

I. N. L. A.

HOLDS A CONVENTION AT CHICAGO.

Parnell's Position Considered - The Tenants' Relief Fund - McCarthy not Endorsed.

Chicago, October 2.—At noon today, after all night vigils and many anxious conferences this morning, the question whether the Irish National League of America should as one organization formally repudiate and condemn Parnell was still undetermined.

Gossip of a secret meeting held by an inner circle last night at a place two miles from Central Music hall was current and was generally believed. It was also said that the constitution of the League would be revised so as to leave out all reference to the organization in Ireland and fixing in American officers solely the control of funds collected in this country to bestow where, in their judgment, was right and deserved.

The contest over the platform developed into an open split of the convention. At 2 p.m. Sharon, of Iowa; Donnelly, of Wisconsin, and O'Brien, of Georgia, were framing a minority report against neutrality towards Parnell, or, as Donnelly expressed it, "Coming out squarely in favor of the principles of the majority of the Irish Parliamentary party." The majority report, it was understood prior to its presentation in convention, mentioned neither Parnell nor McCarthy.

Following is the extract of the Irish platform:— "We affirm that our over-mastering desire to see extended to our mother land the benefits accruing from equal laws such as have blessed America and made for the hope of suffering mankind and the model for nations struggling for free institutions.

"We regret the conditions now existing in Ireland and attribute their possibility to an unfortunate tendency toward her worship and one-man domination, which we hope to see obliterated from the public life of Ireland. We have no desire, nor do we deem it wise.

to pass judgment upon the questions now so unhappily separating our brethren in the old land. We have heretofore endeavored our good offices in the adjustment of these differences and that tender has been wholly disregarded by the contending elements, but we may and must speak out the opinions and wishes of the people whom we represent and say that it is the duty of the Irish and other oppressed people to seek freedom by peaceful methods, and only when such methods have been fully tried and found wanting are nations and people justified in resorting to force.

"We are a people who are responsible for the raising up of over \$200,000, mainly contributed by the people of this country for the support of the evicted tenants on the plan of campaign, to raise the same and distribute it as originally intended by the subscribers, and we pledge ourselves that until this request is complied with we are resolved not to contribute another dollar to aid those who have withdrawn this money from its legitimate beneficiaries.

"We hereby resolve to maintain our organization for the purpose of being in readiness for the performance of such duties as the exigencies of the future shall demand to be fit and proper.

"We extend our heartfelt sympathy to our president, Hon. John Fitzgerald, of London, and our vice-president, Hon. Patrick Maguire, of Baltimore, in their illness, and earnestly hope for their speedy recovery.

"We direct the attention of America to the cause of American citizens suffering penal servitude in British dungeons because of their honest plain manufacturing, and the fact that they dare to express themselves in favor of a free land, and we ask our representatives in Congress to press the matter upon the attention of the Star Chamber.

"The platform ends by extending thanks to the executive officers of the organization for their services.

Secretary Sutton, who had redistributed among the delegates, was given leave to omit the reading owing to its length. The resolution, however, when a motion to adopt the report was put, adopted it in a split. The report of the platform committee was presented by M. V. Gannon, of Omaha. Great cheering broke out, when, contrary to expectations, it took a slap at Parnell though without mentioning his name, alluding to the differences in Ireland as due to one man domination.

Donnelly, of Wisconsin, presented the expected minority report. He proceeded to argue that the minority did not disagree with anything in the majority report except that the letter did not go far enough. He wished the convention to recognize a governing party in Ireland.

Judge Donnelly then proceeded to read the following signed by himself, Sharon, of Iowa, and O'Brien, of Georgia:— "We, the minority of your committee on resolutions, while heartily approving the majority report so far it goes, beg leave to submit the following amendment to be inserted therein as a resolution and move its adoption:—

"Resolved, that as American citizens and firm believers in the principles on which our Government is founded, we can recognize the claim of no person to the chairmanship of the Irish Parliamentary party which is not founded on the consent and approval of the majority of that party, and we instruct the officers of this league to recognize the chairman chosen by the majority of the Irish parliamentary party."

