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A TRAGEDY.

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soft breasted bird from the sea all in love with a lighthouse flame; it wheeled round the tower on its airlest wing, ad floated and cried like a lovelorn thing; abroaded all day and it fluttered all night; coded all the steadfast light.

For the flame had its heart afar,—
Afar with the the ships at sea;
Afar with the the ships at sea;
It was thinking of children and waiting wives,
of darkness and danger to saliors' lives;
of darkness and danger to saliors' lives;
of darkness and danger to saliors' to sea,
the glass, where at last it dashed its breast,
the glass, where at last it dashed its breast,
the light only flickered, the brighter to glow;
go the bird lay dead on the rocks below. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

HE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE COUP D'ETAT.

[From the N. Y. Star.] And the comparison does not end here. Is Mhilism intimidated, and are its principles noted out? Does the Czar obtain the security his empire which he untiringly seeks h both cases the contrary is the fact. tible calmness of conscious power. The Re-volutionary Brotherhood gathers strength and nergy from the very persecutions to which it a subjected. Some of its members are driven to exile-others are sent to rot in the mines of Siberia—others are hanged; but the motherhood is not weakened thereby. In mth, the Nihilism of to-day is greater and stronger than it ever was before. So with the hish Brotherhood of Nationality - Land leguers or Revolutionists. Gladstone should by this time have known—for all history atists it—that the imprisonment of the pern does not involve the destruction of prin-To-day in Ireland the arrest of Mr. smell has given an impetus to the cause of mkers for nationhood; it has created, as it rere, "a soul under the ribs of death"—and given a new vitality to Charles Gavan Duffy's corpse on the dissecting table."

The Morning Post concludes the article to which we have referred, by stating that " nihilism must grow until it is confronted by a wifer states manship than that of Alexander III, and a wiser policy than that of repres-" Mulato nomine! The reasoning applies to a country, a people and a govern-ment nearer home to Wellington street, Strand. Placed side by side, the policy and practice of the Russian and British Governneuts have a significant similarity. Engand would not, perhaps, feel complimented the likeness, but there it is, and William Exart Gladstone would doubtless repudiate he companionship in despotism of Alexander II.; but where is the difference?

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Against the mighty Government of Great hich he may be able to secure by his apwals to the public sentiment of his countrymen, and to that of mankind. In the posiladstone administration on the land quessong. If he is right, he should not be intalered with by being hurried to the compeople and show it? Mr. ladstone, who is probably one of the greatbe worth his while to canvass Scotland wough and through in support of his policy. neet Parnell before the Irish people? Why wild times which followed the war. They Were prepared to show upon every stump in he North that every Southern voter ought o be a Republican, and that if he was not, he end by putting his opponent in jail. This England was at war with her colonies 6 Commons that if he were an American, as was an Englishman, he would never subhe line of sedition Parnell never came anythere near this. Popular liberty is said to lave greatly advanced in England since Chatham's time. From what was done in Dublin vesterday, it would seem that the right of Englishmen mean one thing and the rights f Iriehmen another.

(N. Y. Daily News)

It is now to be seen whether Ireland will luieted and the Land League slienced by arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Parnell. more probable that his captivity will luce the effect that has invariably been of his followers will be spurred, rather Parnell is an incarnation, nor will the that freedom of speech has been outraged ave prophesied a few days ago that Mr.

agitator had been already marked by the Government as a victim of the Coercion bill. But it is a question whether this kicking of heels will not end in a dance, for the music of which England will have to pay roundly. These severe measures at the very outset of the trial of the Land bill are likely to confirm Irishmen in their distrust of an act of remedial legislation that works in companonship with arbitrary arrests and imprisonment, without trial, at the discretion of an irresponsible official. To the American mind the arrest will seem to have been most inopportune and impolitic at a crisis when the efficacy of the Land bill is to be tested; unless, indeed, the purpose is to still further exasperate Ireland so as to find a pretext for still further shackling her.

[N. Y. Sun.]

