

Parliament that Ireland proclaimed at the last election, by the voice of an overwhelming majority, that she will be satisfied with nothing short of legislative independence, and this is one of the reasons which made him stand up as an open and fearless advocate of Home Rule. The sham liberals and traitorous radicals who, while professing to desire the rule of the people, would deny the application of these principles to Ireland, have done their utmost to excite English prejudice and to swell the number of the Orange-Tory opponents of the measure, but twist and squirm as they may they are pinned down to choosing between coercion and home rule. Thus Mr. Gladstone has taken up an unassailable position, and he renewed his declaration that with regard to the essential feature of his bill, an Irish Parliament in Dublin, his project would hold the field to the end, for although it has many enemies, it has not a single rival. He called upon Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Hartington to say what they had to substitute for his bill; they had nothing. His allusions to Canada's fight for independence created quite a stir in the House. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly, she got it, says Mr. Gladstone, because there were Canadians who knew how to take up arms and force the Imperial Government to do justice to the people.

At that time the Canadian people were habitually denounced in the House as rebels, just as the Irish have been. Mr. Gladstone here remarked:—

The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and the victors were vanquished. If we were the military victors, the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the bill. (Cheers and derisive cries.) He asked the gentleman who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless—(hear, hear)—if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. (Cheers.)

Thus the British Premier justifies the instinct and the motives which prompt Canadians and Americans to testify by public demonstrations and other methods how fervently they honor his resolve that justice and fair play shall at last dictate the course of the British Government toward Ireland. Finally, Mr. Gladstone's speech makes it evident that provided the right of Irishmen to manage their own affairs and make their own laws is recognized by Parliament, the Government will freely acquiesce in any alterations of its original plan demanded by either the Irish or English members, and which will not interfere with the vital principle at stake—a Parliament in College Green.

## THE CHAMPION OF IRISH LIBERTY.

HOW ORANGE FOES, IRISH CATHOLIC TRAITORS AND CONSERVATIVE OPPONENTS JOINED HANDS TO KILL BLAKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

The Government's refusal to accept Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution, or to arrange with him one which would have greatly strengthened Mr. Gladstone's hands, is much to be deplored. A unanimous strong expression from the Canadian Parliament, directly endorsing self-government for Ireland, would have been exactly in time to assist the Imperial Ministry on the second reading of their Bill. Such an expression might easily have been managed had Mr. Costigan remained true to his promises of Tuesday afternoon. He then asked Mr. Blake to withdraw his resolution in order that one calculated to secure the unanimous support of the House should be prepared by arrangement between all the Irish representatives. Said he:—

"There then would be an opportunity given to hon. gentlemen on this side of the House, who he (Mr. Blake) thinks have been lax in their duty, to consider with him. We might also agree upon a motion to be submitted to the House and passed unanimously, with an assurance that the gentleman with whom such a motion would be of more value than one which necessitated a division."

Here was a proposition, almost as direct as one could be, for a conference of the Tory Irishmen with Mr. Blake. He accepted the proposal. He withdrew his resolution. And what followed? Mr. Costigan broke faith in the most shameless way, did nothing to promote an agreement, but submitted to become the tool of Sir John Macdonald in moving an amendment yesterday calculated to do nothing, or as little as possible, for the Home Rule cause.

Not only did Mr. Costigan betray Irishmen, but his amendment was of a nature injurious to Canada. It is proposed to abrogate the right asserted by the Dominion Parliament in 1852 to address the throne on matters concerning the whole Empire. Because Lord Kimberley reproved the Canadian House for exercising that privilege in the Home Rule resolutions of 1852, the Government, through Mr. Costigan, proposed to yield the right and put up with the snub. Now, the privilege is one that may be very valuable. It is quite conceivable that Canada may desire to address the throne in protest against some Imperial decision tending to involve this country in hostilities.

There never was and never can be a better chance to reassert the right against the Kimberley despatch. The British Premier has invited expressions of opinion on the Home Rule Bill from the Empire at large, and this is the occasion which Sir John Macdonald's Government seized, practically, to give in their submission to the denial of the right of Canada's Parliament to address the Throne in matters concerning the whole Empire.

