

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION.

Mr. Edward Halley, Delegate from This City, interviewed.

THE PEOPLE IN THE OLD LAND WANT AN IRISH PARLIAMENT ON THE OLD SITE.

The Thrilling Scenes of Leinster Hall—The Outcome of the great Gathering will be satisfactory—Blake the Coming Man—Interesting Descriptions of notable places in Ireland.

Mr. Edward Halley, the delegate from the Young Irishmen's Literary and B-nefit Association of Montreal, to the National Convention at Dublin, has returned, and brings with him tidings of great hope for the Irish people.

To the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association belongs the credit of Montreal's lay representation, and this organization deserves, as it has on former occasions, the cordial thanks of all true citizens of Irish extraction.

A reporter of the TRUE WITNESS had a very pleasant interview with Mr. Halley, and this affable and popular gentleman on being asked, "What do you think will be the ultimate result of the Convention?" said:—

"Beyond a doubt, the betterment of the Irish cause. The Convention was a grand success and its effects will prove lasting. As in all great meetings, there were several differences of opinion and every subject was discussed from diverse points of view, but everyone present was actuated by a desire to honestly and effectively assist the cause that is so dear to the hearts of all Irishmen and sons of Irishmen. Unanimity prevailed when each subject was finally disposed of. I shall never forget the grand, inspiring appearance of Leinster Hall with its three thousand delegates, four hundred from foreign lands, who had met there in convention for the sole purpose of helping old Ireland. Delegates from all parts of the earth, representing millions of exiled sons of Erin and their descendants, gathered together in Dublin city, preached reunion and unity and elected John Dillon the leader of the united party."

"Can there be any question as to which is the dominant party in Ireland?"

"None at all. The Irish party under John Dillon commands the respect of the people, as will be most emphatically shown at the next election. The delegates to the Convention went there without hesitation, they were unfettered and exercised their free will and judgment in acting for what they considered the best interests of the cause, and Dillon is their choice as leader."

"Redmond and Healy were not present at the Convention. Is it a fact that they openly opposed it and made attempts to circulate the impression that it was a failure?"

"It is a regrettable fact that such is the case. Both Healy and Redmond went out of their way to hurt the Convention and nullify its results. The latter in his paper, the Independent, before the Convention opened, ridiculed the idea and made unkind and graceless remarks in reference to the visiting delegates. I consider that these sectional leaders showed more bad taste than genuine patriotism."

"Who was the most conspicuous person in the Convention?"

"The chairman, Bishop O'Donnell, by all means. He commanded the respect of all from the beginning, and before the end of the Convention he was the particular idol of the delegates, who paid him the signal tribute of singing 'O'Donnell Abo' at the close of the meeting. I shall never forget this grand martial chorus sung by thousands of hearty voices; it is ringing in my ears still."

"How about the laymen?"

"Well it is difficult to make special mention of anyone where there were so many bright and brilliant men. Dillon, O'Brien, Davitt and Blake were, of course, the leaders, and I do not hesitate to say that our own Edward Blake was slightly the most conspicuous member of the party. His speech, dealing specially with the Paris Fund, was par excellence the effort of the Convention and its effect was extraordinary. William O'Brien is an impassioned speaker, and his very vehemence aroused the enthusiasm of his listeners, time and time again. Blake is a calm, logical reasoner. While he spoke a dead silence prevailed but for the sound of his own voice. He caught the attention of his audience without exciting their passions and claimed their reason. When he concluded an eloquent peroration the delegates arose en masse and the enthusiasm which was displayed beggars description."

"What peculiar characteristics in the leaders impressed you?"

"Dillon was quiet, unostentatious and reserved; O'Brien, enthusiastic and nervous in the extreme; Davitt, uneasy and continually moving about hobnobbing with everybody. Blake is too well known here to require a description from me."

"Did you meet any of these gentlemen personally?"

"Yes, I had the honor, as a guest of Mr. O'Brien's, to meet Messrs. Blake and

Davitt at a quiet little dinner in the Imperial Hotel. There were but the four of us present, and I will always look back to that evening as one of the most enjoyable in my life. I found that our staid Edward Blake can tell a story or crack an after-dinner joke as well as he can make a speech."