What has Mr. Parnell done that gag law should be applied to him? Let us see what reasons were alleged in the warrant, for even the Coercion act does not empower the Dublin authorities to imprison men without at least alleging some excuse for the proceeding. The warrant sets forth, we are told, two charges, viz., that Mr. Parnell has been inciting people to intimidate others from paying their ground rent, and has himself been in-timidating tenants from taking the benefit of the Land act. The first accusation is a mere pretext. From the beginning to the end of the present agitation, Mr. Parnell has not said a word for which a jury would find him guilty of a conspiracy to break the peace, as was sufficiently attested at the Dublin trial. His utterances since the failure of the Government to convist him have certainly not been more inflammatory than they were before, and it is notorious that since the passage of the Land act they have been particularly circumspect and temperate. At the recent congress, for instance, of the Land League in Dublin he Endvocacy; it has brought the apathetic played the part of a mediator, and against ad the indifferent into the ranks of active the vehement remonstrance of his colleague, Mr. Dillon, and the clamors of a turbulent majority, insisted that the Gladstone measure should not be rejected without a trial. There is nothing, therefore, in the first charge it is merely put forward as a blind to divert attention from the animus which dictated the second and principal count of the indictment.

Mr. Parnell, says the warrant, has been in-

timidating tenants from taking advantage of

the Land act. There is not a shadow of evi-

dence for the accusation. This may be affirmed with perfect confidence, for no evidence has been published, and we need not say how eagerly any fact that would bear this color would be caught up and magnified. What has Mr. Parnell done, then, to suddenly excite alarm and hostility in the British Government? He has proved himself their superior in the art of political strategy. He has held back his party from intemperate violence, and enjoined the more formid ble tactics of vigilant expectancy and astute experiment. He has warned hitain Mr. Parnell has no power except that his countrymen to withhold their gratitude from Mr. Gladstone until that plausible statesman has proved his claim to it, and not to be gulled once more by spetion he has taken against the policy of the cious legislation, that keeps its promise to the ear and breaks it to the hope. He has ion, Mr. Parnell is either right or he is not said to the frish people—as a majority of the delegates in the Dublin Congress wished to say—the Gladstone Land Act is a mon jail as though he were a felon. If he is fraud. He has merely told them that it was rong, why not meet him before the a great innovation, whose merits and demerits were as yet problematical, and whose precise effect on the welfare of Ireland could be depopular crators of his time, deems it termined only by multiplied and careful taste. Such tastes it was impossible that individual tenants, at best acquainted only Why should he not cross the channel and with the burdens which they themselves neet Parnell before the Irish people? Why and their own immediate neighbors were enhould he not appeal there to the moral torces during, should properly administer. It was, seems to dread when he sends Parnell to however, of the utmost moment to ascertain mison? "If error is safe while reason is left | with prompitude whether the much-vaunted to combat it," why should the uphold- law was caculated to relieve, not the monnof the Gladstone Ministry evade the con- strous impositions practiced here and there on est where it must be settled—in Ireland? | tenants peculiarly unfortunate, but the normal he Gladstone Ministry, in its treatment of | hardship and privation, the ubiquitous want land, is only a little less illogical than were and woe, amid which the great mass of the he Republican leaders of the North in their Irish peasantry have been struggling for atment of the Southern people during the generations. If the Land Act would do this it would indeed, approve itself a wise and benignant measure, and its author would justly be regarded as a national benefactor. If, on the other hand, the fact fell short of such logically, a rebel at heart. But not one decisive action; if, while ostentatiously arof these leaders ever went south of the Poto- rainging extreme and flagrant cases of exnac to enforce this doctrine. Mr. Gladstone tortion, it should leave untouched the huge nessets that every Irish farmer should, give average of Irish rentals which just suffer the the land bill a fair trial, and be content with | tiller of the soil to exist in good years, and Mr. Parnell seems to think otherwise, compel him to starve in bad—then, indeed, and Mr. Gladstone brings the discussion to this precious piece of British philanthropy would be justly execrated as a mockery and a sham. Which of these two widely different America, Chatham declared on the floor of | characters the Land Act deserves no man can say till it is tested. But what sinister direction must our surmises take when Mr. to what was the policy of his country. In | Parnell is arrested for proposing to test it?