Conroy, of Chicago, suggested that as it was claimed the Donnelly production was not a minority report but a supplementary resolution the best thing to do with it was to adopt the platform first and then vote on the supplement. The platform was

ADOPTED WITH A HURRAH. A motion to lay the majority report on the table followed. The motion was declared carried. The minority report

men demanded a roll call on the question. This resulted in a total vote of 418 ayes to 34 nays, thus effectually shelving the minority report.

Chairman J. W. Smythe announced that the examination of the treasurer's books by the finance committee showed the league's accounts satisfactory and corrected a balance on hand September 29 of \$1,087.

Gleason, of Cleveland, chairman of the committee on constitution, submitted a plan which made no mention of a parent body in Ireland, thus divesting the American body from subjection to the control or responsibility to the diverse organizations existing in Ireland. The plan was adopted without question and the salaries of the president and secretary to be chosen were fixed at \$1,000 each per year.

Now came the election of officers. J. P. Sutton and Ryan were named as candidates for president, but withdrew, and M. V. Gannon was elected by acclamation. President Gannon in accepting said no man had ever occupied the office but had been subjected to abuse, vilification and contumely. He did not expect to escape the same. He announced that under the new constitution he appointed as secretary John P. Sutton, Patrick Boyle, of Toronto, Ont., was chosen first vice-president; M. D. Gallagher, of New York, second vice-president, and E. J. O'Connor, of Augusta, Ga., third vice-president. William Lyman, of New York, was chosen treasurer. The appointment of the National council by the president was the last business and the meeting adjourned sine die.

The officers of the Irish National League intend to inaugurate an active campaign of organization. The newly elected executive board and most of the officers had a lengthy session yesterday. One of the important questions discussed was the attitude the league was to assume toward branches of the Irish federation—the McCarthy organizations—in regard to matters pertaining to the Irish cause. It was resolved to offer the right hand of fellowship to the officers of the federation. The meaning of this is that everything that pertains to the general advancement of national opinions and in all movements connected with the succeeding of evicted tenants the league will work with the federation on the question of leadership; as has already been decided by the convention, the league will maintain a neutral position. Other work done by the meeting was the perfecting of a plan for renewing interest in the work of the league. All the state delegates on their return home will call meetings of the branches and submit the plan for widening the league's influence. It provides for affiliation with benevolent and national organizations and looks toward the establishment of numerous athletic and educational bodies. The officers appear to think a big future is before the league as affairs now stand.

A PAGE FROM HISTORY.

The McGee Mystery—What the Prevailing Theory is in Montreal.

One of the principal topics of conversation lately has been the statement which appeared in the Ottawa Free Press to the effect that certain affidavits were in the hands of the Government, which if published would, it is stated, unravel the mystery of the murder of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee. What gives this statement the appearance of truth is the conditions said to be imposed by the parties who can give the necessary information, that a free pardon will be granted them for any complicity they had in the affair. A reporter of THE TRUE WITNESS interviewed several gentlemen who at the time the foal deed was committed were on terms of intimacy with the lamented statesman, and were, therefore, well acquainted with his private affairs, and his ideas on public matters generally. The first gentleman approached declined to give his views on the matter unless his name would be suppressed. In fact, every one who was questioned on the matter expressed a desire not to appear in connection with the discussion, although they all considered that if any information which could throw any light on the darkened subject could be obtained, it would be in the interests of the Irish people of this country to have it thoroughly ventilated, especially so as the murder of the Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee has always been a stain on at least a portion of them, at whose doors the crime was laid. That he was the victim of a conspiracy is believed on all sides, and the prevailing idea hitherto existing that the Fenian organization were those who carried it into execution. Time has, however, changed peoples' opinions, and other more plausible and likely theories are advanced and generally accepted. It is now over 21 years since the fatal shot which sent one of the most radiant geniuses this country has ever seen to an untimely grave. That the man who was found guilty of the deed, and who expiated his crime on the gallows, more than once alluded to those who prompted him to it, but whom he would sooner die than expose, is a matter of history. This, amongst other facts, establishes the theory that there existed a conspiracy. Who were the conspirators? It is a strange fact that while the Government were in possession of the names and movements of the Fenian organization both in this country and the United States, that they were entirely ignorant of the plot which was hatching to assassinate McGee. How is this accounted for? They were kept well posted on every other subject, but on this one they were in complete darkness. How can this be explained unless by the theory that the very traitors who were thus supplying information to cover up the traces of their black dishonor and perfidy, and as a future protection to themselves, cut off in his prime and bright intellectual beauty Thomas D'Arcy McGee? He was the only man they feared. He had threatened on more occasions than one to expose their villainy. He warned his countrymen not to participate in the movement, because he knew better than anyone the utter uselessness and folly of it, and the traitors who were selling them for gold. In a moment of indecision, but in a spirit of true brotherly feeling, he announced that in his possession were papers sufficient to consign them

