AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

"The Lost Opportunities of the Irish Gentry."

(United Ircland, September 17.) An immense assemblage of people gathered in the Leinster Hall, Dublin, on Thursday night week to hear Mr. O'Brien's lecture on behalf of the Sacred Heart Home. The chair was occupied by his Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, and on the plat'erm were several Irish and English members of Parliament. His Grace having opened the proceedings, Dr. Kenny, M.P., read a telegram from the Most Grace having opened the proceedings, Dr. Kenny, M.P., read a telegram from the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, "praying God to give all need ful strength to the pure-minded patriot who lectures this evening, so that he may come forth from his prison cell, now open to receive him, as sound in health as he is brave in least and unfinching. God Save Ireland."

Mr. O'Brien, as he rose, was greeted with tremendous outburst of applause. After some preliminary observations, he proceeded to say: I remember not so very long azo "democracy" used to be thoughtan awful, almost a naughty word among genteel people in Ireland. Some of us had no more conception what sort of uncouth animal a democrat was than Mrs. Partington had of the attributes of the allegory on the Nile. Irishmen were supposed to be nothing if not admirers of the old aristocracy. If you were to believe Charles Lever's novels, a man, if he were only one of ancient lineage. might, without detriment to his popularity, desolate a whole countryside, he might bergar his tenants and mortgage his property up to the eyes, he might get drunk every night of his life, and put a bullet through an unfortunate The Irish people were supposed rather to like that cort of thing from a gentleman of spirit, and the people put their bands to their hats for him, and voted for him, and fought for him, as if it were the best fun in the world to be evicted and swindled by one of the old stock. It is the irony of fate that the very practices which the Irish gentry rebuke with celestial prace in the Irish peasants of to day as crimes of the blackest dye are only faint imitations of the pastimes of their own fathers and grandfathers. Tarring a bailiff and making him swallow his own latitate is a proceeding copied from the highest sristo cratic precedents. Mr. George Robert Fitzgerald way by no means the only man who mounted cannon upon his castle to give the ministers of the law a hotter reception than they encountered at Bedyke and Coolgreany. It was the regular way of discharging houset debts in well-bred circles. The noble family of Kingston, who are at this moment so horrified by the people of Mitchelstown barricading their homes and defending them, were themselves for many a day "Sunday men," and kept their castle provisi ned for a siege. It is, indeed, because they did so, and left their debts unpaid-the debts they incurred to pamper their own bodies and fuddle their brains-that their noble descendant is now engaged in exterminating the unfortunate tenantry of Mitchelstown, not for repudiating any honest debt, but because they will not surrender the homes in which their fathers lived and died, and the lands that are watered with their sweat, to pay for the claret and the dissipations of those old "Wolves of the Galtees." But undoubtedly the of the Galtees." But undoubtedly the people did not like the Irish gentry the less for their contempt for the law and their way of dealing with bailiffs. Anistocracy was respected almost to adoration point. I re-member when we were young fellows long ago in my native town of Mallow we used to think the clubhouse there a kind of seventh heaven, inhabited by beings of quite another order from mere people who worked for a living. It seemed as much a dispensation of Providence as that the sun should rise in the heavens every day that the gentry should lord it over us and look down on us. It seemed part of the order and arrangement of the universe. Well, I think we have somewhat noderated these gentlemen's astimate of their own invertance. I can headly estimate of their own impertance. I can hardly ever pass that clubhouse now without thinking that there is not a calua in the poor suburb of Ballydaheen whose inmates have not as much and helplessness must be that it is all their own fault—that they had the country and people for hundreds of years like potter's clay in their bands. If they had chosen to be the people's chiefs and leaders instead of being their slave-drivers the Irish aristocracy might have had a great cireer. Unquestionably, much and bril-liancy and chivalry, and all the qualities that appertain to a privileged, leisured class, have always had a fascination for the Irish people. Men of that class who, instead of standing apart Men of that class who, instead of standing apart in cold and haughty isolation, have given their hearts and lives to the rescue of their down trodden nation, are the heroes and idols of our history--men like Sarsfield, Grattau, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Davis, Smith O'Brien, and Charles Stewart, Parnell. Did the Irish people ever ask what was these men's religious faith, or in what century their successes can e over? Th Geraldines, when they settled har ago in Mal-low Castle, did not shut thems-lves up in a clubhouse, and give themselves airs. They fraternized with the people, they made themselves bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh ; they fought for them and died with them. And I wender which is the nobler field of ambitionwhich is the most likely to shed lustre upon or give stability to an aristocracy-the career of one of those old Geraldines ruling like a king over every peasant from Listowel to the Galtee Mountains, or the career of the present head of the Geraldines, barried din his castle at Carton, composing pauphlets for the I.L.P.U., and unable to return a poor law guardian for his own electoral division? I venture to think that though the present Ger-aldine is a duke, and the old Geraldines used to would prefer to take chance with the valiant old chiefs who had died with their faces to the foe and with their claus around them, fighting for their God and for their native land. If ever men were petted as leaders, and besought to become leaders of the Irish people, it was the Irish gentry. It was one of the folles, per-haps one of the vices of the Irish people, their fondness and genring for leaders of birth and station. The arithmetic and the data and station. The aristocrats who led the Voluteers of '82, with the glorious exception of Grattan and half dozen others, were bigots and rack-renters who had very little to recommend them except their volunteer uniform; yet their popularity knew no bounds. O'Connell tried to keep the Catholic lords and aristecrats in the van of the Einancipation movement until his heart was sick of their cowardice and meanness and sycophancy-they have never to this d.y been emancipated in their souls. The Yourg Ireland movement was very largely a movement a with aristocratic aspirations. Mitchel and Lalor, indeed, knew the stuff the Irish gentry were made of, but most of the generous hearted young men who sang and spoke in these days did not despair of bringing the gentry into the National ranks, and building up a nation in which landlord and tenant would clasp hands which influence and tenant would chasp hands and blend as harmoniously as orange and green. One of the most amazine thing; we learn from Sir C. G. Duffy's book, "Four Years of Irish History," is that up to the very eve of the re-volt of '48 Smith O'B; en and some of his col-leagues nourished the extraordinary illusion that the Trich correction work with the trick correction work of the some that the Irish gentry were meditating going over cn masse to the young men who were counting their pikes and guns for an nourcetion. It was O'Brien's noble fault to believe everyone to him elf. be open hearted and as chivalrous as He actually write letters articipating that the gentry would be found heading the insurrection at the very moment when there same gentry were entreating Dublin Castle to suspend the Habsas Corpus Act, and only a few weeks be-fore his own brother, Sir Lucius O Brien, de-nounced and disowned him as a traitor on the floor of the House of Commons. Every opport history such as ours is the greatest reproach a

