



CARDINAL AND ARCHBISHOP.

THE GRAND LEVEE AT THE CITY HALL TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Illuminations and Fireworks—A Memorable Day.

Long before four o'clock, the hour appointed for the opening of the levee held by His Eminence the Cardinal and His Grace Archbishop Fabre, the City Hall and the approaches thereto were thronged with dense masses of citizens of every creed, nationality and class, all eager to pay their respects to Canada's Cardinal and Montreal's first Archbishop.

THE ILLUMINATIONS

The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and citizens of all denominations seemed to have entered heartily into the idea of the thing and the result was a grand success. From an early hour the sidewalks were crowded with people, while the roadways were lined with carriages of every description, and it required a good deal of patience to make any headway.

LAVAL'S GREETINGS.

To His Eminence Mgr. E. A. Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church.

REVEREND—The Vice-Rector and Professors of Laval University are happy to unite themselves with the citizens of Montreal to tender our most respectful homage and wish you a hearty welcome as the first Canadian Cardinal.

Let us at the same time recognize in the person of your Eminence, wearing the Roman purple, the chancellor and father of our University; bless it in its progress, and bless the one of its venerable founders, and one of its most distinguished professors, and a most powerful protector.

Our Eminence, we will never forget what we owe to your solicitude, to your enlightened direction, and our gratitude will be as unlimited as your benevolence. We thank you in particular for coming under those solemn circumstances of conferring the Pallium on our venerable Archbishop of Montreal.

Your Eminence, we request you to bless our University; bless it in its progress, and bless the one of its venerable founders, and one of its most distinguished professors, and a most powerful protector.

We bear in our hearts the purpose to tread in the noble footsteps which your Eminence has indicated, and wish with all our eyes towards Rome and towards its representative in our midst.

We bind ourselves as obedient sons to follow in all true Roman doctrines; and when your Eminence will proceed this autumn to the centre of Catholicity in order to receive the Cardinal's hat from the hands of our great Pontiff, who presides over the world, tell His Holiness that the Holy See has no children more devoted, no sons more devoted, than the professors of Laval University.

On the conclusion of the address His Eminence returned thanks in a few brief, heartfelt and appropriate words, after which the members of the Faculty were presented and then retired. Upwards of 150 bishops and priests were then present, after which the general public were admitted to audience.

As the Cardinal and Archbishop Fabre entered they handed him their cards, and he introduced them by calling out their names aloud. As each knelt and kissed the Cardinal's ring, and then knelt before His Grace the Archbishop and kissed his ring; they then passed before the Church dignitaries who were seated in the chairs of the Aldermen, and then retired by an ante-room. The reception lasted until nearly six o'clock, and the citizens passed through the rooms at the rate of about twenty per minute, so that almost two thousand of our citizens must have attended. All classes and creeds were represented and thus testified by their presence their appreciation of the honor done to Canada by the See of Rome in giving her a Cardinal in the person of one of Canada's sons.

THE FIREWORKS

There must have been over thirty thousand persons present at the grand pyrotechnic display in Dominion square last night in honor of the Cardinal and Archbishop. For some little time past Messrs. Seneca and Co. have been making extensive preparations for a fine display, and the result fully realized their expectations.

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circle beneath; and third, the symbolical insignia of the archiepiscopal dignity, with the arms of His Grace Mgr. Fabre, and the words *de Grandeur* (His Grace) in a half circle underneath. When these pieces were lighted up they displayed the yellow color for the Papacy, red for the Cardinal, and purple for the Archbishop. The other pieces included triangles, Roman candles, large colored fuses, large exhibition bombs, Pleiades fuses, ten minute illuminations, flower pots, mine serolites, batteries, fountains, golden fountains, chaplets of roses, aerial bouquets—the whole sending forth into the air thousands of differently-colored stars, at times sending down showers of golden sparks. The display was brought to a close with a few pieces with the words, *bon soir a vous* (good night to you.)

Sub-Chief Lancy and fifty of the rank and file of the city police kept the ground, but they were not nearly sufficient.

The city was brilliantly illuminated in the evening, and citizens of all denominations seemed to have entered heartily into the idea of the thing and the result was a grand success.

