THE DEB TE ON THE ADDRESS.

THE BELFAST RIOTS House of Commons, Wednesday, Sep 15.
The debate on the Address, in reply to
the Speech from the Throne, was resumed

Mr. Sexton, who on rising was loudly cheered by the Irish members. He said—I beg to move to amend the Address by adding at the end these words:—

"And humbly to represent to her Majesty that certain circumstances, accountable for the recent outbreak, prolongation, and repeated renewals of riots, raids for plunder, and conflicts with the forces of the Crown, in Belfast, dictate the necessity for the prompt adoption of special measures for the maintenance of social order there; and that the most imperative and urgent of these measures are the re-establishment of Her Majesty's authority in the district from which the Constabulary force has been expelled by the rioters; the limitation of all powers of control over the forces of the Crown in

political reasons there is not any danger that a debate in this house at the present moment an these great and terrible events is likely to result in any recrudescence of

mission has not yet sat. The inquiry will be prolonged. The report will have to be carefully considered, and, though the report of the Belfast Commission of Inury may not, like the reports of other Commissions, require from the noble lord "immense consideration," it will, I ven-"immense consideration," it will, I venture to say, at least require extensive study, and the greater part of a year must elapse before any practical proposal, either of a legislative or of an administrative character, can issue out of the proceedings of the inquiry. Now, sir, so far from waiting a year, there are aspects of this case in Belfast that will not bide one of them. day's delay. I have noticed one of them in my amendment. I have called on the Government to re-establish the authority of her Mejesty in the district from which the constabulary force has been expelled by the rioters (hear, hear). Now, an hon. member on the other side of the house lately told the house that he had come here from the hunting field in order to assure himself that the Queen's writ would run in Ireland. I called the attention of the hon, member, who has the hon member, who has abandoned sport for politics, to this district of Belfast; and I can assure him with regard to it, because, by an arrangement between the Government and the rioters, the Queen's police have been obliged to run

THE NURSING PLACE OF THE RIOTS. One of the first acts of the Governmen after their accession to power was to with-draw altogether the constabulary force on the 9th of August from Shankhill, a district of Belfast which had been undeni ably the cradle and nursing place of th riots. I ask the hon gentleman who has come from the hunting field not to return until he has taken some steps to assure himself, not merely that the Queen's writ will run in Ireland, but that the Queen's authority will be restored in this district of Belfast. Sir, in this district, I should say, without descending into particulars, the police have been stoned, have been shot, have been imprisoned in their barracks, by a riotous mob, have been beleaguered in

giving up of the Transvael. That is very far away, very extensive, and very hard to hold; and all that I ask them is to turn their attention to a part of the Empire that is much nearer, to give their care to the part that is much smaller and much the part that is much smaller and much more easy to manage, and to put an end to the spectacle-that has existed since the 9th of last month by a proclamation of Her Majesty's Government—that is to say, the spectacle of an independent Republic, outside the sphere of the Constitution, outside the authority of the law, existing for three weeks together in the riotous district of Belfast—a district where, if the law has any function at all at present, that function is accomplished by stealth (Irish cheers).

RIOTERS TRIUMPHANT.

The police dare not wear their uniforms.
The Government send out detectives to

special measures for the maintenance of social order there; and that the most imperative and urgent of these measures are the re-establishment of Her Majesty's authority in the district from which the Constabulary force has been expelled by the rioters; the limitation of all powers of control over the forces of the Crown in times of public emergency; and adjudication upon cases of persons charged with offences against social order to magistrates directly responsible to her Majesty's Government; and the increase of the local constabulary force to such a strength as may enable it to deal with any probable contingency, until Parliament, on consideration of the report of the Commission of Inquiry, can proceed to the application of adequate and permanent measures for the protection of life and property in certain quarters of Belfast."

The police dare not wear their uniforms. The Government send out detectives to serve the ordinary processes of the law, and these detectives are glad to return the these detectives are glad to return on the Government send out detectives to serve the ordinary processes of the law, and these detectives are glad to return the these detectives are glad to return on the Government send out detectives to serve the ordinary processes of the law, and these detectives are glad to return the detectives are glad to return on the Government send out detectives to serve the ordinary processes of the law, and these detectives are glad to return the continuary processes of the law, and these detectives are glad to return the detectives are glad to return the detectives are glad to return the detectives to serve the ordinary processor of the Empire the ordinary processor of the Empire the evil and persist in laying hefore the people of Ireland and the people of the eration of the report of the Commission of Inquiry, can proceed to the application of adequate and permanent measures for the protection of life and property in certain quarters of Belfast."

