crimes of a lawless mob. Equally unjust would it be to put the res o similary for the outrages in Toronto, Ki gst.m and Hamil ton up n Canadian Orang-men. The Irist Protestants, who have emigrated from Ulster and settled in Canada during this century were embittered by the religious fends prevailing in the pland since 1688, and the Orange lodges established in Ontario were once active and flourishing; but they have never aided and abetted cowardly assassinations nor defended rioting and blootshed.

Canadian Protestantism suffers in this respect precisely as Irish Nationalism has been ucjustly compromised by the bloodthirsty acts of hot-headed criminals. The Phoenix Park assassing neaged criminals. The Phoenix Park assassing did not represent the Home Rule party nor the Gatholic population of the island. That das-tardly crime was the work of a small body of sec et conspirators and miscreants. The Irish Catholics were united to a man, and thousands of Protestants with the sec.



JUNE 15, 1887

All particulars. All particulars. DELIGATE DISEASES. RUPTURE. In stamps. Nervous Debility, Impo-tency, Nocturnal Lossos, Itage, Nocturnal Losso, Itage, Noctu

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps. Address Workin's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

ine 7, 1887

"The work of exterminating our rate is going on daily. The people are contesting every inch of ground with spirit. Their resistance is ad-minable, but the odds are terrible against them. The Tory policy of eviction and forced emigra-tion we must resist as one man. The working-men in America, in their own interest, should protest against this pauper labor being forced upon their market. I would suggest that a depu-tation of friends of the cause and the Knights of Labor wait upon the President of the United States and invite his attention to England's policy in driving thousands of our people every week from Ireland to the States. Humanity America to action in this matter. We want means to succor the evicted and make some small recompense to the imprisoned, who sacri-fice liberty in resistance to injustice." Bodyke is fighting the battle of Ireland.

MR. GLADSTONE IN WALES.

CARDIFF, June 7. - When. Mr. Gladstone ar-rived at the station he was given an enthusiastic reception. As the train departed for London he was saluted with loud and prolonged cheers. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Newport, in-veighed against the change in venue provided for in certain cases by the Irish Crimes Act amendment bill and against the measures being

made permanent. _ London, June 7.- Mr. Gladstone arrived at Dollis Hill at 6.10 p.m. and was much fatigued. He spoke at Newport, Gloucester and Swindon, principally on the Irish question. He attributed the delays in the House of Commons to the

pugnacity of Mr. Balfour. At Newport Mr. Gladstone addressed an enormous crowd. He challenged the Govern-ment to facilitate its passage of the Coercion bill by giving Irish combinations the same pro-tection as British combinations, and abandoning the insulting proposal of permanent coercion. Mr. Gladstone's next stop was at Swindon. In his speech he invited his opponents to follow the Example of Wellington and Disraeli, and If they did this Mr. Gladstone promised that they would receive the support of the Liberals.

NOTES.

Mr. Parnell gains in strength and weight

daily. LONDON, June 7.—It is rumored that Michael Davitt will be prosecuted for his speech at Bodyke.

LONDON, June 7.—The report that the meet-ing of Parnellites yesterday afternoon consid-ered the censuring of Michael Davitt is without foundation.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN INDIGESTION.

Drs. Marshall and Longacre, Olney, Ill. says : "We have used it in cases of indiges tion, with good results.

She said it was a very bright idea. He said he knew a brighter one, and when she asked him what it was, be answered, "Your eye, dear." There was silence for a moment; then she laid her head upon the rim of his ear and

John Hags, Credit, P.O., says :--" His shoulder was so lame for uine months that he could not raise his hand to his head, but by the use of Dr. "homas' Eolectric Oil the pain and lameness disappeared, and although three months has elapsed, he has not had an attack of iteines" of it since.

A neighbor had so natural a picture of a hen that it laid in his drawer for a week.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No artic e of its kind has given such satisfac-

WHEN THE VITAL CURRENT is vitiated from my cause, acorbutic blemishes in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such a case the most offective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which expels impurities from the blood as well as regulates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidneys. For Female Complaints it has no equal.

A witty and attractive young lady asked the following question :---"What is the difference between myzelf and a clock ?" "Mademoiselle, the clocks tell the hours and you make us forget them," was the very natural reply.

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup stands at the head of the list for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It acts like magic in breaking up a cold. A cough is soon subdued, tightness of the chest is relieved, even the worst case of con-sumption is relieved, while in recent cases it may be said never to fail. It is a medicine propared from the active principles or virtues of several medicinal herbs, and can be depended upon for all pulmonary complaints.

" Jones must be a very dear friend of yours?" "Y-a-as, he does come pretty high ; just lent him a twenty !"

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, NERVOUSNESS, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and snd feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexicn.

A CRUEL AND UNFAIR ISSUE.