From an early hour the sidewalks were crowded with people, while the roadways were lined with carriages of every description, and it required a good deal of patience to make any headway.

Notre Dame street was beautifully decorated. The lamps had been placed in the most effective positions along the front and on the tops of the towers, while the Seminary was studied all over with Chinese lanterns, and in every pane of glass in the windows candles were fixed.

Over the gate was a gas transparency in the form of a cross. Proceeding eastward was to be found Mr. Henry's store, which was richly decorated, and hung in Messrs. Archambault's window were the following large letters, "C. T. A. F."

The windows were also handsomely supplied with colored candles, the effect of which was splendid. The house in which Archbishop Fabre was born (which is situated opposite the Court House) was brilliantly decorated.

Among the other fine displays were those made by Messrs. Beaulac, Hannan, Schwob Bros., Granger, Cadieux & Derome, Sadler, Laviolette & Nelson, E. Fortin, the Princess Louise Restaurant, L. U. Renaud, Dufresne & Mongeais, Fabre & Gravel, Fréchet Lefebvre, A. Brahad, L. Desmarais, E. Irwin & Co., and a number of others.

The City Hall was almost indescribable in its beauty, lighted as it was by myriad Chinese lanterns and a number of electric lights. The building was most brilliantly illuminated, while on the square in front were hung hundreds of Chinese lanterns.

On Jacques Cartier Square the Jacques Cartier and Richelieu hotels presented a magnificent appearance, the decorations of the Richelieu in particular being much admired by the sightseers. The trees in the plot in front of the Court house were hung with Chinese lanterns, which looked remarkably pretty among the green leaves.

Laval University and grounds were beautifully lighted, and the office and the Banque Nationale, and extremely handsome. Among the other large buildings that presented a beautiful appearance was Notre Dame Hospital and the Council of Arts and Manufactures building on St. Gabriel street.

St. James street had not a very great display, but this was made up for by the grand illumination of the *L'Esclandre* building, the *Ville Marie* Bank and the Banque Nationale. A fine display was made in the City Passenger Railway Company's building and another at Victor's restaurant.

St. Denis street contained many brilliantly illuminated buildings, among which the convent, the residence of the priest of St. James' church, the Club St. Denis, and the residence of Acting Mayor Grenier carried off the palm.

The streets in the vicinity of Viger carried off the palm. The decorations, as did nearly every street throughout the city.

St. Catherine street looked beautiful, nearly all the buildings of the large firms doing business on the street, as well as many private residences, being handsomely lighted. St. Joseph's hall, at the corner of St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth streets, was very handsomely decorated.

The church of Notre Dame de Lourdes, the Providence convent, Archambault's academy, and the Nazareth church and convent were richly decorated with Chinese lanterns, candles and appropriate inscriptions.

St. Lawrence street made a beautiful display, the principal ones being by Messrs. Daoust Bros., L. O. Paradis, Auguste J. Dussan, Lemire & Co., P. Meunier, H. Gray, Boissier Bros., A. Robert, Viger & Co., and a large number of others. Returning to the centre of the city, the grandest sights of the night were seen.

Crat street was found to be beautifully lighted, hundreds of Chinese lanterns being displayed along the street. The Post Printing Press was resplendent with colored lights and lamps, and the Arlington house made a fine display. Next in order was the Tamsey House.

The upper portion of the building was tastefully decorated with bunting, while the flags of England and France floated side by side with the golden bunting of Erin on its Lionard field. In every window were rows of lighted tapers, while the front of the building was magnificent with colored lights and lanterns.

On the opposite side of the street, Mr. A. Reddick made a fine display, and further along were Mr. Wadell's "Kingston House" and the "Hagan House," kept by Mr. Benson. Still further east were T. Carmoy's fruit store, and the Metropolitan Hotel, both brilliantly illuminated.

Turning north, LaGauchetière street was reached, when a fine display was made, but by far the most beautiful was that at St. Patrick's church. From the trees in front of the church were hung hundreds of Chinese lanterns, while St. Patrick's school and the priests' residences were brilliantly illuminated with hundreds of lights.