It was pretended by Mr. Costigan that his emasculated resolution would effect more good for the Irish cause and the Gladstone Government than that proposed by Mr. Blake. But Mr. O'Brien, an Orange Tory, as a violent opponent of Home Rule, stated that he would vote for the Costigan amendment because it would have less effect than Mr. Blake's resolution.

Mr. O'Brien was right. The amendment amounted to nothing more than a namby-pamby expression of opinion, where Mr. Blake asked for a distinct and forcible one. It does not even advise Home Rule for Ireland. It merely hopes that some means may be provided for satisfying the desires of many of Her Majesty's subjects, and "removing the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in Ireland." Mr.

Blake's resolution provided a means for favorably expressing the opinions it set forth. Mr. Costigan's provided none. It was a mere abstract statement to be thrown upon a mere By meeting the Government more than half way on Tuesday, Mr. Blake proved that he was not seeking to make party capital, but sincerely desirous of strengthening Mr. Gladstone's hands. When he had agreed to Mr. Costigan's request for a conference, the Government found themselves in a hole. They had tried to escape by treating Mr. Blake's resolution as one of want of confidence, from which nothing could be more ridiculous. He generously and fairly gave them all they asked. Then they set about an attempt to make political capital, endeavoring at once to procure some credit with Irish Catholics by drawing an amendment to be imposed on the House; and with Orangemen by making that amendment so feebly feeble that Mr. O'Brien declared it would be without effect.

The pretence of Mr. Costigan was that he desired above all a unanimous vote. No matter if it meant nothing, it must be unanimous.

From whom did he dread opposition to a distinct resolution? The Liberals were oldily with Mr. Blake, and the emancipation of his resolution was plainly required to produce unanimity in the Tory party. From the supporters of the Government came all the opposition to that resolution which was best calculated to strengthen the ranks of Her Majesty's Ministers.

What will be the rejoicing of the English Tories and Irish landlords on learning that the Canadian House, which addressed the Throne in favor of Home Rule four years ago, now, at the critical moment when the friends of the movement need all support, refuses to render any that may be effective? How will Kansas Churchill exult when it has been reported in England that the Dominion Government successfully opposed the motion that "This House has been confirmed and strengthened by the events that have occurred since 1852 in its conviction that the true interests of Ireland and the Empire will be served in the highest degree by the grant of Home Rule to Ireland."

That was the amendment proposed by Mr. McMillen to strengthen still more Mr. Blake's resolution. By destroying it, a libel on Canadian opinion is committed, and an injury probably done to the Irish cause which could not be redressed by the adoption of a thousand such resolutions as that which Sir John Macdonald put into the mouth of the traitorous Costigan.—The Toronto Globe.

## BLAKE ENDORSED.

IRISH SOCIETIES APPROVE OF THE RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED BY THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Four of the Irish societies of Montreal held special meetings Thursday last for the purpose of endorsing the resolutions expressing their opinion of the conduct of the Hon. Edward Blake in introducing resolutions approving of the efforts of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to secure Home Rule for Ireland. At the meeting of

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Mr. Denis Barry, the president, occupied the chair. There was a large audience. The president explained the object of the meeting and paid a tribute to the Hon. Ed. Blake for the patriotism he had shown in seeking to obtain an approval of Mr. Gladstone's action. He said that this was not a question of party politics, as Mr. Blake had himself declared, but rather one of principle, for in introducing his resolutions Mr. Blake had said that he did so, not as the leader of the Opposition, not as a Reformer, but as a citizen of Canada. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the meeting:—

Resolved, That the St. Patrick's society of Montreal, irrespective of politics, heartily endorses the action of the Hon. Edward Blake in introducing in the House of Commons of Canada resolutions supporting the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in his efforts to secure a measure of Home Rule for Ireland;

That the members of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal thank the members of the Local Legislature of the Province of Quebec for having passed the resolution of congratulation to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone for his efforts to secure Home Rule for Ireland;

That the St. Patrick's society of Montreal is deeply grateful to the members of the City Council of Montreal who voted in favor of the resolutions of thanks to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone for introducing his measure for home rule for Ireland.