[N Y Herald.]

As for the Parnell arrest, the true view to be taken by our friends at home is one of sympathy for an unfortunate member of Parliament and of regret that a Minister of the Crown should have been led into a foolish and unnecessary exercise of power. But we cannot cease to impress upon our people, especially upon those of frish birth or Irish descent, that, after all, the Irish question is not an American question. When our friends come to America from Ireland to make this land their home they bring with them neequent upon martyrdom, and that the pleasant, sacred memories. No one would question the propriety of their showing for an restrained, by this fresh instance of per-lention. The walls of Kilmainham Jall But they are Americans after all, and as gennot shut in the spirit of agitation of which enations flow on and children and children's children come to them the American sentiment will grow. We do not censure the the person of the most conspicuous of the showing of sympathy for Germany or France Emplone of Irish independence reconcile or England or Ireland or Scotland by those of e Itish people to their dependence upon our citizens who trace their ancestry to these rule of England. Mr. Forster, countries, but we do think that it is a mis-Secretary for Ireland, is said to take, and in no sense a patriotic service, to have been sent from this country to Ireland, impose the politics of European fathershell "would soon be kicking his heels in lands upon America. We have a the landlords. If justice was done the land-maintain Jail." The brutal threat was right to ask from friends who make their lords would be bankrup; and if justice is not The brutal threat was, right to ask from friends who make their lords would be bankrupt, and if justice is not I want to ask them if this is not a novel and doubt, inspired by the Secretary's know- homes with us, and who are always welcome, done the people would trample the Land imbeelle construction of law that a man can

Americans. The danger of an act like the arrest of Parnell is that it will be imposed upon our politics and have a decisive influence in questions that are entirely outside Ireland or England. From this point of view and taking a clear survey of the whole situation, it must be conceded that, however much we may criticise Mr. Parnell and his methods, his arrest was a great blunder. It will do no good to the English Cabinet and may affect injuriously the relations of England and

BRITISH LAND REFORM.

LONDON, Oct. 10 .- While the Fair trade movement has not in any way lost its hold upon the masses, the Land Reform Question is rapidly coming to the front both in England and Scotland. Farmers who have threshed their wheat find the yield is even smaller than they anticipated, and the gloom in agricultural districts is almost unparalleled. To make matters worse, an Australian Steamship Company has just shown that it is possible to ship beef and mutton from the Antipodes, and land them in good condition in our markets, and a number of large vessels are now being fitted up on the refrigerator plan specially for this trade.

Aberdeenshire farmers estimate that the fall in the price of beef represents a loss to them of £180,000 a year. Hundreds of farmers have already pulled up stakes and flocked into the manufacturing centres, only to increase the depression there. Those who are still struggling on their farms agree that the Government must step in at once and deal with the question once for all, and it is well known that Mr. Gladstone is ambitious to crown his lite's work with a Land Reform Bill of stupendous proportions. The Radicals have done their best to encourage the demand for a Land Bill, and of late Ministerial organs, like the London Daily News, have been printing letters from special correspondents sent into the Provinces to make the most of the farmers' side of the case. Everything betokens a hardy attempt on the part of the Ministry to grapple with the question, and unless a great leader springs up in the Fair Trade ranks, land reform will probably overshadow that Tory movement.

