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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OUTOBER 28, 1885.

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Montreal to Parnell.

and the second

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF IRISH CANADIANS.

Binging Resolutions-Eloquent Addresset-Mberni Constions to the Irlah Par-Bamentary Faud by the Litch Citizens of Montres!

The mass meeting issu night in Nordbeimer's Hall, for the purpose of aiding the his Parliamentary Fund, was a most enthemisatic assembly, and gave good proof of the manimity and seal that animates all Irish hearts for the cause now being so well carried to a successful issue by Mr. Parnell and his friends. The speeches were all of a miriotic, carnest character, with a genu ine ring about them which caught the hearts of all present, periods of breath Jess interest being raised by the bursts of applause with which successive sentiments in favor of Ireland were followed. The spirit of the meeting was, however, more decidedly groved by the singular manner in which pearly every one present hurried, at the clusof the meeting, to pour in their contribu tions to the treasurer. This "golden sympathy, as one speaker happily expressed it. was a clear proof of the decision and spirit of the assembly.

Mr. H. J. Cioran, president of the Mont real branch of the Irish National league, occupied the chair, and on the platform were Rev. Father Lonergan (St. Mary's), Rev. Father Melanger, CSSR. (St. Ann's) J. Power, vice-president, T. Buchanan. treasurer, J. B. Lane, secretary, Messrs J J Curran, Q.C., M.P., Edward Murphy, C. J. Deherty, F A. Quinn, George W. Stephene, M.P.P., P J Cayle, M. Donovan and others The chairman opened the meeting in a few well chosen remarks, in which he explained that they had assembled for a good and noble cause. Montreal Irishmen were not ove demonstrative, but the assemblage of Irish Canadians present, in response to the appea

of the League, was a guarantee that the Irish national spirit was not dead in Montreal (Applause), 10 work for the cause of Ire land, he said, was to work for the good of Irishmen in Canada, for the m re respect meintertained for a nation the more the in iriduals composing it were thought of. H the words of Mr. Parnell himself, who, in stating what he expected Irish Americans to

"I not only expect the continuance of help, but I hold forw rd to a very largely increased intrest being taken by the people of merica in our new movement over that which has been shown during the past few years. Numerou-indications of this increase of interest have already rea hed me. Large meetings have been held in different p rts of the Union, and con-siderable sume have been subscribed spontanesusly. The revival has not come a moment to soon, for du ing the past two years the financial condition of the movement has been a source of anxiety to me. The necessity of large expenditure is daily increasing, and withou help from America it will be almost impossible for us to

maintain our position.
"I true, therefore, that no further doubt may exist in the minds of the American people as to the need of immediate and large supplies for carrying on the electoral campaign here. are fighting two E glish parties, each cossessed of great in acial resources. We are fast getting into another convest with landlordism, owing to ho terri de agricu turel depression which bese the farmers. Funds then, are urgently n eded I am glad to see that our people beyond the Atlantic are beginning to appreciate this with their usual generosity in sending us help. (Loud cheers.)

Continuing, the Chairman said he was proud to have representative members of the clergy present, as they thereby imitated the glorious example of the Irish Episcopacy in Ireland. It was cheering to find that the Irish bishops and the Irish priesthood had given their support and countenance to the Irish national movement and to the Irish leader, and thereby be the means of its consolidation and of complete union among all ranks and classes of the Irish people. (Loud applause). He announced that after the speaking was over subscription lists would be opened, and he trusted that the appeal to the liberality of the Irishmen of Montreal would meet with a liberal response. He then intro-

duced the REV. FATHER MELANGER, C.SS R.,

who proposed the first resolution. The rev. father was greeted with loud applause. Ad dressing his audience as friends of Ireland, he said that others in his position might say that they were glad to speak in favor of a good cause, but he had to say he was sorry, very sorry, for he could only say a few words on such a question as Irish Independence, and that only in broken English; but if his lips and tonguo were as quick and as eloquent as his heart was warm, there was no speaker there who would speak more powerfully in the cause of Iroland. (Cheers.). His hearers were Irish and he was Flemish, but they must remember that they were of the same race. He had heard I cland greatly abused in England when he lived there, but the time had come when the Irish National Party had to gain only one hundred seats in the new Parliament to obtain Home Rule and to achieve independence, (Prolonged appliance) He exhorted his hearers to rally to the support, even materially, of Parnell, in order that they might once more have Ireland for the Irish. and that forever. (Applause.) He then proposed the following resolution:

gratulations on the success of the national move-ment, and on their progressive and winning fight for the nation's rights and liberties, symbolized in the form of self-governm nt, which can be the only acceptable solution of the Irish question, as it alone can bring and assure p ace and pros-perity to Ireland, establish cordial relations between the British Government and the Irish people, and onstitute an adeq ate and honorable reward after a strucgle which has no parallel in history either for duration or patriotism. The resolution was received with great

MB. DORBETT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. U. J Doherty seconded the resolution, and said that since there had been an Irish League in Montreal he had attended its meet-They had met to sympathise with and aid Ireland in dark hours before this, and not unfrequently to protest with all possible venemence against unjust and unjustifiable acts f repression simed at Ireland and her sons But never before had they met on an occasion when they could sand a message of enthusias-tic congratuation to their struggling country-It was not necessary to say why they nen. should consider their message one of congratulation, not only to Ireland but to the British Empire. The unpromising start of the Irish reformers was well known Their wisdom was at first doubted, and it was thought that their hot blood might be toting nawisely But time had removed these doubts. Now they saw the bishops needing the movement, and both parties in England competing with each other to see which should extend the greatest measure of Homo Rule. (Cheers) He thought they might well congratulate their friends in Ireland on their success. They could do that s Canadians, who were glad that Ireland was about to have her own parliament in College Green, in which Parnell would take ous place. (Cheers.) As Canadians they would feel proud that they had shown that Home Rule made loyal men, and contradic statement that the Irish were fit for power. They had shown that the Irish were peaceful, able and contented under Home Rule. (Cheers.) The Home Rule of 1 cland when accomplished would greatly add to the strength of the Empire by making Ireland not a province but a sister power of England, who would enjoy the advantages of her willing and powerful coperation. Mr. Doherty then referred to the fort of Grattan in behalf of the Irish Parlia ment, and said that the parliament whose teath he had deplored would soon be restored to the country. Irish independence, he be-tieved, was one of the best means of forward ing the interests of the whole British nation. hey wore on the eve of important events. I'hey would witness a glorious resurrection, and tion was about to come into existence which having no could would fear no grave. (Loud applause) The enemies of Ireland's complete emancipation were entreuched be hind the last ditch, and support and encour agement were needed by those who were struggling for Irish self-government from their friends on this side of the Atlantic. Their cheer, and congratulations would be none the less enlivening if there was heard in them the stimulating ring of gold. (Applause)

(Continued on Eighth Page)

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

THE QUESTION OF LOCAL BELF GOVERN-MENT.

In my individual opinion, the natural crown ing stone of any large editice of local government must sooner or later he some such elecuve Local Government for each of the three principal parts of the United Kingdom and for the principality of Wales as I have often sketched out to you. As regards Ireland, we all of us here, I think, agree that the widest form of elective self-government should be conferred which is consistent with the integrity of the Empir. (Lond cheers) Noone can justify the exist uce of the nominated Official Board which at present attempt to govern Ireland. I care not whether the Irish people are or are not at the moment willing to accept the changes we have to propose. It the present system is as indefensible as I think it, we should propose them all the same. It they are not at first accepted our scheme will at least be seen and weighed, and we shall be freed from the necessity of appearing to defend a system which is obnoxious to overy Liberal principle. (Cneers.) I would ask you to remem ber some words in Mr. Ruskin's chapter on 'The Future of England," in his "Crown of Wild Olive," which are very applicable to the situation: "In Ireland, especially, a vicious system has been so long maintaine that it has become impossible to give due support to the cause of order without seem ing to countenance injury." The bodies which would deal with education, with private Bills, with provisional order Bills, and with appeals from local authorities in matters too large for county treatment, in Wales and Scotland and England itself, if I had my way, as well as in Ireland, would, I believe, make the future government of the United King dom, as a united kingdom, more easy than it is at present. If this be so, we cannot wonder that those who desire to destroy the Union should not be enamoured of the scheme. The matter has been a good deal discussed as regards Scotland and Ireland in the Press, but what is less known is that there is a very strong feeling upon it in Wales, and my letters show me that an elective Local Government Board for Wales would be accepted with great favor in that country. Although the first session of the new Parlia ment is to be a local government session, and although the new powers of local authorities invoke to some extent the question of the land, yet the land question in all its branches must also come forward for separate examination. (Loud cheers.)

