

SIGNIFICANT MEETING IN LIMERICK.

The great county meeting held in Limerick last Sunday, says the Dublin Weekly Freeman of Nov. 12, was a magnificent demonstration of the unity of the people. The gathering was of a most representative character. The people were present not only from all parts of the county of Limerick, but also from the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Cork and Kerry, and the prevailing note throughout was that no dissension in the National ranks would be tolerated. Mr. John Redmond, M.P., chairman of the Irish party, came from Dublin, in company with Baillie John Ferguson, of Glasgow, and Mr. John O'Callaghan, of Boston, the secretary of the United Irish League of America. Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., was also present.

On the motion of the Very Rev. Father Casey, P.P., Abbeyfeale, seconded by Mr. John Coleman, M.C.C., Croon, the Mayor of Limerick (Councillor Michael Donnelly), took the chair. The secretary announced that letters of regret had been received from Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mr. Michael Davitt, and Mr. William Redmond, M.P.

Mr. P. A. McHugh, M.P., wrote: "Had I been able to be with you, I would have added my voice to what I am convinced is, at this moment, the cry of the country, for one party, one policy and one organization." Mr. John Redmond, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, said: "Fellow countrymen, this meeting has features of peculiar gratification to me, and I will say, of peculiar significance and hope for the whole country. It marks the return to public life of Mr. William O'Brien. It is just one year since I spoke in this city. Mr. O'Brien had then just retired, and I will remember the gloom and feeling of unrest and discouragement which pervaded the great meeting that assembled upon that occasion. I took the liberty of making two prophecies. The first was that there would be no new split in Ireland, and the second was that the force of circumstances would be too strong for Mr. O'Brien, and that he would be by the unanimous voice of the whole people of Ireland compelled to come back to the Irish party and the Irish movement. I am happy to-day to know that both these prophecies have come true. Now, I don't intend to-day to discuss any points of disagreement or of controversy in the past, and if I might respectfully address a word of advice to our public men, and to all our public men I would say that the problems of the immediate future are complex enough and urgent enough, and the prospects of the immediate future are momentous enough to engage and engross all our thoughts and all our energies. Never, I believe, in our lifetime, did the Irish cause stand upon such a vantage ground as it does at this moment. Never, I believe, were the prospects before the Irish cause brighter.

Let us for a moment take stock of the situation. Four short years ago the settlement of the Irish land question seemed, even to the most sanguine, so far distant as only to be possible of accomplishment after many years more—the land war entailing untold misery and suffering upon the people and unfortunately postponing the possibility of ending emigration and making any serious effort at building up the material prosperity of our country—four years ago Home Rule seemed more than ever a dream of the distant future. The forces of Unionism were united, powerful and unrelenting, while the Liberal party to which we have been so often told to look for the redress of our National wrongs, was busily engaged with the task of shuffling out of its pledges of the Gladstone era. That was the state of things four years ago. How do they stand to-day? With all its defects, the Land Act is a great gain for Ireland. The Land Act has many defects, and, naturally enough, it has many critics, but my view of it has never changed and has never been modified. I regard it to-day, as I always regarded it, as a great instrument won by twenty-five years of agitation and sacrifice and suffering, a great instrument, won by unity and organization, a great instrument, destined, with common prudence and courage upon our part, to hand over nine-tenths of Ireland to the people in a comparatively short number of years. As to the best way to use this instrument many views are naturally entertained and expressed, but the National organization and the National party, and I speak in their name, have given precisely the same advice from the very commencement down to this moment.

