VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 6

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMB R 14, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

TWO ABLE AMBASSADORS

EN PICTURES OF THE MEN WIIO WILL REPRESENT PARNELL HERE.

Parliamentary Ability of Mr. Arthus O'Connor-Logician, Orator and Debater—A Man all His Opponents Drend - H ary Grattan's Grandson Bis Companien.

The two men whom Mr. Parnell has selected The two mind United States this year, Arthur visit the United States this year, Arthur Conner and Sir Thomas Henry Graftan, connor baronet, are personally less known monde, baronet, are personally less known mond their countrymen than many members of Nationalist party inferior in ability and e Nationalist party interior in Bolity and issued interest, says the London correspondent the New York un. They are of totally diften the New York un. The interest attaching kept characteristics. their mission arises not merely from the stious they respectively hold in the stious they respectively hold in the subject of C mmocs, but from the public must which is believed to be waiting the street which is selected. to the winds of the base of the last of th men'. In the case of the younger of the two, stalisman of the great Grattan's name will ab less act as a charm to bring audiences to and hear him. Arthur O'Conner's, by conward hear him. Arthur O'Conner's, by con-sion of all his colleagues, the ablest man of fairs in the Irish party. Like a very cele-rated ut not long lived ministry in the par-ment ry history of England, the Irish stionlist party is a party of "a"l the talents." apriportion to the tota ity of its numbers it letting more notable men than were even ins more notable men than were ever aped together behind any other leader. It tigether on the state of the st Con or it possesses ts pre eminent man of Con or it possess its preeminent man of fairs. He is not an orator like Sexton, nor a liter like Just in Mic Arthy. He is a capital be ker and an accurate and concise master of its pen. Neither Sexton nor McCarthy, nor by dozen of their associates, should they consider their knowledge, or all furnish that hidity of attainments, that minute acquintments with public business. ace with public business, that readiness of source in promiscu us matters, that unfailing and of precise and comprehensive detail of inwith which Arthur O'Concor is He is the least sensational man of Perhaps that is the chief reason by he remains so little known to this hour in He has never had a quarrel in the

NEVER MADE A SCENE.

He has over defied anyb dy, and nobody has ever insulted him. He is, nevertheless, the most exasperating man in the House of Comnon, not even excepting Biggar; and his exeptional distinction in this respect is due to the agenuity and depth of the mental mode by ich he has always warred upon his enemies.
has never broken the rules of the House; d there is not a men of temper in ther party, when combined against the Parroken no rules himself, but he is so pt in their intricacies that he has rendered the ficial lives of two of the ablest speakers the commons has ever known miserable by his inexmable fidelity to t em. Lord Hartington, on a amous occasion, draw attenti n to the fact that Athur O'Connor had made fifty-five speeches athur O'Connor and made utor ave speeces and asked only two questions when prolonging the debates. It is this delicacy and breadth which have made him the reputation of being the first man of affairs in the Irish party. When he rises to speak on his perch in the Parnellite two nearest the wall, the lazy, the rude and the mpatient leave the House as stealthily as possie-the lazy, because they know he will compeler attention; the rude, tecause they know he will elude their ins lence; and the impatient, because they have been taught to feel that they cannot has en h's pace. But the studious listen cannot has en h's pace. But the studious latent with engerness, for they are sure to acquire new knowledge; the courteous, because he is a lattern of courtery; the belligerent, because they are certain that he is going to dischar e a park of small artillery with alight resonance, ut with deadly effect; and the sharply partisan, because experience has taught them that when Arthur O'Commor has taken up a subject he will inevitably damage the side to which he is opposed. His manner in speaking is precisely like his mind—calm, simple, trenquil, firm and f reible. He is of medium figure, slender and trum, dresses with the centle unpropriety and bears himse f with the gentle unaggressiveness of a scholar and a well-bred man. His head is growing bald, but what hair be has is dark; his face is pale, his features are regular and fine, his eyes the deep blue