THE USELESS HOUSE OF PEERS.

A question on which I cannot agree with Mr. Gladstone is that of what he calls a "reconstitution of the House of Peers " (Renewed oheers). I am not quite clear as to the mean-*Resolved by the Irish-Canadian citizens of Montrail, in mass meeting assembled, that we and to the people of Ireland our warmest con-

Mr. Gladstone very justly calls "the per nament, growing, and highly aggressive yower of wealth" seems to me only to contitute a reason, if you were reforming a House of Peers for trying to secure in it some special representation of poverty-("Hear, hear," and laughter) - inasmuch as wealth is always likely to predominate in such a body. Mr. Gladstone goes on to state his "hope that in the reconstitution of the House of Peers a reasonable share of power may be allowed to the principle of birth." I should myself oppose to the very utmost of my power any such reconstitution of the House of Peers-(loud cheers)-and I am supported in that view, I know, by the opinion of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. John Morely, and of a good many leading members of the Liberal party outside of the clouse of Lords. With Liberal peers what is called "reform of the House of Lords" is very naturally popular, but I am convinced that their opinion is not shared by the majority of the Liberal party in the country I do not know to what extent the Liberal party generally are in favor, as Mr. Chamberlain and myself are in favor, of the principle of a single Chamber, but I am certain the majority will concur in opposing any of the various schemes for the so called reform of the House of Lords which have been suggested in prominent quarters up to the present time (Cheers.) Put out of sight if you will, for the sake of argument, the possibility of so altering the constitution of Parliament as to leave it with only a single Chamber. At the worst, the House of Lords, in face of the enfranchise ment of the whole people will in future be tound to be less mis hievous than in the past -little more than useless in our belief.

AN ELECTION RIOT.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE ROTTEN EGGED AND OTHERWISE ASSAULTED -HIS O NDEM-NATION OF THE LIBERAL POLICY

LONDON, Oct. 24 -It is now evident that the paritamentary campaign will not pass off without serious rioting in many quarters, as he party feeling, which already runs high. daily grows more bitter. The Marquis of Lorne, Liberal candidate for Hamp stead, went down to Brentford town, seven miles west of London, to deliver a camp ign speech. While addressing the tectors a mob assaulted him with rotten eggs. and some of them, gaining the platform, emusbed his hat over his head. The supporters of the Marquis rushed to his rescue, and a fight ensued. The noble lord now become so thoroughly frighten d that he hastily departed from the scene, ran through the streets in the drenching rain to the railway station, and immediately departed for London Meanwhile the row continued, the supporters of the Marquis being severly handled, and becoming discouraged at the desertion by their champion, they finally retreated, leaving their contestants masters of the field. The latter then seized the plat orm and passed a resolution condemning th policy of the Liberals. When the Queen's son-in law made his appearance as a Libera candidate for Hampstead it occasioned considerable surprise, and when he purforward in his address advanced Radical opining the surprise was greatly increased. He opposed Chambertain's programme of free education and advocated immediate disestablishment in Scotland. He championed the principles of a free land league, and, with a view to the encouragement of a sub division of land, suggested that sales of large estate en bloc should be subject to heavy taxation, while sales of land to be divided into smaller lots should be left free of duty. As to the House of Lords, he hardly went so far as the Hampstead Radicals desired, being of opinion that the venerable institution might be amended by the infusion of elected members. He favored the extension of total salf government of Ireland,

> BRITISH POLITICS.

