THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. MR. PARNELL'S LIEUTENANTS RE-CEIVE A ROUSING WELCOME.

Paris 2 The Progress of the Irish Cause—Enthusiastic Opening of the Irish League Convention -Egan, Davitt and O'Brien Urge Union in the Ranks-Pleas for Irish Liberty.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18, The scene presented n the Central Music hall shortly after three o clock this afternoon was in many respects of Michael Davitt and again wild cheering when the presence of Mrs. Parnell was recognized. She was given a seat in the centre of the stage in the first row. At 3 p.m. 3,000 were in the hall. The entire audience rose to their feet like one man and cheered themselves hoarse when Davitt, leaning on the arm of Patrick Egan and followed by the remaining Irish delegates and other officers of the National League entered the hall. The stage was occupied almost exclusively by the officers of the League, the lady friends of Mrs. Parnell, and the Irish visitors. PRESIDENT EGAN'S SPEECH.

After fully five minutes of welcoming cheers and hand shaking, President Egan arose, amid a wild outburst of cheering, and almost the first words from his lips were an enthusiastic reference to Michael Davitt. Mr. Egan said :- Once more the elected delegates of the Irish National League of America have come together in national convention to comply with the condition of the constitution and to adopt such measures as may seem best for the furtherance of the great and holy cause in which we are engaged. We shall be inspired by the presence, and aided by the counsel of a man who, of all others not even excepting our great leader himself-holds the warmest place in the nearts of Irish exiles, the man who Charles Stewart Parnell has called the father of the Land League—honest, fearless Michael Davitt; also the patriotic, brave and faithful delegation from Ireland-William O'Brien, John Redmond and John Deasy. In your name, in the name of the Irish National League of America, I welcome these gentlemen to our convention with a hearty Irish-American caed mille failthe. It is my privilege and pride to be able to congratulate the faithful members of the league

THE GLORIOUS PROPRESS our cause has made and upon the splendid work you have helped to accomplish for Irish nationality since we last met in Fanuel hall. Then the infamous Crimes act was in force in Ireland. Every man's liberty and life was at the mercy of the hired and trained per-jurers of Dublin castle. Out of 103 members of Mr. O'Brien in unstinted terms of praise of Parliament returned from Ireland less than as a patriot. 30 could be relied upon to follow Mr. Parnell, while both English parties were solidly combined against home rule for Ireland. Such, however, are the strides our cause has made since then that but a couple of months ago appeared to actuate the convention toward the victory seemed within our very grasp. Parpersonal representatives from Ireland. When nell can now count, instead of a following of the convention had become in a measure 25 or 30, a formidable party of 85. COERCION AS A SYSTEM IS DEAD.

cessive governments have been overthrown a long and bitter struggle still ahead, within nine months on the Irish question. and never in the history of the From Duolin to Eastern India on the one Irish race was there greater interest side, and California on the other; from Nor- in the outcome than was centered now way to New Zealand, in the centres of diplomacy in Europe—Berlin, Vienna, Paris, in St. Petersburg, as well as in London—the struggle for Irish liberty is keenly watched, our backs in the fight. If you only knew and English statesmen have come to learn

THE MEASURE OF ENGLAND'S INFLUENCE amongst nations will be in proportion to the peace that reigns in Ireland, and that there can be no peace with Ireland or with the Irish race until Ireland obtains home rule. The greatest of English statesman has made home rule a cabinet question, and while Mr. Gladstone has for the moment gone down before the force of English prejudice part of some in the convention to have all the delegates from Ireland to deliver at once home rule for Ireland will in his own words " be borne with the firm hands of a united people, perhaps not to an easy but to certain and not far off victory." Since the Boston convention National Treasurer Father O'Rielly has forwarded to the National league at home and to the trustees of the Parliamentary fund a sum of over \$320,000. Of that \$75,000 reached the hands of Mr. Parnell on the eve of the elections last fall. Our action at this convention will be watched from across the Atlantic with the very closest interest : from Ireland with hope and pride and joy; from England, or a large section of its people, with prejudice most blind, with hatred most intense, and with a better hope that our deliberations may end in dissension and disaster.