MR. WM. O'BRIEN'S LECTURE. people were dying of famine, and then to exter-minate a million more of them between 184S and 1853, when all national spirit was extinguished, 1655, when all national spirit was extinguished, into the board room in a sname-faced, allogetic and when the country lay gasping and helpless at their feet. Even in our own day, in the safar away from "the geutlemen" as possible, inidet of the angry rush and roar of the revolution which their own folly sheep and hardly ever venture a remark. brought about their ears, the Irish gentry ob-tained at least three separate opportunities of the respect that came into these men until they brought about their is introvers with those of the brought about their ears, the first gentry ob-tained at least three separate opportunities of harmonizing their interests with those of the country of their birth and the people from whom they derived their living. It is one of the most astounding facts in the history of human fatuity that the immediate and proxi-mate cause of the Land Leaven movement in mate cause of the Land League movement in the county Mayo was a confederacy of four of the greatest landowners in the county-Lord Lucal, Sir Roger Palmer, Sir Robert Blosse Lynch, and Lord Sligo-to refuse a wretched At attachment of only 10 per cent. to a tenantry on the brink of starvation. They kept their 10 per cent., and they founded the Land League. I remember with what shricks of laughter the landlord newspapers received the first project of the Land League under Mr. Parnell's hand to buy the landowners out at twenty years' purchase of Griffith's val-uation. I wonder what they would give to catch Mr. Pernell's signature to such an effect of this program month of garge offer under date of this present month of grace, September, 1887. I am afraid it is only an artist from the *Iimcs* office who is likely to furnish then with such a document. Again, several years ago, in a remarkable paper read before the Statistical Society, Lord Monteagle sug-gested to the landlords of Ireland the two conditions, and the only conditions, on which they could still lead lives of crmfort and of honor and of usefulness to their native !and-First, that they should cease to be landlords; second, that they should cease to act as the English garrison. That is, of course, the landlord way of putting it. What acting as the Eoglish garrison really means is using the power of England to galrison their own rent offices and to make the name of England detestable, for I deny that the landlords of Ireland have ever been either a loyal or an efficient garrison of England, whenever their own interests ov their aways. Well, Lo d Monteagle's warning fell on herdless ear. Mr. Glad-tone's great Bills of last year came. They offered the most splendid avenue to power and bonor that ever opened its arms to a dethroned and fallen olgarchy. The Irish gentry might have had prices for their estates which, in a cheap country like Ireland, would have ensured them affluence. They might have had in the Parlia-ment of the country the power for which they the Riviera to retain in even a local board of guardians. Farseeing men have estimated that in an Irish Parliament, constituted according to Mr. Gladstone's scheme, a wise and capable and patriotic Conservative party might not only have been a potential minority, but might have found their way to an Irish Treasury Bench. And all this upon the one simple con-dition of fusing their interests and sympathies with those of the b dy of their countrymen instead of forever fevering and distempering their country like an anery pushile or like a poisoned spear-point. Did the Irish people look surly or haggle about the price? On the con-trary, they pined and yearned for pence and brotherhood in the great task of building up a happy Irish nation. And the Irish gentry? With a few noble exceptions, such as Lord Powerscourt and Lord Greville, theiranswer was to smite the hand that was extended to them. Their answer was to summon the demons of roligious b gotry from their den and to circulate eleven mill ons of scurrilous libels on their fellow countrymen through the printing press of the Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union. complain a great deal nowadays of our setting class against class. It was they themselves, in their blind arrogance and folly, in spite of the prayers and the warning and the entreaties of Irigh Nationalists-it was they themselves who first set class against class, or rather set up their own foolish and pampered class against the interests and the sympathies and the aspirations Ballydaheen whose innates have not as much influence