Continuing along this street, and here the finest display was undoubtedly that made by Mr. Owen McGarvey's beautiful residence, which was illuminated by four electric lights and over 100 Chinese lanterns of different styles. It presented a very pretty appearance and was much admired, as was also the residence of Mr. Henderson.

Along St. Anne street some very fine decorations were to be seen, particularly those of Mr. Leduc's Windsor Carriage warehouses, at the corner of Windsor street, and Lariviere's carriage factory, the former being distinguished by some very large square lanterns several feet

in height, and colored red, white and blue. The residence of Dr. Leprohon, the Spanish Vice-Consul, was beautifully illuminated, as were the residences of Mr. W. Wilson and Mr. Faucher.

On St. James street west a fine display was made, particularly at the St. James Hotel, near the station, which had a row of about 100 lanterns and a transparency on which the Irish harp and the word "Welcome" were embroidered on a white ground.

On Sherbrooke street there was not much display made, but several of the private residences were illuminated with Chinese lanterns, as was the cab stand at McGill College, which looked very pretty.

Many of the private residences on Upper St. Urbain street were handsome with colored lights, that of Mr. Martineau's being particularly beautiful; but probably the most beautiful sight in the whole city was that presented by the Hotel Dieu. This vast pile was lighted from base to dome with myriads of lights.

Every wing and corner of the building was illuminated, and around the great dome itself were wreaths of living fire.

Turning from the northern district of the city the reporter proceeded to St. Jean Baptiste ward. Nearly every house was illuminated and displays were also made on Cadieux, St. Doninique, St. Elizabeth, Roy and Napoleon streets.

St. Ann's Ward was also handsomely decorated, and most of the residents had either Chinese lanterns, colored lamps or appropriate mottoes.

The illumination, as a whole, was a decided success, and reflects great credit on the citizens of Montreal.

A DIFFICULT TASK FOR A PRIEST.

TO EVANGELIZE HELL'S KITCHEN, AND ERRECT A NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH THEREIN.

His Grace the most Rev. Archbishop Corrigan has created a new Catholic parish on the west side of New York city, with limits extending from Thirty-fourth to Forty-fourth streets, and from Tenth Avenue to the Hudson or North River.

As pastor of the new parish he has appointed the Rev. Father John A. Gleeson, who, since his ordination to the priesthood thirteen years ago, has been acting as an assistant priest at St. Mary's church, corner of Grand and Ridge streets in New York, and has directed him to proceed at once with the work of erecting a new church somewhere in the above district, which is to be known as that of St. Raphael, the Archangel.

Father Gleeson, however, finds his task by no means an easy one; or, as he himself expresses it, "one of the most arduous and difficult that could possibly be imposed upon a priest in the city." The Archbishop, however, has promised to do all that he can to assist him, and several of the pastors of the older parishes in New York have also taken a similar interest in the matter.

On Sunday, July 18th, at the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, Father Gleeson spent the entire day at St. Stephen's Church, in East Twenty-eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and took up a special collection during all the Masses (seven or eight in number) in the morning, and again at the afternoon and evening services.

Before each of these collections he was introduced to the congregation by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn, and then made an eloquent appeal for assistance in the great work which he has been called upon to perform.

The limits of his new parish are exceedingly small, he said, being only one avenue block in width instead of extending, as the others do, from Seventh avenue to the river. It is on the extreme outskirts of the older parishes of St. Michael and the Holy Cross (neglected on account of distance from those churches), and contains a class of people who are so greatly given over to intemperance and other vices as to render them not only poor but most wretched in condition.

There is not a block that does not contain a large number of liquor stores, and the district, Father Gleeson said, is commonly known as "Hell's Kitchen." It is a very dangerous locality to be in at certain hours, as it may be seen by any person who would visit it at a late hour at night; and within its limits, he told the people at St. Stephen's church, are the notorious dens known as the "House of Blazes," Sebastopol upon the Rocks, and others of the very worst character.

The children, too, having no homes or friends to attract them (owing to the beastly condition of their parents), seek forbidden pleasures in these frightful schools of infamy and crime, and are there educated and brought up to a most horrible condition of life.