It has been suggested (said the home gentleman) that the discussion upon this amendment, which I hope the house will admit has not been conceived and is not expressed in any contentious spirit, might have the effect of provoking fresh out reages and disorder in Belfast.

Crown. This is an urgent matter. There is no more urgent aspect of the question. I have not heard, sir, though I have made of his work and robbed of his means of living as a consequence of these lamentable riote (hear, hear). I am glad of it. I should regret that any citizen of any creed whatever should be deprived of his means of living by reason of proceedings of despitable as these.

on, have had their houses wrecked and plundered, and their lives and property placed in danger; and it certainly is startling to me to find the suggestion that, after three menths of a cannival of note and murder, the representative of a division of Belfast in this house is to esilent, because the tender succeptibilities of the people, who for the last three months have been wrecking houses and breaking heads, should be hurt by a calm and scribus debate in this house. However, I do not apprehend at present any fresh outbreak of d'sorder.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATI N.

The Mayor of Belfast, a friend of the noble lord, the leader of the house, has, after three months of rallying with riot, at last the day before yesterday issued a proclamation declaring that the time had come for the restoration of order (Irish theerer). Well, I should have thought that the time had long since come for obtaining law and order (hear, hear). Well, significant in this house at the present flowerement, (renewed Irish cheerer); and the Ministers and fuglemen of disorder in Belfast are not likely to embatrase their friends. I therefore hold that for potent moment on these great and terrible events in likely to result in any recrudescence of it has only and a friends. I therefore hold that for potent moment on these great and terrible events in likely to result in any recrudescence of persons employed by Sir Edward Harland, and all did so except a cleric well-known in the conclusion that out of the followers. I know that shifts have been pursued by a law and order (hear, hear). Well, is should have thought that the riots have struck a nail into the coffin of Home Rule, I fow the look of these finds a por Cachalle at the riots have struck a nail into the coffin of Home Rule, I feat the riots have struck a nail into the coffin of Home Rule, I feat the riots have struck a nail into the coffin of Home Rule, I feat the riots have struck a nail into the coffin of thome Rule of these finds, a por cachally and the riots have struck at the riots ha

to the conclusion that out of the 6 000 persons employed by Sir Edward Harland at the Queen's Island there were about 28 retary) described the outrage as "a practical joke by Queen's Islanders," heading it "Tarring a Blacksmith." It wound up a graphic report of the outrage by an ex pression of wonder that the old man, wh pre-sion of wonder that the old man, who had prudently kept away during the height of the riot, should have been so reckless as to attempt to return to his work. Not only had the Catholic workingmen of the island been disemployed, but the Cerporation, the official concentration of the municipal life of Belfat, had disemployed 28 Catholic scavengers and carters. No Catholic is ever allowed to reach a bloker position than they to reach a higher position than that of scavenger or carter in the employment of scaverger or carter in the employment of that estimable body (cheers). As I have said, these outrages, this tarring, this pouring of boiling water, these pursuits through the streets, this whole course of in-sult, violence, and persecution had resulted at this date in the disemployment of 600 workingmen and working women in Bel-fast, who had been employed in the mills and factories where the majority were of

the other creed. THE EFFECTS OF THE RIOTS. THE EFFECTS OF THE RIOTS. Now, sir, the noble lord remarked in a recent speech, and I quite agree with him, that these riots have been followed by the arrest of business and industry, from which he feared, he said, the town will suffer for many and many a day. Indeed I fear it will. The agents of Belfast houses returning from the provinces are reporting during recent weeks the great falling off in orders, and I am informed that Cathoc traders in all parts of Ireland are so lled with pain and indignation at the treatment of these poor innocent, helpless Catholic working people in the town of Belfast that they have determined to close

Belfast that they have determined to close their orders, and send no more orders to that town (cheer-)

THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT,

Now, upon the double ground that this question is urgen', I ask the Government, I ask the noble lord, what they will do—what declarations, what appeals, they will make upon their authority and influence, in the cower of this debat to induce the

if, the destitution of 00 facility, repreting the street of the street

press it. They requested the ardent Gospellers to give up street preaching; moment on these great and terrible events is likely to result in any recrudescence of disorder.