to prison and even the gallows. This was a warning unheeded, but it set people thinking and the traitors trembling. Mr. McGee warned his personal friends against a number of loud-mouthed patriots who were trafficking on the patriotism of their deluded countrymen in Canada, and this, it is more than presumed, caused short, sharp and decisive measures to be used to remove the man who knew of their treachery, and who was their danger. It was thus to protect themselves that a tool was made of Whalen. If he had been an informer he, to save his neck, would not have hesitated to turn Queen's evidence. If the Government are in possession, as it is stated, of information which can explain the mystery it is impossible to understand why immediate action is not taken. Is it because they want to screen their agents? If they have the information spoken of, and they refuse to work on it, it will only go to confirm the theory we have just advanced.

SIR J. POPE HENNESSY.

Sudden Death of a Noted Irishman who has Played an Important part in Public Affairs.

News has been received of the death of Sir John Pope Hennessy, M.P. for Kilkenny. His recent election in opposition to the Parnellite candidate will be remembered.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G., Knight of Malta, was the son of Mr. John Hennessy, of Ballyhennessy, Co. Kerry. He was born in Cork in 1834, educated at Queen's College, Cork, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1861. He entered the House of Commons as member for the King's County in 1859. His election address in 1859 was the first in which Mr. Disraeli's name was mentioned. He expressed his confidence in the Imperial policy of Mr. Disraeli, but as a National Conservative reserved an entire independence to himself in everything relating to Ireland. Mr. Hennessy was the first Roman Catholic Conservative in Parliament. He carried the Select Committee in opposition to Lord Palmerston's Government for throwing open appointments in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom to public competition, and he amended the Irish Poor Law, so as to provide for the rearing of pauper children out of workhouses. He received the thanks of the Roman Catholic Committee of England for the Prison Ministers' Act, and an address of thanks from the miners of Great Britain for some amendments he secured in the Mines Regulation Bill. Mr. Hennessy drew the attention of the House of Commons to the decline of the population of Ireland, and urged the Government to keep the people at home by amending the Irish land laws and reclaiming the waste lands. He opposed the Government system of education in Ireland, on the ground that the so-called National system was anti-national. He voted for Church-rates, and in favor of the Church of England in England, but supported concurrent endowment in Ireland, by which the Irish ecclesiastical property founded before the Reformation would be restored to the Roman Catholic Church, and some ancient abbeys in Ireland revived. In foreign affairs he exposed the conduct of the Russian Government in Poland, and moved an address to the Crown to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, in favor of the Poles; he criticized the conduct of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone in their attacks on the Pope; and supported the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. He opposed the war in China, and the bombardment of ports in Japan, but supported the Northern States during the American Civil War. He voted against the New Zealand war, but supported the claims of the Australian colonies to complete legislative independence of Downing street. He was appointed Governor of Labuan in 1867; of the West African Settlements in 1872; of the Bahamas in 1873; of the Windward Islands in 1873; of Hong Kong in 1877, and of the colony of Mauritius in Dec. 1882. On more than one occasion his conduct as Governor has provoked remonstrances, the latest instance being his disagreement with Mr. Clifford Lloyd, which led to questions in Parliament and the despatch of Sir Hercules Robinson to Mauritius to investigate the quarrel. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and George in April, 1880. He contributed papers to the "Proceedings" of the Royal Society and British Association, to the Philosophical Magazine, the Contemporary Review and the Nineteenth Century, and he published in 1883 a volume on "Baleigh in Ireland, with his letters on Irish affairs, and some contemporary documents." He has been hon. secretary to the mathematical section of the British Association and chairman of the Repression of Crime section of the Social Science Congress.

Serious News.