REFORM FOR THE HOUSE OF LORDS -PARNELL PROTESTS AGAINST DISUNION - CHAMBERLAIN AND DISESTABLISHMENT - THE FLUALE CAN-

London, Oct. 26 -The Earl of Resebery spoke at Wrexham to night in advocacy of reform in the House of Lords. He lavored the principle of a delegation and the admission of epresentatives from the colonies, or if the people desired it, the total abolition of the House of Lords.

GLASGOW, Oat. 26 -While Mitchell Henry, M.P. tor Galway, was addressing a political meeting here to-day a party of Irishmen stormed the hall and a free fight ensued. After twenty miautes of uproar the intruders were ejected.

London, Oct. 26 -Lord George Hamilton. first lord of the admiralty, speaking at Ealing to night, said that the Conservatives intended to add to the navy during the next two years nine heavy ironclads aggregating 80,000 tons.

DUBLIN, Oct. 26. -A Nationalist convention was held at Atheney to-day to select candidates for Parliament for G iway. During the progress of the meeting the platform gave way and Parnell, Sexton and other rentlemen, who were on it, fell to the ground. No one was injured. A lengthy discussion took place at the meeting. Mr. Parnell dwelt on the dangers of disunion where there are so many powerful opposing interests. Messrs. Nolan, Sheehy, Harris and Foley were selected as candidates for the House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Chamberlain publishes letter in which he says he has not yet prepared a scheme for the disestablishment of the Church of England.

LONDON, Oct. 26 - Miss Helen Taylor, Radical candidate for member of Parliament for Camberwell, held her first election meeting to night. The meeting was disturbed by a free fight.

A leading New Nork physician says coughs

GRAND RELIGIOUS CEREMONY. THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S BOOLETY -

SERMON BY REV. MARTIN CALLAGHAN. St. Patrick's was on Sunday last, 5th in-tent, the scene of one of those impressive religious teremo les which tend to enliven one's supernatural those faith and inflame one's heart with the desire of the noble and the sublime. Two hundred of our generous youth, after partaking in the morn ng of the sweets of the Bread of Life, assembled after Vespers to eat of the bread of Catholic doctrine. This life giving nutri ment was presented in the form of a discourse full of classical elegance and saintly unction and adequately adapted to the wants of the hearers. "Youth" was the subject of the instruction. It spoke to the mind and to the heart and responded to the other circum-stances of lively interest with which it was preceded and followed. The "Ave Maria" by Signer Emblini was sung in harmony and in accordance with the principles of the most refined musical art, while the peals of the majestic organ schoing and re-schoing un er the masterly touch of Professor Fowler breathed forth in unmistaken language the deep and loud accompaniment of an "Ave Maria "of modern composition and exquisite taste. The eloquent termon, which we produce below with pleasure, was followed an act of consecration to the Virgin Mary end by P. F McCaffrey, President, and concluded a ceremony where were present not only the Catholic Young Men's Society and the Lee Club, but also over two thousand of their friends and patrons. Rev. Father Martin Callaghan spoke as