The various organizations representing English and Scotch farmers have prepared drafts of Land Bills which agree upon the following "planks":-Abolition of entail and primogeniture; cheap transfer and registration; freedom of sale of tenant right and goodwill of the holding; abolition of restrictions in leases by which the owner of the soil regulates cropping; compensation for unexhausted improvements, and reclamation of wastes; the total apolition of game laws and of hypothec and distraint; fair rents to be fixed by County Courts.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

London, Oct. 11.—If the Liberals are ousted their defeat will be due to Mr. Gladstone and not to their opponents. The Conservatives make a sorry appearance in the field. Nothing could be weaker than the matter provided for his audiences by Sir Stafford Northcote. A great party cannot be nourished on his thin dilutions. Sir Stafford's recent speeches have been the subject of ridicule on all sides, and of his lieutenants in the Commons there is hardly one with mediocre ability. Lord Randolph Churchill and the fourth party preach in a feeble way a return to the fossilized Toryism that existed before the Reform Act of 1832, and do irreparable harm to the Opposition cause by attacking those modern forces which have grown out of the enfranchisement of the people. The Marquis of Salisbury is to speak next week, and may throw a little more spirit into the discussion of affairs. His old fault was not duliness, but the weight of responsibility seems to be affecting him, and he is no longer the cynical and slashing Lord Robert Cecil we used to know in the magazines and on the floor of the House of Commons fourteen years ago.

The time is close at hand when a new division will be made in English parties, the Whigs going over to the Tories, and the combination making a stand against the powers of Radicalism. It will not be surprising if the change took place next season. The Irish Land Act drove the Duke of Argyll out of the Ministry, and a similar measure dealing with the land laws of England and Scotland will probably lead to the desertion of the rest of the Whig coterie, which is powerless against the pressure of the Radical wing of the party. Earl Granville in a speech to-night said Free Trade had been the best policy for our industries and thought America and France have kept up protection, yet our exports of

ate years have been greater than formerly. NEWCASTLE, Oct. 11 .- Lord Salisbury, speaking to-night, charged Gladstone with pursuing a policy of public plunder, which he now denounced Parnell for advocating. Referring to the Transvaal, he said the Government was in the pitiful condition of having vainly eaten dirt, and it would have to eat still more.

RECEPTION TO T. P. O'CONNOR. Boston, Oct. 17 .- There was an immense attendance at the reception to O'Connor at the Music Hall to-night. Mayor Prince presided, and Wendell Phillips was among the speakers. O'Connor spoke of the natural advantages of this country, but said it is not that alone that makes it popular. It is the liberty which is enjoyed here. The cause, we are fighting in Ireland, the cause for which Parnell is imprisoned, is the cause of starving children. The Irish are industrious. The land is fertile, and why are the people starving?. There are two reasons. One is foreign rulers, the other the rapadity of the landlords. There can be no peace until these two evils are removed. During the last twenty years not less than five million dollars and every dollar has gone into the pockets of that the eloquent and formidable that in coming to America they shall become Actuader foot, and stand by the Legent. Be put into confinement for what you believe taken their last trick. They have given us a hats.

Tremendous Crowds!

ENTHUSIASM IN STEINWAY HALL

The Mother of the Gracchi Speaks

There has perhaps never been seen a large or more enthusiastic crowd assembled as Saturday night last brought together in New York to hear Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P. for Galway. Mrs. Parnell, the mother of the modern Gracchi, and others. The Irish of New York are united now as they have never been before; Parnell's arrest has solidified them, and their countrymen throughout the States are spontaneously coming forward to resent the outrage. Only one-third of the ticket holders managed to gain access to the large hall. General Collins, President of the American L.L., occupied the chair. Mr. O'Connor esid:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: -When I left Ire-

land a few days ago Ireland was in a state of peace and tranquility. It was a condition of