THE URGENCY OF THIS DEBATE.

It is also suggested that the debate on this amendment will anticipate, in some degree, the work of the commission of inquiry. I submit that there are features of this question which are of instant urgency; and the house will agree with me, before I have gone much farther, that there are matters with which the Vice regal Commission of Inquiry cannot deal at all, and there are other matters, in regard to dealing with which the Viceregal Commission will be too late. The Commission will be too late. The Commission will be too late. The Commission will be prolonged. The report will have to the first hard to the first out of the 6,000 persons employed by Sir Edward Harland at the 6000 persons employed by Sir Edward Harland at the each of the conclusion that out of the 6,000 persons employed by Sir Edward Harland at the Queen's Island there were about 28 Catholics, and if you search on the Queen's Island you will find that these 28 Catholics have left (cheer). After repeated the proposed that there are features of the non-Catholic working men on the few Catholics admirers who gathered to hear him on Sunday to leave a small space outside employed there, the outreges culminated one day by a lot of young men seizing an old man, and, after they had kicked him about they pour da bucket of boiling at all, and there are other matters, in regard to dealing with which the Vice regal Commission will be too late. The Commission has not yet sat. The inquiry will be prolonged. The report will have to the right hon. baronet (the Chief Section of the conclusion of the dealing with which the vice are features of the non-Catholic sadmirers who gathered to hear him on Sunday to leave a small space outside the crowd for the convenience of passers-by, and to call that space of the convenience of the c

of Mr. Hanna's eloquence was an outbreak of riots, which lasted for a week, which led to the sacking of many houses and the taking of many lives, and it required an army to put it down.

AN IMPENITENT SINNER.

Well, sir, the Rev. Mr. Hanna is an impenitent sinner (cheers). He was not converted to the ways of order by the fact that he was sternly ceneured by the Commission of 1857. He was a leading figure in the riots of 1864, and he has been a leading figure in the lots of this present in the riots of 1864, and he has been a leading figure in the riots of this present year. Punch, in 1857, in a parody to Lo.d Tennyson's well-known ballad Mariana expressed what it believed to be public opinion concerning this distinguished character. In the month of January this year at a public meeting in Belfast, the Rev. Dr. Hanna, with all the fanaticism and more than the vigor of youth, appeared in the rice maturity of youth, appeared in the ripe maturity of his age as the chief inciter to riot. What did he say in January at a public meet-ing? He said—"I have clear and definite knowledge that at this mement seldition. knowledge that at this moment sedition ists of Ireland are planning to confiscate all the property of the Loyalists, and to distribute it among themselves (laughter and cheers). Does the hon, and gallant gentleman the member for North Armsgh apprehend that any of us is going to take hold of his estate? (Laughter and cheers) (Major Saunderson gave a negative nod.) "There was one prosperous district in the county Tyrone," he said, "which was occupied by respectable Presbyterian farmers. A branch of the National League sat there on the Sabbath day, and the subscribers to the National League ballotted for the occupation of the farms of these prosperous Presbyterian farmers in succession to their present owners." That was an in-famous and despicable falsehood (cheers); it has been by this time admitted to be so. No one would venture at this date to utter such a lie (cbeers). But it was like the American candidate who accused his opponent of having killed a man, and when he succeeded in the election after-wards he was asked why he had accused

it on one of the bridges, and the ashes were strewn over the river. This exasperated the Catholics; it touched them on the tenderest point next to their religion—their devotion to their country and to the memory of the great man who had served them (hear, hear). The riots broke out; they lasted for a fortnight; houses were wrecked; lives were taken. It required an army of 6,000 men to restore peace and order. One of the notable incidents in the riots of 1864 was that the rivetters and shipwrights of the Queen's rivetters and shipwrights of the Queen's Island left their work in a great body, rushed down upon the docks, where there was a large number of Catholics, pushed them into the water, and when they were in the water fired upon them (cries of "shame"), and fired upon them with fatal

"shame"), and fired upon them with fatal consequences (shame).

The RIOTS of 1872.

