VOL. XXXVIII.--NO. 3

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

AN ORANGE SERMON.

Remarkable Discourse by an Elster Orange Minister.

1 I shes, "by r quest," the anniversary sermon the R . G. V. Briscoe. Turone Constitution (Orange organ) pu'l shes, "by r quest," the anniversary sermon by the R. G. V. Briscoe, preached in Omagh parish church, on Sunday, July 10. The preacher first described the religious wars in England, and the end of shem at the Boyne, in Ireland, where William overcame James. He continued:

Of those who fought on King James' side-ther were brave men, too. "Change kings with u, and we will fight you again," one of the Irish officers said. But they were beaten in engagement after engagement—at Cork, at Kin-ale, at ment after engagement—at Cork, at Khirtie, as Aughrim, they were beaten. After Limerick, where they made their last stand, they were aflowed to go to France, and ten thousand men chose this exile rather than stay where they had lost all. "When the wild cry of the women who stood watching their departure was hushed, the silence of death settled down on the south of Ireland. For a hundred years the country of Ireland. For is minuted years the country rent ined at peace, but the peace was the peace of despair." The his ory of Ireland during that period cannot be thought of without shame by period cannot o throught of without shaine by one loving England. By means of the raten broughs the Government was in the broughs few moble Protestant fam hes. Sixty eats were in the gards of three families alone. In fact, the Irish House was returned by a small In fact, the Irish House was returned by a small group of nobles, who were recognized as "Par liamentary undertakers," and who und rtook to "manage" l'arliament on their own terms, a Politics for the semen," again to quote Mr. Greene, "were a mere means of public punner—they were flutted with pentions, preferments, and bribes. Presbyterians and Roman Catholics were alike treated as foreigners in their own and oriues. Presbytemans and Roman Catholics were alike treated as foreigners in their own country." Ireland was the worst governed country in modern Europe. It was at the mercy of "a plundering aristecracy." The second Pitt—that great states man—saw the douger and endeavored to force on the Irish Parlumet mendeavored to force on the Irish Parlamet measures of reform. He saw that the barbarous sures of reform. He saw that the barbardus peasantry who were shot and dragooned down might rise some day, and he urged re-form. But he was powerless, or almost so, for it was only by rui ous bribery that the English the was only by ruleous pricery that the English Government could induce the English governing class to part with any of their lucrative privileges. In 1792 he forced on the Irish Parliament measures for the admission of Roman Catholics to the electrical franchise, and as a saleguard to themselves the Irish boroughmenters founded the Orange Institution. But

mongers founded the Orange Institution. But even the great Pitt could not undo the effects of years of bad government. The Roman Catholic pears of bad government. The Roman Catholic peasanty, brooding over their misery and wrongs, stirred by the French revolution, at last rose. Famine-stricken, naked, with blood shot eye; the who'e South rose, cold terror seized the governing class and they—the Parliamentary undertakers, the nobles—rushed to the North and raised there the dread religious warcry. They had done wrong, and to defend themselves they raised the religious warcry. They said the South had risen against Protestantism. The South had n.t. It had only isen sgainst "the hideous cruefties," the shameful neglect of the Irish Government. Of course Ulster was a simed, and hastened to stroll itself into Orange lodges; thousands of euroll itself into Orange lodges; thousands of men with no religion but the religion of the devil and of destination were in arms in the South. But it suited the governing class to say the South had risen to re-ests! lish Catholicism, and Ulster was alarmed and fanned into relignus hate. The wretched Southern peasantry, as is the manner of barbarous and desperate