And this is the district which he has been called upon to evangelize. It is a difficult task, he said, with God's help, he will accomplish it. And for assistance in this great work he appealed, eloquently and impudently, to the members of St. Stephen's parish, who, he said, are so well and widely known for their great charity; promising to always remember them every day when he offers up the holy sacrifice of the Mass, and to especially ask of Almighty God that they "may be preserved from that greatest of all evils, a sudden or unprovoked death." At the close of Father Gleeson's remarks, which were listened to with close attention, he went through the aisles and galleries of the large church, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. McGlynn and the other priests of St. Stephen's (all wearing white surplices), and took up the collection in person, during every service.

THE PARNELLITES' DOINGS.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The Parnellite party at their meeting on Wednesday will appoint delegates to the Convention at Chicago of the National League of America. They will at the same time arrange to secure seats in the House of Commons for Messrs. Healey and O'Brien.

The scene around the Bishop's Palace itself, which was decorated by hundreds of Chinese lanterns in every window and on the roof, but every street near was lighted up by lanterns or colored lights, notably at Margaret street, across which were hung strings of lanterns, and Cathedral street, which displayed lights in nearly every house.

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in height, and colored red, white and blue. The residence of Dr. Leprohon, the Spanish Vice-Consul, was beautifully illuminated, as were the residences of Mr. W. Wilson and Mr. Faucher.

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THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

PATRIOTISM AT CHAMBLY.

SIGNIFICANT VICTORY OF MR. PREFONTAINE BY A GOOD MAJORITY.

St. Lambert Poll Unrecorded through the Tactics of the Government's Followers.—The National Party Carry the Day.

Perhaps never before in the history of the Province has there been so much interest and excitement over an election as that which was centred in the contest at Chamby.

Secretary of State Chapleau and his followers were extraordinarily busy throughout the campaign, but they only succeeded in the insubstantial harness their persistent endeavors to make capital out of Mr. Prefontaine's stand during the small-pox epidemic. The battle was, nevertheless, hard fought, and resulted in the electors of the county returning a verdict of condemnation of the Tory Government's policy.

So far no more definite returns than the following can be received:—

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Prefontaine, Jodoie. Chamby 23, Longueuil Village 103, Longueuil Parish 16, St. Basile 19, Boucherville 12, St. Hubert 40, St. Bruno 39, St. Lambert (No count).

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Majorities for Prefontaine 173, Jodoie 79, Net majority for Prefontaine 94.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

At Mr. Prefontaine's headquarters in the city a large and most enthusiastic crowd had gathered soon after it was expected the poll would have been closed, and when the result was made known the cheering and enthusiasm which ensued was almost indescribable.

Mr. McShane, M.P.P., in answer to loud and repeated calls, announced that to-day glorious and most important victory had been gained over the corruptionists at Ottawa by the friends of honest government.

In the accomplishment of this the English speaking voters had nobly done their duty, and to them as well as their French compatriots the people of this province had every reason to be grateful. (Loud cheers.)

Ald. Grenier, in eloquent terms, briefly spoke of the importance of the events of the day, and announced that a special steamer would in all probability leave the Jacques Cartier wharf between 8 and 9 o'clock for the accommodation of all who desired to join with the people of Longueuil in the celebration of the defeat of the Government.

(Cheers.) The party then moved off towards the wharf.

At Nelson's monument Mr. J. C. Robillard was invited to speak, and ascending the steps, spoke of the Government's neglect of duty in the North-West, and of the manner in which they had outraged the feelings of the French-Canadians.

To-day was but the beginning of the end, which they could no longer stave off by all the corruption which they had practiced and the immense draughts for the purpose that they had made upon the public treasury. (Cheers.)

Dr. Valois spoke of the Regina gibbet, and congratulated the French-Canadians upon the patriotism that they had manifested in re-electing Mr. Prefontaine by so handsome a majority. (Cheers.)

The meeting then dispersed, and a vast crowd moved down to the wharf, where the steamer Montarville was in waiting to take them over to Longueuil.

THE NEWS IN LONGUEUIL.

