VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 7.

DISTRESSED IRELAND.

arnell's Powerful Plea for Afflict-

ndsbute Supports Parnell's Land Bill and Belivers an Eloquent Speech in 10s Favor—The: Government's Op-pusition to the Monsure.

LONDON, Sept. 20.-Mr. Gladstone at

tended this evening's session of the House of

Commons. A crowd had assembled outside

to see him, and gave him an ovation when

he came. He was received with a similar

demonstration when he appeared on the floor.

Mr. Gladstone looks as if enjoying robust

health. Lord Randolph Churchill announced

that the Government would at the next ses-

sion introduce a pill to facilitate the transfer

of land, reducing legal costs. This announce-

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, replying to an interrogatory by

Mr. Parnell, said that since the 13th of June

1,000 families, comgrising 5,311 persons, had

been evicted in Ireland, and that of these,

650 families, including 3,626 persons, had

een readmitted to their former premises as

Mr. Parnell, in moving the second reading

of his land bill, said the recent elections con-

veyed a mandate to the House of Commons

that it should show itself willing and able to

provide for the wants of Ireland equally as if

it were an Irish Parliament. (Cheers.) It was useless to talk about the lateness of the

session. The house was only six weeks old.

The majority of the new members

were young, fresh and not overworked

and they did not require a holiday. A state of urgency existed with reference to

relations between landlords and tenants in

Ireland. Mr. Parnell here explained the pro-

visions of his bill. The first clause, he said.

was the most important, because it dealt

with the most urgent subject. It enacted

that any statutory tenant whose rent was

with the provisions of the bill. The bill

was to be a temporary measure with the ex-

ception of the second clause. It was intended

to provide for what he hoped would be only a

temporary emergency. It was intended to

meet the depression in prices, but he could

not tell now whether the depression was likely

to continue. The depression commenced in

\$55, and had continued unabated ever since.

There are no signs of a recovery," said Mr.

A similar delay occurred in the consideration

PARN W. . LAND BILL.

ment was received with cheers.

caretakers.

ed Irish Tenants.

might apply for an abatement, in accordance

THE BIGNS FOR THE FUTURE due next November, and that will be in the next session of Parliament. Until the house is able to take action on the royal commission we will abstain entirely from prejudic-ing the Government proposal. But we do know that since the bulk of the judicial rents has been fixed there has been a great depression in prices. Potato blight has spread to an alarming extent. Therefore it behooves the house to apply a temporary remedy now, and not wait for the royal commission to report, or for the Government to take action thereon, which will be impossible before 1687, supposing the house adjourned until the middle of February.

Parmell, "indeed,

of the land act of 1881 and the arrears act of 1882. Therefore unless the House accedes to my proposal tenants and landlords will remain in statu quo for a year. (Cheers) Our opponents will probably urge that it will be exceedingly difficult for the land court to ascertain whether tenants are really unable to pay their rents. But there was a similar diffi culty to overcome in connection with the Arrears act of 1882. The court satisfied itself within five months of the inability of 200,000 tenants to pay their rents. (Cheers.) SIMILAR QUICKNESS AND EXPEDITION will follow my bill and the work will prob-

ably be finished in three months. I propose further that the tenant shall deposit half of determine how much of the remaining half third. The only practical difference I make is that the State shall not be a loser. In closely follows the lines of the Arrears Act, which act worked justly and satisfactorily for all parties. The costs of evictions frequently exceed the amount of rent due. Therefore, it is necessary to suspend evictions to save tenants additional costs (cheers). As

regards the leaseholders clause, it will prob ably be objected to on the ground that it ought not to have a place in the temporary bill. But the leaseholders have been waiting long enough-too long in fact-and I would