Again in 1872 there were riots. What is the use of saying that Home Rule and Home Rule alone produced this disorder in Belfast? Home Rule had not been heard of in 1872. The Catholics held a political meeting. To avoid provocation of disturbance they held it miles outside the town; but there was a procession, and the procession was attacked on the way back to the town. The Catholics defended themselves; riots broke out for the third time in a generation. They lasted for a week. The usual consequences followed. Parts of the city looked as if they had been subjected to a siege, and again the services of five thousand or six thousand men were required in order to restore tranquility. Now, after what I have said, will any hon. member allege against me that these recent riots could be said to furnish in any sense worthy of the attention of rational men a argument against Home Rule? The truth of the matter is

(cheers).

DESIGNING POLITICIANS. DESIGNING POLITICIANS.

If the cause were not Home Rule it would be something else. It would be street preaching; it would be a public meeting to pay respect to the memory of a dead patriot; it would be the holding of a political meeting outside the town. It is not Home Rule; it is that there are certain men in public life—the leaders of parties—who occasionally from time to time -who occasionally from time to time seize or make some pretext or other to excite the men over whose minds and pas-sions they have control against the minor-ity of the people of that town. As often as these leading men think it needful or as these leading men think it heedful or desirable to excite disorder, disorder will be excited; and whether you pass Home Rule or whether you withhold it, you will have an occasional disturbance of disorder unless you take one or other of two steps.

ONLY TWO REMEDIES.

There are only two ways to meet it. The one way is to compel the public inciters to disorder to bear the responsibility of their actions (cheers). The other way is to do what was done at Hyde Parke, to do what was done at Amsterdam, and to do what was done at Chicago, that is, to bring out the public forces, not for show, but for use; to bring out the public forces, not to subject one branch of them to humiliation and make the other branches stand inactive to be jeered at by the rioters; but, if occasion arises, to use it promptly, to use it decisively, and in the manner in which the police themselves say they would have been used if they had been employed in any other part of Ireland (cheers). The police and their officers say, what I most thoroughly believe, that if, without any resort to fire-arms, they had been allowed to use the baton as they would use it in any ording baton as they would use it in any ordin-ary case of rist elsewhere—as it would be used in England or in any other country of

which they approved (cheers). Before I ske the question of the noble lord, let me the certainly sympathiz to the bottom of their hearts with the political purposes of these riots (hear, hear).

Well, there is one fact I wish to write firmly and deeply into the minds of the lines. Ireland is a country of about four million Catholies and one million Protestants. The Catholics in all Ireland, except the four north-eastern counties, in every considerable town in Ireland, except Belfast, are a vast majority. Does anyone allege that in the parts of Ireland, in coanty or town, where Catholics are in a majority, a Protestant is ever hurt in his person or his property, or is molested in his conscience or in his opinion by reason of his religious belief (hear, hear). If the hon, and gallant member for North Armagh lived beside me in Dablin or lived in the place where I spent a great part of my life in the wildest part of Munster, where the population is intensely Catholic, his life and property would be as safe, his worship would be as safe, his worship would be as free, and his conscience would be as unmolested as if he lived in the heart of Sandy-row. Why should these religious riots arise anywhere? The Catholics are in a minority? Belfast is a city of 220,000 inhabitants, of whom only 60, 000 are Catholics, and when I place that they surst out in a persecuting split where they are in a minority? Belfast is a city of 220,000 inhabitants, of whom only 60, 000 are Catholics, and when I place that fact before the house I leave the answer to the question I have put in their hands, with the very delicate health—died from the shock of the event (loud cheers). In similar circumstances, sir, I have not heard that the noble lord, the leader of the convent—a foreign lady advanced in the place of the policy and that Lord Iddesleigh not the selection of the effects—the superiores of the convent—a foreign lady advanced in the place of the policy have continued in the place of the convent—the appropriate of the convent—the originate TREASON.