It has been stated in some of the newspapers of our enemies that the Land Conference agreement, which was endorsed by the Irish party, endorsed by the Directory of the League, and endorsed by the National conventions, and accepted by the people, has in some way been repudiated recently by us. I deny that altogether. It is no part of my business to-day to stop to inquire into the fact that the Government did not carry out to the full that Land Conference agreement. It is no part of my business to-day to inquire into the undoubted fact that many Irish landlords are refusing to carry out that agreement, or to evince the spirit that lay behind that agreement. I speak to-day only for the people, and, so far as the people are concerned, I say that agreement upon down to this moment has never been repudiated by anybody entitled to speak in their name, and, so far as the advice given to the people as to the best way to use the Land Act, that advice has been the same from the commencement to this moment. What was that advice? We told the people to meet goodwill with goodwill. We told the people to meet conciliation with conciliation. Some people seem to imagine that the policy of conciliation means that the conciliation should be all upon the side of the people. No man of common sense made such an absurd or unjust suggestion. The United Irish League, the National Convention, the Irish party, and I myself, on a score of platforms, have told the people to meet conciliation with conciliation, but to meet landlord greed and rapacity with the old weapons of organized and determined resistance. And, fellow countrymen, our people throughout Ireland to-day are acting on that advice, and I say that where friction has arisen, where trouble has appeared, where danger threatens the public peace, the fault lies not with the people, but in most cases with their opponents. Now, in the advice which was given to the Irish people by the United Irish League, and by the Irish Party I recognize no change. We told the people to take the advice of the National Organization, of the branches and the executive of the United Irish League. We told the people to refuse to buy, no matter how good the terms, unless the evicted tenants were justly dealt with. We told them to refuse to buy unless the grass lands were brought into the bargains. And we told them to consider long and carefully the price that they should give, and not to enter into rash or improvident bargains.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN'S SPEECH.
Mr. William O'Brien, who was received with loud cheers, then addressed the meeting. He said in the course of his speech: "I venture to say in Cork that so far as I was aware that up to the day of my retirement there was not the smallest difference of opinion between Mr. Redmond and myself either as to the wisdom of the Land Conference settlement or as to the still greater blessings in the direction of national self-government that might have flowed from it, and that, please God, will flow from it, and whatever reserve there may be still naturally on both sides for what has happened since, I am glad to infer, and I think the country will be glad to infer from the statesmanlike and broad-minded address of the leader of the Irish people, that the agreement between us as to all the main lines of national policy, and as to the scope and meaning of conciliation remains, as we remained on these issues, as cordially united as ever.

The days of splits are numbered, and as surely as the days of landlordism, and the days are come for calm judgment and for mutual concessions and for mutual respect among Irishmen and among all Irishmen. Now, to begin with, there is one impression I want to get out of the heads of landlords and tenants alike, and that is the impression that the question of Home Rule has anything to do with the prices of land under the Purchase Act. The two things must be kept absolutely distinct and separate from one another. The notion that any landlord has any claim to a higher price for his estate merely because he has inclined towards Home Rule is too absurd to be argued with. I am sure there is no man of sense on the landlord side who for a moment expects that he

could squeeze an additional half year's purchase out of tenants by proclaiming himself a Home Ruler. Home Rule we can discuss afterwards on its merits, but for the moment the one thing that is settled is that landlordism must disappear, and that the evicted tenants must be saved. The question of price will have to be fought out in a sensible and businesslike spirit on its own merits, and consequently there could be no greater delusion on the part of a landlord than to imagine that he will get one pound more for his estate by talking Home Rule; and on the other hand, there can be no greater delusion on the part of the tenants than to think they will be improving their chances for a good bargain for the land by repulsing or insulting any landlord who shows an inclination to identify himself with his own countrymen as soon as the land question is settled.

You know my way of dealing with the landlords, or rather the choice I would give them between two ways—one being the peaceful way and the other what I may describe as the Watergrasshill way. The one way is to observe a friendly and sensible and businesslike attitude towards those who may be inclined to show common sense, and friendliness themselves in the accomplishment of a mighty national settlement, and the other is to give back blow for blow and coercion for coercion to those unteachable tyrants who still hug the delusion that the day of landlord devilry and eviction have not yet departed. The peace part of the programme demands, perhaps, a little more real courage than the war part. I know that the struggle that day in Riverstown against County Inspector Rogers and the Watergrasshill evictors was far and away the lightest and easiest day's work I have had in Irish affairs for the last two years. A mere physical row is the last thing that could daunt an Irishman. I only wish we had as plentiful a supply of moral courage, but the two planks of that platform—friendliness for the friendly as well as ruthless and uncompromising fight for the tyrant, peace for the peaceful as well as war for the warlike—are inseparable parts of the same programme. If the people think me wrong in that, they have only to say the word and I will instantly disappear from the scene. The power of the people to exact obedience from their representatives can never be too thoroughgoing for my taste. But I am so absolutely convinced that upon these lines lie the sure and certain road to victory for our farmers, for our evicted tenants, for our laborers, for our towns and for our industries and for our national freedom, that upon these lines, and upon these lines alone, can I ever consent to travail in the public life of Ireland.