IN SO MANY IRISH FACES,

in so Many irish faces, seem black, and a dark beard, carefully but not foppishly barbered, lends a bint of age greater than his own to Arthur O'Connor, who is 43. He stands erect and composed before the House, sometimes letting his head droop slightly toward his breast as memory wanders off for some distant argosy of facts and speedily brings her craft into harbor, her arrival being signalled in the rising of his head and the flashing of the clear daylight in his eyes. Generally he has a handful of notes in the closed left hand; he rarely uses them except to read columns of rarely uses them except to read columns of statistics or to calculate percentages or to touch of some new fuse that will lead to a concealed nine of data with which a minister's speech and a department's estimate will be blown out of de-bate. Men consider him a perfect pattern of the parliamentary speaker. The standard, therefore, is the one of rigidity and composure, axeluding getture, elecution, in agery, fire. It is true that when he is in the mood for it, are all excep-tions to the standard of perfect parliamentary apeakers. Perhaps the fame of Arthur O'Con-nor is due to his ability to hold the House without any of the graces of the forum. His power lies wholly in the grace of his subject and the desiness, the premision, the thoroughness and the completeness with which he expounds it. voice is not remarkable for any quality. But always carries distinctly

EVERY WORD HE UTTERS, S 180 4 Oct His face is not trained to antics, but his fine ally crooked at the elbow, but his single gesture, named Luigi Colombo. The two gentlemen the Kingstown boat for the purpose of declining have obtained a patent for the invention. A the invitation to go to London when a detective he needs to point a sentence, or to clutch a fact. Interruption never disconcerts, howling never a sum of 50,000 live. The two gentlemen the Kingstown boat for the purpose of declining the kingstown boat for the purpose of declining the kingstown boat for the purpose of declining the invitation to go to London when a detective met him and said he would not be arrested if he pledged himself not to go to England. Mr. tear eyes hold like a spell. His arms are generally grouped at the cloow, but his single gesture, made with the fingers of his right hand, is all

ruffies him. Questions des gned to perplex serve to turn a laugh u.en an inquirer. His manner is sauve, but serious; his temper is perfectly under control, but in his heart he is a man of passion which would be as dangerous in secret conspiracy as i is valuable in the long and bit ter struggle which has been foug: t against for-midable obstacles with the weapons of peace. It is certain that he never wearied an audience. Unlike most of the Irish party, he has devoted Unlike most of the Irish party, he has devoted his time and intellectual unpartisanship to all subjects of human interest upon which legis ation is had. It is this which in large part has made him the object of admiration among his own party and of dread among his enemies. It is due, no doubt, considerably to the circumstances of his youth, as well as the cast of mind acquired from a distinguished father. Dr. O'Coonor, for many years head surgeon of the London free hospital, was reasonably sure to bring up a clever son with a bent for rejence London free hospital, was reasonably sure to bring up a clever son with a bent for science and a sympathy for suffering. The education of the college at Ushaw, from which Arthur passed with honor, is deeply classical and, in logic, as severe as that of any old-fashion dechool in which the scholastics combated Aristotle with dealectic foils. The father was

TOO HUMANE TO DIE RICH,

and the son carried off at a public competitive examination a valuable post in the war office, where he learned official routine with a thorough ness of which Ire and will have the b-nefit in her first home rule government, for Arthur O'Connor is accepted without a question as the man upon whom will devolve the heavist detail duties in Mr. Parnell's first c binet. His years in the war office gave him ki-ure for general sludy of public affairs. No man in the House is better public affairs. No man in the Heuse is better posted than he, and few so well on the application of public moneys on the official transactions of ministers, on the mr. agement of great public institutions. He is an authority on prisons and charitres, as well as upon the orders sent to genera's in the Soudan and the discretion given to emirarise in South Africa. He is the deadly foe of official slovenliness. He can explore with microscopic closeness the conjectures of department heads, and dissipate the illusions by which from time to time m tions are pressed for appropriating public money for improper or fraudulent purposes. It is this faculty which renders him so universally obnoxious in the discussions on the estimates; and this, coupled with his on the estimates; and this, coupled with his on the sections and smiling pa ieuce when showing that he was in order, drove two speakers into insumnia in fruitless efforts to shut him off. Bg.ar. when he obstructed, would learningly ayou that his object was to obstruct. Uther trish speakers discover by carelesanes or inac-curracy, by tedious iteration or heedless flights of ranc rous rhetoric, that they are only obstructing. But the best informed men in the House cannot stop Arthur O'Connor as long as he chooses to talk, because his discourse is so germane to the topic. He is unquestionably the test man Mr. Parnell has ever sent to the United States to give general and exact information upon every practical phrase of

THE HOME BULE QUESTION.