upon the current of affairs as the who'e galaxy of gentlemen who assemble on the Clubbouse steps put together. Now, what is the reason of this extraordinary transformation? I often think that one of the bitterest reflections is the reason of this day as distinctly foreigners face and language and sympathy as when their ancestors came over throat-cutting and psalm-incide with Counter in these days of humiliation singing with Cremwell. They had three hundred years of unbroken power to make history, and the history they made was a history of famines and rack-rents and penal laws and misery-a history of millions plundered and degraded in their own land under the heel of a few thousand foreigners-a history during which the gentry of Ireland never did an act of justice that was not wrung from them, and never did one act of unadulterated grace so long as England gave them her bayonets to enable them to refuse it. Nemetis came at last in the shape of an Irish domocracy, and it is a singular fact that demo-cracy is a Frankenstein of their own raising. Democracy has sprung from the two very source which England relied upon to rid her of the Irish difficulty—National education and emigration. The National system of education was founded for the express purpose of undermining the faith and destroying the nationality of the yeath of Ireland. Men like Archishop Whately and Mr. Carlisle, who devised that system, and who composed the school-books, were dead certain that they had discovered a machine fo turning the youth of Ireland into soupers in faith and West Britens in politics. Things have not turned out to quite their satisfaction. R. Peel relied upon two instruments Sir denationalise Ireland-the the schoolmaster. Wh the policeman Whatever the to and constabulary system did to enchain the limbs of the Irish people his system of pational education did still more to emancipate their minds and souls. The policeman proved to be an efficient ally of England, but the schoolmaster did not turn out so satisfactorily, and the schoolmaster is the most potent man of the two when all is said and done. It is the young fel lows whom the governing classes sent into the National schools to be turned into flunkeys and alares—it is these very young fellows who havo broken the power of the privileged classes in Ireland, and pushed them from their thrones, and bearded them at the Poor-law boards and the municipal boards, and even on the floor of the House of Commons. In the same way the Irish gentry believed that the policy of emigra-tion was a stroke of genius to deliver them from a troublesome population. They believed that once the Irish peasant was embarked in a coffinship they were done with him for evermore. But there came back from America a power more fatal to aristocracy and to privileged idleness than if th se Irish emigrants had come back in line-of battle ships and armies-there came back the principles of democracy and freedom which the emigrants imbibed in the great Republic of the West. Every American letter that came home was a lesson in democracy. From the time that American principles took root here in the soil American principles took root here in the soil that was prepared for them by education, it was all over with the accendancy of the Irish gentry, for the moment free enquiry began to be focussed upon them their pretensions melted away like wax before a fir. People began to ask them-is lyos who were these gods who wrapped them-selves up in cold and haughty majesty, and looked down upon the people whose industry care them remts to sourader, and uprole and gave them rents to squander, and purple and the linen to bask in. To our surprise we found that they were n t gods, but men, with blood very much the same color as other men's. and with a by no mears alarming preponderance of brains. The gods were, in fact, a squad of Cromwellian troopers a few generations re-moved. As somebody remarked—I think it was O'Connell-the Irish gentry have nothing ancient about them except their pedigrees. The so-called "old families" were but things of yesterday compared with the ancient race they despised and lorded it over. The real old fami-lies of the land are to be found not in the land-lords' mansions, but in the cabins of their serfs. To have remained tich and flourishing during a tunity the Irish aristec acy ever got of identify native family could incur. In a history like the palaces of kings and nobles. Irish democracy, I manager. What make you ing themselves with the people, of winning their that of the Irish race poverty is the best sign of in our day, is, in fact, no new thing, but a re- cause I see so many lighthouse