tranquil suspense and active preparation. We had arrived at an important stage of the land movement when the agitation was to be removed from the homes of the tenants to the courts of justice, and people were quietly and anxiously awaiting the result. The work of preparation had been progressing in a most undemonstrative and business-like manner. With that attention to minute details characteristic of the man, Mr. Parnell had been going through the books of the Land League with his own hands to select the cases of temptre which were calculated to bring out what was most evil or good in the Land bill. My friend, Mr. Healy, had gone through the South of Ireland talking personally with the people and gleaning what information he could of their circumstances so that our cases might be presented with the same care and knowledge of the facts which has characterized every work undertaken by the Land League. We were prepared to make the contest within the lines of the law and constitutionally—the lines which they themselves, not we-had lain down. Now what a change! The prisons of Ireland are filled with the representatives of the people. There are flying columns of British soldiers on the land and men-of-war on the sea. the whole island has the appearance of an ermed camp. I ask what right has any government to put into a dungeon the leader of 20,000,000 of people? By what right does any government put into prison a man like O'Kelly, one of the ablest and most conservativo of the Irish representatives, or men like O'Brien and Quinn, who have never uttered a word from any platform in the country? I have my own opinion of the motives which led to these acts. I have my own opinion of the honesty of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster. (Hisses.) I have my opinion about the personal and political honesty of these men which I shall not express here, but at the proper time and in the proper place, when I am face to face with them on the floor of the

British Parliament. (Applause.)

GOVERNMENT AND TYRANNY. But I have a perfect right here to examine into their political actions and the reasons which they give for them. Mr. Gladstone -(hisses)-don't mind hissing him; leave me to deal with him later on. Mr. Gladstone has fancied that he represents the Government of Ireland, and that Mr. Parnell represents the tyranny. I will give you the definition that my mind has formed of what constitutes government and what constitutes tyranny. Government has its basis in the affections of the people, and tyranny has its basis in buckshot and bayonets. The Ministry have filled every important point in the country with ed men. The Government cannot deny that force only is the foundation of their government of their Irish people. The leaders upon the other side have no men-ofwar, no bullets, no flying columns; but they have something better-they have the affect tions of the millions of the Irish race. If you will accept my definitions of government and tyranny, the tyranny in Ireland is represented by Gladstone and the Ministry and the government by the Land League and Parnell. I was present a Sunday or two ago at a demonstration in Cork-(cheers)-well if there any boys from Cork here I am quite willing they should cheer-and the Sunday before that I witnessed a demonstration in Dublin, and I but echo the reports of the time when I say that there never were before in the two cities demonstrations so remarkable for enthusiasm and numbers. Forster has said that the dissatisfied people of Ireland were "village tyrants." Then we must call Cork and Dublin villages and the 90,000 people who shared in these demonstrations mier for the imprisonment of Parnell, and I want to examine it in the calm light of reason. Mr. Gladstone first charges Mr. Parnell with the intention of bringing certain land cases to trial for the purof discrediting the court. DOEG Now I am doubtless speaking in the presence of some members of the legal profession, and

to be his intentions? I have been working. side by side with Mr. Parnell for a long time past, and I thought I knew what he was doing, but I must confess that Mr. Gladstone's information is a little more detailed than mine. Mr. Gladstone charges that Mr. Parnell preached plunder. Well, the idea of an English statesman—[laughter and applause]—I must employ an American expression and say that the English are the greatest plunderers on the face of the earth. happened a month or so ago in my own constituency. A friend of mine who had come from London to Galway was struck with amazement at the signs of poverty which he saw. You never see Ireland until you have lands that you can appreciate the misery and poverty of ours. Well, this friend overheard conversation between a servant girl and a boy about eighteen years of age, who wanted to sell two score of eggs that he had in a basket. He wanted only twenty pence for them, and my friend, noticing his tired appearance, asked him how far he had come with his eggs. "Twenty miles since four o'clock," answered the boy. It was then nine o'clock in the morning. My friend asked how long since he had eaten anything, and he said not since he left home. Twenty miles to Galway and twenty miles back forty miles to earn twenty pence! Gladstone accuses the Land League of driving hard bargains, but when I think of that story a voice within me says, "I'll drive as hard a bargain for that boy as ever I can." (Applause.)

THE STRIFE FOR LIFE.

You remember very well when Monaghan was one of the most disturbed counties of Ireland. Now, what were the people playing for in that terrible game in which the gibbet was one of the prizes and a hangman's death among the cards. The prize they played for in that awful game was two meals a day of potatoes and salt. That's what a fair rent means. That's what Gladstone is fighting against. But, my friends, that's not all what the Land League means.