The Quebec Telegraph of Saturday reported that during the past two months seventy-two cases of diphtheria were reported at the Health office. At the present there are ten cases on the books scattered over every part of the city, and the disease seems to be spreading, with no possible means of eradicating it. The Health Officer when spoken to about the situation said the action of the City Council in appropriating but \$1,000 a year to his department was simply a farce and that his hands were virtually tied.

NEW SONGS AND PIANO PIECES.—The two beautiful sentimental songs, "My Mother's Sweet Face," and "I Want to be Somebody's Darling." The great Irish comic, "McGee's Back Yard." The famous waltz, "Après Nous." The new beautiful caprice, by the famous F. T. Baker, viz., "Dancing on the Lawn, and the very pretty and easy waltz, "Little Mischief," by Magruder. All 10c. each, or 11c. mail. W. STREET, 29 BLEURY.

IRISH JUBILEE SONGSTER, containing 200 best known Irish songs. Price reduced to 15c. or 17c. mail. W. STREET, 29 BLEURY.

If I did not love the poor, I should feel as if I had left off loving God.—St. Jane.

SUSPICIOUS CASE.

A Drowning Accident at Ste. Canegonde - Arrest of a Man on Account Thereof.

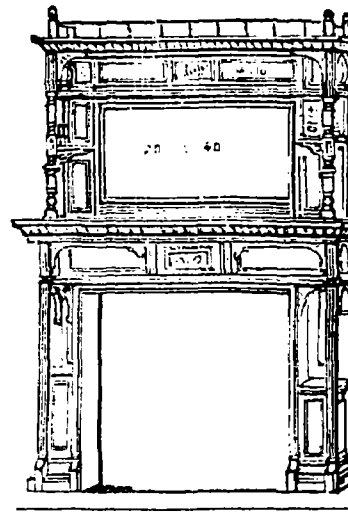
A peculiar case of drowning occurred on Saturday night and resulted in the arrest of the man who is supposed to be the cause of the other person's death. On Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, a stone cart drove up to the door of a saloon at the corner of St. Patrick street and Napoleon road, and two men, Louis Boule, of 3 St. Joseph street, Cote St. Louis, by occupation a stone carter and quarryman, and James Clancy, of 18 Olier street, no occupation. They entered the saloon and had two drinks, afterwards going down Napoleon road to the canal bank. Before starting some of the bystanders noticed that there was a little fuss as to who should drive, but as the men appeared to be friends no one interfered. Clancy, however, was driving when they reached the canal, and he started to proceed along the bank, but when he had got some fifty feet past Napoleon road bridge, his companion expostulated with him. An attempt was then made to turn the wagon round, but instead of that the horses backed into the canal, carrying both men with them, the result being that Boule was drowned, as well as both the horses. Clancy escaped. The horses were the property of the drowned man. The Ste. Canegonde police were

notified, and after investigation arrested Clancy on suspicion of being the cause of the other man's death. The canal was dragged during the night and at 6 o'clock yesterday morning the body was found and taken to the morgue. Clancy told the following story in the police station: He said he was walking along St. Patrick street, when Boule passed him. He asked for a ride and got on behind the cart. When they got to the corner of Napoleon road Boule asked him to have a drink. He accepted, and they entered a saloon and had two drinks. On coming out he was asked to drive, which he did, and while turning the wagon on the canal bank the hind wheels went down the water. He says he was nearly drowned himself.

Coincidences.

The Princess Beatrice, youngest daughter of Queen Victoria and wife of Prince Henry of Battenburg, has been delivered of a son at Balmoral castle. The Princess Beatrice has two other sons and one daughter.

Shortly after midnight on Saturday Mrs. Grover Cleveland wife of the Democrat ex-president of the U. S. was safely delivered of a daughter. The baby weighed eight pounds. Mother and child are doing well.



MANTELS, GRATES, TILES, Etc.

The Largest Assortment of Wood and Slate Mantels, Grates, Tiles and Fine Fittings In the Dominion. Newest Designs. Best Values.

JOHN LORIGAN, Mantel and Grate Manufacturer, 1828 Notre Dame Street, (5 Doors East McGill St.)

P.S.—First-Class Dining Rooms and Bed Room Furniture, Mirrors and Over Mantels, cheapest in the City.

The Great Unpaid.