The resolution thanking Mr. Blake was immediately wired to him at Ottawa, as it became known that he was then addressing the House on the subject.

## THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At the meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League there was a large attendance, and the President, Mr. H. J. Cloran, occupied the chair. He briefly explained the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm:

Resolved, That the Irish National League in Montreal heartily endorses the action of the Hon. Edward Blake in introducing his Home Rule resolutions in the Dominion Parliament to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone, and to give Her Majesty's Government "powerful moral support" in their endeavor to grant Home Rule to Ireland; that the League earnestly hopes that Mr. Blake's resolutions will receive the unanimous support of the House and that their tone and scope will be maintained.

The chairman was instructed to forward the resolutions immediately by telegraph to Mr. Blake, which was accordingly done.

Mr. H. J. Cloran then suggested that the League extend their sincere thanks to the Provincial Legislature at Quebec and to the City Council of Montreal for their warm expression of sympathy with Home Rule for Ireland, and of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone for having introduced a Home Rule measure in the Imperial Parliament. Resolutions in accordance with this suggestion were unanimously carried and ordered to be forwarded respectively to the Speaker of the Quebec Assembly and to the Mayor of Montreal.

The meeting then closed.

## YOUNG IRISHMEN'S SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Young Irishmen's Society the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, that we endorse the action of the Hon. E. Blake in introducing resolutions in the Dominion House of Commons supporting the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone in his introduction of a measure in the British House of Commons granting Home Rule to Ireland.

These resolutions were also wired to Hon. Edward Blake.

## IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Moved by John Power and seconded by Thos. Buchanan, and

"Resolved—That the cordial thanks of

the Irish Catholic Benefit Society are due, and the same are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Edward Blake, for presenting, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, resolutions to strengthen his efforts for giving justice and Home Rule to Ireland.

## BLAKE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Hon. Edward Blake, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, has sent the following letter to the President of the Irish National League in answer to the resolutions adopted by that body in favor of his Home Rule Resolutions:—

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—I am highly honored by the resolutions of the Irish National League of Montreal which you have kindly telegraphed me.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD BLAKE,  
President Irish National League,  
Montreal.

The following is a copy of a letter just received by Mr. Denis Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society:—

OTTAWA, May 7, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—I am highly honored by the resolution of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, which you have kindly telegraphed me.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD BLAKE,  
D. Barry, Esq., President St. Patrick's Society, Montreal.

OTTAWA, May 7th, 1886.

DEAR SIR,—I am highly honored by the resolution of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society of Montreal, which you have kindly telegraphed me.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD BLAKE,  
JOHN POWER, Esq.,  
JOHN DUNTER, Esq.,  
Irish Catholic Benefit Society,  
Montreal.

## THE LONDON BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

HEARTILY ENDORSE THE HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS MOVED BY MR. BLAKE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Ont., May 8.—At a meeting of the London Branch of the Irish National League held last evening there were present: Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Coffey, Walsh and Kennedy. Ald. O'Meara, J. J. Gibbons, Thomas Coffey, C. Goughlin, P. Cook, M. Gould, M. F. O'Mara and many others.

Mr. Gibbons took the chair, and Mr. Coughlin acted as secretary. After a brief and vigorous speech from Rev. Father Coffey, it was moved by Rev. Father Tiernan, chancellor of the Diocese of London, seconded by Mr. M. F. O'Mara:

"That this meeting, while pleased to learn that a cable dispatch was, on the 3rd day of the present month, addressed by certain members of the House of Commons to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., leader of the Irish people, conveying him in their name, a message of sympathetic interest in his efforts for Home Rule, cannot look upon any such unofficial utterance as an adequate expression of Canadian sentiment on this subject of national and imperial importance.

"That Canada as a nation, prizing justice and loving righteousness, is in the opinion of this meeting, earnestly desirous of seeing the blessings of self-government extended to Ireland, and that the Canadian people feel a direct and pressing interest in the early settlement of the Irish difficulty—in that it would revolutionize the political relations between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby become a reality, through the English-speaking races all over the world, being welded into one people by the removal of Irish discontent, the only source of division and sole danger of disintegration.