poor-law guardians who were taken from the ranks of the people-how they used to slouch into the board room in a shame-faced, apologetic rose and measured themselves like men with these noble lords and gentlemen, and routed them from their dignities, and to'd them to their faces that the day of aristocratic privilege was gone, and the power of the people, and the welfare of the people must henceforth be more important elements in the government of mankind than corcnets or Norman blood. you go into the Irish beardroom of an Irish Board of Guardians now you won't find the elected guardians trembling under the frown of the crofficios; it is rather the other way. If you list n to a debate in the House of Commons you won't find men of the people, like Mr. Healy or Mr. Sexton, grovelling at the feet of the King-Harmans or Saundersons, or speaking with bated breath because every second man who is listening to him has a title or a million of money. I never will forget the expression of a little old Weetern person at one of the Land League meeting, when some speaker was describing the oppression and the baugh-tiness of Irish land-agents in the past, "Begob," says the old fellow, "we'll make them put their hauds to their hats for us yet." That really only describes in a comically exaggerated way the change that has come over the face of the country; for though the Irish people are of too generous and forgiving and Christian a character ever to desire to retort upon their opponent the indignities that were inflicted upon themes still it was necessary to enforce the themselves, still it was necessary to enforce the lesson-and I think the lesson is beginning to impressively upon the comprehension of the most forsilized old gentleman in the land—that a man's importance and his place in the esteem of his fellow countrymen will depend for the future in Ireland, not upon the length of his purse, nor the length of his pedigree, but upon his usefulness to the community and his readiness to labor and to scorifice himself for the benefit of his fellow-countrymen. Up to the benefit by an extraordinary perversion of the laws of nature, a man's consequence in Ireland was measured by the amount of misery he created ; for the future it will be measured by the of good he can do in protecting industry, rewa ding toil, and raising up the poor and lowly. The Irish gentry have, fortunately for lowly. human rights, left us no alternative but to be democrats and to draw our strength from the great heart of the people. There is one thing upon which I think we may fairly congratulate ourselves in reference to the spread of de-mocracy, and that is, that the democracy as its rooted in Ireland to-day is almost altogether free from the features of bloodthirstiness and rabid class hatred and irreligion which have sometimes made revolution a name of dread and horror in other leads. The Irish people have not the slightest dislike to man inerely because he has a good coat to his back, or because he comes of an ancient family. The objection to Mr. Parnell's class is that it pro-duces only one Mr. Parnell to ten thousand duces only one Air. Farnell to ten thousand aliens and enemics and oppressors of the people. If in the morning the Irish gentry proposed frankly to draw a wet sponge over the past, there is not a promisent politician in Ireland who would answer with a churlish or con-tunnelious word. They would be welcomed. They would be honored. The Irish nature has the seftnase of up own honeved meda the softness of our own honeyed meads. "There is dew at high moontide there and