Now I have to ask you when these riots originated? They broke out with the murder of Patrick Boyd on the 4th of

originated? They broke out with the murder of Patrick Boyd on the 4th of June. But they were generated upon an earlier day. I can supply the bouse with the genesis of these riots, in the words of the hon, and gallant member for Armagh. He spoke at an Orange demonstration in London on the 25th of March, and he said—"Last December I met one of the most distinguished statesmen in this country (hear, hear), who happened to be in Ireland at the time, and told him some of the strength and determination of the Orangemen of Ulster. If you ask me, said the gentleman referred to, when the time comes I will come over to Ulster (hear, hear, and cheers). The gallant gentleman replied that until his friend did so he would never understand what the Orangemen were, and what they meant." (Hear, hear from Major Saunderson). Therefore the noble lord went to Ireland, upon the admission now so cheerfully made by the hon, and gallant gentlemen to find out what the Orangemen were and what the Orangemen meant (hear, hear). "That statesman," said the men were and what the Orangemen meant (hear, hear). "That statesman," said the gallaut gentleman, "was Lord R. Church ill" (hear, hear, and cheers). The gallant statesman told the noble lord the leader of the house, that when his lordship entered Ulster he would receive such a Parts of the city looked as if they had been subjected to a siege, and again the services of five thousand or six thousand men were required in order to restore tranquility. Now, after what I have said, will any hon. member allege against me that these recent rio's could be said to furnish in any sense worthy of the attention of rational men an argument against the that in Belfast, as in every other great town of the world perhaps, but especially in Belfast, there is a permanent force which could be turned out at any time, and for any cause in the interests of disorder, if leading men—responsible men in public life—think it consistent with consistent with conscience, with duty, and with respectability, to excite that portion of the population (cheers).

The nouse, that when his lordship perhaps is located receive such a services can due entered Ulster he would receive such a sleep of the would receive such a services can due entered Ulster he would receive such a services can due entered Ulster he would receive such a services can due entered Ulster he would receive such as the never will get such a reception as he never got before and never may accome to try and find out if we are reception as he never got before and never may come to try and find out if we are reception as he never got before and never may accome to try and find out if we are reception as he never got before and never has come to try and find out if we are may get again (hear, hear, and laughter). In that city—the city of the riots (cheers)—from the city—th Who in the world wants to inter-fere with it (cheers)? We can save our souls in our way and we are quite willing for them to save their souls in their own way (cheers and laughter). Another way (cheers and laughter). Another speaker at the same meeting was more plain. The Rev. Dr. Potter said, "as to the bayonets of the British Army being used against the loyalists, first of all let them present the bayonets, and then see what would become of them" (loud laughter). This gentleman, a true member of the Church Militant (laughter and cheers) tasted that if the bayonets of the Queen's Church Militant (laughter and cheers) stated that if the bayonets of the Queen's troops should be presented against the loyalists, as the Arabs had found it easy to twist the bayonets, the Orangemen, with hearts of oak and fibres of steel, easily manage to wrench them off their muskets (loud laughter and cheers). I would ask that the house should have some explanation whether such language as this is consistent with effusive declarations of loyalty, or with the oath of alle-giance (cheers). Now, Sir, the riots were giance (cheers). Now, Sir, the riots were generated in the manner described by that gentleman on the 22nd February. The noble lord will never forget it (cheers). The noble lord went to Belfast fresh from high office in the state (cheers). He had recently been a member of the Cabinet, a Minister of the Grown. He was still at the moment in the position of a Privy Councillor of the Crown (cheers). I sup-pose the noble lord has mastered the constitutional theory that the laws of this

liament should pass a measure of Home Rule, he did not hesitate to say that there would not be wanting men of position and influence—am I wrong in saying he included himself (laughter)— who were willing to cast in their lot with kingdom are made upon the will of the electors of this kingdom (loud cheers). The noble lord went to Ireland to oppose the policy of Home Rule (loud derisive land). them whatever it might be, and share their fortunes and their fate (Home Rule laughter). Well, sir, I hope I do not say too much in saying that the house had a right to expel from him—a man who had laughter). The noble lord closed with a grotesque parody of Campbell's fine invogrotesque parody of Campbell's fine invo-cation to the men of Munich when he called on those who heard him, "to rush to glory and the grave," and big Ulster "with all the banners wave;" when Ulster for lock of banners was charging with stones, the noble lord was fishing in Nor-way (laughter). The riots had served their purpose, and he thought the time had come when the noble lord should make an attempt to undo, or at least to abate or mitigate, the frightful consa-quences of his speeches (cheers). He advised that the police of Belfast should be placed under a competent officer, that recently been a member of the Ministry, a man who had no doubt looked a riotous mob, have been beleaguered in their barracks for days and nights together, have been exposed not merely to the violence of the mob, but to their contempt by being placed under the guard of bodies of militery (hear, hear), who stood tranquilly and natively between the riotes and police, while volleys of stones were being fired at the windows of the barracks. Now, sir, the present Government are chiefly concerned for the integrity of the Empire. They strengly condemn the