men, committed fearful atrocities; but the re-bellion was easily suppressed, and the rebels were shot down and hung in hundreds. Lord Comwallis, the Lord Lieutenant, a humane and wire ruler, complained of the difficulty he found in restraining the Orangemen from butchering the miserable na-tives. The fine liberty-loving Northern Protestants had a lowed themselves to be deceived by the governing class. The same noble spirit of Puritanism which had struck the last blow at absolute monarchy now prostituted itself in the support of the worst class government that ever disgraced modern Europ. I wish I could show, how from being the noblest and bravestfrom being men fired with the spirit of Hampden, Milt n. Cromwell—with the spirit that manned the Mayflower-the Northern Protestants thus fell into a mere political party. wish I could show what a thame it is to us when that n ble cry of dead heroes "No surrender" is bandi d about in par'y quarrels and drunken rows. I wish I could show the sham, the everlasting sham, of that cheap boastful oratory that bellows itself hourse on the 12th of July. I wish I could show that if the Southerns were—are murderers—and have been wratched and steaped to the lips in misery and crime and bigotry, that it is to the eternal shame of the Irish Government. 1 wish I could show of all things that it is not the part of a brave man to boast of a victory. The Roman Catholic Church as a ruling power in England was for-ever crushed at the Boyne, and if we are in the presence of those whose cause, whose religion, was there beaten, we should not boast of our Take George Walker, who defended Londonderry. He was a plain parish clergy-man, and when the city was beset he quietly laid aside his cassock and came to the front and aid, "Men, we must defend our city," And he did; through famine, through slaughter, day

and night, he fought; he pointed the guas; he led and directed everybody and saved the city. Do you think that had he lived he would on each anniversary have tricked himself out with ribbons and gone round the walls with a fiddle? I think not; if he wore sary color, be sure that like many another right noble man he would have worn green in compliment to those who had been beaten. I speaks as an Orangemen, as one who holds 1689 and the banishment of James II. as the grandest thing, n our history—as a man educated in England by the Church of man educated in England by the Courter of England, and I say bury old victories deep; and let your moderation be known to all men. I would pray that I myself, and all my brother of the courter of the series of the courter of the co hatred, is greater now than it was between Jew and Samaritan. To end that should be our aim, and let the strongest given way first. You eve that Omnge processions are necessary for the peace of the country. I do not: they open old and bitter sores and tend to inflame party hatred. I believe their medy lies in a free trust. The men you are to trust are noble, generous men. Look at the Eighteenth Royal Irish Regiment—it is recruited in the most Catholic part of Ireland—its colors are blessed by a Roman Oatholic priest, and yet, I believe, in the British service there is not a regiment which has shed more of its life blood for the Queen. If it is ever necessary to maintain again

the principles of the Ref rmation by force (which may God in his infinite mercy forbid) be leve me—if history teaches anything—that those men who speak so loudly and bravely now would be the last in action, and that the men who would fight are those who are careful for one thing now above all others—viz., "to offeed no man by word or deed." For me, if I had the power, I would, in 1890 keep the 200th anniversary of the Boyle by marching in solemn procession with the Grand Lodge and flinging forever all party signs into the waters of that river; and I would make there peace with my Southern fellow-countrymen. At present the Orange institution preserves an armed neutrality; some men even openly tak of rifl-s and possible battles. Is this the way in which we may do most for Protestantism, the religion of the open Gospel? Of peace and good-well to all men? Rather by lives full of a generous purpose, lives which all men may see are ruled by that rew commandment, "Love ye one another, as I have lived you." And so our Orange Institution will be a great B otherhood—not political, but re ligious; a Brothe: ho d inspired by that which alone gives eternal life and strength, the Spirit of Christ. Love and trust in all men. All else will pass away like sour smoke. Come what may, hold fast to trust. Though men should send your hearts, let them not embitter or harden it. Christ won by tenderness, conquered by forgiveness. Let us try to enter into something of that large celestial charity which is greater than all things, and which conquers the world. Learn the new commandment of the Son of God; to love as He leared. Let us go forth in this spirit to turn life. Let us go forth in this spirit to our life duties, and we will carry every hing before us by the conquering power of a love like His.

"He prayeth best who loveth best All things both great and small,
For the dear God that made them Doth love them one and all."

REMARKABLE LETTER OF LEO XIII. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE PONTIFF'S POLICY.

