

IRELAND.

ABOUT THE CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the North Ward Branch of the Independent League and National Registration Association, held in Dublin recently, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., in referring to the sentiment expressed in certain districts, that the representation at the forthcoming Convention would not be sufficiently representative, made the following practical and patriotic speech. He said:—

He was quite prepared for the expression of opinion there that evening, and he knew they represented the feeling that was strong in the city, a feeling of disappointment that the lines upon which the Convention was called were not much wider than indicated. Personally he could see no reason in life why the door of the Convention should be shut against any Nationalist, or any set of Nationalists, or any Nationalist organization in the country. If it were possible to bring in the whole Irish people into one room it would be the safest Convention of all, because they would have the best safety for Nationalist politics in a meeting of the entire people of the country. He maintained, and always held the view, that in assembling a Convention every sentiment of the country on the National side ought to be expressed, and every section of men willing to work in the National movement should have their co-operation invited and their feelings consulted. He was not a party to restricting the lines of the Convention, and if his view were to prevail he should have every League in the country claiming to sail under the National banner and purporting to serve the National cause as fully represented as possible. In the various portions of the country where no organization existed, but where there was a strong Nationalist sentiment, and where in the past there were strong and useful organizations, and where in the future they would have to cultivate the friendship of these people, it would be a wise and statesmanlike policy to give representation to these districts; and, as they would have to appeal to them after the Convention to support the movement originated by the Convention, they should prepare the way by first getting their assistance at the Convention and making friends of them. He should be sorry, indeed, if it went forth that in the Parliamentary Party itself there was a particle of friction over this question. He was afraid the continual warfare between a few of their newspapers, and their insistence upon attacking one another, not for their principles or opinions, of dragging personalities into the quarrel, lowering the National character and bringing discredit upon the National movement, it was getting into the minds of the country the belief that the union so recently effected in the ranks of the Parliamentary Party was not a true, genuine, and lasting union.

In referring to his share of the work in bringing about unity in the ranks of the Irish Party, Mr. Harrington said:—

The spirit of the Party and its unity was as thorough and complete as he had ever known it to exist in the old days before any split came, and any danger of difference arising out of the Convention was not to be looked for from the ranks of the Party, but from the country outside. If men were not satisfied with the lines upon which the Convention was called let them express it, and if the newspapers were not satisfied they had a right to voice the opinions of their constituents, but he would appeal to all while they had to give expression to their opinions that they should do so in a manner not calculated to leave rancour in the minds of the Irish people, or to scandalize and disappoint those who are looking to the future of the movement in which they were engaged. There might be differences of opinion; but, having regard to the sad history of the past ten years, and the unfortunate disposition among public men and newspapers to attribute motives to one another, and having regard to the injury it had done during the past ten years, the duty was incumbent upon every one who spoke and wrote for the public to see that their views were expressed with moderation, calmness, and dignity, and with a due sense of the responsibility which attaches to the country and to the National movement. He was not without the hope that the Convention would be carried out on the lines which would suit the requirements of the country and satisfy the feeling of the country; and he was strong in the hope when that was done that the common sense and patriotism of the vast majority would prevail. And if there was any disposition in the Party or outside—any disposition on the part of any man to go back on the bitter controversy of the past ten years, the common sense assembled at the Convention would condemn and cry it down, and it would be impossible for any man again to raise the banner of faction in the country, where the people are already so horrified and disgusted. He was sorry to see from some expressions in the newspapers recently, the feeling seemed to grow that the Parliamentary Party itself was at the bottom of these unfortunate discussions and unfortunate controversies which are taking place. He was perfectly sure that if Mr. Redmond were questioned, he would say he was getting as much assistance from the men he differed from in the last ten years in the bitterness of the fight as from his closest colleagues in the Party, and he had no doubt that when that feeling existed in the Party the National Convention assembled would be dominated by the very same spirit.

It would be a deplorable thing if at a Convention assembled for National purposes one of the foremost wards in the city should have no representation. If that were to be perceived in he should have to take it as an insult to his own constituents,

and he would have to consider whether it would be serving the interests of Ireland to have the doors shut against some of the best men in the country. He thought there was sufficient patriotism in the common sense of the gentlemen calling the Convention recognizing the fact that all should be included. They would see that they should have gone further in the beginning than they had done. He did not say he shared the views they expressed, but being a member of the committee he took upon himself responsibility for the acts of the committee, and it would be a wise and statesmanlike policy to recognize there should be no narrowing of the Convention. They should endeavor so far as they could to satisfy the desire of everyone to be represented. After the expression of opinion that had gone from the country, the Joint Committee should recognize they had made a mistake, and if they looked to the Convention to accomplish what they hoped for, they should first look to the Convention to be thoroughly representative of the feeling and sentiment of the country.