"That this meeting is unalterably convinced that were the Irish problem once satisfactorily solved we should hear little or nothing of fishery disputes and retaliatory tariff, and that our trade relations with the United States would undergo a change in the interest of our agricultural population, and a great and beneficial revolution at once be brought about.

"That this meeting rejoices to learn that on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Hon. Edward Blake did in the House of Commons of Canada move 'That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the granting to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1852, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address, to the terms of which this House affirms its abiding adherence, humbly to inform Her Majesty that this House hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland, and humbly to express to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this House that the principle of the said measure may be affirmed, and that it may form a basis for such a settlement of the great question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire.

"That this meeting, heartily endorsing this resolution, desires at once earnestly and emphatically to express its hope and expectation that the Commons of Canada, rising above the exigencies of party and the clamors of faction, will extend ready and unanimous assent to the Hon. Mr. Blake's proposition as herein before recited.

"That copies of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted to the Hon. Edward Blake, the Hon. John Costigan, the Hon. John Carling and the city press."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

## NEARLY A SERIOUS RIOT.

DUBLIN, May 10.—In Lurgan, county Armagh, 3,000 Orangemen formed in procession to-day to attend the funeral of one of their order. The police prevented them from carrying badges on the ground that their route to the cemetery lay through the Catholic district. The Orangemen complied with the order of the police and the opposing mob derided them and taunted them with cowardice and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police prevented a conflict.

## READ THIS.

For COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing so good as DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted, and, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

## THE VOTE ON BLAKE'S RESOLUTIONS.

### Ireland's Friends and Foes.

The detailed result of the vote on Hon. Edward Blake's Resolutions has not yet been published. We think the Canadian people will be interested in knowing who are the true friends of Ireland, and who are not. The following is the result of the vote:—

For the Home Rule Resolutions:

Yeas—Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Westworth), Bédard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Cook, Courso, Davies, Desautels (Maskinonge), Desjardins, Dupont, Fairbank, Fisher, Forbes, Giguat, Gillmor, Glen, Guay, Gunn, Harley, Holton, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk, Lauderkin, McIntyre, McMillen, Miller, Mitchell, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Ray, Rinfret, Scrivner, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Brace), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson, Wright and Yeo—60.

Against the Resolutions:

NAYS—Abbott, Allison, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Mississippi), Baker (Victoria), Barker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Bédard, Blondeau, Bourbeau, Bowell, Bryson, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Cimon, Cochrane, Costigan, Coughlin, Curran, Cuthbert, Dault, Daoust, Dawson, Desautels (St. Maurice), Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Farron, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gaudet, Giguat, Gordon, Grandbois, Guilbault, Guillet, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Hiver, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaubach, Kelver, Kinsley, Kranz, Labrosse, Landry (Kent), Lussier, Macdonald (King), Macdonald (Sir John), Macintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), Macmillan (Vaudreuil), McCallum, McCarthy, McDougall (Cape Breton), McCreery, McLean, McNeil, Meakin, Moffatt, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Quimet, Poirer, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Prunty, Reid, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Royal, Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Stairs, Tachereau, Tassé, Taylor, Temple, Thompson, Tossell, Townsend, Tupper, Twywhitt, Vail, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland)—118.

## OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 7.—Another great day for Ireland.

I have not written you for some days because I wanted to see who were the true men in Parliament before I wrote an other word. Who are they? Go and look at their epiphany. All their monuments were placed in position last night. A few of the Tory party which has established itself in Canada. I pitied its fate then as I pity their fate now. It was a sad spectacle to observe Sir John killed his Irish Catholic supporters in the house last night. He did not kill them one by one, but he cut all their throats at once. And, like sheep, they licked the hand raised to shed their blood.

WHY? Because they thought that for some paltry personal advantage it was a good thing to do. Good bye, gentlemen, you have written the God of the Empire, not the Empire of Justice, but the other empire. Do you know what it is? Consult Victor Hugo. He writes it with a big "S." So would I, if I could write in French, but I write it with a big "S." in the English language and translate it into Sir John Macdonald.