administration had been organized. He knew that lives had been lost in consequence of that policy, and that Lord Spencer—ther admired by the noble lord and his friends (laughter and cheers) and his frierds (laughter and cheers)—was obliged to issue proclamations preventing illegal interference by followers of the noble lord (cheers). The noble lord knew as well as any man in Ire and that he was coming into a political furnace, and notwithstanding this he proceeds forthwith to stir the heat (loud cheers). The moment the noble lord had touched Irish soil the key-note of strife was struck. Previously an Orange Lodge had stated that "Home Rule for Ireland would involve the land in the horrors of a civil war." Another association had resolved:

involve the land in the horrors of a civil war." Another association had resolved:

"That owing to our peacefulness and abhorrence of agitation we have been ignored by some English statesmen, but if this be so if we are compelled we shall prove to England that her garrison has not degenerated since the days of the Boyne" (loud derisive laughter and Tory cheers). Then, sir, the gallant gentleman, the member for Armagh, was master of ceremonies to the noble lord (laughter and cheers).

Major Saunderson—no. no flaughter

Major Saunderson-no, no (laughter

Mr. Sexton—Sir, the gallant member took it upon himself to describe the purpose and meaning of the visit (loud cheers), for he said "that the noble lord

claughter), worth demonstrating for claughter); by heaven, gentlemen, it may be these privileges are worth fighting for cloud laughter)." Sir, fighting with whom? (Cheers.) Fighting in what defence? (Cheers.) Will the noble lord explain? (Continued cheers).

Mr. Sexton then proceeded to quote from the speeches delivered at the evening meeting in the Ulster Hall, and to ask if his language was that of Constitutional politician. He dwelt upon the past his tory of Orangeism. He continued—I now come to the final indictment. "I should add," said the noble lord, "that if the struggle should continue and develop, and my calculation should turn out to be wrong, then I am not of the opinion, and never have been of the opinion, that this strugg'e is likely to remain within the limits of what we are accustomed to look upon as Constitutional action. Any upon as Constitutional action. Any change so portentious as the Repeal of the union—any change so gigantic—can hardly be accomplished by the mere passing of law (hear, hear, and cheers).

Lord R. Churchill,—Hear, hear.

Mr. Sexton—The house will, I think,

await with curiosity, and will hear with interest upon what warrant the noble lord has taken upon himself to revise the

British Constitution (Home Rule cheers). Finally, he said, if Parliament should pass a measure

disturbed districts, and that the local mag-istrates should be deprived of the power they had abused (cheers). The hon. mem-ber's speech occupied two hours. AMERICAN APPRECIATION. IRELAND'S CAUSE AND IRELAND'S HERO, MICHAEL DAVITT. Toasted by American Citizens of the

A BRILLIANT RECEPTION AND BANQUET AT THE WINDSOR HOTEL IN HONOR OF THE "FATHER OF THE LAND LEAGUE"-ONE OF THE MOST ENTHUSIASTIC GATH-LINCOLN-THE SPEECHES.

Capital of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., Journal, Sept. 9. Lincoln, Neb., Journal, Sept. 9.

Lincoln is honored in having as her guest Hon. Michael Davitt, the founder of the Land League, and most active organizer of the opposition to the tyrannical rule of England. In every respect he is a remarkable man. Fired with a determination to redress the wrongs done his father's evicted family when he was but six years of age, he has devoted his entire life to the cause of Ireland.

He is a self-educated man, but his literative of the cause of the cause of the laterative was the self-educated man, but his literative was the self-educated man.