"What was the issue-the crue! and unfair issue-which I was obliged to face? Whether the hopes of our people of this generation were to be cast to the winds, whe her Mr. Parnell was to be handed over to the London Times to be over-whe'med by its lying t-unts and libels, and all in order that Mr. McMakin might have his own way and enjoy his personal triumph in spite of all remonstrances, and in rebellion even against the will of his own committee. (Hear, hear!) "Well, I believe that there are not many Iri-h

nationalists throughout the globe to-day who de not realize that our movement has been saved from one of the gravest dangers—I say it ad visedly—cus of the most deadly perils that eve threatened its existence; and although it was a painful episode, I believe the Irish millions feer

to-night that the safety of the Irish cause has not been purchased at too dear a price when they remember that if Mr. McMackin and some of his frends are anory and disappointed, the Times newspaper is still more acory and disap-pointed, and the tangues of our slanderers in England are struck dumb for evermore. (Great

"As to Mr. McMackin's threats against my self-although it is hateful to me to speak of my own personality in such a matter-Mr. McMackin is of course at perfect liberty, if he chooses, to enter into competition with me for the confidence and affection of my countryman, who know every act of my life. When Mr. who know every act of my life. When Mr. McMackin talks of standing between me and the hearts of my countrymen-when he taks of getting my countrymen in line with the King-ston assassins and with the English Government against me-well, I am forced to tell him that my countrymen will remember, if he does not, that I have stood by the side of the does not, that I have stood by the side of the Irish people in many an hour of trial and dan-ger-(loud sheers)-when he was not by to give us the benefit of his guidance, and that I will be standing shoulder to shoulder with them in the hours of peril and suffering that in the Kr. two to Frank Corcoran, Cairo, Ill.,

again in the hours of peril and suffering that are approaching. "There was one thing which gave me the most profound distress and pain, and that was that any section of the workinen of New York any section of the 100,000 men who came that night with honest love for Ireland in their hearts-should have been left for the moment under the impression that it ever entered into

under the impression that it ever entree into my mind to slight them or to slight the cause of labor. "The truth has come out now, however, and the truth has prevailed. I believe the working-men of New York are thoroughly convinced today that the last thought in my mind and the last desire of my heart was to slight or to insult them or the cause of labor : that I never swerved by one iach from the path of strict and absolute neutrality as to American parties and American issues; that I acted solely to save our cause and our great leader from a deadly peril; that I had to act at a mcment's notice and in the face of treachery and deceit and that I chose at all events the lesser of two evils in deciding, at all hazards, to keep the Irish cause pure and uncontaminated and independent before the world-to save our movement here from de-generating into an appendage of any American party, no matter what party-and to save all the splendid hopes of our people and of our

leaders at home from being shipwrecked miser-ably and going down amid the exultant taunts of the Times and of the Tory coercionists." The orator then went on to refer to Lord

Landowne's acts in Ireland and to the bu-talities of other landlords, and predicted that the rackrepters would howl for mercy and for quarter. "See what happened on the Pomenuby estates after months of the severest trial in etc.

was battered by the defendants and several gashes were inflicted upon him and he retired. Another constable also attempted to climb the ladder, but failed. A second ladder was then procured and several constables monuted it, but they were braten down. Mr. Cox essayed to rlimb up a ladder to speak to the inmates of the house, but the police prevented him from doing Bu Finally a constable entered with a fixed sayonet, but the rifle was wrested from him and his safety was imperilled, when Father Hannon entered an issecured a cessation of hostilities. The inmates were then arrested and the work of eviction was carried out.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that in the breaking up winter we shall have much damp slop weath-r, when rheumatism, neuralgia, so sloppy broat and other painful complaints will prevail Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the popular household remedy for external and internal use. Its curaive power is truly wonderful.

SEEK FORTUNE'S EMBRACE ERE IT IS TOO LATE.

The 234th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place at Ne v Or-leans on Tuesday (always Tuesday), May 10th, 1887. \$522,500 was sent to mapy worthy pro-ple. We will tell some: No. 15,766 drew the first prize; it was sold in tractional tenths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Oilesna, La. One was sent to T. J. Lynch, a well known liquor dealer S. E. cor. 11th and Locust Sta.