At Longueuil, which was Mr. Prefontaine's great stronghold, the announcement of the result was the signal for a grand demonstration. Bonfires were started in honor of the victory, and there was a large display of fireworks. The enthusiasm of the electors was something extraordinary, and when Mr. Prefontaine arose to address the large assembly of electors, he was greeted with loud cheers, which lasted for some moments.

After he had returned his thanks to the electors, other speeches were given by Messrs. Bergeron, Mercier, Pelletier, H. J. Cloran and others, each of whom were loudly and repeatedly cheered. The drift of their remarks were that the result of the elections in Chamby was only the beginning of the end, and that the Patrie Nationale would sweep the Province in the approaching elections.

The meeting broke up with cheers for the prominent speakers, *The Post, Herald, La Presse, L'Etendard* and *La Patrie*.

TORY TACTICS AT ST. LAMBERT.

In the case of the St. Lambert polling district there are several accounts which are only irreconcilable as regards the number of votes cast, but which are of one accord in condemning the unexampled proceedings of the returning officer of that district. According to one account, at half-past four o'clock 72 votes had been cast, of which Mr. Prefontaine had a majority of twenty.

Another account gives the total poll as over 100 with a majority for Mr. Prefontaine of between forty

and fifty votes. This latter account is looked upon by those who thoroughly canvassed the district as being the more correct. This polling booth, it will be remembered, was the one to which Mr. Mullins had been invited as polling clerk, but whose religion and nationality gave such offence to certain of the Tory candidates' followers that it was deemed advisable to dispense with his services.

The deputy returning officer, who displayed a lamentable ignorance of the law governing such positions, was Mr. Irwin, an hotelkeeper and strong Chapleauite, and supporter of the government candidate. When the booth was opened it was found that there was no poll clerk as the law required. Mr. Irwin then inquired for a man to fill the position and finally accepted Mr. McKay, but as there was no Bible at hand he was not sworn, as the law required.

About 4.30 in the afternoon Mr. McKay happened to inform Mr. Champagne, the representative of the Nationalist candidate, that he had not been sworn, whereupon the latter immediately handed in a protest. Mr. McKay, it is stated, then left the booth. When the votes were to be counted after the closing at 5 o'clock the poll clerk was not present. It appears that the law requires that he should be with the returning officer at the counting of the ballot papers, and a protest was then entered against counting the votes. General confusion and disorder then occurred in the polling station.

The ballot papers, which were spread on the table, were huddled back into the box, which was then sealed. The whole thing is in a "mess," and the circumstances will likely be the subject of investigation before the courts. The conduct of the returning officer is roundly condemned, and the whole affair is looked upon as a dodge concocted by Chapleau and his followers to prevent the majority which Mr. Prefontaine secured being recorded in his favor.

MINISTER AND CARDINAL.

COMMENTS ON SIR HECTOR'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS HIS EMINENCE.

"So it seems that the old feud between the Langevin and Cardinal Taschereau is to be kept up," said a leading French Canadian official to our representative to-day.

"What do you refer to," asked the reporter.

"Have you not observed that Sir Hector Langevin never ventures near the new cardinal, either here or in Quebec, was the response. "You see," continued the official, "Archbishop Taschereau's political sympathies, if he ever had any, have been with the Rouges. It was chiefly through his influence and attitude that decrees were issued from Rome prohibiting the Catholic clergy of Lower Canada from interfering actively in political contests. A few years ago, it was a regular reign of terror in some parts of our province. The supporters of Liberal candidates were denounced from the pulpit, and subjected to persecution.

"THIN UNDER INFLUENCE was the chief strength of the Langevin faction, for you know Sir Hector was never personally popular with the French-Canadians. All his efforts to secure the aid of Archbishop Taschereau were of no avail. Laval University, of which the new Cardinal has been the head and front, has been denounced again and again by the Langevin party as a hot-bed of Liberalism and freemasonry, and the elevation of Mgr. Taschereau to the Cardinalate, was gall and wormwood to Sir Hector."

"But did not the minister take part in the festivities at Quebec?"