In a letter to the Cardinal-Secretary of State In a letter to the Cardinal Societies you have a guide for the Secretary. The document occupies nine attributed to the Pope, I state here distinctly attributed to the Pope, I state here distinctly and positively that its author is not Pius IX., solumns in the Osservatore Romanio. It will not say Roman positiff, nor any Catholic priest to the Secretary. The document occupies and columns in the Osservatore Romano. It will take its place amongst the most important documents issued from the Apostolic See, and is a clear exp'anation of Leo XIII's movives in policy toward the nations. to the Secretary. his action and policy toward the nations. From the beginning of his Pontificate, as he relates, he proposed to himself to labor contant infamous compilation.

ty in repairing the evils inflicted on the Church Ca dinal Gibbons by revolution and impiety, and at the same time to let the whole human family feel the superior support of this divine virtue, of which it has extreme need. He has also shown that the Church is the best friend and benefactor of princes and peoples; and he has striven to re-concile them with her, by binding still closer the amicable relations between the Holy See and the various nations, and in re-establishing

interesting.

In Austria-Hungary the piety of the Emperor and his devotion to the Holy See bring it to pass "that the best relations exist between the Hoy See and the empire." Thanks to this and the renditions it is pressible to face a relations and the state Papers, (Henry VIII.) iv. 418, and partly cited in Burton's History of Scotland, iii., 319." Ho y See and the empire." Thanks to this and other conditions, it is possible to favor religio. interests in that country.

The thought of His Holiness turn to France

with special interest, to the 'nation noble and generous, fruitful in Catholic works and institunons, ever dear to the Pontiffs, who have regarded ner as the eldest daughter of Church. . . This very sentiment of affec-tion which we have for her causes us to ex-This very sentiment of affecperience a deeper bitterness at sight of all that is happening there to the detriment of religion and the Church. We fervently hope that the evil may be stayed, that the harmony desired may always reign between the Holy France, in the observation according to the letter and the spirit of the compacts solemnly

Nor is Spain less dear to him, from which, af er praising it highly, he passes to South America, so closely united in origin, language, and religion with Spain. Naturally for Belgium, and rengrous with Spain. Maturally for Desgitum, so dear to Leo XIII. personally, he desires that the bereficent action of the Church may be more widely d ffured in public and in private

life. Of Prussia the is what His Holiness writes: "It is necessary to continue in Prussia the work of religious pacification, in order that it brought to its conclusion. The very considerable good which has been obtained till the present, the well-disposed mind of the Emperor and the good-will which we see animating those who there hold the supreme government of things, lead us to hope in the usefulness of our solicitude to ameliorate still more the conditions of the Catholic Church in that kingdon, and thus to satisfy the just desires of these Catholic populations, so well deserving of religion by their firmness and constancy. And we wish to extend likewise the same care to the different States of Germany, so that the laws, which do not leave to the Church the liberty necessary to the exercise of her spiritual power, may be repealed or modified."

The relations of the Pontiff with England

form the next subject. These are the words he

writes on that matter :-We would be happy if we could make the good and salutary influences of the Church penetrate even into non-Catholic States and and bring to them our assistance in the cause of and oring to them our assistance in the cause of o der, peace and public well-being; especially where there are, as in the vast possessions of England, Catholic subjects in great number, to whom we owe by our office all the solicitude of the Supreme Apostolate; there, where, as in the countries of Russia, the difficult conditions in which the Church and Catholic subjects are placed render our cares more necessary and more pportune. And as the power with which we are invested embraces of its nature all times and all places, it is our duty to take thought for the increase of religion there where it is already largely established, as in the States of America; to favor missions in countries still barbarous and infidel."

But the gist of the whole letter concerns Rome and the actual condition of the Pontiff in that city. Referring to his Allocation of May 23, which created so much argument in Europe, 28) which creates so much against a in it was that the indispensable condition of pacification in Italy was the restitution of a true coversignty to the Roman Pontiff. The development of this principle, which is made at great length and with the clearest reasoning, constitutes the bulk of this remarkable letter, which is destined to create a profound sensation in the diplomatic circles of the several States, and in the press of as shed more of its itts blood aur and all Europe.

If it is ever necessary to maintain again all Europe.

M'GLYNN'S EXCOMMUNICATION. AN EXPLANATION BY CARDINAL GIBBONS OF THE ABSURD ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED.

(Baltimore Sun.)