springs in the yel'ow sands, On the fair hills of holy I eland."

Irish forgiveness is to be had to this hour for the honest asking. A single Smith O'Brian re-deems a whole pedigree of Murrough the Bura-ers and Black Inchiquins. The chaoge which the wizardry of one great old man has wrought in the course of a single year in the feelings of the most externa of us toward, the knowling here. the most extreme of us towards the English people is an assurance that no prejudices are too ancient, no wrongs too cruel, no grudge too deep-scated, to yield to the first appeal of genius and sincerity to the infinite tenderness of the Irish heart. There shall be false gods no more in Ireland; but for gool men and capable men who have a heart for the niseries of their coun-outrage us a little while longer, tut they can trymes and the will to laber for their allevis-tion, there is still, and there will be slways, welcome, honor and gratitude, no matter what his class or from what race he may be sprung. But the longer the Irish gentry continue at enmity with the Irish people the harder will be the terms of their inevitable surrender when it comes, Forty years ago they might have become Nationalists without coasing to be landlords. It is perfectly possible that if the Irish laudlords had been wise enough to band themselves enclusia-tically with the people at that time to win an Irish Parliament, and had flooded and dominated that Parliament with unabridged for many a day, and the enforcement of pepular rights might have been indefi-nitely retarded. At present the Irish people can dispense with them as Nationalists, and are determined to dispense with them as landlords. I have claimed that Irish d cracy is not bloodthirsty or vergeful. demo those who are so fond of magnifying the deeds of violence which have blotted our history here and there for the last few years would once examine the cark cory of revolution in other lands and think couche seas of suffering and bloodshed which encall the beaten side—if they will only remember how their own class used their victory when they tortured and trampled to death tens of thousands of the Wexford insurgents in '9S-they will have to confess that there never was a revolution involving the overthrow of so rooted and so detested an oligarchy which was effected at so small a cost of bloodshed and crime as ours, and they will have to confess that whatever crime lurked in the train that great and memorable peaceful revolution was not the outgrowth of democracy, but was a remnant of the barbarism their own oppression had begotten. Finally, the revolutionary spirit in Ireland is not sullied by irreligion upon one side, or by sectarian bigotry on the other. It has a heart equally large and equally warm for Protestant and for Catholic-for every man who has a heart or hand in Ireland. It is, at the same time, in the highest and deepest sense re-ligious, spiritual, and above the ignoble empire of materialism, and contains no taint or germ of that crazy continental fanaticism which assails the Altar as ferociously as the Bastile, which breaks up the very foundations of society, defiles the sanctity of the Christian household, breaks down the glorious faith and hope that surround down the glorious faith and hope that surround this fleeting world with the wonders of eternity, and counts the very Author of the Universe among the enemies of man. From this bleak abyes we have been saved by the deep and yearning spirit which teaches the Irish people that, even when all has been done that human devotion can do to reward industry, to alleviate suffering, and brighten human life, there still among in this wondrows spiritual nature of aug remain in this wondrous spiritual nature of ours aspirations and capacities which will never be satisfied in this material world, and which will never consent to be stifled in the grave. We have been saved, furthermore, by the enlightened fortitude of some of those who have guided the religious life of Ireland, one of whom is not far away from us here to night, and the other whose name will be, honored by the Irish other whose name will be holded by the Irish race as long as the Rock of Cashel stands anidst the smiling plains of Tipperary. These men have identified religion, not with the privi-leges and the oppressions of the rich, but with the cause of the poor and the hopes of the oppressed. They have shown that no measure oppressed. They have shown that the history of equality smoug men, no struggle to exorcise the demons of selfish monopoly and luxury which have hitherto cruelly darkened the lives of the people, can be too bold or too sweeping for the religion of Him whose life of infinite pity for the religion of Alm whole he of Humite pro-was spent among the lowly, and whose inspired aposties were chosen from the fisherman's hut and irom the carpenter's bench, and not from the palaces of kings and nobles. Irish democracy,

affections, of becoming their leaders, they nobility, and rank is the best evidence of turn to the old golden days of Ireland's great-purned with insuit and diadair. They repaid shame. When thoughts of this kind hegan ness, when the la'd was the people's, when the sub-inurderings and burnings are floggings in '98, men of Ireland, their revolt sgainst the supre-marderings and singers of Young Ireland was to size the crops for the rent while two millions of even within my own time the first of the selected people were dring of for the rent while two millions of even within my own time the first of the selected people were dring of for the rent while two millions of even within my own time the first of the selected people were dring of for the rent while two millions of people were dring of the number in the math of equal rights for cut bayonets have been ever since; and as we push boldly on upon the path of equal rights for a'l and uncompromising war upon all the monopolies and privileges that still stand in the way of human happiness, the Irish democracy will, please God, never stay their march or abate their claims until the radiance of freedom which once lighted this is and chwraps her acaie, and makes her once more the bright hera'd of knowedge, truth, and liberty to the world.

THE VOTE OF THANKS.

When Mr. O'Brien sat down, the audience ross and cheered vuciferously for several minutes. Mr. Dawson then moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, and was followed by Mr. Labouchere, M.P., and Mr. Brunner, M.P.

MR. O'ERIEN'S REPLY.