UNITY, CAUTION, PERSEVERANCE AND DETER-MINATION

are a necessity of the hour. Unity between all the honest, manly elements of Irish Nationalists on this continent under the banner of the Irish National League of America, and unity of purpose and of action between the league in America and the league at home. Caution—that no word or act of ours will compromise our friends beyond the water, but at the same time caution that must never degenerate into cowardice. Perseverance-cool steady perseverance, on the lines and under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell. I see emblazoned on these walls the motto. "We are for Irish liberty—peacefully if we can, otherwise if we must." This is the true national position. This is the position which every true-born American can appreciate, the only position which England can respect, and I maintain it is the position and spirit which has placed the cause of Irish nationality where it stands to-day. The applause during Mr. Egan's under the apparent sanction of the convention address was so frequent that it seemed to break forth almost at the end of every sentence. Mentions of Mr. Gladstone were enthusiastically received, but when near the close of the address came the phrase, " Peaceably if we can, otherwise if we must," the very galleries and roof seemed to shake. Three cheers for Washington, Gladstone and Parnell were given at the close of Mr. Eagan's

ROUTINE BUSINESS. Then Secretary Sutton, formerly of Quebec read the call for the convention. On the call for the ayes and nays for the election of Fitzgerald and Sutton as chairman and secretary respectively, one or two delegates made a motion of dissent, but failed to voice it and they were declared unanimously elected. Judge Fitzgerald then arose and apoke at length. During his speech he said: You have telegraph instruments here in your hall. From them let the electric flash your hall. From them let the electric flash are receptass from here to the Atlantic and across and let every word that goes from this hall be were met by probably 200 of the members let every word that goes from this hall be words of disappointment to the enemies of Ireland. (Cheers.) On the other hand let Informal speeches were made by each of those words be words of cheer and consolation | the delegates from Ireland, after which they to the people that for seven centuries have waited for freedom." The speaker concluded with an earnest plea for harmony and united | tendance upon the convention of the Irish

At the conclusion of Judge Fitzgerald's address Alexander Sullivan, from his place in the centre of the convention, rose, and offered

the following resolution:

Resolved—That delegates from each state and territory, from the district of Columbia and from Canada be, and they are hereby instructed to report to the convention as soon and they are the convention as soon of the as practicable a representative on each of the following committees: Credentials, resolutions, finances, organization and permanent

organization.
Resolved—That the Hon. Wm. O'Brien, o clock this atternoon was in many respects organization.

extraordinary. The auditorium was growded, delegates occupying the lobby and seats on the lower floor, while the boxes and galleries had their full quots of ladies. There was a tramendous outburst of applause on the entry appointed members of the committee on resorted delegates. appointed members of the committee on reso-lutions as representatives of Ireland. The purpose of the appointment of our brothers from Ireland is twofold, first that their counsel may make it impossible to give ex-pression to a word which would embarrasa the Irish leader; second, that the world may behold the perfect unity of Irish and Irish American sentiment.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A motion to adjourn till 8 o'clock, to give the delegates time to talk over the appoint ments on the different committees, created a ripple of excitement which at times developed into an uproar. At length Kelly, of Minne-sots, moved as a substitute the immediate appointment of a committee on credentials, each delegation to at once decide on its own representative, and then the convention to adjourn until 8 p.m.—Adopted. The New York delegation especially had a red hot time. They gathered in rear of the hall, and the noise they made crying "no" against the names suggested for the position of chairman was deafening. Finally the delegation with-drew from the room and the secretary began calling the roll of States for the names of committeemen. Among them were Patrick H. Plant; Untario, John Corkery; Quebec, H. J. Cloran. New York had still failed to agree, and that delegation was allowed to make a report to the meeting before the night session. The convention was then adjourned until 8 p.m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The New York delegation settled at length into a compromise upon William J. Reilly, of Syracuse, as representative on the credentials committee and Edward O'Connor, of Bing-hampton, N.Y., on the committee on resolutions. At 8.35 the hall was filled to over flowing, and as Judge Fitzgerald let fall the gavel a hush came over the couvention, and the tall form of Michael Davitt was seen making his way to the stage. Mr. Davitt was called for almost as soon as he entered the hall, and the audience cheered wildly. He rose to say that he had been heard often and would simply introduce his friend, Mr. O'Brien, of United Ireland. Mr. Davitt spoke

THE SCENE THAT MET THE EYE when Mr. O'Brien rose was another repetition of that uncontrollable enthusiasm which personal representatives from Ireland. When quiet, Mr. O'Brien, after returning thanks for the reception accorded the Irish delegates, Not even the blustering and blundering declared that the battle for Irish treedom Tories will dare to resort to it. Three suc was not yet ended. There was in his view how they are straining over there for a rift in this tremendous convention to catch a word or a sign that Parnell is no longer a nank God, yo to-day. You have sent back the denial and shown that you are