It was not that Mr. Costigan was right or that Mr. Blake was right. They may both of them have been wrong at certain times in their lives. I plead for the erring. If I plead for the erring, who were wrong yesterday? Certainly the Shamrocks were laid on the desk of the man who was not wrong. They were laid on the desk by the Irish Association of Ottawa. It was a sort of Decoration Day. But it was the living, not the dead, who were decorated. Some one asserted that Mr. Blake had a right to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. He wore it with honor, and that night he wore it again with all the honors, because it was presented to him by the Irishmen of Ottawa.

The question has passed out of the region of practical politics into the region of necessity. What people in the world does England most need to have on her side?

The Irish Catholics nor the Irish Protestants, but the Irish.

OTTAWA, May 8.—The day is won so far as Canada is concerned in the Home Rule movement. It is won by the stand taken by Edward Blake. Meeting people here the question is discussed as one that is settled. The deputations of Irishmen who waited on Mr. Costigan asked him to move a resolution in support of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. He declined, not, I honestly believed, because he is not in favor of it, but because he was afraid to injure the Tory party of Canada. Now we find out that it is the Tory party of England which is opposed to any grant of a measure of Home Rule to Ireland, and Sir John Macdonald, after all his professions, on the former occasion in 1852, is bitterly hostile to what he then professed. Then they went to Mr. Blake, and he took the first opportunity afforded him. Had Mr. Costigan wisely and well taken advantage of the great opportunity that was offered him he would be

THE PARNELL OF CANADA. To-day. He did not do so. He left it to Mr. Blake, who was, as usual, in his place. It was Mr. Blake's duty to wait to be asked, because Mr. Costigan was the chosen representative—according to his own showing—of the Irishmen of Canada in the Cabinet. He having declined, Mr. Blake at once acceded to the request.

WHO ARE THE CONSERVATIVES NOW? Are they composed of the Liberal party supporting Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, or the Orange-Tory party all the world over opposed to them?

RIDEAU.

Some statisticians estimate that during the last 135 years 632 theatres have been destroyed by fire, and the number of people burned to death in these fires is 6,573, or an average of forty-eight a year. Of these 632 theatres 174 have been burned during the last five years, a fact which shows that such casualties are rapidly increasing.

## JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LETTER.

A GREAT REACTION IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE IN GREAT BRITAIN—GLADSTONE AGAIN READY FOR THE FIGHT—CHAMBERLAIN'S OWN CREATION DECLARES AGAINST HIM—THE PREMIER'S PROBABLE COURSE.

No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHICHESTER, LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Gladstone seems to me to be in excellent condition for the work he has to undertake during the coming week. He seems "very fit," as the phrase here goes, and has been answering questions in the House of Commons for the last day or two in a voice much clearer and stronger than some weeks ago. He has a great task before him, but he must feel convinced that he will win in the end, and before long, if only the strain on his physical resources and nerves does not prove too strong for a man of his age to bear. Meanwhile things are going well for him and for us. Already there is

A GREAT NATIONAL REACTION

against the Chamberlain and Hartington doctrine. The decision of the National Liberal Federation on Wednesday was an event of the utmost importance. The National Liberal Federation is the grand caucus of Great Britain. It threw over Mr. Chamberlain by an overwhelming majority and emphatically declared for Mr. Gladstone. Men who were there tell me they never saw such a scene of enthusiasm and passion. Mr. Illingworth, the member for Bradford, a colleague of the late Mr. Forster, denounced those who desert Mr. Gladstone and in the course of his speech used the word "traitor," which was taken by the meeting to apply to Mr. Chamberlain, and the outburst of cheering was startling and tremendous. I am told that

