



UNDER WATER.

A Canadian Venice.

HALF THE CITY SUBMERGED.

The Greatest Flood ever Seen

THE RIVER RISES TO 44 FT. 6 INCHES

Millions of Dollars Worth Lost.

RELIEF FOR THE DISTRESSED FAMILIES.

Not a Dry Spot in Griffintown or Point St. Charles—The South Shore Inundated for Miles—Narrow Escapes of Families From Fires in the Flooded District.

From the time of our report on Saturday last, the river continued to rise slowly until shortly after 6 p.m., when it rushed over the pavement wall more rapidly than ever. Many persons were returning from work, and the greater portion of them were caught either on the one or another side of Chabillez square, over which the water rushed in torrents, completely taking the proprietors of stores in that district by surprise, and forcing them to leave their upper stories. From this hour until nearly three o'clock this morning the water rose slowly until it reached the unprecedented height of 44 feet 6 inches, or over 31 inches higher than the great flood of 1861. Some idea of the extent of the inundation can be gathered from the fact that all of Commissioners street is flooded, all of St. Paul street; also, McGill, St. Francois Xavier street, and the other streets in the business quarter running toward the river, nearly as high up as Notre Dame; St. James street west (or Bonaventure) nearly up to Victoria square; all of the city west of this south of St. Antoine street, except the portion of St. Joseph which lies on higher ground than the rest of this part of the city and Craig street as far east as St. Urbain street. It is scarcely worth while to enter into details of the damage done. On the streets submerged the losses will be enormous. Nearly everyone loses more or less. Warehouses, wholesale stores of all kinds, retail shops, factories, printing offices, stables, private residences, in fact, everything touched by the floods has suffered. The Grand Trunk, with its depot surrounded by water, its workshops flooded, its tracks wrecked, the sleepers floating away, is a heavy sufferer. The transport companies, with their numerous horses, have been driven out of their stables. And altogether the losses, inconvenience and drawbacks to trade from this cause are wholly unexampled.