We have now got the act, and nothing can take it from us. That act is working and will work. It can no more be obstructed than you could obstruct the flow of the ocean tide with a pitchfork. The one practical question for the farmers of Ireland is whether the League is to have any real voice and power in the working of the act, or whether we are content to go on merely keeping aloof, grumbling and fault-finding. Because, bear in mind, twelve millions worth of land has already changed hands, and it is unfortunately only too true that the League had no more to do with deciding the price of it than we had to do with deciding the battles out in Manchuria. But, whoever is to blame, the one substantial fact for the country that stands out from all the controversies and situations is that in round numbers the average purchase price has been two years' purchase too high. That is, I think, a fair, rough and ready summary of the defects in the working of the act, and the real and practical work before the country is how are those two years' purchase to be knocked off? It would be folly to deny that the difficulties have been multiplied enormously compared with our position twelve months ago.

The situation has been embittered and envenomed on both sides. The act has already been a whole year in operation at too high a price, and the League has counted for nothing. But, notwithstanding all that we have lost, I am convinced that even yet these two years' purchase could be knocked off or their substantial equivalent secured to the farmers of Ireland in two ways. The first way would be to resurrect the League from the torpor in which it has lain for the past twelve months, to assert the power of the League in a friendly but determined way, to press for the Land Conference terms by every fair pressure, to discountenance bargains that are obviously against the public in-

terest and to insist that no sale shall go through at all that does not make provision for the settlement of the evicted tenants' question, which is one of the foundation stones of the whole act; and the second way is by a determined movement to obtain an amending Land Bill in which both landlords and tenants would have common interest, and as to which it would be clearly our interest to co-operate with everybody, be he landlord or Chief Secretary or Whig or Tory, who is willing to make a clean and satisfactory job of this land settlement by securing both landlords and tenants the full measure of the Conference proposals and saving the government and the country from the madness of losing a ship for a ha'porth of tar.

In all these things the League can exercise a tremendous influence. The moment we abandon the attitude of mere sour and lame criticism and hostility, and the moment we concentrate the strength of the League in every county as we are doing in Cork, and as I believe you have already done in Limerick, in powerful representative committees that would have the right to make their voice and their influences felt in every great transaction between the landlords and tenants. Not at all in any tyrannical or mischief-breeding spirit, but as representatives of the general interests of the community in transactions that will involve the country in enormous responsibilities for half a century to come. There is a grand and practical programme of useful work for the League, instead of confining ourselves to vague speeches and feeble little ebullitions of hostility while the fate and future of the country are being decided without us.

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Rev. Father Donor, P.P., Shanagolden, received the following letter from the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick: "Dear Father Donor,—It has been a great disappointment to me not to be able to attend the funeral of Sir Stephen De Vere. Strangely enough, I received no intimation of his death, of which I was not aware, until Friday afternoon I read an account of it in the Dublin papers. I then wrote to inquire about the funeral, but it was all over before I could get an answer. "I am exceedingly sorry for this. As Bishop of the Diocese, I should have regarded it as a duty to attend the obsequies of so distinguished a