The publication in several newspapers of a form of anathema alleged to have been used by Pope Leo XIII in the excommunication of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, of New York, has called forth letters of enquiry from readers of the sun as to the authenticity of "the terrible

Cardinal Gibbons, speaking to a reporter of the Sun on the subject, said no special form of excommunication is used by the Pope. There is simply an excommunication, major or minor, the former of course being the more serious. The excommunication deprives the pers n excommunicated of certain privileges and prero-gatives in the church, and imposes certain penalties. The deprivations and penalties are known. They are not re-cited in the decree. In the earlier days of the church the major excommunication was very severe, and cut off the person excommuni-orted from all social intercourse, even with the members of his own family. The advance of social conditions has rendered the execution of such decrees impossible and they have been great'y modified. The Cardinal said the same great'y modified. The Cardinal said the same fals hode as to the curse had been repeated on various accasions, notally on the occasion of the exponumination of Victor Emanuel by Pius IX., which occurred when the Cardinal was vicar-apostolic of North Caro'ina. He wrote a letter on the subject, to which he refers in a note on page 179 of his book, "The Faith of Our Fathers."

This note is as follows: "Some time are

This note is as follows: "Some time ago my attention was called to a certain excom-munica ion or 'curse' then widely circu-lated by the press of North Carolina. The 'curse' is attributed to the Hoy Father, and is fulminated against Victor Emanuel. In this snathema 'cursing' and 'damning' are heaped up in wild confusion. When this base forgery appeared an article exposing the false-hood of the production was published. We tear, however, that many read the slanderous charge who did not read its refutation. As to this the English peaking world is indebted for this

Ca dinal Gibbons added: "A somewhat similar but less odious and repulsive anathema appeared from time to time long anterior to Laurence Sterne, the authorship of which it is difficult to trace, though it is certain it did not emanate from the Sovereign Pontiff. This anathema was the basis of the elaborated and em-belished formula of excommunication by Laurence Sterne, and appears in its new dress in the work of "Tristrani Shandy."

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

The conference of Archbishops which Cardinal Gibbous has called will, it is expected, take place in Baltimore at an early date.

In an interview with a San Francisco reporter Mormon missionary said he never in all his travels made a convert of a Catholic.

Mr. Patrick Keeley, the architect, who has built over three hundred Catholic churches, is a resident of St. John's chapel parish, Brooklyn. Repairs are point to the West, Cincinnati, preparing it for the reception of the faculty and students.

The plan of the American Catholic University provides for a large structure of brick with dome-like tower to be used for astronomical nurnoses.

St. Francis' Seminary, lately established in Michigan, has been presented with his library of seven thousand rare and valuable volumes by Bulmp Borges.

The Right Rev. Bishop Watterson, Columbus, was tendered a grand reception by the Catholics of that city on his return from Europe recently.

Manyunk, Pa., is to have a pretty church constructed of white marble, and is being erected from a legacy bequeathed by Mr. Bernard McKane. If the plans for the new Brooklyn Cathedral

are carried out it will be a beautiful building. It will take several years and several millions of dollars to finish it. Bishop Phelan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., assisted by

a large number of visiting clergymen, laid the corner-stone of the new Catholic Church at Greensburgh, Pa., recently. Father Northart has succeeded Father Dods-

worth as Director of the Redemptorist community at the Rock Church, St. Louis. latter has gone to New Orleans. Sister Mary Innis, of Pittsburg, Pa., given her inherited fortune of \$600,000 for the

purpose of erecting an Industrial Home grown up gir's out of employment. Rev. Lawrence Scanlan, Salt Lake City, was recently consecrated at San Francisco first Vicar Apostolic of Utah. His Grace of San

Francisco was the consecrating Prelate. A generous Irishman, James Phelan, lately gave \$1300 to the building fund of the new Church of the Holy Cross, Santa Cruz, California, of which the Rev. Hugh NcNamee is

pastor. A returned Baptist missionary from India says that the Catholics are everywhere in the country; that it is not Brahminism or Bhuddism that Protestantism has to contend with in the East but Catholicism.

Recently the Archbishop-elect of Wellington New Zealand, re-opened the Maori Catholic the advantage of the Conservatives on the new Church and gave Confirmation to Maoris and Europeans. The church is one of the finest in Mr. Baltour, replied that no branch of the the Manawati district.