Phila.; it was collected by the Third Nationa Bank of Phila.; six tenths were cold to Cali bank of Final, is the tenths were cold to Cal-fornians, and were collected through Wells, Fargo & Co., of San Francisco, Cal.; one sold to A. Fruny, Deer Lick, Mason Co., W. Va., was collected through Metropolitan National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio. No. 75,866 drew the Second Prize of \$50,000; also sold in tenths for Sl. two were mid through the Nati (ware ville, Ky.; two to Frauk Corcoran, Cairo, Ill., through the City Nat'l Bank of Cairo, and No. 15,872 drew the Third Prize of \$20,000-it was also sold in tenths; one to Edwin Le Bars of New York City Collected there is the solution New York City, collecto 1 through the Adams Express Co.; one to N. Cresshaw of Everest, Kas; one to C. J. Harman, paid through the Corry National Bank of Corry, Pa.; one paid through Bank of California at San Francisco, and the reast elsewhere Nos 45 619 and 51 955 and the rest elsewhere. Nos. 45,619 and 51,955 drew the two Fourth Prizes of \$10,000 each; sold told to parties in Chicago, Ill.; San Fran-cisco, Oakland and San Jose, Oal.; Keckuk, Iowa; Camile, Mo.; New Orleas, Boston, Washington, Pittsburg, Mt. Pleasant, Fla.; Gurdon, Ark.; Union Star, Mo.; and else-where. So the wheel tures on forever and else So the wheel turns on forever, and on July 12th it will all be repeated. Any one can learn full particulars by addressing M. A. Dau phin, New Orleans, La. Seek Fortune's embrace ere it is too late.

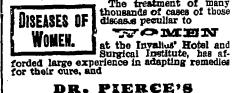
of Protestants with them, in favor of Home Rule and the abolition of rack-renting landlordism, but they were not murderers at heart and were not accountable for that infamous deed. in-in who truly represent them are their leaders in Parliament, chosen and honored by them at sociates of assassing and dynamite fiends. Nothing could have been more unjust than the recent attempts of the English Unionists to confound Parnellism with crime, and to identify the Home Rule party in Ireland with the machinations of James Carey and O'Donovan Rossa. HomeRule is not the politics of assassination. Ireland 18 not inhabited by a race of bloodthirsty savages L t justice be done alike to the orange and the green. The desperadoes who have dogged Mc. O'Brien's steps in the Dominion are Peep of day Boys a century out of date. They do not stand for that sturdy Irish Protestantis n which in Canada and the United States is to be credited with thrift, industry and manifold civic virtues. Mr. O'Brien's c.mpaign against the Viceroy was bitter y recented by the Protestants of Ontario, but the miscreants who have been plotting his assassingtion alone are responsible for their folly and crim³. The Orange lodges, race strongholds of zealous propagaadism, have been greatly discredited since 1835 in Canada as well as in Eagland, and are no longer the re-

apon-ible agencies of Irish Protestantism. There is no reas n to believe that t e murder ous assaults on Mr. O'Brien were deliberately planned in any of those lodges, and certainly the p evailing rentiment in Protestant Canada is in favor of free speech and personal liberty as against assassination and lawlessness.

IT CUTS BOTH WAYS.

The point which the London Times and other Unionist papers make against Parnell and his followers, because none of the latter have chosen to prosecute the *Times* for libel, appears, at first glance, to have something in it. It would seem wise for men, grossly libered as they have been, to endeavor to punish their libellere. to endeavor to publish their interfere. Integ are certainly, however, under no legal or moral obligation to do so. It is a matter for their own judgment. On the other hand it would seem imperative for the authors of the *Times*' charges to prosecute the men whom they accuse of the gravest the men whom they accuse of the gravest crimes. They are under legal as well as moral obligations to do so. The duty is imposed upon them as good citizens. If any inference as to the truth of the charges against Mr. Parnell and his followers can be drawn from the fact that they have taken no steps to prosecute the Times for libel, what inference must be drawn from the fact that the authors of the Times' charges have taken no steps to bring Mr. Parnell and his followers to justice The charges are treason, conspiracy, murder, &c. If the *Times* has such excellent proof to support these charges, why not prosecute Mr. Parnell and the others.—Halifax Chronicle.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment .- Soldiers and Sailors.-These well known and easily used remedies are especially serviceable and convenient for those who, like soldiers and sailors are exposed to great changes of elimate, and the hardships inseparable from their calling. Many of the diseases engendered in the system from these and other untoward causes can be checked and controlled by attention at their onset, and in Holloway's remedies will be found a ready means of relief, without hindrance from duty. Many a man is invalided and rendered more at loss a hundre to himself and found form or less a burden to himself and friends from neglect of the early symptoms of his complaint, Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising which calamity might be averted by timely re-from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, sort to the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment.



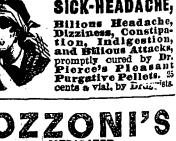
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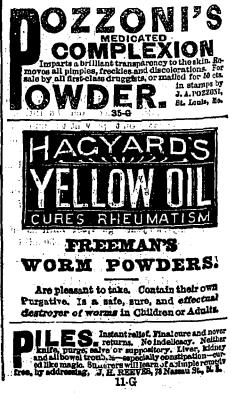
is the result of this vast experience. It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and curea, asif by mark, Leu-corrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing, painful mensionation, un-natural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the uterus, weak back, anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic conges-tion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and "female weakness." It promptly relieves and cures Nausea and Weakness of Stomach, Indiges-tion, Bloating, Nervous Prostration, and Steeplessness, in effect set.

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