At this moment there was a slight disturbance in the gallery. One man arose as if to smite another, and several in the house shouted, "Put him out!" The member from Galway looked astonished that so little a thing should divert the attention of the audience, and said, "Put no man out. There's

not the slightest necessity."

Parnell and the association, he continued, are accused of preaching plunder because he says he will never rest until every Irishman is housed and fed and clothed with the proceeds of his honest labor. Because he says the tenant shall have the benefit of all the improvements he makes upon the land. Let me tell you of a little incident in this connection. In the county Mayo, on the sterile mountain where land was almost valueless, a farmer rented a patch of ground and went to work at it. He tolled early and late. His wife worked with him. His children helped him until he had made the waste land fertile. Then the land. lord stepped in and raised the rent. Then he increased it again, and again the third time, and then he turned the farmer out. So he went higher up the mountain and took another barren patch of land as sterile and forbidding as the first. And he toiled again, and again his wife and children helped Lim, and again they transformed the sterile land into fertile soil, and again the landlord stepped in and raised the rent, and raised it again, and a third time, and then when the farmer could not pay it he was turned out. So he went up another flight and took another patch of land and the same thing happened. And he went to a fourth place and the same thing happened, and'to a fifth place and again the same thing happened. And he was an old man and he died. And the landlord put every penny that had come from that old man's life work into his pocket. Parnell says that if the courts would deal fairly by the tenant they would give him every penny of the added value of the land resulting from the improvements he makes. Is that plunder. (Ories of "No!" and applause.) I will read you a section of the Land act. [He then read an extract from the Land act providing that no rent should be allowed or made payable by respect of improvements made by the tenant, and continued]: Parnell claims the same thing which Gladstone has incorporated in the bill he passed through Parliament. They say we don't give the Land act a fair trial. Well, no, supposing I am an American statesman, and I introduce into your Congress a bill which I claim is for the benefit of the whole people, and I say I am your friend. I am the friend of the great American nation, but in order to give the bill a fair trial I'll put the most of your leaders in prison.

(Laughter and applause.) MRS. PARNELL RECEIVED.

Mrs. Parnell came on the platform at this moment and was escorted to a seat; by, the speaker's desk. The whole house rose to its feet as she came in eight and shouted and cheered and clapped, hands, for fully two minutes. When quiet was restored Mr. O'Connor said .- "Some gentleman, has mentioned to-night the name of a great American warrior, I am sure that the grandson of Admiral Charles Stewart will bear with fortitude any imprisonment the British government can inflict." At this the house cheered again most lustily, and it was another minute before he could continue his speech. We are accused, he said, must be designated as "village tyrants." I of not giving the Land act a fair pass on to the apology of the English Premice to go into a court when the cats are the judges. (Laughter), Because we keep up the Land League, Well, we will undertake to put down the Land League of tenants just. as soon as the British government, will-put down the Land League of landlords the British House of lords. We have now put the government in a dilemma. Like foiled gamesters they have, in a frenzy of exaltation and wrath, put forth their last trump and