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Sale of World's Fair Excursion Tickets to St. Louis, Mo., will be discontinued after today. Through Sleeping Car Service between Montreal and St. Louis, Mo., has been discontinued. Commencing to-day, a through Sleeper for Chicago will leave Windsor Station daily, except Sunday, at 9.30 a.m. The through Sleeper leaving Windsor Station daily at 10 p.m. will continue to run as at present. On and after Sunday next, December 4, a train heretofore leaving Place Viger at 8 a.m. for Labelle and intermediate stations, and returning leaving Labelle same day at 5.20 p.m. will run to and from St. Agathe only, and will be cancelled between St. Agathe and Labelle. Ticket Office, 129 St. James street (Next Post Office.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.
World's Fair
Excursion tickets to St. Louis will continue on sale daily until Dec. 1, 1904.
Last through Pullman sleeping cars will leave Montreal for St. Louis 10.30 p.m., Nov. 30, and 9 a.m., Dec. 1, 1904.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:
127 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or on a ventrator station.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED
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Retiring Sale.
AXMINSTER, WILTON, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, all the latest designs and most artistic colorings, at prices which have kept the Carpet Trade of Montreal guessing for some time. Extraordinary Bargains in ALL-WOOL and UNION SQUARES, in all sizes, all recent importations, and in styles which are sure to please even the most fastidious. Novel and exclusive designs in BRASS and ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, also a most complete line of QUILTS, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, etc., CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TABLE COVERS, and a general line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
Exceptional Inducements!
Our Boys' Clothing Dept., in addition to having been considerably enlarged, has just been removed from its old position on the third floor to more spacious quarters on the second. To familiarise our customers and the public generally with this change, and to concentrate attention on what we deem one of the best equipped depts., we have decided to offer, now, and during the holiday season, exceptional inducements in Boys' Overcoats, Boys' Suits, etc. Here are three example values:
Full length, equal to a fur coat for warmth! Good Dark Frieze material, d. b., belted, high storm collar, good lining, ages 6 to 11 years, very special value... \$8.75 and \$4.50

BOYS' OVERCOATS, The "Leading Style,"
Heavy All-Wool material, light grey stripe, velvet collar, fly-front, breast pocket, ages 8 to 13 years. \$8.50 and \$9.50

JOHN MURPHY COMPANY
2341 & 2343 St. Catherine St. Corner Metcalfe. Terms Cash. Tel. Up 2740

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED
THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
A COLLOSSAL SALE OF
LADIES' WINTER COATS
NEARLY ONE THOUSAND COATS HALF PRICE.
That's an epitome of the year's greatest Bargain Sale. Nearly a thousand coats, the cream of the season's designs, every one at half price. It's not an inflated statement to attract attention, just plain, solid fact, and incidentally the result of the most profitable transactions we have ever participated in. The staff is now specially augmented to meet the increased business, and to facilitate inspection the coats are arranged in the three following lots:
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTIONS IN WINTER COATS.
No. 1 LOT, \$9.75 and \$10.50 WINTER COATS FOR \$5.80.
Ladies' Winter Coats, the most fashionable models in frieze, covert cloth and reversible tweeds. Regular \$9.75 and \$10.50 Coats. Sale price \$5.80
No. 2 LOT, \$11.25 and \$12.00 STYLISH COATS FOR \$6.35.
Ladies' and Misses' up-to-date Coats in tweed, Covert and Beaver cloth, tight fitting and loose, box backs, in ten different models. Regular \$11.25 and \$12.00 models. Sale price \$6.35
No. 3 LOT, \$13.50 and \$14.25 LADIES' COATS FOR \$7.50.
Elegant Ladies' and Misses' Coats, in a tremendous variety of different cloths, every smart and fashionable design is represented. Regular \$13.50 and \$14.25 styles. Sale price \$7.50

SHOES FOR EVENING WEAR.
We make a very special feature of Ladies' Shoes for evening wear. Our stock is very comprehensive, with large varieties of kid and patent leather patterns, also in colored silk or satin.
Ladies' White Kid Slippers, fancy bow and strap, hand turned soles, smart French heels, sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Special \$1.50

LADIES' GAITERS.
With the colder weather comes the wearing of these comfortable Gaiters, planned to keep the feet warm. Special offer of
500 pairs of Ladies' Black Felt Gaiters, 7 buttons, leather under-strap, perfect fitting. Regular value is 35 cents. Special 19c

WHAT A LOVELY LOT OF TOYS.
That's what a bright-eyed little maiden rapturously exclaimed yesterday at her first glimpse of Toyland. It was a happy day for the little ones, and they enjoyed themselves right heartily examining the tremendous selection of toys with ever-increasing excitement. The grown-ups liked it too. They weren't so demonstrative, of course, but all were ready to watch the cute mechanical Toys perform their quaint antics. Perhaps the extraordinarily low prices had something to do with it too!
BOYS' SLEIGHS.
Strongly made Boys' Sleighs, neatly painted and finished. Special price 19c
TOY STABLES.
Toy Stables, with horse and carriage, neatly painted and finished. Special 27c