A PARTY TO THE HORRIBLE INJUSTICE of their perpetual exclusion from the benefits of the act of 1882." (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell quoted at length from statistics to prove that the fall in the prices of produce was not exaggerated. The estimated fall since 1885 averaged 22 per cent,, and as the average rent deductions amounted to 19 per cent., the tenants were 3 per cent. to the bad, without taking into account the increased cost of labor owing to the emigration of able-bodied men. The Land act of 1881, therefore, did not benefit the tenant farmers. The land commissioners themselves virtually admit that the rents fixed prior to 1885 were too high, because the rents fixed for the first six months of 1886 were greatly reduced as compared with the rents fixed earlier, averaging 18 per cent. less. (Cheers.) He admitted that the evictions at the end of 1885 and the beginning of 1886 were fewer than those that occurred immediately after the passing of the land act. This decrease in the number of evictions he attributed to the fact that at the ' might " see to undress,'

end of 1885 the Earl of Carnervon, who was

then viceroy, appealed to the landlords to reirain from evicting tenants at the beginning of 1886, and to the fact that Mr. Moriey, chief secretary for Ireland, had always discouraged evictions. But both of these factors had coased to exist, and the number of evictions had again become alarming. "The present viceroy," said Mr. Parnell, "is a noble lord of whom little is known except what is bad. (Cheers.) The present chief secretary, Sir Michael Hickr-Beach, says he is going to leave the tenants to their fate, as in no case must the loss be borne by the landlords." The speaker disputed the accuracy of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's eviction figures, and said that the quarter ending the present month would show a higher average of evictions than any quarter since 1851. If the

Government, he said, armed with this bitl,

should stay evictions in Kerry, it would

DO MORE TO RESTORE PEACE than all the General Bullers put together. (Checrs.) He claimed that the bill was essentially moderate, and calculated to pull matters smoothly through the winter. Mr. Parnell concluded by earnestly entreating the house to allow the second reading of the bill, which, he said, would benefit the landlords themselves. The working of the Land Act of ISSI showed that there were almost as few just men among the landlords as had been found in Sodom and Gomorrah. (Cries of "Oh!" and laughter.) If it had not been for the landlords, you might possibly have conciliated the Irish people. You rale in their folly. The landlords you placed there as your stewards proved false to their trust and oppressed their tenants, who have the utmost confidence that, as an act of justice, Parliament will not permit the bill to be lost, (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell's speech occupied one hour and twenty minutes in delivery. GLADSTONE'S REAPPEARANCE.

Mr. Gladatone, who was loudly cheered, said he was sorry to find in the course of the debate no signs of an approximation of an agreement between the two sides of the house. The tone of the speeches from the Government side was that of uncompromising opposition to any measure for the relief of the Irish Whether that attitude was justified ought to decide their vote on the second reading of the bill. How was it that of the numerous members representing farming constituencies in Ireland not one was inclined to move the rejection of the bill. He supposed that none, however fervent their allegiance to the Government, could be induced to do so. (Cheers) To the question "when was this inability of Irish tenants to pay rent first discovered," he replied, "when the Government first advised the Queen to issue a commission to enquire whether the fall in the price of produce affected the rent paying capacity of the tenants." It was too late now to argue that it was imare growing worse, but I only ask the house possible to distinguish between those those who Wete disinclined to pay, because Parliament had more than once recognized that it was possible to draw un act with such distinction. n regard to the contention that tenants can obtain relief through the operation of Ashbourne's act only an insignificant number could avail themselves of its benefits, and such a multiplication of the relations between dehter and creditor, between tenants and state, as would be involved in the insufficient extension of that act, would, on economical grounds.

MEET WITH DETERMINED OPPOSITION from a large section of the house. (Cheers.) The issue of a commission afforded sufficient ground for Parliament to endeavor to relieve tenants who upon examination should be found unable to pay their rents, and the fact of the issue of a commission implied that there were such tenants whom the Government thereby promises to relieve. But such relief was to be given only after a long enquiry and after the framing and passing of the necessary bill, all of which would involve much delay. In the meantime a law existed under which the penalties of eviction might be inflicted upon a large body of men who, the Government admit ed, were not unwilling but were unable to pay their rents. It would be a monstrous injustice on the part of Parliament to allow such a law to he put in motion. (Loud cheers.) Therethe amount of his rent, leaving the court to fore he should support the bill, although he himself would have framed it difthe tenant shall pay and how much the ferently. The bill, however, could be landlord shall lose. Under the Arrears altered in committee. Continuing, Mr. Act the tenant deposited only one third of Gladstone said the Government admitted that his rent, the landlord losing one-third and the State advencing the remaining was interrupted by cries of "No." "Then," he asked, "what did Lord Salisbury mean when he said that the difference between just regard to the suspension of evictions, my bill | rents and judicial rents must be made up by