THROUGH THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE POST made a trip over the flooded district, starting from the Albion hotel. William street was a rushing torrent, the water being about six feet deep in the middle of the street, and reaching far up on the mansard first story windows, while the occupants of the houses had been compelled early in the day to leave the ground floor and seek refuge in the top flats of their dwellings. H. Charlebois, grocer, will be a heavy loser, his stock, much of it, being under water. Ira Gould & Sons, warehousemen, will also suffer severely, as the entire lower flat of their storehouse is under water. On Ottawa street the stooks of a hundred or more small grocers and saloon keepers are ruined, while the condition of the tenants is very like those on William street. The Methodist Church, at the corner of St. Ann's street, has five feet of water in its Prince street as far as Wellington is full of water to the depth of six or eight feet and as a natural consequence is full of debris of all kinds, while the occupants of the buildings on either side have, like their neighbors all along the low lying district, been compelled to take refuge in the attics of their dwellings. Wellington street is a broad sheet of water from one end to the other, varying in depth from two to eight feet. Here saloonkeepers, grocers, small manufacturers, saddlers, confectioners, cooper and a dozen traders were bemoaning the loss of their stock in trade, which was floating about inside their stores, Harry Lomas' hotel near the crossing, is filled with water and is approached from the sidewalk which floats near the door, by a ladder, which reaches to a second storey window. The residences of Drs. Hutchinson and Wood are half submerged. The Royal Electric Light Company's works are flooded to a depth of about six feet, fires out and engines stopped. On Murray street there was no damage visible in the condition of the residents from home, along Wellington. Of Richmond and Centre streets as far as Seigneurs, the same story can be told. It was plain sailing up Condoe street, where, at Nos. 60 and 60 1/2, a two story brick house was found to be falling to pieces, filled with a dozen scared half dressed females, who had been driven up to the top flat by the rapidly rising waters, leaving both provisions and clothing behind. The foundations had crumbled beneath the pressure of the waters, and there was every indication that a few hours at most would see it totter and fall beneath the stream which was running furiously past it on either side. On Basin street, flying from an attic window, was seen a piece of crumpled, indicating that death had found its way to a family already bowed down with despair and misery. The Grand Trunk workshops and general offices are inundated. The cars standing upon the side-tracks at the Montreal Warehousing Company and Canada Sugar Refinery are half covered with water. All of the cars on the Point St. Charles tracks are partly submerged, while the track from near the Bonaventure depot as far out as the end of Victoria bridge is in places, the water floating the heavy iron ties. In some places the force of the current has washed away the foundation. Chabillez square is like a miniature lake. The water is deep enough to cover the windows of the lower stories of the buildings half up, and the stocks of dry goods, clothing, gent's furnishing goods, trunks and groceries with which the stores there are stocked, are to be seen floating about in the water with which the stores are filled to a depth of several feet. St. James street west, as far as Fulkford, and starting from Victoria Square and Notre Dame, formerly St. Joseph street, from Dupre Lane as far out as Fulkford street, are flooded to a depth varying from 3 to 6 or 10 feet, according to the height of the land. The stores on either side of the street are filled with water above the counters and goods are floating about the same as on Chabillez Square. Inspector, Grey Nun and Yerville streets are covered with water which runs at a furious rate, bearing upon its surface logs, beams, boxes and broken casks, as well as huge cakes of ice which are turned over to the river at a point further east. Commissioner street is a river in itself banked by the long and almost unbroken line of buildings on the north and the seemingly impenetrable barrier of ice with which the St. Lawrence is covered on the south. In Custom House Square the water is at least 10 feet deep. St. Peter and St. Paul streets are under water; the business houses along them have met with great loss. All along that portion of the city referred to there is much suffering among the poorer classes. In many instances they reported that they had had no food since the night before and did not know what they were to do, as they had no means of getting out. The Bonaventure depot is in a sorry plight, the water standing about seven feet over the floor, while the wooden walks extending down either side of the tracks have been lifted by the water and broken in pieces. There are several passages, one standing on the side tracks which are half covered with water. Haymarket square is a pond of water about eight feet deep. The pews in St. Stephen's church were covered with water, while a boat was carried on without difficulty. St. James street, from Victoria square to Fulkford street, is under water to the depth of from four to ten feet. Albert street at the Bonaventure depot is flooded to the depth of five feet. The water lies in the hollow, and extends on the interesting streets from near St. Antoine to near Notre Dame, on Monument, Aqueduct, Versailles, Luignac, Guy, Richmond, St. Martin, Seigneurs, Chatham and Canning, while there is still a little on Fulkford street, north of Jams. All dwellings along these parts are closed on the bottom floor, and the residents were obliged to resort to the hospitality of their neighbors. Stores have been closed and goods are floating around promiscuously. On Fulkford street the basements of all the houses have been invaded and household articles are floating around out of the reach of the owners. St. Elizabeth and Sangulnet streets were also partially inundated, while the cellars of houses are invaded to the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches. On Cote street the water had reached the Theatre Royal; on Vitre street it reached the hubs of carriage wheels between St. George and Chenneville. On the former street the water extended several yards above Vitre street, and the only means of passage was by way of Logachetiers. Districts between St. Lawrence Main and St. Denis streets were covered, St. Constant and St. Germain probably faring the worst. The railway is covered as far as Fulkford street, and not till this street is reached can one reach Notre Dame from St. Antoine street. On St. Martin, above St. James, there were about three feet of water, and about the same depth was noticed on Seigneurs. In the cellars of the police station in that street, which is built on comparatively high ground, there were seven inches of water. The flooded portion of Seigneurs was quite passable up to ten o'clock yesterday morning, but after that hour the water rose so high that boats had to be used, submerging the railway tracks to the depth of six feet. On Canning and Chatham streets there was some water on the low lying parts. Courcel street, however, was clear. The foundations of the ruined building known as Molson's old rolling mill, situated on Napoleon road, was undermined by the flood, and the standing portion not being founded on a rock, fell yesterday afternoon. Busy lane, almost to Labour street, was under

water, while Victoria square, from near St. James to past the Y.M.C.A. rooms, was impassable to foot passengers. From half way between Craig and Vitre, on Blesury street, waggons were employed in transporting passengers to the higher ground on St. Peter street.