He will not set audiences wild with flashing ites, who wou'd not have gladly broken head a hundred times. He has not only been not value himself. well-digested arguments for home rule. His will seem a unniature Herry Grattan to those familiar with the great patriot's face. There is the same genial, smiling, boyish mouth; the same lew forehead, with the hair falling carelessly upon it. Sir Thomas is of slight figure, rather handsome, ext: emely polite and deferential among his elders and ladies, is the product of a Catholic college, and, therefore, after their manner in the old countries, well up in old learning. He is frank and cordial, gay but manly; would never be charged with arrogance, but has that something which, like it as men may, distinguishes the luckily-born heir of breeding and culture from the ordinary youth who acquires both in spite of bard fortune. He has some slight musical accomplishments, is a fair athlete, a genial rather than an entertaining man in conversation, and is an exquisite dancer. If there were nothing more to say of him Parnell would not send Sir Thomas to the Invitations poured in for him United States. from all over the States from the time of his first election to Parliament; for there was ec'at in the reappearance of the old name in the lists of Irish patriots, and there was a touch of revolutiouary pathos in the voluntary entrance of

A LANDLORD BARONET

into the party whose fundamental principle is opposition to the tradition of landlordism. Nor will the youth—for he is only 25—disappoint his countrymen in the United States. Not being a genius like Pitt, he will not have to plead the crime of being a young man in extenuation of political audacity. He has been very modest in the House, and spoken only when, in accordance with Parnell's discipline, he has been authorized or requested by his chief. Whether he will develop into an effective extemporaneous orator is for time to tell. Thus far he has found memory a safer friend than invention. Like the great Grattan, he can practice on written paragraphs until he knows every line by heart. He will make good speeches that will delight popular assemblies. His voice is light, clear and musi-cal; his manner is timid, but not faltering; his matter sound and his logic lively. He is at a lisadvantage in Parliament among men of more robust type and more rich experience. But he has held his own from the start. His mother was the fourth daughter of Henry Grattan. It is from his father he gets his title—from Colonel Sir John Esmonde—the tenth baronet of a title coined away back in 1628. Sir Thomas is a bachelor, and has a rent roll of \$10,000 a year on paper. But his tenants are leaguers, and he is content not to be very exacting.

The Rev. Thomas Griffin, chancellor of the diocese of Springfield, Mass, and rector of St. standard to the wind. Pitt gesticulated. Grattan was theatrical, like Pitt. Disraeli was given to wild elecutionary orgies. Gladstone is as dramatic as Garrick would have been with the same subject matter. Sexton indulges in poetic conceits, and John Redmond flashes like a moring planet when the House is in his 'oratorical orbit. Storey, the Radical, and Joe Cowen, the most delightful period turner in the House is the first of the Irish Christian Brothers in Wen he is in the mood for it, are all exceptions to the Rev. Thomas Griffin, chancellor of the diocese of Springfield, Mass, and rector of St. John's church, Worcester, who is abroad with the Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, writes home that he has made arrangements with Brother Maxwell for the coming of a colony of the Irish Christian Brothers in the most delightful period turner in the House bethe first of the Irish Christian Brothers in this country. Their first mission will be the this country. Their first mission will be the parcobial school of St. John's parish, Worcester. We do not hesitate to predict the rapid extension we do not nestate to predict the rapid extension of the community throughout New England; for once their eminent merits as educators are known, their supply, of teachers will be far below the demand for their services.