I am not surprised at the immense congregation that has come to witness and participare in your inaugural religious festival. Our Catholic city, incomparable in many respects, horoughly appreciates what is worthtest of your contemplation and realization. It may be confidently asserted that Montreal is teemng with your well wishers and patrons You are prepared to consecrate yourselves to the immaculate and virginal Mother of Christ. I congratulate you upon the filial love and implicit confidence which has inspired this most laudable thought. B fore you per-form your act of consecration I shall make a tew reflections which, I trust, will lend it, it possible, a more exalted degree of sincerity and a more distinct character of irrevocable ness. You belong to a society which deserve-he highest encomiums. It ranks among the principal glories of St. Patrick's parisn, and ffers advantages which place it on a footing unsurpassed, if not unequalled, by any similar aganization in America or elsewhere. I recommends itself to the public for the pastoral z al to which its origin may be traced, for the rare wisdom which framed is coop of regurations, for the remarkable skill ague of names emblazoned upon its records, t tor the blooming vitality it enjoys despite the crucial tests which it experienced at different intervals, and for the golden prospects which its future unfolds to view. Your society holds to your gaze an ideal of per fection such as you should never tire of studying, admiring and loving. In reaching it you will crown your loftiest aspirations. You are traversing a supremely important period of your existence. Beware of under valuing it. Let nothing dissuade you from profiting by the many precious opportunities which it affords, and be not so unwise as to reserve for yourselves an infinitude of bitter reproach, untimely regret and unavailing grief. You are born for a special purpose for a purpose which cannot redound but to your interest, to your bonor and happiness. Soon you will figure upon the stage of the world and should play the part assigned you in the plan of Divine Provi-You should now be diligent in qualitying yourselves for the task which waits you and not neglect anything which might conduce to your competence and thor ough success. Youth should be possessed of two leading characteristics, it should be conspicuous for pru ence and piety. At your age imprudence prevails and counts its unhappy victims by thousands and tens of thousands It is intimately, may indispensubly, associated with disrespect for authority and an unwarrantable assumption of in dependence, with indifference to the lessons of practical wisdom and a morbid desire of launching into a sea of probabilities. It ignores or scolls at danger. You should be on your guard and not deliberately rick the loss of any supernatural gift with which you are endowed. You justly pride in your faith. You reckon it a peerless

treasure and would not barter it even for all

the accumulated goods of this earth. In your

veins flows rich and warm the blood of St.

Peter and above your heads floats spotless

and triumphant the banner of your Catholic

anc stors. Your faith is imperilled and should be shielded from the temptations

which abound on all sides. Are you not

startled at the scandalous sayings or doings

of people who style themselves Catholics

Do you not observe how Protestants would

fain pass for orthodox christianity their

personal opinions, no matter how unjustifiable, inconsistent or contrasictory they may be? Are you not obliged to hear

the sweeping assertions, paradoxical state-

ments and mad ravings of free thinkers? You

have a taste for reading, and this taste you should foster by every legitimate means. But are you safe in the perusal of current litera-

ture? How often the newspapers which you

at the cheapest figure contain if not the sub-

tlest and rankest potson of anti-Christianity

and anti-Catholicity? By attending Mass regularly you will preserve and develop

the faith which till this hour has been

directing your steps, and which alone can

fitable is the word of God, as delivered by the authorized messengers. They will caution you against the quicksands of error They will initiate you into all the doctrines of salvation, and instil into your nearts sentiments which will refine and elevate them. Piety is the most brilliant ornament which you could cov to I am not aware of a vthing else more capable of endearing and enkancing a young man. If he is not pious his condition is not wretched and lament-able. He will be held in mistrust and antipathy. He will breathe the atmosphere of sin, ben | under the yoke of his passions, and spread far and near the contagion of his vices. At any mement he may become an irreparable wreck. If he is pious he will be looked upon as a benediction in the locality where he may reside. He will possess a charm which wil win him a host of loyal friends and bid defiance to the ravages of time. He will acquire a mastery over his natural inclinations. His soul will be free from all defilement and enriched with all the embellishments of divine grace. all epochs of life, but more particularly in the season of youth, man should yield to the Most High the allegiance of his whole being. Every young man should indelibly impress upon his memory the words of Ecclesiasies; "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Both his mind and heart should