He is a self-educated man, but his liter-He is a self-educated man, but his liter-ary attainments are only equalled by the mental strength and force of character that have pushed him to the front until to-day there is not a more conspicuous figure in the Irish nation. He has risen from the factory to be the leader and perhaps the preserver of thousands of men. He has factory to be the leader and perhaps the preserver of thousands of men. He has struggled against fearful odds to crystallize into an active force the idea that land shall be free to all the people. He has endured imprisonment, has been hunted down like a felon by the agents of Great Britain, but his courage has never faltered and he has never ceased to work for free land and for free Ireland. These unending labors and persecutions have tered and he has never ceased to work for free land and for free Ireland. These unending labors and persecutions have raised him to a high place among the noble patriots that the Irish race has pro-duced. He is known and is loved by Irishmen everywhere. His creation, the hand League, is the power that now makes an organized, manly, persistent fight for Ireland. His visit to America has made manifest his strength and influ-ence among his countrymen on this side ence among his countrymen on this side of the water. With them Michael Davitt is a hero and a patriot; one of the men to whom Ireland must look for salvation.

His visit to Lincoln was made the occa-

His visit to Lincoln was made the occasion for giving a public testimonial of the appreciation felt by the Americans for his worth as a man and the cause that he represents. At a meeting of the citizens held on Tuesday last complete arrangements were made for a reception and banquet to be tendered Mr. Davitt, the same to be an occasion for expressing the prevailing sentiment among the native born of this country that Ireland should be granted home rule and an opportunity be given her children to live.

The affair was held at the Windsor last night. The parlors and corridors of this

The affair was held at the Windsor last night. The parlors and corridors of this hostelry were crowded during the early part of the evening by an assembly of the most prominent members of this community. Each member of the company was introduced to Mr. Davitt by the members of the reception committee, and an hour was spent very pleasantly in social converse. The hero of the evening impressed all as being a thoroughly cultured gentleman, with lines of determination written on his face that show the character of the man and the kind of opposition that England must expect from him and the organization with which he is so thoroughly identified.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the dining Shortly before 10 o'clock the dining room was thrown open and the company to the number of one hundred and seventy-five marched in to strains of music from the Lincoln Philharmonic orchestra. The managers of the hotel had not had the time desired for making an elaborate spread, but the room and tables were very tastefully decorated with flowers, flags and pictures. Conspicuous among the latter pictures. Conspicuous among the latter were portraits of Parnell and Gladstone and a painting of the parliament house at Dublin. Large Irish and American flags Dublin. Large Irish and American flags were conspicuously placed together at the head of the table. The viands, prepared with the usual skill and taste of Mesers. Glass & Montrose, were discussed for an hour, when Hon. C. H. Gere arose and called the attention of the banqueters from refreshments for the body to refreshments for the body to refreshments. of a different nature. He regretted that Governor Dawes, the president of the evening, had been summoned away from the city and was unable to return in time to be in attendance upon an occasion in which he is so thoroughly interested. Mr. which he is so thoroughly interested. Mr. Gere read letters and telegrams that arrived during the day in response to invitations to be present.

MAYOR C. C. BURR

then arose and welcomed the "patriot" leader, and victim of Ireland's oppression, to the freedom of Lincoln, in the following

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—On behalf of the Capital city of the great commonwealth of Nebraska, I have the honor as well as the pleasure to most cordially welcome our distinguished guest the Hon. Michael Davitt amongst us, and to extend to him the freedom of this city to its uttermost limits. The sentiment of our people, sir, is unanimous in iavor of the great principles of liberty for which you and all Ireland have been and are now, and will continue to be struggling for, until success shall crown your efforts and that slight consolation, our tenderest sympathy is extended to you because of the sufferings and sacrifices you and your people are undergoing to achieve the grand objects which victory shall bring. We recognize the fact, sir, that Ireland, on whose emerald hills within the past few centuries have stood beside the swiftly running waters which gave them motive Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.-Or running waters which gave them motive power, a thousand factories wherein a million people, free, happy and contented, lived joyfally to the music of machinery in carving out for themselves and their posterity, with a true sculptor's hand, a future of peace, pleuty and happiness, is to-day, comparatively speaking, a desolated waste. Her factories as silent as the grave wherein her liberties lie buried, her grave wherein her liberties lie buried, her freedom drowned in the blood of martyrs and her people scattered and driven to the four corners of the earth. I believe, sir, I but echo the hopes of the people of the city of Lincoln which I assure you that I trust the day is not far distant when your wrongs shall be righted and Ireland will