Mr. O'Brien, acknowledging the vote of thanks, said—It is certainly beyond my power to express all that I feel as to the kind and gen-erous way in which this resolution has been proposed and has been pased by this great, this enormous meeting. If the truth were told, I cm afraid that this most praiseworthy charity is more indebted to Mr. Balfour than it is to me for the size of this audience and for the succes of this lecture (applause and laughter). It is of this lecture (applause and haughter). It is the only good thing he has done in the course of his Irich career, or that he is likely to i do, and I should be sorry to deprive him of the credit of it (applause and laughter). The only credit that I do claim is this—that I entered into a solemn treaty with the kindly ladies who have charge of this institution that I was not to have the source a we are Irich I may use the he—I suppose as we are Irish I may use the phrese—that I was not at liberty to go to jail until I delivered this lecture (loud applause and laughter). Well, I claim that I have fulfilled that engagement, although barely by a neck (lsughter), and I dare say you will permit me to sing "Nunc dimittis" and go-well, to Mitchelstown (lsughter and applause).

HE WOULD DISOBRY THE CORRCION SUMMONS Well, it would not be right that I should say much on an occation such as this upon a personal topic, but as it may be the last opportun ity I may have for some little time of address ing my fellow-countrymen, perhaps I may be allowed to mention that I do not intend to go to Mitchellstown to-morrow (prolonged ap plause, the whole audience rising and cheering vociferously). I intend to remain wher I am (renewed cheering). If the polic want me they will have to come and fetch me (great applause). Unless under force and duress I shall not acknowledge the authority or validity of that infamous tribunal that Mr. Peter O'Erien (prolonged groaning) and Cap tain Plunkett are setting up in Mitchelstown to remove me (renewed cheering). Trial conducted under such circumstances I regard as being as much a judicial proceeding as the trial of a sheep by a pair of professional butchers (re-newed cheering), and I intend to pay as much respect to their summons as a tribunal of that character deserves, no less and no more (renewed applause).

A SECRET CONSPIRACY.

I regard the Tory Government of Ireland th moment as simply a secret conspiracy of Castle officials and broken-down rack-renters, a con-spiracy for the plunder of the poor and for the removal of inconvenient political opponents (loud applause.) I regard Mr. Balfour (groans) simply as a perfumed Captsin Moonlight, rather more destarding and more heartless them his more dastardly and more heartless than his vulgar prototype. That being my view, I do not intend, so long, at all events, as I enjoy my dom of my own, to attorn to the jurisdiction of a court which I regard as an outrage upon human liberty and as one of the vilest cogines that ever was devised for torturing and for silencing political opponents (applause).

FRIENDS AT OUR BACK. Well having said so much as to the protect that

I shall feel bound to make whether in prison or out of prison, at every stage, against this in fam us legislation, I need hardly tell you, I think that when the tug of war course Mr. Balfour will not find me undisposed to meet him. Mr. Balfour (hisses and cries of "Order") if he hides me in his drepest dungeon cannot

ing at Birmingham to-day, no longer torture us in the dark (cheers). We have brave and noble-hearted Eoglishmen cheers) and Scotchmen and Welshmen coming over and looking around for themselves; and well it is for us that we have them, for I believe that blood would have flowed in Ennis last Sunday, and in many a spot besides in Ireland within the last few weeks, only that brutes like Captain Pluckett knew that there were Englighten amongst them taking notes, and your brave Castle official quails and trembles in his shoes before these representatives of the Engcolonies. lish nwimn (cheers). Yes, we thank them, and we welcome them to our hearts (cheers)—those English invaders "to right and to laft" of us (cheers); and when we find galant gentlemen like Mr. Labouchere (cheers), and like Mr. Brupner (cheers), and the gentleman whom his countrymen tondiy and truly call the Parnell of Wales-Thomas Ellis-(cheere)-when we find these gentlemen abandoning their pleasant homes in London to come over and fight the battle of free speech for the Irish people, why the young men of Ireland would be the veriest slaves that ever crawled the carta if they did not esteem it-and they do esteem it-a privilege and a glory, before this last fight for Irish freedom is fought and won, to do and dars and suffer something in the cause for which thirty generations of the power of the Irish race were proud to face the gallows and the battle field (enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats.) THANKS TO HIS GRACE OF DUBLIN, Mr. Dillou, in a dignified speech, moved a vote of thanks to His Grace for presiding at the lecture. The motion was seconded by Mr. Oldham, Protestant Home Ruler, and supported by Mr. Thos. Ellis, M.P., and Mr. Davitt. In reply His Grace said :-All I have to say to you is that the people of Dublin who are assembled here this evening, or any portion of my flock, owe me no thanks for anything that I can do for them, and I will ask you the favor to allow me to hand over this vote of beans that you have passed to meas a heartfelt expression of your thankfulness and mine to those Linglish members of Parliament from Hindustani England and Wales, Protestants and Noncon formists, for their kindness in coming to sup port us here this evening (loud applause).