THE RAILWAYS. The Bonaventure depot and surroundings being under water, the trains were unable to reach the depot yesterday, and all passengers were put off at Fulkford street. The only trains arriving at this point yesterday were the New York and Western. The passengers, baggage and mail were disembarked, and while the former were conveyed to their respective hotels in the houses which were in waiting, the Grand Trunk officials took charge of the luggage. A telephone instrument has been placed at the gateman's shanty at that street. The present indications are that trains will not be running to the depot for some time. All American trains are cancelled, as it is impossible to cross at St. Johns. An engine is off the track near Luignac street. The G. T. R. have arranged to run their cars from and to the South over the South Eastern Railway track. The water rose so high along the river front that the Canadian Pacific Railway management, as a precautionary measure, made use only of their inner track. The company have run all their trains on schedule time.

SERIOUS FIRES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SEVERAL FAMILIES—DESTRUCTION OF TWO WHOLESALE STORES. At about three o'clock Sunday morning another serious fire broke out on Duke street, in a row of houses occupied by Mr. David Williams, laborer, 130 Duke street, and despite the efforts of the brigade, who, as in the previous fire, had to work in water almost up to their shoulders, the fire destroyed the adjoining houses, 132, 134, 136 and 138, occupied by Messrs. James Chartres, David Miele, John Bell, Patrick Norton, Joseph Lloyd, James Brennan, A. Walsh, and Wm. J. H. Here again the boat, which was first on the spot, proved handy and was without doubt the means of saving many lives, for the houses being all on fire the inmates had to take refuge in sheds. As the boat drew near the men were deafened by the screams of women and children, and on enquiry at the neighbors were told the people were all at the rear of the buildings. One of the salvaged men burst open a gate leading to a yard, and on padding in, a woman clasping her child to her breast was seen standing on the wooden steps leading to the yard, which was covered with water to a depth of five or six feet. The flames were slowly creeping towards her and the poor woman would in a few minutes have fallen a prey to either fire or water. She was lifted into the boat half dead with fright. Two other women—one of them so invalid and unable to walk—and three children were also taken on board, and the men then went back to the salvage wagon, which made its way into the yard as far as possible, and the poor people were driven to a house on Dupre Lane, where they were cared for. By the time the salvage wagon had returned there was another boat load of ten people waiting, and they were taken to the City Hotel, where Mr. Lavin did the utmost in his power to make them comfortable. Another boat load of people were rescued when one of them, Mrs. Wallace, missed her three children and insisted on going back to look for them. They were found in the house of Mr. C. Jubin, at No. 126 Duke street. Sergeant Carpenter and a squad of police were the means of saving several people and won for themselves the hearty commendations of the firemen.

A SAD SUICIDE.

A RESIDENT OF ST. GABRIEL VILLAGE, DISGUSTED WITH THE FLOOD, TAKENS HIS LIFE. Another unfortunate man, in the person of Mr. John Doyle, residing at 170 Richardson street, St. Gabriel Village, committed suicide last evening, at his residence, by hanging himself. It appears deceased, since the rise of the water in the vicinity of his house, has been very downcast and kept in solitude. Last night he entered a room with a rope around his neck, and about an hour afterwards he was found dead, hanging from a hook in the ceiling. The St. Gabriel police took down the body and notified Corporal Jones, who will hold an inquest this evening. Deceased was a very respectable resident of the village and was a stonecutter by trade. He is about fifty years of age and leaves a wife and two sons. (Continued on 5th page.)

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A BISHOP.