be centred in the Sovereign Good. He should have reason to exclaim with the royal p-almist:—"Thou hast taught me, O God, from my youth," "My hope, O Lord, from my youth," "I will go unto the alter of God, to God who giveth joy to my youth." Adendatus was barely in his fifteenth year when he was judged ripe for heaven. Being once asked in whom God dwelt, he answered, "In him who lives chastely." Augustine in quired if he only meant one that had not 2rievously offended against chastity, and he replied: "On no; there is no soul truly thiste but she who has her gaze fixed on God, and who clings to none save Him." Piety ous this twofold efficacy and predestined is the young man who submits to its influence. The holiness of youth is simply irresistable in its attractiveness. The ancient writers took a special delight in describing it. We read how the young Archduke Leopold, of Austria, had the appearance and innocence of the very angel It is said that all who saw him in the church were inspired with devotion. While Francis Regis was studying at Puy be edified all the inhabitants of the town, and was known under the title of the angel of the college. He was of noble birth. During his novitiate he was noticeable for his modesty and his charity in collecting land that had despoiled her. Deprived of the poor little boys and catechizing them. that support which had hitherto permitted The Catholic religion gives the human countenance such an expression that the old Italian painters represented angels in youthul forms. In the gallery of the Louvres at Paris there is a picture by Francesco Albani Irelanders dynamite was unknown, as this picture. They are off-ring fruits and displayed in its management, for the cata I howers to the Infant Jesus, who is playing upon the knees of His Mother. But you may ask how they are represented As youth whose faces admirably reflect the exquisite delicacy, celestial sweetness and tender love which the habit of virtue communicates to the human soul. What must you do in order to have the piety which should torm a distinguishing trait of your age? Approach the sacraments regularly. Go to confession and communion every month. Monthly confessions and communion are two essential points of the rule which binds the members of your society. By infringing them you will blight the usefulness and check the development of your excellent organization. You will abuse God's graces and wallow in

the mire of iniquity. You will reduce your

relves to the condition of those to whom St.

Bernard says: "What are you doing, you

young men who offer to the devil the flowers

of your age and only leave for God the dying

embers of your old age ?" Comply with these

points and rest assured that your society will

multiply the spoils of its prosperous efforts,

you will rejoice and honor many a homestead

you will sanctify and render meritarious the

neautiful though swift-flowing years which

are now at your disposal.

HALIFAX NEWS. HALIFAN, Oct. 23 -A new era in the administracion of criminal justice has been inaugurated in Halifax. For years past nearly every notorious criminal has escaped conviction, but now they are not only convicted but the severest penalties are being inflicted. A few days ago Judge Ritchie sent Levi Snow to the penitentiary for life for committing rape on his own daughter. Today Chief Justice McDonald sentenced a man named Swett to the penitentiary for life for committing rape upon and communicating disease to a little twelve-year-old girl. The Judge said he had intended to inflict the death penalty, but hoped that some expiation would result from his lenient sentence of imprisonment for life. Swett's wife is lying at tne point of death in the hospital. young fellows, charged with rape upon a girl of very doubtful reputation, were acquitted. The Chief Justice, in admonishing them, said that had they been convicted he would have given them 100 lashes each on the bare back, in addition to the longest imprisonment al-

lowed by the law. "A deacon in a Western town recently died," says the New York Commercial Advertiser. "His pastor soon paid a visit of condolence to the bereaved widow. She asked the minister if he would like to see the funeral wreath. He assented. She led him handle assail undisguisedly the principles of to the much prized memento and pointed the religion which you profess! What do out its peculiarities. In a broken voice most of the publications which are purchased 'The red flowers were made she said: of his red flannels; the white ones of his white flunnels. The stamens were made of the coffin shavings and the pistils of his beard. The berries and buds were made of the pills that were left when he died, and the feathery part was made of the feathers of the lead you to the goal of a happy eternity.

Never miss this angust sacrifice, at least when
duty summons you. Show a decided preferlast chicken dear James killed before he was taken ill." All this she said without a pause for breath, and ended her ghastly description ence for the Mass, during which an instruct of the treasured wreath by imploring the tion is given. What will prove the most pro- bewildered clergyman to lead in prayer.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE ON IRELAND.