WITHOUT EQUAL: Wilson Montrose, of Vieona, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrhea it has no equal."

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HAVE YOU TRIED IT.

If so you can testify to its marvellous power of healing and recommend it to your friends. We refer to Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, the grand specific for all summer complaints, diarrhous, cholers morbus, dysen-tery, cramps, colic, sickness of the stomach and bowel complaints of infants or adults. Let its merits be known to all who have not used it. merits be known to all who have not used it. .

"He's not what you call strictly hand some," said the Major, beaming through his glasses at an utterly hideous baby as he lay howing in his an attery intests day as he hay nowing in his mother's arms; "but it's the kind of a face that grows on you," "It's not the kind of a face that ever grew on you," was the indignant and unexpected reply of the maternal being; "you'd be better looking if it had."

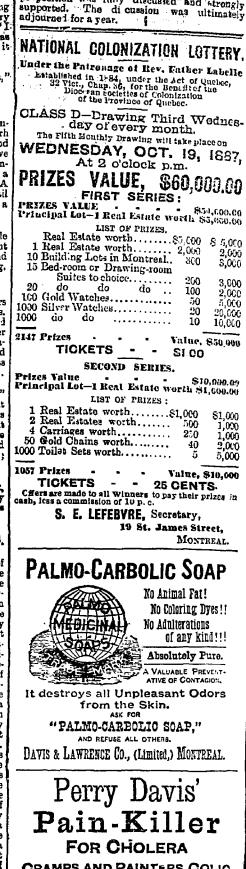
YOU HARDLY REALIZE THAT IT IS MEDIOINE when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use. ..

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES COMMIS SION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The last meeting of the Cabinet pricr to the President's departure for the West, was held to-day in the White House, and lasted until 2 o'clock. It is under-stood that the Canadian fisheries, the Alaskan seal fisheries and the financial questions were discussed, but it was impossible to obtain any information of the business transacted, except that the President has invited Hon. Wm. L. Put cam, of Maine, and Hon. Jaz. B. Angell, of Michi-gan, toact with the Secretary of State in the nego tiations for a settlement with Great Britain of the disputes growing out of the questions conthe disputes growing out of the questions con-nected with the rights of our fishermen in the territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Both of these gettlemen have sccepted, and it is believed by Secretary Bayard that their fitness for their important duty will be recognized by the country. Mr. Putnam has been counsel for the United States for the last two years in case awing under the for the last two years in cases arising under the law and treaty in connection with the fisheries dispute, and Mr. Angell is president of the University of Michigan, and has had experience in international transactions, having been one of the commissioners by whom the atest treaty with China was regotated. Mr. Putnam is a Democrat and Mr. Angell a Republican. The secretary said that their selection was not only a recognition of the two political parties, but a topographical recognition. The interests of the Western States lying along the Canadian border were equally great with the interests of the New England States in securing a sottlement of the difficulties with Canada. From the information received here it is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will leave England about the end of October, and that the negotiators will meet in Washington by the middle of Novem-ber. Secretary Fairchuld remained in confer-ence with the President about half an hour after the adjournment. He positively declined to say anything in regard to the future financial policy of the Treasury Cepartment. From other sources, however, it is learned that the Presi-dent let the matter to the discretion of the Mr. Chamberlain will leave Esgland about the

secretary, and that there is no prospect of any immediate change of programme.

CHAMBERLAIN'S FRIENDLY ATTITUDE. LONDON, Sept. 29.-Mr. Chamberlain, speak-



CRAMPS AND PAINTERS COLIC DIARRHOEA DYSENTERY **CHCLERA MORBUS AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS** COUCHS. COLDS. **Croup and Consumption** CURED BY **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM** 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

-Ucr. 5, 1887

proposition was fully discussed and strongly

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature. The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in exist ence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad scokery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics. But Green's August Flowers has done

wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember :---No happiness without health, But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five conts,

When Fogg saw a train on the dress of an old ady he remarked that it was behind time.