MADRID, April 18.—At 10 30 o'clock this morning while the Bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral, he was shot with a revolver by a priest standing at the top of the steps, the ball entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot from the same source, which wounded the bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell on the steps. The priest descended the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the bishop's thigh. The priest was then seized and his victim was borne in an unconscious condition to a private chamber in the cathedral, where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. Being Palm Sunday the cathedral was more than usually crowded, and when the fearful work of the priest was realized, a furious mob followed the carriage in which he was conveyed to prison by gendarmes, whose presence alone prevented lynching of the would-be murderer. The motive for the crime was revenge. The man who fired the shot was recently dismissed from the priesthood and had fruitlessly applied to the bishop to be reinstated. Queen Christina has enquired as to the bishop's condition. The Pope has telegraphed his blessing.

Home Rule Hailed.

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All Nationalities Unanimous in Upholding the Course Pursued by the Grand Old Man.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The meeting of Irish citizens, held on 15th inst. in Nordheimer's Hall, to express their approval of the Home Rule Bill introduced into the British Parliament by Hon. W. E. Gladstone, may be characterized as one of the largest and most intelligent gatherings of Irishmen ever held in the city. The large assemblage was most enthusiastic, yet orderly, and the several eloquent speakers were frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. His Worship Mayor Beauregard presided, having on his right Mr. Edward Murphy, and on his left Mr. Geo. W. Stephens, M.P.P. Among others on the platform were noticed Hon. Justice Doherty, American Consul Anderson, M. Donovan, Mr. C. J. Couriel, M.P., Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., Mr. Recorder D. Montgomery, Dr. Higgins, Aldermen Greiner, Beaussollet, Donovan, Malone, Dufresne, Prefontaine, Martineau, Joannette, Moore, Denis Barry, J. N. Perreault, C. J. Doherty, Alfred Perry, Wm. Wilson, J. H. Namy, B. J. Coghlin, H. J. Moran, P. J. O'Brien, T. Buchanan, Prof. McKay, Jas. Coyne, Jas. Sheridan, W. Cunningham, Ph. Roy and many others.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Beauregard, on rising to open the meeting, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said that on being asked to preside at the meeting he had felt that an honor was being done him, and he had accepted the invitation for many reasons. Because as Mayor of Montreal he considered that he was alike the representative of the English and Irish and Scotch and French. (Applause.) And again because the Irish people of Montreal formed an influential and orderly portion of the citizens. (Cheers.) He was reminded that not long ago the people of Canada had to content for precisely the same privileges which the Irish people were now asking for. (Hear, hear.) As a citizen of the world, as a believer in the great rights of mankind and humanity he had the greatest admiration for the grand old man, [loud and continued applause], who was now guiding the destinies of the empire, and who was crowning his long and honorable career with the greatest events of his life. (Cheers.) The eyes of the world were now turned towards Westminster and the great statesman [cheers] who he believed his history was struggling to obtain for Irishmen the rights of freedom. (Cheers.) Some considered that the scheme was premature. He did not think so (applause), and hoped it would be carried. (Cheers.) Many remembered the critical position the great Republic to the South was in twenty years ago because one portion of the Republic wanted to keep up slavery. He would ask them if there was a man in the United States to-day who would say that the country had lost anything by granting freedom to all classes. (Applause and cries of "no.") The United States were to-day the most prosperous country in the world. Twenty years hence the same would be the case with Ireland if Gladstone succeeded in carrying his great measure. [Applause.] The concession would eternally redound to the credit of Gladstone and of the mighty empire on which the sun never sets. (Applause.) Ireland, like Canada, would be more attached to the empire if the right of self-government was granted it. [Hear, hear.] Patriotism means more than loyalty to the flag, it means fealty to the family, the children, the associations and the country. (Cheers.) As a representative of the French pioneers who had colonized this country more than two centuries ago, he expressed the hope that England would do for Ireland what she had done for Canada.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The right of self government is the common and indisputable heritage of all people, and its enjoyment is the basis and safeguard of a nation's peace, union and prosperity; Whereas, The Canadian people, knowing from actual experience the great benefits to be derived from constitutional and free Government by the people for the people, desire to see the same constitutional system of Government extended to the Irish people; Resolved—That we, citizens of Montreal, assembled in public meeting on this 15th day of April, 1886, warmly sympathize with the Irish people in their demands and struggles for the right of Self-Government; and we congratulate them on the prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle. Resolved—That we sincerely congratulate the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Premier of Great Britain, on his courage and sense of justice in introducing a Home Rule Bill, thereby recognizing the justice of the claim for a free and independent Parliament in Ireland; and we hope that the veteran statesman will be able to carry the project to a successful issue; Resolved—That we also extend our hearty

congratulations to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, and to his Parliamentary colleagues, on the success which is daily attending, in so full a measure, their great labors and sacrifices for the freedom of Ireland.

Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. Mr. Barry then read a letter of regret at his inability to be present from Hon. Peter Mitchell, stating his entire sympathy with any reasonable scheme which will create better feeling between Ireland and the rest of the Empire. Telegrams of regret and all heartily endorsing the objects of the meeting were read from the Hon. L. O. Tallon, M. H. Gault, M.P., and James McShane, M.P.P. Mr. Edward Murphy, who was received with prolonged applause, moved that the first resolution be adopted. In moving its adoption he said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to do so, and with their permission he would give a retrospect account of Ireland's struggles for Home Rule during the last half century. He then spoke of the work of O'Connell, extending from 1840 to 1845, known as the Repeal Movement, which failed of success. O'Connell's schemes were supported in Parliament at the time by only his own thirty-five or forty supporters and a half dozen of English Radicals. Finally the movement was close in 1847, when, after a terrible famine, two or three millions of Irishmen were driven away from the shores of their native Isle. These emigrants were to day powerful factors in the great movement which was to secure Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.) Then Mr. Murphy went on to speak of the Home Rule agitation started in 1870 by the late Isaac Butt, and read the code of principles there laid down to show how minutely they coincided with many of the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's bill. (Cheers.) These principles of '70 wanted for Ireland exclusive control in Irish affairs. (Applause.) It was also stipulated that all Imperial affairs should be left to the Imperial Parliament. Butt had several times asked for permission to introduce a bill to that effect, but it had been refused, and only nine months ago the same request was denied. (Applause.) Even at that late period the English parliament refused to even admit that Home Rule was within the range of practical politics. (Applause.) Gladstone, who had succeeded in bringing matters to the consideration of the House was undoubtedly the greatest statesman living. (Applause.) As an evidence of the unanimity of feeling prevailing in Ireland on the question, it was only necessary to state that not a single opponent of it had been returned in either Leinster, Munster or Connaught (applause) and even in Ulster the majority of the members elected were pledged to support Parnell. (Loud applause.) He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the resolution. Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., was greeted with loud applause on rising to second the resolution. He said that he was always glad to be with friends on occasions of rejoicing and this was one for the Irish people. (Cheers.) For himself it was one of the pleasurable moments of his life. (Applause.) For a thoughtful man, a man who took an interest in the welfare of his fellow creatures, it must be a matter for gratification that this great question was about to be solved. (Applause.) It was pleasant for them to see that the great statesman of the age (applause) had dared to ask for right and justice in granting to the Irish people the sacred right of self-government enjoyed by all civilized nations. (Cheers.) In looking over the civil list of the empire they would see that some of its greatest offices were filled by Irishmen. (Applause.) Surely a nation which could produce such men was well able to manage its own affairs. (Applause.) He was glad to see that thinking men were coming to the conclusion that conciliation was better than coercion. (Cheers.) He sincerely hoped that the Irish people would be successful, and in expressing this hope he would remind them that they would surely achieve success by wisdom and caution. In these days the man was mightier than the sword, and those Irishmen who left their country and worked themselves to leading positions on great metropolitan newspapers had contributed in no small degree to the success of the cause. Great principles rightly urged were certain to triumph in the end. (Loud applause.) Alderman Beaussollet, who was the next speaker, was received with loud cheers, delivered an eloquent address in French. For French Canadians the cause of Ireland had always been a sacred one. (Applause.) As descendants of France they were strongly sympathetic to a nation which did much for their mother country. In times of great danger, on the battlefield when the victory was often uncertain the services rendered by the Irish soldiers of the Brigade Irregular could not be forgotten. (Cheers.) 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Home Rule Hailed.