Lord Randolph Churchill-Lord Salisbury never said anything of the kind. Mr. Gladstone-The noble ford is bold in his assertion. I do not know whether there is any limit to that boldness, but I see no ground to recede from my statement. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone said he had never committed himself as to rents of leaseholders, and therefore could hold himself open to consider what was said on the subject by both Nationalists and Conservatives, retaining full liberty to consider the best form in which the measure should ultimately appear. He felt bound in honor and justice to

VOTE FOR THE SECOND READING of the bill, which, apart from general policy, he believed was absolutely necessary, in consequence of an important proceeding of the Government, by which they were committed to propositions of the deepest importancepropositions involving the country in consequences the magnitude of which perhaps none of them was fully capable of realizing. Cheers.)

The debate was adjourned on motion of Mr. Morley. The Appropriation Bill passed the second reading by a vote of 176 to 66.

hearted fellow, and when a blind preacher resently came to his hotel, showed him every fuse. If the blessing is granted, it is attention, going so far as to carry a lamp to something in which I have no conlick fuse to end and instrument. I am only the hamble instrument. I am only the hamble instrument. I am only the hamble instrument. The hard of colonial and the expansion of colonial new that is some future that the some future the some future that the some future the some future that the some future the some fu

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1886.

Cures in the Passionist Monastery of West Hoboken.

WITH A RELIC OF ST. PAUL.

For two or three years the Passionist Fathers in the monastery of West Hoboken have received many calls from the sick and the lame who have asked special intercession for the healing of their ailments, and many accounts have gone out and been believed of miraculous cures. It is the venerable Father Albino, the first of the Passionist Fathers who came to this country, and who has been con-nected with the West Hoboken church for nearly a quarter of a century, whose priestly blessings to most sought for by these unfortunates. It was only on Thursday last that what many believe to be a marvellous faith cure was effected through the instrument-lity of Father Albino. The sufferer was a woman | may be benefitted and they may receive no (a New York lady), who for many years had been auffering frem paralysis. She fell asleep ouce in a draft of wind which came in through an open window, and when she awoke she was powerless to move. She suffered great agony, and tried in vain the skill of eminent physicians. At last she heard the stories of strange cures by divine interposition which had come through the prayers of Father Albino of the West Hoboken Monastery. So she went there on Thursday afternoon in her carriage, and was supported down the long side of the church to the altar rail, being barely able to drag her feet along the carpeted floor. She knelt up to the rail, and Father Albino solemnly asked the blessing of God upon her, and at her request rubbed a sacrid relic upon her powerless hands and arms. Then he bade her arise, and she arose and walked weeping and praying to the door of the church, apparently restored to her usual health and all her discase departed.

On only the day before, it is said, Mrs. Catharine Murphy, who had come all the way from Pottaville, Pa., to ask the priest to intercede for her, was also cured of paralysis. She had been so sorely afflicted that she was unable to walk without crutches, but when the priest had blessed her and told her to have faith and try to walk without her crutches, she started timidly to obey him, and as her confidence came she moved easily, unaided, to a pew, where she knelt in prayer, the solemn scene being ren-dered still more touching by the sobs which came from the believers in all parts of the church. The woman left her crutches in the church and walked calmly out of the door through which but a few mirutes before she had been able only to hobble painfully.

Then there was the equally marvellous cure of Miss Lamonte, which took place on Saturday. Miss Lamonte came from the South, a long journey, and she, too, had tried all worlddevices and remedies to be rid of her disease It was in the afternoon, when, leaning heaviy upon her crutches, she toiled wearily down the aisle so many of the afflicted have trodden, and, with kind friends supporting her, knelt with her head resting on the rail and asked the priest to beg a heavenly bless ing for her. Gent.e Father Albino, who is a suft-voiced, magnetic man, as full of fuith as he is of years, placed his hands upon the suppliant's head and asked a blessing upon her, and that she might be freed of her affliction. Then he brought forth the sacred relic—a bit of bone which is said to have been a part of St. Pault. It is a mere airy trifle now, enclosed in a circular frame of massive silver, with a piece of glass before it so that all may look reverently upon it—the whole resembling a hand mirror in an elaborate setting. With this he rubbed the woman's shoulders and sides, saying : "Arise, my child." And this she did, but still leaning on her cratches; whereupon Father Albino