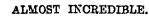
WITHOUT EQUAL. Wilson Montrose, of Vienna, Ont., having used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in his family for summer complaints, says, "I cannot speak too highly of it, for children as well as aged people troubled with diarrheea it has no equal."

"There are breakers ahead," said a theatrical manager. "What makes you think so?" Be-

more sincerely animated by friendly feeling, towards America than he, and no cue more de sired to maintain good relations between England and America. He referred to Canada's pro-grees, and, with reference to the fisheries dis-pute, said it was England's duby to secure for Canada a fair presentment of her claims. He regarded the appointment of the Fisherics Commission as affording an opportunity for commenting the union of Great Britain and her

OHAMBERLAIN ADDRESSES HIS CON-STITUENTS ON POLITICAL TOPICS.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Sept. 20. -Speaking here to day Mr. Chamberlain said the home rule question had no right to claim the first attention f the House of Commons to the exclusion of at sea, temperance, and other important sub-jects. He praised Lord Randolph Churchill as the first statesman in many years who had ad vanced the subject of conomy in public expen-ditures. He blamed Mr. John Morley and Sir William Vernon Harcourt for not defining their home rule scheme, and he denied that a majority of the people of Ireland really wanted home rule. A resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Chamberlain was met with a counter resolution of no confidence. An uproar ensued The resolution expressing confidence was finally carried by a large majority.



LONDON, Sept. 20.—The papers here give currency to an extraordinary rumor to the effect that the Queen intends next year to visit India. The Queen has, on very good authority, fre-quently expressed the most earnest desire to see her preat Oriental Empire, and the journey last winter of her favorite lady-in-waiting, the dowager Marchioness of Ely, to India is believed to have been the preliminary of the royal visit. The prospect thereof will also explain the much talked of fact that the Queen is learning

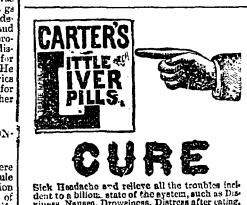
THE DEATH KNELL

OF THE MACDONALD SEPARATIST PARTY SAID TO BE TOLLED.

[SPECIAL TO THE POST.]

TOBONTO, Sept. 30.—The following special cable appears in this morning's *Globe*:— LONDON, Sept. 29.—The *Contemporary Re-*view contains an article by Dr. Goldwin Smith on the railway question in Manitoba. He re-views the grounds upon which Manitoba's claim rests, arriving at the conclusion that not Mani-toba only, but the whole Northwest, will have to be set free from the monoboly. and as the to be set free from the monopoly, and, as the to be see free from the monopoly, and, as the nation's faith must not be broken, the Canadian Pacific will have to be indemnified. He suggests that, as the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council can consider only strictly legal ques-tions, a mixed committee, composed of states-men and jurists, should consider the question of the constitutional windts of Manitube and the the constitutional rights of Manitoba and the Northwest. He proceeds to argue that the railway question is fundamentally connected with the tariff question and declares that the movement in favor of commercial union with the States is now sweeping the Dominion with force as great as its spontaneity has been. The issue cannot be doubted. The death knell of the separatist policy, of which the Macdonald Government has long been the organ, has, to all appearances, been tolled. The Co-operative Wholesale Society, of Man-

chester, an influential association, discussed at its annual meeting a proposal to build or rent a cheese factory in Ontario to supply the Man-chester market. The society's last year's importations amount in value to £1,126. The



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles dent to a bilion, state of the system, such as giness, Nausen, Drowsiness, Distress after ca rain to the Side, &c. While their most rem most remark able success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pilis are equality valuable in Coustipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver



all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the kowels. Twen if they only cures where the state of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the kowels. Twen if they only cures the state of the state of the state of the state suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

Carter's Little Liver Fins are very smart and very cast to take. One or two pills make a doad They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please at who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five 1.4. \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or self by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., -New York City.



AND HUW TO BUILD THEM. BO cats with specifications, estimates, and a full de-scription of destrable MODERN houses, from 4 rooms up, oosting from \$400 to \$5,000, profusely illustrating every detail and many original ideas in regard to decor-sting. Homes adapted to all elimates and all classes of perplo. The latest, best, and only cheap work of the kind published in the world. Sent by mail, post paid upon receipt of 25 cts. Stamps taken. Address BROOKLYN BUILDING ASSOCIATION, 45-0

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