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1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal

man, who, by God's grace, was a convert to our Holy Church; and, besides, I should have wished to express by my presence the affectionate and grateful recollection in which I keep the great personal kindness and consideration which Sir Stephen De Vere showed me in the early days of my priesthood, when I was curate at Shanagolden.
"His death is a loss to us. He and his brother Aubrey, and the late Lord Dunraven, and Lord Emly were striking witnesses to the Faith, and although they, as everyone whom God draws into His Church, were altogether recipients and not givers, yet through the same gifts of God they were able by the nobility of their characters, and the complete dignity of their lives, to bear a striking testimony in favor of our Holy Church in which their intellects and profoundly religious spirits found peace and rest.
"I have offered the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass twice already for the repose of Sir Stephen De Vere's soul. He has besides, I am sure, the prayers of many of the poor in Curraghchase and Foynes, amongst whom he moved about as one of themselves. I am confident that the clergy and people of your parish will never forget to pray for him whenever they assemble round the altar for Holy Mass in the church which is in itself a lasting monument of Sir Stephen's great piety and zeal for the religious interests of the people."

BOYS' COATS FOR OUT-DOOR SPORTS
Skating, Snowshoeing, tobogganing, etc., made from extra good Boule cloth, brown and dark grey, refter style, d. b., high storm collar, good tweed lining, ages 7 to 15 years, very special value... \$6.0

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Following is a translation of a recent allocation of the Holy See. "You are aware, Venerable Fathers, that we have gathered here around us to-day for the purpose of treating with you the two Beati who are to be in the list of the saints, at the same time to make provision for the creation of new bishops. "But if these two objects calculated to produce glory so are the conditions of the For, in addition to the momentous conflagration of war being raging now for man (past in the Far East, and now, animated as we are and must be by paternal charity, all men, earnestly implore us to a speedy termination of other causes nearer at hand to fill us with distress while we contemplate on the hand the practice in an extreme of the Christian virtue of the same time constraining our thoughts to that immense multitude of men who have served the name of Christ while our heart is consoled able to give new-pastors to which have been widowed, greatly distressed that it is our power to remove the evil not a few others. "You will at once realize now refer to that most noble Catholic nations, which has for a long time past become equally disturbed and agitated to the anti-religious spirit of her sons. Their reckless wrong-doing has reached such that they have publicly driven the schools and the tribunal of Him who is the sole and the Eternal Judge of all and among the many evils afflict the Church in that we are especially afflicted by what obstacles of all kinds have put in the way of the election of a Pope. For this marked it would be idle to search for a reason other than that just to, for the charge that the Holy See has not observed the conditions that have been agreed upon with the contrary both to honesty, and truth. And we think it necessary of all to-day, venerable Fathers, to denounce this calamity your presence before proceeding to other matters of which we have speak. "The facts of the case are property. At the beginning of that century, when the horrible revolution that had broken loose France, after overthrowing the established order of government, overwhelmed the ancient religious professor, Pius VII. of the memory, and the rulers of the globe, animated on one hand by salvation of souls and the glory of God, and on the other by that ability of civil government which the fruit of religion, agreed upon convention, the aim of which was to repair the harm that had been done to the Church and to serve as a sure safeguard for the civil laws. To the Concordat thus stipulated the civil government of itself a what are known as the Organic articles, but this addition was only immediately rejected by Pius VII., but by the Roman Pontiffs succeeded him whenever occasion offered, and especially when of necessity of these articles was required of them. And rightly, too, when considers the nature of these laws have, remember, not pacts, for never received the sanction of Roman Pontiffs. These laws nothing whatever to do with police regulations referred to in the first article of the Concordat. It shall be public, but with regard to the police regulations which the government shall deem necessary for the maintenance of the order. There is no room doubt that had the organic laws contained any such dispositions Church, true to her pledge, wo

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