Holy Cross Cemetery, San Francisco, has re-cently been opened for interments. There will

and the control of th

no di Paris di

pioneer priest of the section of New Jersey, having gone to labor in that field of duty in

The Catholics of the cities of Osh Kosh. Neenan, Menasha, Appleton, Green Bay, and other towns in the diocese of Green Bay, Wis, have united to raise a fund to purchase a jubilee gift for the Holy Father.

Rev. Jno. A. Wolff, of St. Bopiface's church, Second Avenue and 37th street, New York, died suddenly of heart diseate on July 4th. He was born thirty-four years ago in the parish in which he labored as priest.

Some unknown person or persons recently entered St. Joseph's church in Holy Springs, Miss., and tore down the statue of the Virgin, broke it in pieces, and tore the flowers away from the alter and threw sand over it.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A BOY BURNED TO DEATH, OVER WHICH HIS MOTHER BECOMES A BAVING MANIAC.

QUEBEC, Aug. 22.—A configuration, accompanied by loss of life, occurred yesterday near St. Laurent, on the Island of Orleans, about 15 miles from Quenec. A farmer named Jean Leclerc cross about 4 o'clock to go to his barn. He lit his pipe before leaving, and it is believed that in throwing away the burning end of the match that he threw it on a straw palliasse which was placed under the stairs leading from with was preed under the state reading from his bedroom, in which his wife and three children we asleep. A few minutes after Leclerc reached the barn he noticed the flames in the interior of the house. He immediately rushed and caught up the burning mattress and carried it out, being severely burned about the face and hands in doing so. By this time the fire had gained considerable headway and had burned away the stairs, leaving his wife and three chil-dren prisoners in the room with no means escape. Leclerc finally secured a ladder and by this means broke in the window and rescued his wife and two of his children with the greatest difficulty. The third child, a boy of 13 years, was burned to death. Mrs. Leclerc, who has been in a weak state for some months past, on learning of the sad fate of her son became a raving maniac. Leclerc's mother-in-law and sister-in-law, who slept in the lower part of the house, escaped in their night dresses. All the remains that could be found of the victim was his heart and a piece of bone. The house and contents were completely destroyed. about \$1,500, with no insurance.

MAD WITH DRINK,

GLEN LYON MINERS ENGAGE IN A RIOT OVER PREACHER'S INTERFERENCE WITH THEIR
PAY DAY.

WILKESBARR, Pa., Aug. 22.—A fearful riot took place yesterday at Glen Lyon, five miles from Nanticoke, in which more than three hundred miners were engaged. The place is occupied solely by the breakers of the Susquehanna Coal Company. The combitants were composed of men of all nationalities. It seems that it has been the custom of the coal Hungarian and Polish merchants. and the various nations, and in re-essance.

Mr. Wm. Hame Brown in the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the credit of the invention of the not entitled to the Susquenanna Coal Company always selects
Saturday for pay day. However, for the first
time, they paid their men at Glen Lyon and
Morgantown on Sunday, which day has always been chosen by the merchants to make their collections. The Rev. Mr. Taggart, of Glen Lyon, has frequently preached against what he called such a desecration of the Sabbath, and he finally determined to put a stop to it if possible. Yesterday he organized a posse of his church members for that purpose. The men got wind of it and made up their minds to resistany overtures of the kind. The collectors made their appearance as usual and the natural excitement of the moment was augmented by a universal indulgence in beer and whiskey. As the day advanced the churchmen became alarmat the situation, and kept themselves in biding. The feeling of untagonism was so intense, how-ever, that it finally culminated in a free fight between men of opposite nationalities. Mad with drink, it was not long before hundreds of men were furiously engaged in a battle, with sticks, stones and clubs for weapons. The riot lasted for half an bour, and many men were struck down on all sides. Dozens were carried away upon improvised stretchers, with cracked and bleeding heads, to their homes. The riot ceased only when its participants were too few to carry it on, and the wounded requiring the attention of many, who did not return after they had left the field. To day it is reported that more than sixty of the ricters were seriously hurt, many of them fatally. The town is in a fever of wild excitement.

THE LEAGUE PROCLAIMED.