"Lay the crutches aside and walk without

fear, remembering your faith." The sufferer dropped the crutches, and, with her relatives by her side ready to catch her should she fall, went to a pow, where she prayed as others had prayed before her, and went away soon after, it is said, wholly healed. Her crutches she left at the rail, and they were put aside by the altar, where are nearly a score of other crutches, and even many more cares and supports which have accumulated there, their owners having gladly bade them farewell and gone away, as they devoutly believed, especially singled out by Providence as objects of His blessing. There are two great groups of these sad mementos of human ills. one on each side of the altar, and they are gazed upon with reverence by the suppliants who come daily to ask that their woes, too, may be relieved.

Yesterday afternoon there knelt at the rail a woman and a young man, the latter with his arm in a sling and the traces of suffering

"What is the matter?" said Father Albino as he approached the young man, whose eyes had not left the priest for a moment. "I've a pain in my shoulder," said the sup-

pliant, "and my arm is injured."
I will attend to you soon," said Father Albino, moving away, leaving the young man atill kneeling and patiently waiting.

"I am sorry these things get abroad,' caught a little of the spirit of beauty said Father Albino, "for they are calculated and to have tried to harmonize with the to awaken the vanity of priests. The people scene. It seems hard for instance to in their simple faith attribute that power to the priest himself, of which he is the humble instrument. People who are afflicted come to me and ask for my priestly offices in their behalf. I cannot refuse them. If they are healed it is the mercy of God. Sometimes the shine out through a mask of green trees, and same person comes once and twice and even | between them and the shore the pretty sumthrice with no result. I counsel such persons | mer cottages of the owners stand amongst the to pray and come again and again, and not despair. We have Protestants who come as color and form is most pleasing.
well as Catholics, and now and then a Jew, Then come the saw mills with their well as Catholics, and now and then a Jew, all asking relief from their disease. I make | wharves and lumber yards, all backed up | Fields, where some of my respected ancestors no distinction of creed. If the poor and by the green banks of the hillaide, and A hotel clerk at Corsica, Pa., is a kind afflicted come to me and request that I ack nestling God's blessing upon them, I cannot re- harbor lies the business and mercantile por-

and peculiar invocation, as though I had one down, and is being replaced with handsome for one person and another for another. Such requests as that wound me. I have only stantial manner that shows they are meant one supplication for the rich and for the poor to stay. The change effected in the last tour alike. It all rests with God's infinite mercy. We have had some surprising things happen; that I will say. But I ask no names and make no inquiries. I cannot specify particular cases of individuals, calling them by name. There was one very striking case of a gentleman from Brooklyn. He was a Pro- erected is on the hilltop in the centre of the testant, and he was trought here by a friend, town. The position is a most commanding who was a Catholic. He came here once and was improved, and he came here again with still more beneficial results. Then I told him to wait until he was able to come in the street cars, and not go to the expense of a carriage, and he did so, and after he came approaching vessel he went away cured. I do not wish to encourage this, to lead people to foster false hopes, especially poor people, who can ill ing fine stores of every description, large afford the expense. I cannot say that they industries, good schools and churches, and will be cured, or that they will not. They benefit at all. It is all in God's Providence. The relic we have is a very sacred one-one of the most sacred in America. It is often the people's wish that it be applied to the athlicted part, and I canot refuse them. It is several years now that suppliants have been coming to us thus, and often there are more year by year; and there will be few many of them—sometimes from ten to a hunsights in Canada in the future than the apdred in a day. I am often much exhausted. for my heart goes out in pity to them all, and I feel their afflictions as I ask blessings

CHRONICLE.

upon them.' There is a disinclination among the other Brothers of the order to talk on the subject of the faith cures, and one of them said yesterday that it would be better if nothing whatever got into the newspapers on the subject. This view Father Albino holde, though

not quite so radically as do some of his fellow members of the order.