"How did you find the Irish people as a whole?"

"The most hospitable race on top of the earth; warm-hearted to the core, and still strong in their determination to secure political autonomy for their storied island. They take about as much interest in English politics, where Ireland is not concerned, as we in Canada do, and the hope of the people is an Irish Parliament at College Green."

"How did Dublin strike you?"

"A beautiful city, wide streets, imposing buildings and universal cleanliness are the prevailing features. Dublin is attractive in its modern ideas and in its historic connections, and appeals to the visitor by its old edifices, relics of past ages, as strongly as it does in its present up-to-date beauty."

"Were you at Glasnevin?"

"Yes, I visited the grave of the late Charles Stewart Parnell. Glasnevin is a non-sectarian cemetery, and the grave of the late Chieflain is close to the last resting place of his illustrious predecessor, Daniel O'Connell. Parnell is buried in a circular plot, about thirty feet in diameter, surrounded by an iron railing. There has been no monument erected to his memory, but the plot is shaded with floral tributes (under glass shades) which come from all parts of the world and are regularly renewed. Parnell's grave is a garden of ever-living flowers, emblematic of the place he holds in the hearts of his countrymen. The grave of Clarence J. Mangan, the poet, is in an out-of-the-way corner, deserted and neglected. It took one of the keepers half an hour to find it, and I pulled long hay from off the grave of the bard. It would take a long time to tell of all the great men who sleep their last long sleep in Glasnevin."

"Oh, by the way, did you see anything of the 'Irishman' portrayed on the American stage while you were in Ireland?"

"No, that type of 'Irishman' is not to be found in Ireland."

"What is the condition of the peasantry?"

"As a class, they are industrious, but poor. They are living from hand to mouth, and under present conditions their prospects are not very bright. There is hardly an Irish family who have not relatives in America, and the young folk at home are longingly awaiting the hour when they too will sail across the sea."

"What is the Irish intemperance in Canada?"

"Icebergs, ice-palaces and continual snow seems to be the idea that a large proportion of the people in the old country have of our fair Dominion. This is the result of Christmas and Carnival numbers of Canadian papers which have been sent to Ireland. If the Irish and Scotch people are to be encouraged to come to Canada, the Government of this country should take steps to disabuse their minds on the question of our climate. The only effective way to do this is to send a capable and trustworthy agent across to the other side, who, through the medium of lectures and views, can place Canada in its proper light before the people of Ireland and Scotland. There is a gross misconception of this country which cannot be removed too soon from the minds of the people on the other side of the pond."

"Coming back to the Convention, who were the conspicuous Canadians, and how were they received?"

"Hon. John Costigan, Dr. Foley, of Halifax, Dean Harris and Father Ryan, of Toronto, and Father O'Donnell, of Montreal, all spoke and spoke well. So favorable was the impression made by these delegates, that the fact of coming from Canada subsequently assured you a cordial welcome everywhere. During our stay in Dublin, Mr. Hugh Ryan, of Toronto, tendered a banquet to the Canadian delegates at the Shelburne Hotel."

"What is the popular estimate in Ireland of the different English parties?"

"The people appear to be about evenly divided between Liberals and Conservatives, having differences of opinion as to which party has done least for Ireland. On one point they are unanimous, however, and that is that the Irish party should not be allied with either, but should stand aloof from both."

"Who do you look upon as the Moses who will lead the Irish people into the Promised Land?"

"Edward Blake. I consider him the great leader of the near future. O'Brien, Dillon, Davitt, Redmond, and others, have their coteries of ardent admirers and a corresponding host of bitter opponents. While Edward Blake does not excite any extraordinary enthusiasm in any particular quarter, he commands the respect and confidence of everybody. I truly consider him the coming man."

"What sensations did you experience in leaving Ireland?"