> A novelty in church organs is being exhibited at Milan. It is constructed entirely of paper. The inventor is a priest hamed Giovani Crespi-Righizzo, one of the professors in the Lyceum in that city, and its builder is a workman named Luigi Colombo. The two gentlemen

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

What Hr. Sexton has to Say of the Conduct of the Police at Mitchelistown-The Discuston in the Rouse of Commons-William O'Brien Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. John G. Gibson, solicitor-general for Ireland, in reply to an interrogatory by Mr. Sexton, said the Government did not have sufficient information to make a statement in relation to the troubles at Mitchellstown. Mr. Sexton then said: "I shall resist any progress of the appropriation bill until the Government gives the desired information." (Parnellite

Later in the sitting Mr. Sexton appealed to the Government to give such justification as they ould for the murderous acts at Mitchellstown yeiterday. "It was beyond doubt," he said, "that the bloodshed had resulted from the wanton attacks of an armed force upon a body of citiz-na engaged in the exercise of their undoubted constitutional right of public meeting.
Ou every previous occasion application had been made for the accommodation of Government re-porters, and had never been refused. This time no application was made, but another course was adopted, whose apparent object was to excite the passions of te people and provoke them to violence." (Parnellite cheers) Who ordered the firing? What steps had been taken o id ntify the men who comm tted the murders? The catastrophe was the inevitable result of the language and acts of the Government, who had ound it easier to begin than to end the conflict."

Mr. Balfour replied that Mr. Sexton had given an account of the affair more minute and de niled than any he could lay before the House, but which differed in every vital and substantial particular from the accounts the Government had received. The Government reporter, said Mr. Balfour, under an escort of police, attempted to approach the vehicle from which the speakers were going to address the people. Mr. C ndon shouled to the people to close up against the police. That was a signal for an assault on the police, which was utterly unprovoked and of the most violent and brutal haracter. They were pelted with stones and black thorn sticks. thrown out of formation and ridden down by men on horseback and driven back inside the barracks. The doors and windows of the barracks were broken, and it was then in self-defence that the shots were fired. (Cheer.) If this account was true, as he be-lieved it was, there never had been a more wanton or brutal attack upon the police. (Renewed ch ers.) Mr. Sexton asked: "Do you deny that the space around the barracks was entirely free

when the shots were fired?"

Mr. Balfour said he had given the substance Mr. Ballour said he had given the substance of the reports telegraphed to him. Fifty-four of the police were struck and twenty of them severely injured. The men did no more than their duty in resorting to their means of defence as a last necesity. The responsibility rested with a band of politicians, calling themselves leaders of the Irish people, who spoke of Government reporters as spies. If those persons, instead of talking about constitutional agitation, had ex-reised their influence to keep the people within law, the country would not have to de-

plore these scenes. J. O'Connor justified Mr. Condon's advice to the people to close their ranks. The Irish members, he said, were doing their best to restrain the people, while the Irish officials were

doing their utmost to provoke them. Sir Edward Reed, member for Cardiff, warned the Government that the English electors would resent interference with public meetings. The people of Great Britain would not allow their fellow-subjects in Ireland to be treated like the people of Mitchellstown had been

DUBLIN, Sept. 11.—Mr. O'Brien was arrested to day while seeing Mr. Labouchere off on the

MITCHELLSTOWN, Ireland, Sept. 11 .- The town has been quiet to day. The victims of the fight on Friday will be given a public funeral, which will be made the occasion of a great demonstration. The man Schinick and the boy Casey are dying from the effects of the wounds they received on Friday. Casey's ante-mortem deposition has been taken. He states that he was standing near Schinick at one corner of the square, when Head Constable O'Sullivan came to a window of the barracks and fired at him. Four witnesses confirm this statement. The Nationalists say they have evidence to establish the identity

of the policeman who shot Riordan. The Pall Mail Gazette says: 'The memory of old man Riordan lying dead in the market of old man Riordan lying dead in the market place at Mitchellstown, his gray hair matted with blood, will haunt both nations for many days to come." "It is the duty," the paper adds," of all the leaders of the Opposition to visit Ireland, Mr. Gladstone first, to answer yesterday's bloody challenge."