The monastery, with the great domed church attached, is an imposing structure, towering far above the Hudson on the beautiful Jersey Heights. There are beautiful gardens about it wherein the Brothers ruise | Meath but second to none in Ireland, for ita | he approves the principle tine fruit and vegetables, and in the building scenery and grand views-the ancient Hill itself, on one corridor, are many rooms which are set aside for such of the laity as may desire a few days of the seclusion and quiet of monastic life. These rooms are often filled with those who, when in the world, are engaged in all varieties of active life, but who once a year, or even oftener, take a week or two weeks in which to with-

draw themselves from the whirlwind of life Druids holding their festival at Tara, no tire and devote themselves to prayer, an examinar tion of their consciences, and repentance. The number of the afflicted who come daily for succor and divine inspiration, and on account of the fame of the Monastery as the

scene of miraculous cures, is fast becoming second to none in the country.

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL

As the national memorial to the devoted martyrs, Brebeuf and Lallemant, at Penet in guishene, has been so prominently before the spire still show. Saint Patrick's followers people of Canada of late in consequence of the ceremonies connected with the laying of the corner stone by suitaries of Church and State, it may be a creating to your readers to have a pen picture of the spot where, two hundred and fifty years ago, Church and State, in the persons of the missionaries and Champlain, started the loaven of Chris tianity and civilization in the pagan wilder-

The Bay of Penetanguishene, which is divided into two large basins, the inner and outer harbors, is exquisitely lovely. The outer harbor, a broad reach of water, locked at the entrance from any possible storm or sea by the large island-Brausoleil-and the southern groups of the thirty thousand islands of the Georgian Bay, narrows down at the junction with the inner harbor to a channel some one thousand feet wide. At this channel, on the left, as you enter the inner harbor, the hill, on which is built the Ontario Reformatory, with its noble facade of granite, and with its clusters of handsome houses and cosy cottages the homes of the officers and guards of the institution, stands out in bold relief. The grounds, which are large, are laid out with very beau. tiful park-like effect, and groups of the origi nal forest trees-naks, maples, elms and birches-set off the buildings and form a noble background. On the right of the channel there are some thousand acres of hardwood bush rising from the water in gradual ascent and forming at al' seasons, but more particularly in the fall, an exquisite setting to the deep blue of the water. Passing through the Gap and rounding Magazine lsland, on which still stands the arsenal of the garrison that formerly occupied the bar-racks that preceded the Ontario Reformatory at this point, we come in full view of the town of Penetanguishene, scattered along the heights on the left and lining the shores and banks of the inner harbor for a front of three miles before us.

The view of the town from the entrance to the inner harbor is a charming one. The ter-raced banks on each side rise to a height of two hundred feet, advancing and receding, dipping and rising, forming the most pic turesque diversity of scenery. Even the manufactories on the shore seem to have caught a little of the spirit of beauty get any heauty out of a tannery, yet Brerthaupt Bros., of Berlin, have made a veritable picture of the large tannery erected by them at the first point we pass The tannery buildings, painted a dark red lawns and trees, completing a group that in

in the southern end of the

modern buildings, erected in an honest, subyears is marvellove, more particularly considering the fact that old towns are hard to improve, but Penetanguishene has all the vigor and push of the youngest and most active of its neighbors.

The site on which the memorial is being town. The position is a most commanding one, and the building will be in full view from the basement up, from the water in the harbor. It will be the first thing to eatch the eye on entering the harbor, and its towers will form a glorious landmark to the

Situated as Penetanguishene is within four hours travel by rail from Toronto, containall the comforts an i conveniences of modern life, and with an embarrasament of levely sites for ville and park lots on the beautiful terraced banks overlooking the harbor, it cannot but become a place of importance.

The wisdom of its selection for the national memorial to the gall of Frenchman, who did so much for the history of our land, will show sights in Canada in the future than the approach up the waters of this lovely bay, with its vising hills dotted with lovely homes, in the midst of which the cross will stand out rom the lefty stone towers of the memorial, living testimony of the faith of those who, three centuries ago, gave up their lives here for the Master's cause.