PARNELL AND GLADSTONE

Words of Cheer to England's Great Statesman and the Irish Leader

AT THE MEETING OF MONTREAL CITIZENS

All Nationalities Unanimous in Upholding the Course Pursued by the Grand Old Man.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The meeting of Irish citizens, held on 15th inst. in Nordheimer's Hall, to express their approval of the Home Rule Bill introduced into the British Parliament by Hon. W. E. Gladstone, may be characterized as one of the largest and most intelligent gatherings of Irishmen ever held in the city. The large assemblage was most enthusiastic, yet orderly, and the several eloquent speakers were frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. His Worship Mayor Beauregard presided, having on his right Mr. Edward Murphy, and on his left Mr. Geo. W. Stephens, M.P.P. Among others on the platform were noticed Hon. Justice Doherty, American Consul Anderson, M. Donovan, Mr. C. J. Couriel, M.P., Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., Mr. Recorder D. Montgomery, Dr. Higgins, Aldermen Greiner, Beaussollet, Donovan, Malone, Dufresne, Prefontaine, Martineau, Joannette, Moore, Denis Barry, J. N. Perreault, C. J. Doherty, Alfred Perry, Wm. Wilson, J. H. Namy, B. J. Coghlin, H. J. Moran, P. J. O'Brien, T. Buchanan, Prof. McKay, Jas. Coyne, Jas. Sheridan, W. Cunningham, Ph. Roy and many others.

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Beauregard, on rising to open the meeting, was greeted with enthusiastic applause. He said that on being asked to preside at the meeting he had felt that an honor was being done him, and he had accepted the invitation for many reasons. Because as Mayor of Montreal he considered that he was alike the representative of the English and Irish and Scotch and French. (Applause.) And again because the Irish people of Montreal formed an influential and orderly portion of the citizens. (Cheers.) He was reminded that not long ago the people of Canada had to content for precisely the same privileges which the Irish people were now asking for. (Hear, hear.) As a citizen of the world, as a believer in the great rights of mankind and humanity he had the greatest admiration for the grand old man, [loud and continued applause], who was now guiding the destinies of the empire, and who was crowning his long and honorable career with the greatest events of his life. (Cheers.) The eyes of the world were now turned towards Westminster and the great statesman [cheers] who he believed his history was struggling to obtain for Irishmen the rights of freedom. (Cheers.) Some considered that the scheme was premature. He did not think so (applause), and hoped it would be carried. (Cheers.) Many remembered the critical position the great Republic to the South was in twenty years ago because one portion of the Republic wanted to keep up slavery. He would ask them if there was a man in the United States to-day who would say that the country had lost anything by granting freedom to all classes. (Applause and cries of "no.") The United States were to-day the most prosperous country in the world. Twenty years hence the same would be the case with Ireland if Gladstone succeeded in carrying his great measure. [Applause.] The concession would eternally redound to the credit of Gladstone and of the mighty empire on which the sun never sets. (Applause.) Ireland, like Canada, would be more attached to the empire if the right of self-government was granted it. [Hear, hear.] Patriotism means more than loyalty to the flag, it means fealty to the family, the children, the associations and the country. (Cheers.) As a representative of the French pioneers who had colonized this country more than two centuries ago, he expressed the hope that England would do for Ireland what she had done for Canada.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, The right of self government is the common and indisputable heritage of all people, and its enjoyment is the basis and safeguard of a nation's peace, union and prosperity; Whereas, The Canadian people, knowing from actual experience the great benefits to be derived from constitutional and free Government by the people for the people, desire to see the same constitutional system of Government extended to the Irish people; Resolved—That we, citizens of Montreal, assembled in public meeting on this 15th day of April, 1886, warmly sympathize with the Irish people in their demands and struggles for the right of Self-Government; and we congratulate them on the prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle. Resolved—That we sincerely congratulate the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Premier of Great Britain, on his courage and sense of justice in introducing a Home Rule Bill, thereby recognizing the justice of the claim for a free and independent Parliament in Ireland; and we hope that the veteran statesman will be able to carry the project to a successful issue; Resolved—That we also extend our hearty