The following appears in the last issue of the Quebec Official Gazette: "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased, by an order-in-council, dated 5th August, 1892, to strike off the commission of the peace for the district of Montreal the name of M. Stanislas Filiatrault." The following are named to the commission of the peace:—Messrs. George Hancourt and Pierre Begin, of the parish of St. Martin, for the district of iceauque; Messrs. John O'Donahue, gentleman; Miles Brossseau, farmer; Michel Roy, farmer, and Adolphe Bussiere, merchant, of the parish of St. Paul d'Abbotsford, for the district of St. Hyacinthe. Mr. Mark Duffy is appointed school commissioner for the municipality of Ste. Marguerite of Westford, in place of M. Narcisse Deroyer. Mr. James Campbell is appointed school trustee for the municipality of St. Octave de Melis. Mr. Benjamin Dearee, son of Jerome, is named school commissioner for the municipality of Notre Dame de Grace West, in place of Mr. Luc Proudhomme.

The Mill Strike.

The third week of the Chaudiere strike opened on Monday with a slight concession by Hindman & Co., who have agreed to the proposal of a ten-hour day, but at the old wages. Three hundred men went to work this morning, and there is some talk of a double gang being employed and the mill being run at night. The other mill owners refuse to make any concessions, and declare they had rather not run again this season than give in. Both parties boarded up their mill this morning as a sign that he had shut down for the year. Bronson's and Perley & Pattee are said to be trying to engage men in the country, but the strikers say that so many of them have left for the woods that they can afford to support any men who may be brought in and that the mills will not be started up again unless the mill owners make some concessions. Shipping is now going on freely, but the police still guard the mills and the shippers.

Serious Strike.

The five hundred employees of the Merchants' Manufacturing Company, St. Henri, are idle. Two hundred of the hands in the weaving department walked out on Monday morning, and virtually caused the mill to close down temporarily. At noon on Saturday Mr. Plessis, overseer of that department, was called to the office and discharged, he claims, without reason. On Monday when the weavers assembled they found an American foreman in place of Plessis. They walked out in a body, and say they will not come back unless Plessis is reinstated and Mr. Lawton, superintendent of the company, dismissed.

A Dangerous Game.

SANTIAGO, Chili, Oct. 5.—The Chilean Government has so far evinced no intention of abandoning the idea that it has a perfect right to arrest persons as they enter or leave the precincts of the American legation, but while strenuously insisting upon the possession of the abstract right the Government is at present making no attempt to put it into practice. The partisans of Balmaceda who took refuge under Minister Egan's roof are still there and no arrests have been made during the past few days. It cannot be learned that the Government has in contemplation any plan for asserting in the near future the right to arrest that it has claimed, but it is thought that the present unsatisfactory situation cannot be of long continuance. In accordance with instructions received from the State department at Washington Minister Egan has given the Junta to understand that if the Chilean authorities continue to maintain their present attitude the friendly relations between Chili and the United States will be interrupted. The Junta's reply to this notice is awaited. What Mr. Egan's next step will be in case the reply is unfavorable is not known. The United States flag ship San Francisco, which is returning from the

Advertisement for Remington Typewriter, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its features and availability.

Advertisement for John Lorigan, Mantel and Grate Manufacturer, located at 1828 Notre Dame Street.

Advertisement for The King of Wurtemberg, mentioning a death in Stuttgart on October 6.

Advertisement for She Didn't Keep Them Long, mentioning Mrs. Alice F. Henderson and her husband.

Advertisement for The Mill Strike, detailing the conflict between workers and mill owners.

Advertisement for Serious Strike, mentioning the Merchants' Manufacturing Company.

Large advertisement for Hood's Sarsaparilla, emphasizing its benefits for purifying the blood and treating various ailments.

Advertisement for Cuticura, a skin and scalp disease treatment, with an illustration of a person's head.

Advertisement for Remington Typewriter, highlighting its quality and variety.

Advertisement for Decker Brothers' Grand and Upright Pianos, featuring a list of models and prices.

Advertisement for Hearn and Harrison, located at 140 Notre Dame St. Montreal.

Advertisement for NOTICE, listing names and addresses of individuals and firms.

Advertisement for Fall Hats, showcasing a variety of styles and materials.

Advertisement for BOYS' DERBYS, priced at \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Advertisement for Wm. H. Hodson, Architect and Valuator, located at 45 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.