MR. BALFOUR GIVES THE GOVERNMENT'S REASONS -JOE CHAMBERLAIN WITHDRAWS FROM THE

UNIONISTS IN CONSEQUENCE. LONDON, Aug. 19.-Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the Government had proclaimed the Irish National Leazue. He said the league was proclaimed as a dangerous association under section six of the Irish Crimes Act amendment bill, recently made law. (Cheers and counter cheers.)
The Government had thus taken the power conferred upon them by that statute to prohibit and suppress the league. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said:—"There are two sub heads of the sixth section of the act mentioned in the proclamation which declares as follows: Whereas, we are satisfied that there exists in Ireland an association known as the Irish National League, which in parts of Ireland promotes and incites acts of violence and intimidation—"

A voice—"It's a lie No branch of the

league is engaged in such work."

Mr. Sexton asked whether the sole ground for the proclamation of the league was simply as an association tending to interfere with the

Mr. Balfour in reply read the terms of the

proclamation.
Mr. Harrington asked whether Mr. Balfour was aware that nearly all the branches of the league were engaged in registration work, whether he knew that the league was the only association opposed to the Conservatives in that work, and whether the proclamation was intended to paralyze the efforts of the league to

league confined to registration would be impeded in its work. The subject was then dropped, and the House then went into committee on the Land Allotment Bill.

HALF MEASURES

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE ONLY PAR-TIALLY PROCLAIMED.

Chamberlain's Hulf-Hearted Speech—Neither Fish, Flesh nor Fowl-A Hard Winter Coming for Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 21.-Now that the first shock of the announcement of the proclamation of the National League has passed away, people are beginning to discuss what will be the outcome. beginning to discuss what will be the outcome.
The proclamation already made is, it appears, only a preliminary one, Mr. Balfour, Irishsecretary, stating in the House of Commons that until the Viceroy issued an order regarding a particular district the proclamation would have no force. An unexpected outcome of the proclamation is that many members of the Gladstone party have resolved to share whatever danger there may be and

WILL JOIN THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Parnell and a number of other Irish Nationalists left on Saturday for Paris, where the new headquarters of the League will be Mr. W. H. Smith, Government leader in the House of Commons, has issued an urgent circular to the Conservative members of the house. He tells them it is imperatively necessary that the Government be strongly supported in the house during the remainder of the session, and he entreats them to remain their posts and to decline to.
This "whip" is the strongest that pair. has been issued for many years. A mass meeting of Dublin citizens, presided over by the Lord Mayor, will be held in the Rotunda on Tuesday next, to protest against the proclama-tion of the League. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and several British members of the House of Commons will deliver speeches. Chief Secretary Balfour arrived at Dublin castle last night and spent Sunday in consultation with the Irish officials. Mr. Timothy Healy, speaking at Hawick yesterday, said that if the National League was dangerous before it was proclaimed the Government would find it ten times worse

BRITISH PROTESTS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.-The Irishmen of Liverpool at a meeting to-day adopted resolutions protesting against the proclamation of the Irish National league. Similar resolutions were adopted at a meeting of the Radicals in London this afternoon. Numerous branches of the League in Ireland held their weekly meetings

CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE.

Mr Joseph Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham last night. He dilated upon the waste of the greater part of the session by the obstructionists on the Crimes bill, and said: "This legislation has been in my judgment grossly misrepresented. I regret that such a bill is necessary for any part of the king-dom, but the act was, in my judgment, intended to protect our Irish fellow-subjects. I do not believe it has given a moment's apprehension to any loyal subject or Irishman who does not de-sire outrage, or is not willing to see it. Our experience, so far as it has gone, instifies the Government's policy which we supported. I admit that crime and outrage are less than for many years past. But why is it! It is because those who stimulated disorder and anarchy and winked at outrage have discovered that th is strongest and that future lawbreakers must pay the penalty of their misdeeds. I regret that the Government have proclaimed the league.