WITH PARNELL, AND TO THE DEATH. At this declaration there was a wild outburst of cheering, which continued several minutes. There seemed a disposition on the gramme for, and that the representatives of Mr. Parnell should proceed to the public reception of the Irish-American club. This disposition was discouraged as much as possible by Chairman Fitzgerald, who finally stated that such a course was contrary to the wishes of the men from Ireland. After a motion for the roll of states to be called for the various delegations to present the names of their representatives, the motion prevailed, and after the roll call proceeded for half an hour, a motion to adjourn was made; but before it was voted on, Father O'Brien, of Ohio, rese to ask if, at this stage of the proceedings, it would be proper to send a cablegram of CONGRATULATION TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Father O'Brien proposed the following draft of the cablegram :--

CHICAGO, August 18. To the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, House of Commons, London, England:

The Irish National League of America in convention assembled send you greeting and wish you God speed in your noble and states. manlike effort to grant long deferred justice to Ireland.

To Charles Stewart Parnell:

The Irish National League of America in conventionsend you greeting and promise you united support in your noble effort for home

(Loud cheers.) Mr. Sullivan claimed that under the rules to-day all matter of that character should go to the committee on resolu-tions, that every word may be weighed by that committee, assisted by the gentlemen who have been sent to represent Mr. Parnell. He objected to matter of this kind being sent and asked for a ruling from the chair. The chair sustained Mr. Sullivan's point of order. After considerable discussion Father O'Brien withdrew his resolution, saying he had no idea his motion would create any such differences. The convention then adjourned till

10 o'clock to-morrow morning. FINERTY BADLY SNUBBED.

At the Palmer house, on a large paste-board placard is posted r. P. O'Connor's cablegram, in which that gentleman says that Mr. Finerty's speech and the address adopted at Ogden's grove have done incalculable injury to the cause of home rule both in the English and Scotch constituencies.

THE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED.

As soon as the convention adjourned tonight, about 500 of the delegates, including Messrs. Egan, Davitt, Sullivan, Redmond, O'Brien and Deasy, walked over to the and about one-half that number of ladies.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The delegates in at

The committee on permanent organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. complete harmony, and the motion was car-ried unanimously. Jüdge Fitzgerald rose and thanked the convention for the honor.

know no ring; I know no clique," said he, "and: Inamithers for united Ireland." He closed with a caution that the delegates should have only one sentiment, and that was to prepare to fight the common enemy and to engender no fouds among themselves." "We hate her," said he, "because she has hated and despoiled us. When she declares peace, then may we, and not till then, will

we cease hating her." FINERTY ON THE WARPATH. John F. Finerty arose, and his appearance was the signal of tremendous cheering. He said he only rose to read a cablegram. was as follows :-

Finerty, Chicago: The manhood of Ireland is with you, and trusts the convention will by resolution endorse Ireland's right and resolve to be free. (Signed)

CHARLES McCABTHY TEELING.

DAVITT PROTESTS. Mr. Davitt desired to say a word in explanation. He did not question the right of anyone in Ireland to send a despatch from Ireland, but Mr. Teeling had no right to speak for the people of Ireland. He was not a member of any league, and "I say Mr. Redmond, Mr. Deasy and myself have the right to speak for the people of Ireland." (Loud applause.)

A LIVELY SCENE. Finerty arose to speak and there were loud cheers and tokens of dissent. He was finally given the floor amid considerable confusion. The delegates from New York interrupted

repeatedly. Hynes said Eincrty should not speak on personal questions. Cries were raised for Finerty to take the platform.

The chair—Mr. Finerty is no spring

chicken; he can be heard anywhere in the hall. Mr. Hynes—I protest against Mr. Finerty

speaking.
Mr. Finerty—I will speak. The chair then admonished Mr. Finerty not

to make another such remark.

Mr. Finerty then said: "I am surprised to see the father of the Land League rise in his place and question that telegram." (Here there was another scene of confusion.) In the midst of the uproar Mr. Finerty was heard to say: "It is what we have believed for twenty years, and I shall hold to my views for the freedom of Ireland to the day of my death. If Mr. Teeling is not in the league, and if he holds to that sentiment, he is certainly entitled to belong to it." another scene of confusion followed, Mr. Finerty declined to say anything further. He was cheered by the main body of the convention.