MR. CHAMBERLAIN WAS FURIOUS at the rejection of himself and his policy by the caucus which he mainly helped to call into existence. Some say it will make him utterly irreconcilable. For myself I doubt it much. Mr. Chamberlain is rather too shrewd and hard-headed a person to be irreconcilable on any conditions. There is not much either of the enthusiast or the fanatic about Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone spoke the other day about the fatal secession of Fox in 1797. Mr. Chamberlain is not likely to commit such a generous self-sacrificing mistake. Fox was not thinking about himself; no one can say as much of Chamberlain. The debate on the second reading is sure to last a long time, two or three weeks perhaps. Mr. Gladstone is quietly preparing for a discussion, if it should prove necessary, and arrangements are being made at this moment for such a course. It is commonly said here that if the second reading is carried by a very great majority Mr. Gladstone will declare himself content for the present with the fact that

THE PRINCIPLE OF HOME RULE is affirmed, and withdraw the bill now to bring it on again next February or perhaps at the autumn session this year. For myself, I trust he will not postpone the bill under any circumstances. Better let it be rejected by the House of Lords and go to the country for home rule and against the Lords. The country is quite ready for the fight, but a postponement of any sort would discourage the people, and perhaps make them fear that the Government had not actually set their hearts on carrying home rule at once. Besides

WE WANT MR. GLADSTONE HIMSELF to lead the struggle, and Mr. Gladstone is very old and his time with us cannot be long. No doubt Mr. Chamberlain could be squared and is anxious to be squared. His friends have been saying this all along, but the difficulty is that a compromise which would please Mr. Chamberlain might not quite satisfy Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley will not stand by any measure not acceptable to Mr. Parnell and the Irish people. Now, as before, Mr. Parnell holds on behalf of the Irish people the key of the position. He is not in America, perhaps, but he is interested in our affairs. I came on lately in the letters of Swift, which anyone may see for himself in Swift's published correspondence. In the early part of 1712, Swift, writing from London to a friend in the country, says: "I value myself upon making the ministry desire to be acquainted with Parnell and not Parnell with the ministry." Swift was referring to the poet Parnell, one of the Irish leaders of the 17th century, but Swift's words might be spoken without the alteration of a syllable by some at the present moment. For this long time back the English ministers have desired to be acquainted with Parnell, and not Parnell with the English ministers. Sir Charles Dilke will be in the Cabinet if he can succeed in clearing himself before a court of law. His accession, if he clears himself, and I trust and believe he can, will be a great source of strength to the home rule cause.

Much as Dilke esteems Chamberlain, he has not gone with him on the home rule question. Dilke is now and always has been a consistent resolute home ruler. I have his personal assurance, given only the other day, that his mind is quite clear and made up on that question. At present the strongest supporter of Mr. Gladstone in the Cabinet after Mr. Morley is Lord Spencer. Spencer bids fair to be popular in Ireland yet, for all that has come and gone. An amusing thing was said by an Irish member the other day about him. An English member said jestingly to the Irish member in one of the lobbies as they were talking about Spencer's present position, "I suppose Spencer is not 'Poxey Jack' any more with your people." "Poxey Jack" is the nickname given Spencer in Ireland, because of his red hair, supposed to be the color of a fox. "No," the Irish member replied, "Spencer for the future will be 'Golden John.' I must say I think it strange and deplorable that Spencer did not speak out twelve months ago as he has lately spoken twice about his knowledge of the freedom of Irish members from all complicity in crime. We had to endure our daily load of odious calumny in the English papers and on English platforms—calumny which Spencer's own recent speeches show he knew to be calumny. I wish he had spoken out before this, but as he has spoken out at all, and spoken up for Home Rule, why we can afford to thank him. Yes, let him by all means, if he continues to deserve it, be 'Golden John' for the future."

JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE AND IRELAND.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—On Tuesday the legislature adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That we do hereby express our earnest approval of the spirit and purposes of Mr. Gladstone's proposed Irish Home Rule measure, our admiration of the wisdom and love of justice which conceived it, and our sincere hope that it may meet with the approval of the British Parliament.

Resolved, further, That we congratulate Hon. Chas. S. Parnell and his associates upon the measure of success which has already crowned their efforts on behalf of the Irish people, and we pledge to him and them our earnest and warmest sympathy in their heroic struggle for constitutional liberty.

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