COSTLY LEGISLATION.—At a recent meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations held in Dublin, the Lord Mayor gave the delegates some idea of what it costs Ireland to pass private bills through the Houses of Parliament. The Boundaries Bill, promoted by the Dublin Corporation, passed through the House of Commons by an overwhelming majority, and was thrown out by the House of Lords. That bill, wantonly destroyed by the peers, cost the poor people of Dublin £10,000. Overlooking what it costs Dublin to get legislative sanction for local improvements, certain Englishmen reproach the Corporation with the backward state of the city, and the high rates which are levied on

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the citizens. The £10,000 lost on the Boundaries Bill of last year had to be charged to the rates. Where else would the money come from?

In the course of his address to the assembled corporators, the Lord Mayor gave a few more illustrations of what Ireland has to pay for the privilege of begging at the door of the London Parliament. He mentioned one little municipality which had to spend £10,000 to promote a main drainage scheme, which cost £50,000. A small Irish town with a valuation of only £30,000 had to pay £16,500 for liberty to provide its inhabitants with fresh water.

NOTES.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin officiated at the laying of the first stone of the new Novitiate and Training College for the Christian Brothers at Marino, Clontarf, recently.

In a remarkable letter to the "Roscommon Herald," the Very Rev. Can-

on Gately, P.P., V.F., writing on the poverty-stricken condition of the people in the County Roscommon, points out the fact that one out of every forty-eight persons living in that fertile county is a pauper, either living in the poorhouse or on outdoor relief.

The death of Father McGettigan, C.P., Mount Argus, is announced. He occupied the position of Superior of the Order in London, Belfast, and Glasgow, and was highly esteemed and popular in every sphere of his missionary labors.

Kanturk has lost its oldest inhabitant, Mrs. Casey, an old lady, who had come to be regarded almost as an institution in the barony of Duhallo. She had passed her century, was well known in her young days for her dancing powers at the local fairs and patterns. In her old age she was continually bemoaning the decay of the old Irish customs.

Dancing an Irish jig at the age of 102 is no mean performance. According to the Middleton correspondent of the "York Examiner," the feat was accomplished some six weeks ago by Thomas O'Keefe, whose death is now recorded. O'Keefe was born in the late year of '98. Temperance advocates will be pleased to know that he was a total abstainer.

The news as to the beatification of the martyred Sister of Charity, Alice O'Sullivan, was received with gratification by the Catholics of Clonmel, and especially by the nuns of the Presentation Convent, where she received her first religious and secular education, and where she was a great favorite. The martyr was born at Westgate, but her parents came from Newry. Her brother, the Rev. D. O'Sullivan, Vincentian, gave a mission some years ago in Clonmel.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN EUROPE

Continued from Page One.

The King and the Government may refuse for obvious motives to make peace with the Holy See by yielding to the just claims of Leo XIII., but on occasions such as this they must feel what an advantage it would be to them and to the country if the Catholics took an active part in political life. No special directions were given by the Sovereign Pontiff as to the attitude which the Catholics should adopt, but it was made clear that they were desired to follow the "non expedit" policy, as in former years. A manifesto urging abstention was issued by Count Paganuzzi, the head of various Catholic organizations, and prior to the elections the "Osservatore Romano" published the Holy Father's letter of May, 1895, in which he emphasized his adhesion to the programme of his predecessor, Pius IX. Considering the perils which beset the monarchy and which become more and more apparent at each appeal to the people, King Humbert must in secret regard with profound dissatisfaction a state of affairs which deprives his Ministers of all Catholic support.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Now that the general elections in Great Britain are approaching there is much discussion as to whether the present leaders of the parties will go to the country at the head of their forces. One journal reviewing the situation, says:—

Lord Salisbury is old, has recently suffered a severe domestic affliction in the loss of his wife, is believed to be growing weary of public life, and cannot under any circumstances hold the party reins much longer. Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman is well-meaning and earnest, but he fails to inspire enthusiasm amongst the Liberals. He knows not how to give the word which passes along the rank and file with an electric force and generates action. There is, therefore, much speculation as to what will happen to the two parties prior to the elections. Some throw out hints to the effect that Mr. Chamberlain is ambitious of leading the Conservatives and Unionists and hopes to take Lord Salisbury's place. Others talk of a projected Rosebery-Chamberlain administration. And yet others assert that Lord Rosebery is anxious to forestall Mr. Chamberlain by securing a following composed of the Unionists and the war-Liberals. The leader

whom the more advanced Liberals went is a good Radical and a thoroughly honest man, such as Mr. John Morley, and if he only takes his coat off to the work their leader he will be.