I WILL NOT BLAME THE GOVERNMENT

severely, but I think they were mistaken, though I and others who acted with me are precluded from condemning the proclamation in strong language. When the Government asked for these powers we agreed to give them, and now if they consider it absolutely necessary to use them that, doubtless, is the last resource. but it is for their discretion, not ours. As a matter of principle, I think it was right for the Government to have these powers in order to hold them in reserve—but as a matter of policy I regret that the Government has thought necessary to use them at the present time. Mr. Chamberlain dwelt upon

THE ABSENCE OF CRIME

in most districts of Ireland. "We are told, he said, "that in most districts the league is still paramount, tyrannizing over the minority in d stricts in which its authority prevails. But I think the other clauses of the Coercion bill are quite sufficient to enable the Government to deal with isolated cases. The clause enabling stipendiary magistrates to inflict a maximum punishment of six months' imprisonment at bard labor upon persons found guilty of boycot-ting, and for other offences under the act is sufficient to meet any emergency which has arisen.'
Continuing Mr. Chamberlain said: "I am afraid that the course the Government have pursued will take them into the gravest difficulties and danger. An Irish landlord the other day asked me to use all my influence to

PREVENT THE PROCLAMATION OF THE LEAGUE.

I asked him why. The landlord replied 'Because in my county and in many other parts of Ireland the League is rapidly losing its influence and becoming a laughing stock, and if left alone and becoming a laughing stock, and it left alone will sink into oblivion, but if the Government proclaim it it will revive, have a new lease of life and get renewed subscriptions from America and elsewhere.'" Mr. Chamberlain continued: Government is responsible, not we. they think it imperstive to use the powers conferred upon them by the Crimes Act, I do not blame them. I admit that they were justified in disregarding our advice and in taking the course which they deemed it their duty to take, but I claim also for myself and my colleagues that we shall continue to occupy the attitude we have hitherto adopted—independent friends of the Government. When we differ as now we shall express our differences in the usual way by our votes in the House of Commons. I do not know whether or not you heard the report that I had resigned my connection with the Dissident party. The statement is entirely unauthorized and

It is true I differ from the Government on this one point, but I am prepared to support their general policy so far as, in my judgment, it tends to maintain the union." Referring to the recent elections Mr. Chamberlain said:
"We are told that the bye-elections prove that the country is returning to its loyalty to Mr. be no more interments in the adjoining Calvery mittee on the Land Allotment Bill.

Cemetery except on ground already purchased by plot owners.

The Rev. Jno. Rogers, the venerable pastor

The Rev. Jno. Rogers, the venerable pastor

The Rev. Jno. Rogers, the venerable pastor

Russell have withdrawn from the Unionist its sense of gratitude for his past services. It will be a happy day for all when Mr. Gladetone adds, shows unmistakably that the battle for the country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone the Lind Allotment Bill.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Mr. T. W.

Russell have withdrawn from the Unionist sleever, proving that the minds of Unionists sleever, proving that the minds of Unionist step.

Russell have withdrawn from the Country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone to standard thinks to have a vidence that the Lind Allotment Bill.

The Standard thinks to have vidence that the country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone to standard the proving that the minds of Unionists election, the Standard with the Lind Allotment Bill.

The Standard thinks to love the Lond Allotment Bill.

The Standard thinks to love the Lond Allotment Bill.

The Country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone. The country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone the proving that the minds of Unionists elever, proving that the minds of Unionists elever, proving that the livish question is loyalty to Mr. Gladetone the proving that the country never wavered in its loyalty to Mr. Gladetone the proving that the country never wavered in

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT A SHADOW OF FOUNDATION.

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain emphasized the necessity of maintaining the Unionist principles to which they had given ad-

AMERICAN OPINION. NEW YORKERS PREDICT BLOODSHED AND SERIOUS

New YORK, August 20.—Irishmen here say there was never a proclamation of a National organization issued before in Ireland, which will meet with such determined resistance as this one. They say it will be simply impossible to put down the National League, and that if money flowed into Ireland before from this country in thousands, it will be certain to do so now in increased volume. Michael Giblin, President of the Home Rule Club, said "you are certain to see bloodshed and slaughter more herrifying than what was witnessed during the worst days of the Loreston Theory will be collisions. the Forster regime. There will be collisions with the police, solders, etc., there will be attempts to rescue those arrested under the Crimes Act, a more determined and general resistance to evictions, and stubborn tgats all around to keep the Nationalist meetings goin on in spite of the well appointed agmies of Great Britain that will be sent to scatter and

shoot them down. WHAT PATRICK EGAN SAYS.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 20.—Patrick Egan, expresident of the Irish National League, says the proclamation will do more than anything else to confirm the widespread sympathy to the Irish cause in America, and can have no other termination but complete and speedy ruin of the present English Government and the triumph of Home Rule. John Fitzgerald, president of the League, expresses much the same senti-

IRISH NOTES.