"Regret at leaving a hospitable people, joy at the prospect of soon again breathing the free air of Canada. There is an atmosphere of espionage about Ireland which could never circulate in a free country. You experience a feeling, while there, as though your every movement was watched and recorded. The sensation is not a nice one and grate on the nerves of a Canadian. My trip home was a pleasant one, though hardly as enjoyable as my voyage on the 'Lake Ontario' to Liverpool on my way to the Convention, which was specially felicitous by the many kindnesses and attentions of Captain Campbell and officers."

REAL ESTATE

In New York City—The Effect of Loan Companies and Trust Funds on Values.

An American paper, in reviewing the Real Estate market in the city of New York, and in particularly dealing with the phase of values, says:—

"Back of this merchant are the large financial institutions of the country; trust companies, mortgage and title guarantee companies, life insurance companies, savings banks and large estates, all of which look to bond and mortgage on New York city real estate as the best security obtainable for their

loans. They have the historic tendency in New York city really to rely upon the experience, now of many years, of dealings upon a certain system, which is nearly scientific in its character and which reduces the element of risk to the lowest possible degree."

"The transactions of these institutions and their auxiliaries, the merchants and manufacturers, constitute so large a proportion of the actual business of the real estate market that they establish the value of all such properties as they embrace upon a permanent and enduring basis. With all such operators there may be an occasional year of diminished income, or more, but to the course of time even these deficiencies are made up, and there is positive, reliable profit in their business."

"Another fact of much significance in its relation to real-estate values is that there has accumulated in this community an enormous fund that is limited by law and by testamentary direction to loans upon New York city real estate for its investment. How great this sum is it would be difficult to say, but its existence and comparative magnitude are demonstrated by the fact that, whatever the condition of the money market, loans upon real estate security can always be secured at lower rates than upon any other forms of security."

"Investigations made by the census bureau of the United States government showed that at the close of 1889 the mortgage debt upon New York city real estate amounted, in round numbers, to \$840,000,000. Calculations bringing these figures down to the present day make the present mortgage debt something over \$1,100,000,000. This of itself is a force of impregnable power in the conservation of values."

NEW YORK CABMEN.

Rights of the Public and the Drivers.

We have heard a good deal in this city about the extortion of American hackmen, especially in the busy city of New York. The following statement which appeared in an American exchange may throw some light on the subject:—

"The movement to secure uniform reduced rates for cabs has brought out complaints of overcharges by the cabmen stationed at the large hotels. According to the Mayor's marshal the following are the respective rights of the public and these cabmen. These men, unlike regular hackmen, do not have to be licensed, and as a consequence they have not the privilege of soliciting. They are supposed to be present for the convenience of guests of the hotel only, the same understanding that exists between a private individual and a stableman whom he orders a carriage. The person who orders such a carriage in front of a hotel by implication holds himself out as a guest of the hotel. If he is not a guest he breaks the law. The cabman may take it for granted that a person who hires him in front of the hotel is a guest. If, however, he solicits a passer-by, or if he receives a person when he is not stationed in front of the hotel, he too breaks the law."

"No price is fixed by law. It is a matter of agreement between the parties just as it is if an individual orders a carriage from a stable."

CATHOLIC SCHOLARS

At Newcastle Achieve a Splendid Success in the City Competition.

The Catholic Times of Liverpool says:—

"During the past month a Health Exhibition has been held at Olympia, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in connection with the visit to the city of the Sanitary Congress. Competition in physical drill and cookery for the children of the various schools of the city and neighbouring town formed no mean portion of the items of attraction upon the programme. The results of the competition proved highly satisfactory to Catholics and to all who watch the progress of Voluntary schools in their present strife with the Board schools. The distribution of prizes took place on Saturday at four o'clock, the Mayoress, Mrs. Riley Lord, presenting the awards. Of the classes (fourteen entries), the first prizes were awarded to St. Mary's (Catholic), and the second to St. Michael's (Catholic) school children, but the competition which created most interest, and which was fought out the most keenly was that of the physical drill. In the girls' competition there were eight entries, and the result may be best given in the words of Mr. Knight, Curator of the Exhibition, when announcing the victors:—

"I now come to a competition which was most interesting, most entertaining, and very keenly fought. Hundreds of people have flocked here to witness it, and I may say, it has been a source of great gain to the exhibition, pleasure and enjoyment to the audience, and honor to the competitors. I have great pleasure in calling upon the children of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic schools to come forward to receive the first prize silver medals. They have given an exhibition of physical drill unequalled by any I have ever seen in my life."