congratulations to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, and to his Parliamentary colleagues, on the success which is daily attending, in so full a measure, their great labors and sacrifices for the freedom of Ireland. Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell. Mr. Barry then read a letter of regret at his inability to be present from Hon. Peter Mitchell, stating his entire sympathy with any reasonable scheme which will create better feeling between Ireland and the rest of the Empire. Telegrams of regret and all heartily endorsing the objects of the meeting were read from the Hon. L. O. Tallon, M. H. Gault, M.P., and James McShane, M.P.P. Mr. Edward Murphy, who was received with prolonged applause, moved that the first resolution be adopted. In moving its adoption he said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to do so, and with their permission he would give a retrospect account of Ireland's struggles for Home Rule during the last half century. He then spoke of the work of O'Connell, extending from 1840 to 1845, known as the Repeal Movement, which failed of success. O'Connell's schemes were supported in Parliament at the time by only his own thirty-five or forty supporters and a half dozen of English Radicals. Finally the movement was close in 1847, when, after a terrible famine, two or three millions of Irishmen were driven away from the shores of their native Isle. These emigrants were to day powerful factors in the great movement which was to secure Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.) Then Mr. Murphy went on to speak of the Home Rule agitation started in 1870 by the late Isaac Butt, and read the code of principles there laid down to show how minutely they coincided with many of the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's bill. (Cheers.) These principles of '70 wanted for Ireland exclusive control in Irish affairs. (Applause.) It was also stipulated that all Imperial affairs should be left to the Imperial Parliament. Butt had several times asked for permission to introduce a bill to that effect, but it had been refused, and only nine months ago the same request was denied. (Applause.) Even at that late period the English parliament refused to even admit that Home Rule was within the range of practical politics. (Applause.) Gladstone, who had succeeded in bringing matters to the consideration of the House was undoubtedly the greatest statesman living. (Applause.) As an evidence of the unanimity of feeling prevailing in Ireland on the question, it was only necessary to state that not a single opponent of it had been returned in either Leinster, Munster or Connaught (applause) and even in Ulster the majority of the members elected were pledged to support Parnell. (Loud applause.) He had much pleasure in moving the adoption of the resolution. Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., was greeted with loud applause on rising to second the resolution. He said that he was always glad to be with friends on occasions of rejoicing and this was one for the Irish people. (Cheers.) For himself it was one of the pleasurable moments of his life. (Applause.) For a thoughtful man, a man who took an interest in the welfare of his fellow creatures, it must be a matter for gratification that this great question was about to be solved. (Applause.) It was pleasant for them to see that the great statesman of the age (applause) had dared to ask for right and justice in granting to the Irish people the sacred right of self-government enjoyed by all civilized nations. (Cheers.) In looking over the civil list of the empire they would see that some of its greatest offices were filled by Irishmen. (Applause.) Surely a nation which could produce such men was well able to manage its own affairs. (Applause.) He was glad to see that thinking men were coming to the conclusion that conciliation was better than coercion. (Cheers.) He sincerely hoped that the Irish people would be successful, and in expressing this hope he would remind them that they would surely achieve success by wisdom and caution. In these days the man was mightier than the sword, and those Irishmen who left their country and worked themselves to leading positions on great metropolitan newspapers had contributed in no small degree to the success of the cause. Great principles rightly urged were certain to triumph in the end. (Loud applause.) Alderman Beaussollet, who was the next speaker, was received with loud cheers, delivered an eloquent address in French. For French Canadians the cause of Ireland had always been a sacred one. (Applause.) As descendants of France they were strongly sympathetic to a nation which did much for their mother country. In times of great danger, on the battlefield when the victory was often uncertain the services rendered by the Irish soldiers of the Brigade Irregular could not be forgotten. (Cheers.) 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