The Ottawa branch of the Irish National League will shortly hold a meeting to take some steps towards raising money to aid the evicted in Ireland

The division on the proclamation of the League has now been fixed for Friday next, be-fore which time the Government will make a further explanation with a view of retaining the

support of Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Timothy Healy, speaking at Hawick Saturday, said that if the National League was dangerous before it was proclaimed the Govern-

ment would find it ten times worse now.

Mr. Balfour is at the Castle in consultation with the Irish officials. At a meeting of landowners in Limerick, Saturday, it was resolved to ask the Government to provide them relief from mortgages, tithe rents and other encum-

The mass meeting of ci izens presided over by the mass meeting of crizens presided over by the Mayor, will be held in the Rotunda on Tuesday next, to protest against the proclama-tion of the league. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and several British members of the House of Commons will deliver speeches. Mr. Sexton will be inaugurated as Lord Mayor of Dublin on New Year's Day. Mr. Gladstone has been in-

vited to the inaugural banquet. Speaking of the proclamation of the National the Errenan's Lournal (Nationalist says: "The Government felt in danger of collapse through grave impotence, and all weak people concluded they ought to do something to inake a show of strength in proportion as they felt the support of England deserting them, and so endeavor to promote disorder in Ireland. The Government dare not face dissolution, which would wipe the dissidents from existence and

would whe dovernment from office."

The Irishmen of Liverpool at a meeting yesterday adopted resolutions protesting against the proclamation of the Irish National League. Similar resolutions were adopted at a meeting of radicals in London yesterday afternoon. Numerous branches of the League in Ireland held their weekly meetings as usual yesterday.

HOME RULE AHEAD.

THE HOUR OF TEIUMPH OF THE IRISH CAUSE CLOSE AT HAND-A SPEECH BY GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Aug. 17 .- Lord Roseberry, speaking at Manchester to day, said the result of the recent bye-elections showed that the hour of triumph was wast approaching. The Liberals had but one leader and one principle. The concessions made by Mr. Gladstone were sufficient to warrnt the Liberal-Unionists in re-entering the Liberal party, the doors of which were wide

LONDON, Aug. 17.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Mr. Brunner, the successful candi-date for Parliament in the Northwich election, in which the ex-Premier says:—"Few will seek to disguise the unquestionable addition thus made to the evidence now rapidly approaching a demonstrative character that the people of England intend to do full justice to the people of Ireland by confiding to them, in aspirit alike generous and wise, the conduct of Irish affairs. It is to be lamented that years of the precious legislative life of the country should have been spent in a controversy which can only end in one way; but, while it is important that the na-tional judgment be speedy, it is more important that when it does come it shall be unequivocal and decisive."

THE NORWICH VICTORY.

LONDON, Aug. 16 .- The Daily News, referring to the Norwich election, says: "Seldom has any Government a year after its formation met. with such an emphatic rebuff. A remnant or simulterum of the dissident party still flits about the lobbies and benches of the House of Commons, but in the constituencies. it is not to be

seen. seen."
The Morning Post is depressed over the result and urges the Conservatives to effect a better organization. It refuses to believe that the country is changing its mind in regard to

The Times says the Government make a fatal mistake if they see in the recent elections any reason for slackening their efforts to cope effectually with the forces of disorder in Ire-

The Telegraph says the Unionist converts have become perverts and the abstentionists have reto their Gladstonian allegiance. paper attributes the result in Norwich to the weakness of the Unionist candidate and campaign, and begs the Unionist leaders to abandon belief that it is sufficient to send a candidate

to district with their blessing to secure a vic-The Standard thinks there is evidence that