Mr. Davitt said he could not dispute the right of Mr. Finerty to desire the freedom of Ireland, and would not do so. The uproar then subsided. The committee on credentials reported the list of regular delegates.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS The committee on resolutions reported through Rev. Mr. Betts as follows:

Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following report :-We, the delegates of the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principle of human freedom and in the right of a people to frame their own laws—a right which lies at the foundation of the prosperity and greatness of this republic, and colonial possessions of Great Britain-do hereby resolve:

First—That we express our heartiest and most unqualified approval of national selfgovernment for Ireland. Second-That we heartily approve of the

course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English House of Commons, and we renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and in their ability to achieve home Third-Thatwe extend our heartfelt thanks

to Mr. Gladstone for his great efforts in behalf of 1rish self-government, and we express our gratitude to the English. Scotch and Welsh Democracy for the supply given to the great Liberal leader and his Irish policy during the recent general elections.
Fourth—Resolved, that this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American

people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of selfgovernment in Ireland.

Fifth-That we record our sense of the remarkable forbearance and self-restraint exercised by our people in Ireland in the face of the cruel and dishonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by rackrenting landlords, and in view of the license scandalously extended to organized lawlessness in the North of Ireland by partisan officials : and we commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own way.

Sixth-That we hereby thank the president, treasurer and secretary of the Irish National League for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their respective stations. Seventh-That the following cablegram be

forwarded in the name of the chairman of the committee to the Hon. Charles Stewart Par-

"Delegates to the Irish National League Convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every state and territory in the union and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention. All of which is respectfully submitted.

The reading of the resolutions was followed by hearty cheering.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Mr. Finerty moved that the resolutions be adopted section by section. (Cries of "No.

Mr. Armstrong, of Georgia, seconded this motion.

Mr. Ginnon desired them adopted by sections. If there was anything between the lines, with all due respect to their visitors from Ireland, which would bind the league to forever pursue its present course, despite any exigency of the future which might arise for a different course of action, then he de-

sired to vote against it. (Cheers.) Alex. Sullivan made an eloquent address and evoked wild cheering. He declared that in the suppression of views dear to their souls they did so that the men in the gap might be untrammelled. The personal representatives of Ireland present had given proof of their

fealty to their native coun ry.

Mr. Davitt suggested in spirit of harmony that the resolutions should once again be read and be adopted unanimously, Mr. Finerty said he would withdraw his

motion. The resolutions were then adopted by a

rising vote.

ation, and desied there was any truth in the rumor of disaffection in the ranks.

RESOLUTIONS.

At the conclusion of Judge Fitzgerald's adto prove for the thousandth time that as temporary organization be made permanent, slaves we can be formidable foes. So long The motion was put to the convention by Michael Davith, apparently in expectation of nationality, resolutely refusing either to be complete harmony, and the motion was care bought or coerced from a rigid adherence to the foll measure of national right, and as long as we are able to point to our policy us hone t and successful, we say, that we and no others are entitled to decide for ourselves upon Irish soil and upon our own responsibility what our policy for the future is to be. The convention adjourned at one o'clock till three.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. It was 3.45 when the evening session was called to order. The report of the committee on the constitution was read. It hears the endorsement of Mesers. Davitt, Reducend and Deasy. At the outset the report defines the employed to attain those objects. Sections providing for the organization of the League and the transaction of its business constituted

tually advising the League to BOYCOTT ARTICLES OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE He moved that the clause be excised. Mr. Brennan, of Iowa, said: Let the delegates go back to Ireland and say to the English people, "Not a nail of your nails, nor an inch of your cotton shall be used until the relations of Ireland and England be changed." Mr. Lynch, from Quebec, seconded the gentleman from Iowa. He approved of the

remainder of the report. A delegate from Rochester, N. Y., objected to a clause vir-

section, though living under the British flag. "We in Canada," said he, "have done the same—we in Canada have raised a protective tariff for that purpose." After some more discussion the question was put and the section remained in. The

scene of enthusiasm that ensued surpassed any that had before occurred in the convention. The delegates rose en masse and cheered, shouted and waved their arms till it seemed as if the excitement was never to

THE BOYCOTT SECTION.