mess of pottage in the shape of a Land act, and 50,000 troops and the arrest of our leaders, and we have banded together to hurl back the foul outrage in their teeth. What will be the issue? They have put 150 men to prison. Well, we had 2,000 delegates from different branches of the League at our Convention. If they want to put delegates from all the branches in prison they will have to find prison room for 2,000. Then they will have to look around for prisons for 600,000 tenants. am going to tell you of an incident which And they will have to seek for a jail wide enough to shut up the scattered millions of Irishmen all over the world. (Applause.) What will be the issue? It will be the same as in any other political fight where bayonets are arrayed against the will of a people, the left it. It is only by comparison with free | independence of a race. The strongest forces will win. The Irish people are determined to have nothing more to do with Gladstone. The British government is fighting not with the Irish people, not with Mr. Parnell, but with every part of the world where Irishmen have raised tabernacies to the hopes of the Irish race. It was a war of races—the Celt against the Saxon. (Applause.) The trouble is not beginning to-day. It has been maintained for 700 years. Behind every Irishman and Irishwoman fighting to-day stand generations of the past appealing to us from a thousand battlefields, from ten thousand scaffolds, from narrow graves in British cells where the damp grass is growing over their mouldering bones. Though these generations have passed beyond the black waters their words still pierce our ears and penetrate our innermost hearts. It is the destiny of Ireland of to-day to stand midway between the past and the future. I believe this generation will settle the struggle of centuries. We shall see the accomplishment of Ireland's hopes. I have spoken of the past, but I am more touched by the appeal of the future. A great English writer in writing of a Jew said the future appealed to him with the arms of little children stretched out to him. It is so with us. The Irish children of the future appeal to us for a heritage worthy of our fathers and our history. I have a complete faith in our people. Centuries ago we had universities from which learned men went out to every court and kingdom in Christendom. Saxon kings were glad to come and receive something of knowledge from our sages. Representatives of the Irish race are almost among the foremost in every nation. They will always be found protagonists in every struggle for liberty and heralds of every intellectual

MRS. PARNELL SPEAKS.

Mr. Sheehan then presented to Mr. O'Connor \$100 and a set of resolutions which had been voted by a benevolent organization to which he belonged, and then the Chairman introduced, with a few words, Mrs. Parnell. the stepped forward and curteseyed with a stately grace while the house rose and cheered. She spoke in a clear, distinct voice very

briefly :--Ladies and gentlemen, she said, I regret very much that I have come here totally unprepared to say anything. I confess that I find my thoughts about Ireland to-night in some confusion, but I hope none of Ireland's race will copy my example. I must say, however, that I do not feel in the least alarmed. (Applause.) I may say (and here her voice rang like a trumpet) that I am glad my son has won his-(The applause drowned the next word so completely that the speaker could not have heard it herself.) I am glad that you can now hail him as a brother in affliction, and I hope that you all in this great land will join together in one body and throw down gauntlet for gauntlet with England until you win a final victory. You know I started as a Fenian. (Applause.) I have never gone backward, but I am always ready to take a step forward. Even if I go to Ireland, as I hope to do soon. I hope that the Government will find after a little time that I can be " reasonably suspected," and If it be that women may yet be gibbetted in Ireland, I hope that my last words will be 'God bless Ireland, God bless' '----(Again her last words were completely drowned).

Congressman William E. Robinson was then introduced, after the audience had shouted for Redpath and had been informed that he was sick in bed. He made rather a long speech and a very humorous one, exciting the house to roars of laughter at almost every other sentence. Among other things which amused them greatly and drew forthcheers and laughter was a remark about Queen Victoria. He had referred to the cablegrams she sent to Mrs. Garfield in the time of the President's illness. : "It was British impudence," he said: "as if we wanted monarchical sympathy in the hour of the nation's extremity. I am not going to say anything against Queen. Victoria. No; I say God bless Victoria; God d-n the Queen." He then referred to the press-drawing out vigorous hisses for the Herald-and claimed that: it should extend sympathy to Ireland in the time of her need. The Chairman then read the following cablegram which he said he had drawn up by direction of the Executive Committee to send to Ireland: - old) a maken tand of the car

To the Proper of Treland From Croin well to Gladstone England's policy in Ireland has been famine, fire and sword. The world's opinion restrains her now. England seeks a pretext to turn pub-lic opinion against you by provoking violence. Be patient. Give no opportunity for slaughter. You have endured for centuries; you can walt a year. Stand unflinchingly by Parnell's policy and we are with you to the end.

This was adopted by a unanimous vote, after which Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue called for a subscription of \$100,000, and said he would head the list with \$500.

The meeting was then declared adjourned; and after a considerable time the audience. struggled out into the open air contern and or

Outside garments grow longer and longer. Feather bands will be used for trimming