"While the children were receiving their prizes from the Mayoress, Mr. Knight continued:—'Ladies and gentlemen, you can judge for yourself why these children have been awarded the first prize—see the grace and dignity with which they receive their rewards. I speak highly for the training they get at St. Andrew's Schools.' The girls of 'Tod's Nook' Board School received the second prize. The value of the victory will be better appreciated when it is known that a very high salary is paid to the teacher of physical drill in Newcastle Board schools, and also that the efficiency obtained by his pupils is so great that he frequently exhibits their progress in public halls and elsewhere. The victory is certainly signal, and reflects great honor on the teaching of St. Andrew's. The prizes must have been won easily, for even before the declaration of the results, so fascinating had been the per-

formance, that by public request the children had to repeat it, an honour conferred on no other "squad" of competitors."



Felt Like Flying.

Blanco, N. Y., Jan. 1896. I couldn't sleep night and was so nervous that I felt like flying day and night; when I closed my eyes it seemed as if my eyeballs were fairly dancing to get out of my head; my mind ran from one thing to another, so that I began to think I had no mind. When I had taken Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic only two weeks I felt like a new man, and now consider myself cured. Have recommended the Tonic to others, and I always had the desired effect."

A Minister's Experience.

On account of my vocal and nervous system I suffered considerably from nervousness and sleeplessness, and often severe headache. Since I took one bottle of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I am entirely free from above troubles."

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movement for Unity.

The Dublin Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal, N. Y., says:—

"All over the country meetings are being held at which the chief resolutions go in for supporting the Irish Parliamentary party, as being the only representative body of the Irish people. They will also receive material support in their efforts to establish unity, an injunction which the American and Canadian delegates have given them on more than one occasion recently."

"A call for funds will be issued immediately, and the campaign of party rehabilitation is to be proceeded with instantly. Funds are, happily, coming in, and true sympathy and genuine earnestness are not wanting from every quarter. The whole question is now in the hands of the Irish electors, and they should see to it that no man is returned to Parliament who does not pledge himself to work for Ireland, and not for a faction."

A Novel View of the Silver Question.

The following cleverly constructed introduction to a somewhat lengthy article on the unchanging laws of finance appeared in a recent issue of the New York Sun and bearing the nom de plume, "A Catholic Priest":—

The question is honestly asked, Can we not have a system of finance exclusively American? We answer, Can we not have a literature exclusively American? Why read through the dimming mists of human tenderness Shakespeare's description of Cordelia? We can read the American Hoyt's play, "A Brass Monkey," and remain unaffected. Why not have an exclusively American religion? We have favored the world with two: Perfection, as taught by the Onedia Community, and the Church of Latter Day Saints of Utah. Why practise the simple marriage derived from Europe when we can have the complex marriage of the Onedia Perfectionists? Why prefer the Sermon on the Mount to the Book of Mormon, an American production? If these propositions are ridiculous, so is the scheme of an exclusive American finance."

The coffee that gives an aroma to the rich man's breakfast, the tea which is the only luxury of the aged snapper, the diamond glistening on the society queen, the cocaine relieving the tortures of amputation, all come from abroad. The real question is whether we shall go upward and onward or downward and backward."

There is no more diversity of interest between rich and poor in the science of finance than there is in the science of astronomy. Astronomy teaches the Captain how to guide his vessel over the midnight sea, whether his passengers are millionaires or emigrants. Finance teaches men the true sources of prosperity, whether their possessions are large or small."

The glorious modern astronomy presents unsolved problems to advanced students, but all who wish can master Kepler's laws. The beneficent science of modern finance has possibilities of good not yet evolved, but all who study can learn Gresham's law. It may be thus stated:—

In any nation having free intercourse with other nations two legal-tender currencies of an unequal commercial value will not circulate together. The poorer will drive out the better. This law was formulated before the law of gravity and is as absolute. Both reason and experience demonstrate the law."