THE HILL OF SLANE.

Patrick, who landed at Colpa, now Colpe.

He and his followers came up the Boyne,

stopping at Slane. He went up to the Hill,

and on Easter Sunday morning he celebrated

Mass, and lighted the Paschal Fire. The was allowed to be lit but theirs; they summoned St. Patrick before King Leoghaire and his court, where he baptized the King and several of his court. Returning to Slane he founded the beautiful chapet and monastery whose grand SACRAMENTO, Cal., Sept and majestic ruins crown the summit of the Davitt arrived here from to sacred Hill. The beltry is the highest of any in Ireland, and from the formation of the name interviewed on the formation of the name is small by the large transfer of the name in the insurance of the name is the same of the name is the name of t heitry loft there must have been a chime of bella. The architecture even of remote area must have been grand, as the splendid windows in the college and must have been Frenchmen, as some of the mementoes scattered in the ruins show, one a carved stone with the Fleur De Lis in the wall of the college. It was noted as a seat of learning. The Dauphin of France, Dagobert, came there to be educated, and died during his studies. His grave is pointed out in the graveyard, with a plain slab with a crozier and a mitre, showing he was a dignitary of the Church. The beauty of the building was spoiled, to a certain extent, by the building of the pres-ent wall around the graveyard; the enclosing of the grand old Well, where the pious came to pray and make their stations, showing the stone where St. Patrick knelt to bless the well, with the imprint of his knees. No one would know the well in its present state; in fact the whole graveyard is in a most neglected state, a disgrace to the parish. St. Patrick consecrated St. Eric, the first Bishop of Slane, the ruins of whose nermitage stands on the north bank of the Boyne. Adjacent to the village in the chapel of Slane is a grand baptismal font, an outagon, in sandstone. that our late loved and much-regretted parish priest, Father Callery, had removed from under the first arch in the aisle of the chapel on the Hill of Slane. A few perches to the West of the Abbey, is a large Moat or Rath, but as it never was excavated little is known of its origin. A short distance beyond the Moat or a slight elevation is a splendid view of the Valley of the Boyne from Trim to Mornington, as also Skryne and Tara, the Mountains of Dublin, Kildare, Westmeath and Cavan, and one short half-mile distant and directly opposite are the mountains of Barrastown on which the ever momorable '98, the brave Wicklow and Wexford men made their final struggle in Meath ;-fighting like heroes, though betrayed, exhausted, and with no ammunition they made a gallant stand against the bloody Yeomen, under Colonel Costello, a Gorman, who shot a number of the brave fellows; their graves are there with the grass growing crimson on them. Many a true and thrilling tale is told of the atrocities of Costello and his bloody Yeo's around Slane during that period. But cold, indeed, must be the Irishman's heart that standing on such a spot, with the sacred ruins at his back, and the

"We'll watch and walt, we'll work and pray, and never will repine, Until a nation she's proclaimed and over Europe's shrine; To fatherland be firm and true in either good or ill, Our land is worth all we can do, for she is lovely still."

Stane was originally a city, had a Univer-

Croppy's Graves before his eyes, would not

say with the poet:

sity, and sent two members to Parliament: the city did not stand on the site of the present village. Nearer the Coatle, the fields where the present Marquis has lately built his dog kennel, are still known as the Chapel often heard Mass. Now the howl of the Saxon hound is heard where the 'sweet music of the vesper bell resounded. Hoping this I am asked at times to make a special old Penetanguishene is being rapidly torn pay the Hill of Slane a visit that trade.

will well repay them, for though one_ston on another does not mark the site of Tara Grand Hall, the sacred and majestic ruins o Slane Hall at and as an everlasting record of the Faith of our fathers, and that sacrod fi-lighted on the Hill of Slave shines tofrom the rising to the settin, if the sun. I poor Irish, banished by England's base la and tyrant landlords, broug) that holy with them, and apread it: we rever an Inman went a chapel or set of was surspring up. -- Progheda Argus

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

A TRUCE TO BE DIFLARED.

The l'arnellites' Obstruction to be Lessand to hive Mr. Paraell a Chance to Secure Consideration for His land Bill. Which Gladstone will support Justin McCarthy's Farewell.