The section which had caused so much enthusiasm was as follows:

Section 5.—To hurt the enemy where he will feel it most, by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influence to discourage trades men from keeping English manufactures on

Following the adoption of the boycott clause, the constitution was adopted in its

invited to address the convention. Dr. Pepper said he bad tested the feeling of his coreligionists, and could say that they were in thorough sympathy with Parnell and Gladstone. When finally, if they failed after trying every method, Parnell should send a mes sage—"Come and help us"—then, said the reverend speaker, "I swear by the throne of God there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States." The cheering at this point was terrific. When it somewhat abated the report of the Committee on Finance was read. It highly complimented Rev. Dr O'Reilly on his more than faithful and satisfactory discharge of his duties as treasurer of the League. The report showed that \$320,-282.57 had been collected in the last two years. Only \$5,000 of the entire sum was still in the hands of the treasurer. Father O'licilly was thanked by a vote of the convention. The chairman announced the next saw sseniaud

THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT for the league in America, and there were which has been advantageously extended the many serious passages at arms, all showing, colonial possessions of Great Britain—do however, that although the thunder was present it was kept well under. Judge Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, and Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia, were nominated. After several speeches, Mr. McCaffrey arose and, in a stentorian tone, said : "This convention has been a great success and harmonious so far. move that Mr. Fitzgerald be nominated by acclamation.

A delegate from Canada shouted : "We are outside the United States. We know no parties in this grand organization. The insinuate that there were any barriers. Let the convention show there has been no barriers." (Great cheering.) The scene at this point was an extraordinary one The great jets of gas had been lighted and the floor, stage and galleries seemed one mass of faces from pit to dome. Hynes, of Illinois, said : As McCaffrey declined the presidency, therefore make Fitzgerald president and make Mc Caffrey vice-president. Let Mr. Fitzgerald arise before the convention and state that he would give his entire time and Mr. Hynes would support him.

A SCENE OF CONFUSION THEN ENSUED and lasted fully half an hour, it being claimed that the requiring of such a statement was an insult. Hynes continued speaking, and was replied to by Mr. Sullivan. Other speakers interjected remarks with great rapidity. Finally, Finerty arose and said he was not delighted with the proceedings. In the interest of harmony he seconded nomination of Fitzgerald, moved the previous question. A ballot by states was about to be taken when a delegate proposed the name of M. V. Gannon, of Iowa, but the confusion was so great that the nomination could not be heard by the main body of the delegates. Nearly every man in the hall was on his feet, and impromptu meetings of state delegations were begun on all sides. The chairman, seeing the desire of

the convention, declared a recess. THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

After the recess, which occupied but a short time, the convention reassembled and began balloting, with the following result : Fitzgerald, 703; McCaffrey, 214. Un McCaffrey's motion, the election was made unanimous. Loud cries for Fitzgerald were made, and Mc-Caffrey was appointed by the chair to escort the new president of the league to the platform. A short, study little gentleman, with an iron grey beard, came forward and was presented by Mr. McCaffrey. It was the new president, John Fitzgerald, of Nebraska. He spoke briefly. Mr. Egan then nominated Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia, tor vice-president. McCaffrey was upparing a least of the start of unanimously elected and given a storm of cheers McCaffrey said he was forced to decline. The convention emphatically declined to take McCaffrey's views, and proceeded to elect once more unanimously Rev. Father McKenna as second vice-president. Armstrong, of Georgia, was pressed for third vicepresident, but a delegate speaking for him declined to allow his name to be used. Alex, Sullivan named Martin, of Baltimore, for the position. Father Kenna, of Canada, asked

DOMINION BE GIVEN THE OFFICE of third vice-president. O Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, moved that as McCaffrey had declined the first vice-presdency, his resignation be accepted and Father Kenna be made first The resolutions were then adopted by a vice-president, Canada to be given a vice-presidency. The motion was carried with a system can be cured by using Carter's Little Robert Canada to be given a vice-presidency. The motion was carried with a system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No paid, griping or discomfort at tending their use. Try them.

the augustion of Rev. Dr. O'Railly, the was given a place on the national committee. This left only O'Di unel', of Lows, and Gen. Martin before the convention. The latter, who had been nominated by Alex. Sullivan, was elected with tremendous cheering. Rev. Father O'Rielly was nominated by the convention en masse for tressurer...

Mr. Sutton, the present secretary, was unanimously:re-elected.

DEASY SPEAKS.

Mr. Deasy, one of the delegates from Ireland, was then given the platform. He said he had no doubt that when the electorate was next appealed to Mr. Gladstone would be returned to power by an overwhelming majority and with a mandate to give Ireland those rights and privileges which Canada and Australia and many other colonies of Great Britain already enjoyed. He denounced Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Churchill in scatbing objects of the League and the methods to be terms, and said these men may try to postpone a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between the two peoples by awallowing their most solemn declarations; they may give Sir Garnet Wolseley carte blanche in Ireland; place the country under martial law and renew the horrors of castle rule. Let them do so, we are ready for them.