THE BELGIAN ELECTIONS.—As was expected, the Catholic majority has dwined under the action of the new electoral law, says the same authority. But this was what the Catholics looked forward to, and a knowledge that such a shrinkage in their numbers would come did not prevent them, to their credit be it said, from adopting a law which they believed to be just, though sure to injure the majority at the polls. Still they have merged from the contest with a working majority of eighteen, and their success is a gratifying proof that the country is still content with its Catholic Government.

IN FRANCE.—It would seem that the Republican form of government is destined to prove itself a complete and utter failure, at least, in Europe, if not outside it, says the London "Universe." In proof of this we have only to look to the state of things in France at the present moment. General De Galliffet, one of the best Ministers of War France has ever possessed, has just resigned, ostensibly from weak health, but really because he found his position almost intolerable. To this man, who is an aristocrat, France owes a deep debt of gratitude. Whilst at the head of her War Department he ejected some of the worst and most incompetent officials from positions in which their influence was a source of positive danger. At the present moment the fate of the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry is trembling in the balance. In fact, were it not for the timely interference of M. Bourgeois, who gained for himself the respect of Europe by the tact he displayed during the Hague Conference, the Ministry would have fallen for a certainty during the past week. The Government programme is a most contemptible one. New Bills are being drafted as sops to the different sections which make up the House of Deputies. For example, the Bills regarding associations and obligatory public instruction are denounced by the "Saturday Review" of June 2 as sops to the Socialists, whose statesmanship consists in hostility to the Church and the subversion of existing institutions.

Consumption's Victims

CAN OBTAIN NEW HEALTH IF PROMPTLY TREATED.

It Was Thought Miss Lizzie Smith of Waterford Was in Consumption, But Her Health Has Been Restored—Advice to Similar Sufferers.

From the Star, Waterford, Ont.

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Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make rich, red blood, strengthen the nerves, bring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks, and make the feeble and despondent feel that life is once more worth living. The genuine are sold only in boxes, the wrapper bearing the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or by mail at 50c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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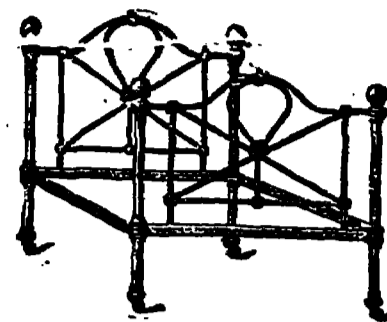
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SATURDAY, June 23.

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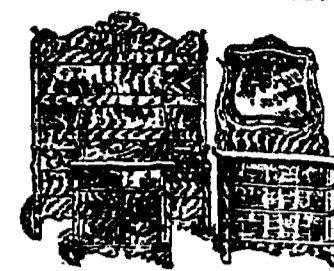
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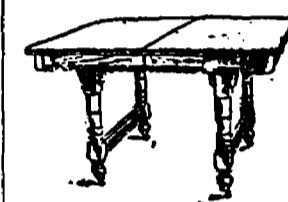
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100 Hardwood Dining Chairs, antique finish, fancy embossed back, good and strong, 50 cents. Extra Quality Hardwood Dining Chairs, strong and well made and finished, 85c.

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75 Tables in Picked Hardwood, antique finish, fitted with under shelf and nicely shaped legs, 90 cents.



Everything complete for the Dining Room made by the best manufacturers in the country and priced economically by us. 24 Picked Hardwood Dining Tables, golden finish, fitted with five under legs, extends to 7 feet, strongly made and braced, \$4.90.

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These are slightly articles of furniture, and the Big Store's prices are right.

7 only, Sideboards, in antique finish, made of picked and seasoned material, with 16 x 26 inch bevel mirror, with two small cutlery and one large linen drawer, nicely carved and polished, \$12.

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Popular and effective, cool and durable, suitable for any room in your Country Home. Fine quality Kyoto Mattings, cotton warp, cord edge, neat patterns, 12c. In rolls of 40 yards.

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EATING AT BED-TIME.—Was formerly considered very injurious; but at the present time it is favored by some of our best physicians, especially for invalids who are troubled with sleeplessness. Food of a simple kind will induce sleep. The sinking sensation felt by those who cannot sleep is often simply a call for food, while wakefulness is often a symptom of hunger. Gratify this desire, and you will soon fall asleep. The feeble will be stronger at dawn if they partake of light food before going to bed.

Some twelve or fourteen hours lie between supper and breakfast, and by that time the fuel of the body has become expended. When prolonged wakefulness attacks us and our thoughts go hither and yon, and we have more control over them than do in the "wind," the wisest thing to do is to eat a cracker or two, or a cold biscuit, or some bread and milk; give the stomach something to do, and this will draw the surplus blood from the brain, and you will soon fall asleep.