"Not at all. It was stated at first that he was ill, but the newspaper conducted by his son-in-law denied that. No doubt Sir Hector wishes to please Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, who feels sorely disappointed over the cardinal's victory in regard to the Laval university dispute. The cardinal won on every point. The Bishop of Three Rivers declined to take part in any of the ceremonies attending the installation of the Cardinal, and probably Sir Hector, as the representative of Three Rivers, felt bound to follow his example. You will also remember that when Sir Hector was unseated in Charlevoix for corrupt practices, his brother, the Bishop of Rimouski, issued a mandament denouncing the judges who decided the case. The action of *mon sire*, *le prelat*, was so indefensible that it is said to have called forth a severe rebuke from Archbishop (now Cardinal) Taschereau, and it is believed that it was this

"INDISCRETION OF MGR. LANGEVIN, which was duly represented at the Vatican—that ultimately led to the issuing of the Papal mandate, ordering the clergy to hold themselves strictly neutral in political affairs."

"How does Mr. Chapleau stand in relation to these matters?" was asked.

"Well," answered the well-informed official, "Chapleau has rather sided with the Cardinal as against the pretensions of the Ultramontane, though he was never sincere. He wobbled to be all things to all men—an Ultramontane with the Ultramontane, a Liberal with the Liberals, a Protestant with the Protestants, and so on, but like the fox with his stricks, he is likely to come to grief at last. His hypocrisy is too transparent. He has incurred the displeasure of the extreme church party, represented by Bishop Lafleche, because of his having supported the Laval University bill, while he has not made friends on the other side, because the Liberals have unanimously sided with Laval. In fact a portion of the quarrel between Chapleau and Langevin, arises out of this Laval-Victoria dispute. But Sir Hector will never forgive Cardinal Taschereau for causing the Catholic clergy to hold aloof from political contests. The minister of public works was never happy except when he was able to use the influence of the clergy to persecute the Liberals."—*Ottawa Free Press*.

AN ANTI-RENT CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The National League has ordered its branches in County Kerry to prepare for a general strike against the payment of rents.

JUSTIN MC CARTHY'S LETTER.

A CRUEL DILEMMA.

Lord Salisbury's Followers Will Insist on Two Different Policies—The Cardinal Must—Irishmen Will Give No Pardon to Excess a Policy of Coercion.

No 20 CHESTER GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHICHESTER, LONDON, July 30, 1886.

"The test of Lord Salisbury's statesmanship will be the clearness with which he perceives the greatness of his advantages and the firmness with which he seizes the opportunity offered to him of effecting a patriotic and impartial solution of the perennial problem of Irish discontent." These are the concluding words of an article on "The Prospects of the Cabinet of the Union," which appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* to-night. The *Pall Mall* now gives a sort of general support to the Salisbury administration.

SALISBURY'S ADVANTAGES. I don't agree with the general argument of the *Pall Mall*, but I quite admit that Lord Salisbury has great advantages just now and that if he can really effect a patriotic and impartial solution of the problem of Irish discontent he will have proved his statesmanship. But most of the volunteer advisers of Lord Salisbury in the London press seem to take no account of the Irish people, and their suggestions as to the management of Ireland.

WONDERFUL INSPIRATIONS. There is great jubilation among some of the newspapers over the possibility of a prince of the blood royal being sent to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. "That is just the sort of thing to do," several journals scream out. "Don't abandon the field to Mr. Russell and his agitator's Compey with them for popularity. Establish a court in Dublin, around which all that is best in society all over Ireland will gather—and there you are, don't you see?" Well, I for one don't see it at all.

ON THE WRONG TRACK. The man who really believes that the Irish people can be weaned or won from the national cause by a court in Dublin, presided over by a prince of the blood, as wise as the magistrate in "Barbary Rudge," who suggested that the sight of an Alderman might overawe the London crowd. "I know what you want," says the Duchess to the hot, panting, thirsty Alice in Wonderland; "you want a dry biscuit." Ireland is hot, panting and thirsty for her national right and her national freedom. Let me tell you, she knows what she wants and she will have it in the form of a princely Vicar. It is very likely that what is called society would rally round the royal prince at Dublin castle. What is called society everywhere is rather a snobbish, unthinking sort of crew. In Ireland it is especially snobbish and unthinking. Let me tell you, she knows what she wants and she will have it in the form of a princely Vicar. 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