O'BRIEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Mr. O'Brien congratulated the Convention on the splendid way they disappointed the enemies of Ireland. They had answered the assertions of the English papers that the Parnell from the wise and firm lines he was pursuing. Mr. O'Brien paid a glowing tributeto Mr Parnell and begged that all Ireland's friend in America would trust in him and suport and love him as they did at home.

FINERTY AGAIN. John Finerty, after repeated calls, was in

duced to take the platform. He did so with evident reluctance. The chairman introduced him as the "tall sycamore from Illinois." Finerty said he really did not wish to be placed in the position of making the English nervous, but he never had hated an Englishman except in Ireland. He had only to say to the great Irish leader that he (the speaker) as the son of thirty generations of Irish rebels protested that the scant instalment of justice offered by Mr. Glad-stone should be accepted as a final settlement. He disclaimed being a "military idiot," but all he had to say on that point was that if Parnell's and Davitt's programme was carried out it may never be necessary to employ an ounce of force. Policy and truth were two totally different things. (Cheers.)
It was policy to follow in the lead of Parnell
and Davitt as far as they went, but if then at Rev. Dr. George W. Pepper, a Methodist and Davitt as far as they went, but if then at clergyman, who is one of the delegates, was last the English nation said Ireland could be a clergyman themselves it. not obtain the right to govern themselves it was then truth and policy and manhoud to be ready when the opportunity came to put themselves behind the implements of force and win their rights and their freedom. Finerty was cheered to the echo.

DAVITT AANSWERS FINERTY, Michael Davitt at once took the platform and said he could not allow the speech of Mr. Finerty to pass without a word from him. Those who were first to oppose moral force were always the first to come forward with speeches. (Finerty here advanced excitedly and said he should not be insulted.) Davit replied calmly that he had not insulted Mr. Finerty and he was not going to be intimi-dated by any one. He had never questioned the honesty of Mr. Finerty's purpose nor had he had ever boasted of what he would be willing to suffer for Ireland, but he would ask Mr. Finerty it they in Ireland had not, with a movement resting solely on moral force, raised the Irish race to a dignity it had never attained before.

Mr. Finerty rose and conceded they had. The convention then emphatically signified its wish that Finerty should resume his seat, те регвиа:

DO NOT DELAY.

Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowe Complaint however mild apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the old, reliable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that gentleman (Wallace, N.Y.) had no right to require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines.

DIED.

DWYER.-At Carillon, August 18th, the vife of M. Dwyer, of a son. REDMOND .- On the 15th instant, Thomas Redmond, aged 61 years.

MITCHELL.—In this city, August 11, 1886. Joseph Mitchell, aged 56 years. SWALWELL.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., Robert Swalwell, aged 61 years 4 months, a native of Quebec.

POLAN .- In this city, on the 13th instant, Witliam Joseph, aged 2 years, 5 months and 19 days, second youngest s n of Patrick Polan.

MURPHY.—In this city, on the 18th inst. Isabella Sheeran, aged 43 years, beloved wife of Phomas Murphy.

McCANN.—In this city, on the 17th instant, Frances Gallegan, aged 39 years, beloved wife of Hugh McCann.

CALLAGHEN.—In this city, August 11th, James Callaghen, aged 47 years, native of the County Wicklow, Ireland. KELI.Y—At Quebec, on the 4th inst., at the age of 98 years, Cath rine Kelly, widow of the late William Welsh of Valcartier.

ELLIS.—In this city, Friday, the 6th inst,, Bridget Frances Alfonces Ellis, aged 5 months, infant daughter of William Ellis, painter.

SMALLSHIRE.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Lillian Agnes, aged 5 months and 15 days, infant daughter of Thomas Smallshire, 31 St. Constant street.

DONOHUE.—In this city, on the 18th inst. Helen Madigan, aged 50 years and 3 months, native of County Limerick, Ireland, and b Limerick, Ireland, and beloved wife of John Donohue. COURSOL .- At Montmagny,

5th inst., Dame Emelie Henriette Helene Tache fourth daughter of the late Sir E. P. Tache, and wife of C. J. Coursol, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for Montreal East. A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

One of the most dangerous conditions is neglected kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Porous Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the best system regulator known for the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

The present hot weather has proved a boninza for the watering places.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Nick Stomach or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cura when other rem-



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And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be painted off on you. 10 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE lines not under the horses' feet. Writ BREWSTREE'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO. Holly, Mich., 42.G

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