A remarkable a ticle on Ireland by Lady Florence Dixie has been issued as portion of No. 7 special sheet by the Conservative News Agency. This ag now was recently formed under the auspic s of several distinguished Conservatives, with Lord Kandelph Churchill as president, for the purpose of supplying accurate and early intelligence to Conserva tive provincial newspapers. In view of the agency through which the article is disseminsted it has a special importance. "Lady Florence D xie's sympathy with Ireland," says the Dablin Freeman, "is well knows, although sometimes we felt it our duty to express very strong opinious contrary to some of her methods of showing that sympathy." We quote some notable passages :-

TRISH INDEPENDENCH—CRATTAF'S EDIORY PRA. "One hundred and five years have passed away since Grattan rose from his seat in the Irish Parliament, and flooded its architectural magnificence, and the souls and hearts of his hearers, with the wild stirring thrill of a new-born life in his declaration of Irish rights. Through the lofty domes the ory of freedom resounded, and the whispering echoes entwined themselves around the Tuscan pillars of that Imperial pile. Out into the crowded streets the glad news scole; it was taken up by the assembled multitudes; far o'er hill and dale winged the glad tidings of a great joy and Ireland that day awoke to the glory of independence. With ore mighty effectshe had burst the chains that bun her, and sprung from slavery to freedom. With what result? To her side flocked wealth, trade, manufa ture, agriculture, and importance. With Great Britain, though she vied with her in splendor, and declared a per-petual league of amity, she through the Emerald Isle there reigned the stillness of peace, the contentment of industry, and the unity of an enfranchised and happy people."

HOW THE ECLIPSE CAME.

"By bribery and corruption, by the creation of 27 new pserages, by a packed parliament, by frand, force, and a disgraceful betrayal, the Irish people were deprived of that right which to them was worth all the promises, concessions and reform measures possible.

"As with the declaration of her Independence prosperity had joined hands with Ireland, so with its surrender, prosperity fled her side. Trade and manufacture de-creased, the wealth which had once warmed the country was withdrawn to the richer them to reside on their own native oil a needy population became forced into exite.

O'CONNELL-PARNELL

"In the days of O'Connell and the Young amongst the Fenians the dagger was only employed to wreak vengeance on traitors to the cause. It is different now-the scene keeps changing. A class of men have n urped the place of O'Connell; another as will usurp the place at present beld by h r. Parnell, far inferior, coarser, more unscrup dous or avaricious than ever that American Irish dventurer has been. The fault lies with Britain,

"It is positively ludicrous to read the leading articles on the subject of Mr Parnell and Ireland that have of late deluged both Conservative and Liberal organs. Mr Parnell is to be feared only in so far as Britain gives him licence to do mischief. It lies with this country to denude him of power shadutely and effectively by restoring to Ireland that right for which she craves, and in pursuit of which she employs Mr. Parnell and his party. He has been called the Irish Dictator, a title which short-sighted ignorance alone hestows. No, no; Mr. Parnell is no dictator. Ireland

is his dictator; he exists because he hows to her will and obeys her commands. Let him attempt to evade them and another will take his place. But he will not evade them; he will obey them, and carry out the policy of an unconciliated and angry people.

IT WILL NOT DOWN-WAR TO THE KNIFE. "Do I see arising amidst the Conservative ranks a young leader who is facing the Irish problem, and recognizing the right of that people to govern themselves? Shall it be from Conservative hands that Irol and will receive back her long lost freedom? Something tells me that it shall be so, though whether now or in the far future I cannot say. Until that day dawns the problem will never be solved, though, meanwhile, it may be suppressed by the policy of repression; but who with a heart a conscience or feeling of any sort could recommend this course? I am not one of those who could do so, though I point to it as the only alternative for the policy of concession. There are but two ways to govern Ireland; they are the ones I have mentioned. No half measures will avail, notess we would keep agitation for ever rife in Ireland, stiffe all that is noble and good in her, and drive her by degress to the rankest Communism.

"There is no use pigeon holding the question any longer, the English people must face it, they must examine it from every point, they must decide whether they will live in amity with the Emerald Isle, or whether on through long weary years an act of ir justice perpetuated and unrepented of shall produce between the two sister countries an unnatural and ignominious war to the knife."

A manufacturer in Breslau has recently built at his factory a chimney over fifty feet in height entirely of paper. The blocks used in its construction, instead of being brick or stone, were made of layers of compressed paper jointed with a silicious coment. The advantages are the fire-proof nature of the material, the minimum of danger from lightning and great elasticity:

Lord Wolseley is to any as unpopular public man as there is in England. His pare ing over the services of the marines in hig dispatches is especially noted with indigna-