Elsewhere in this issue we publish an article from the Angels Magazine, regarding the views of some American Catholics on the standard of their provincial schools. The same thing may be said of many Catholics in this city, some of whom occupy leading positions. The tendency to flippantly speak of these estimable institutions, which in the early days sent forth young men who are now the leading spirits in the professions and trade and commerce is nothing short of criminal and cowardly in the extreme."

Much of this sentiment in Catholic circles is due to the fact, that the element which are its immediate authors have either become lukewarm in their Faith, or they are anxious to exercise that false spirit of amiability towards their friends of another creed which they seem to fancy is not only conducive, but necessary to their temporal welfare. The parochial schools are the same safeguards, and splendid educational establishments now, which the pupils of twenty years ago demonstrated they were



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PATENT REPORT.

The following information is furnished to this paper by Messrs. Marion & L.

On the 20th instant, the United States Patent Office issued 411 patents. Out of that number, the following were granted to Canadian citizens.

589,820—Archibald A. Dickson, Toronto; reducing metallic sand or pulverized ore.

589,865—Arthur A. Forbes, St. Hyacinthe; let-off mechanism for looms.

589,887—William J. Moore, New Westminster; dredge bucket for placer mining.

589,882—Michael G. Mularkey, Montreal; sewing machine.

589,798—Theodore S. Newman, Rossland; car holder.

The following Canadian Patents have also been granted recently.

58,797—R. S. Anderson, Toronto; bicycle handle.

58,801—J. H. Sutton, Windsor; metal weather strip.

58,793—S. R. Earle, Toronto; furnace grate.

58,809—R. I. F. Hoffmeister, Vancouver; gold mining machine.

58,808—P. E. Doallittle, Toronto; bicycle and brake mechanism.

58,806—F. Gutheridge, Seaforth, brick press.

He Was Accepted.

A man out West recently asked a girl to marry him, and though she had been sitting up nights for him for six months, she replied that she would notify him of her answer by mail. After spending a week in suspense, he received a letter from her, 3,000 words in length. In it she explained her position on the tobacco question, stated what she had always advocated as the best kind of baking powder, told him that it was with a feeling of deep gratification that she accepted the honor he had done her, and hoped that she would always faithfully preserve the traditions of good house-keeping, etc. He was nearly dead with exhaustion when he reached the post-office, which read: "You are so full of politics, I thought it might please you to be accepted like the candidates accept their Presidential nominations."

There is much discussion being indulged in certain circles about an Imperial Law. Many of the causes which are the immediate result of the necessity for such legislation are due solely to the lack of judgment of the

part of our business men engaged in the wholesale trade. If they paid a little more attention to the methods of the retailer and his system of book-keeping, many of their losses would be averted.

The Law Unconstitutional.

The law passed by the Florida legislature, making it criminal to teach negroes and whites together, has been held to be unconstitutional by Judge Rhydon M. Call of that judicial district.

In the majority of cases in the circles of small traders engaged in different lines of business in this city, there is an entire disregard for even the most elementary principle of keeping a record of their daily transactions. The system of book-keeping in vogue seems to be of a pass book character. The wonder is that there are not more failures in business under these circumstances.

Although the women voters of Colorado will have their first opportunity this year to cast their ballots for Presidential electors, they have manifested little interest in the campaign. Two years ago they were very prominent in the campaign, having State, county and precinct organizations, committees, clubs and speakers.

A gentleman having prematurely gray hair remarked that he would give \$1,000 to have it restored to its original black. "I'll bet you a champagne dinner," said a friend, "Luby's Parisian Hair Restorer will accomplish the desired result in a month." The other accepted the bet, incredulously, but nevertheless lost it to his intense delight. Sold by all chemists.

POWERFUL SPEECHES.

Speeches in political season are very powerful. The gold and silver question are the topics of the day. Bryan, with his thousands of speeches, has not done as much good to the sufferers of coughs and colds as Menthol Compound has. It is the most valuable remedy in the season of coughs and colds. There is no equal. Try it; only 25¢ a bottle. It is sold everywhere by all druggists and general dealers.

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