LONDON, Sept. 16. The Carnellite members of Parliament at an Formal meeting to-day agreed to about their obstructs tactics after a fall debate on the vote for the Irish police and permit the Government to consideration of the estimator, The object of this decision is to enable Mr. Parnell's tall, to reach a second reading on Monday. The plan of the Government is to pass the appropriations bill also before flow ing a division to be taken on the French bill. The Covernment whip will no emany members as possible, and it is the attentions of Conservations will be a rethan at any time since the opening of the syssion. No special call has been a sure to the Cladetonian members, lightly of was to have paired. Mr. Gladston will speak on Tuesday. At the opening of the next cost in the Covernment int add to introduce new rules of procedure to prevent the character People too irrequestly in travelling in of business. It was state in the follows the House at the above in the follows the House is commons the scening that M. Well as the most beautiful spot not only in Gladstone would return on the ray and that M. Weath but some with a worse in Indian. land bill, and well speak in the favor and ve of Slane, on whose glorious summit the for its second reading, but to the conjects of first Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was offered several minor details, which will be notifiup in Ireland by our great Apostle Saint in committee.

" PSTEED TRELAND'S SOVIET Dungas, Sentember 16 suggests that in view of the contion of Mr. Parnell's land tenants in Irelan 1 resort "While it is disgraceful.

Ireland, "to enter the loater, it would be in the honorable to occupy the workconst campment against landlordism.

pamphlet issued by the lrie 1 al The State iotie unio**n o**n Farmer. ' Mr. Davitt says the account the advanced in the pamphlet are arrain a clouding and tend to create a mission of a more the minds of the American publicate the exact present state of affairs in treland

PARTING WORDS.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S BLOQUIAN SHIRGH OS HOME RULL LIVERPOOL, September 16.- Mr. destin Mc-LIVERPOOL, September 16.—M. do sin McCarthy, previous to leaving ye derday for New York, in reply to an address from the Young Ireland society, said the Home Rulers had made remarkable strides, such a me political cause had made within he memory of public life. When Mr. Paried, came into power there opened up an on tirely new chapter of history. The Irish struggle for legislative independence, after being a small body fighting against a great body. ing a small body fighting against a great body f the Commone, had risen to a position floating on the rising tide. Succe was within their sight. It was a question hardly of years, but of months. They had now to assist, guide and lead them the greatest Englishmen of modern times, the most elequent of English contors, the most gifted of English states more Defined his back came the great highish Respect of thy and a great mass of workingmen, the true democrats of this country. It was now a best question between the true Radical and the shore taberal What were their views upon home rule Nothing could intervene between the members and success unless some steamer in para leled and absolutely fatal mistake every influence that could seisten and for t a cause was sustaining and thenting to rule the national cause. Only some mid-in of their own could mar their chance, and please House they would make no mistal. They were as ing nothing that Englishmen their setver went not insist on having if they were cheed to such a combination with a different con-try. They were tired or being the ma-mies of England and side or half herease one country and the other. have party were not long since of larger and and making preparations to before time the t ward, and he would not be required if the party brought in a comprehensive men in the home rule for Ireland, but while he was a life to support any good measure he show a total see it left to Mr. Gladstone to crown the wor which, I in advance of all Englishmen, he had practically and carnestly and rathen. At am going to the United States, but not upon any political mission. I had be red, however, that educated Americans did not believe in Harry Rule. I whall tend to be level in Home Rule. I shall try to find them out, and on my return be able to give a list of them in a very small compass. No one knows more than I do how much the cause owes to the patriotism and devotion of the sons of Ireland in all parts of the world, and especially in the States, a feeling engine deted by the conviction that our cause is the cause of civilization, enlightenment, progress and humanity, and that it could not under Gast's

providence possibly fail of success,"

A vote of thanks was cordially supported by David Duncan, one of the M. P.'s for a shipping merchant. Mr. McCarthy was escorted to his hotel amid great cheering.

THE PRINCE'S SCHEME.

LONDON, Sept. 20,-The Prince of Wales has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of London suggesting as a suitable memorial of the Queen's jubilee the establishment of a permanent Im-