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says the blood-

the Dubin Freeman Journal says the blood stain is indelibly attached to Mr. Balfour, secretary for Ireland. The Journal accuses the officials of sending a force of police and reporters to Mitchellstown, on whose evidence the warrants against Mr O'Brien and Mr. Mandeville, the poor law guardian, were issued for the special purpose of exasperating the crowd the crowd.

The Globe says: "Mr. O'Brien and his friends have at last succeeded in bringing about blood-shed. Upon them rests the entire moral, responsibility for the death of those killed at Mitchellstown yesterday."

The police at Mitchellstown assert that the

trouble there yesterday was due to the Nationalist leaders shouting for the mob to hold together.

The Nationalists are exultant over the good fight they made yesterday. A Tipperary boy broke through a squad composed of twelve policemen and fought them single-handed. The police ceived yesterday. Four policemen, who were injured during the rioting, were carried to the hospital:

The Funeral of the Innecent Victims not Al lowed to go by the Usual Road to the Cemetery-William O'Brien Addresses Another Large and Enthusiastic Meeting-His Refusal to Bind Himself by Promises.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12 .- Mr. O Brien spent the day at Ballybrock yesterday, with Mesers, Dillon and Harrington. He received a telegram from Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Brunner requesting him to accompany them to London. Mr. O'Brien accompanied by Mr. Harrington went on borrd

O'Brien refused this condition when he was taken into custody and escorted to the Imperial Hotel by the detective who informed him that the could stay there all night if he would give a promise that he 'would not make a speech. This promise was not given and Mr. O'Brien addressed a crowd from the balcony of the Lotel. In the course of his brief remarks he said: "So k ny asthere is breath in my body my voice will not be saidnot, until Jam gagged. The not be silent until I am gagged. I am proud to suffer for Mitchellstown. When in Kingstown I was told that I would not be arrested if I did not undertake to go to England. That shows that the Government is beginning to dread us in England. Mr. O'Brien will remain at the hotel and proceed to Mitchellstown this morning. The crowd gathered in front of the hotel was very enthusi-stic. Mr. O Brien in an interview on the subject of his arrest said that he had no intention of go-ing to England when he boarded the boat, he merely went there to see Mr. Labouchere as to making a speech at the hotel. He had no idea of doing so until the detective mentioned it. Contingents of Nationalists from all the to conting towns promise to attend the funeral to morrow. The procession will be an enormous one. The police refuse to allow the cortege to traverse the regular route to the cemetery, which passes the barracks. The Nationalists consider this a great indignity, as they will be compelled to go through the Protestant part of the town. They claim that they have a right to take the usual route, promising to resort to no violence. The coffin of the old man shot dead on Friday, whose name was Loner-gan, not Riordan, is inscribed as follows: "Michael Lonergan, murdered Sept 9th, 1887. Requiescat in pace." The funeral will begin at

DENOUNCING THE GOVERNMENT.

DUBLIN, Sept. 12 .- Messrs. Labouchere, Hooper, Brunner and other members of Parlia-ment addressed a meeting in Cork on Saturday, called to denounce the action of the Government. Michael Davitt spoke at a meeting in Dublin yesterday. He declared that he would adopt every word and meaning of Mr. O'Brien's speech at Mitchellstown. It ishmen would deserve the contempt of the world if they allowed themselves to be hunted from their cabias like beast. He complained bitterly against the constabulary for slaying their own kith and kin in cold blood, even without a word of command from their officers. If the slumbering embers of retaliatory vengeance were fired as in 1881 he hoped they would not be to blame, for any evil wrought upon Ireland would fall upon the instigation of the Mitchellstown massacre. NOTHING LESS THAN MURDER.

The Daily News speaking of the occurrence of Mitchellstown says: "the more we examine into the tragedy, the more evident it becomes that it was nothing less than murder by persons un-known. The omnous silence of the Govern ment and its agents on the question of responsi bility is one of the worst features in the case What are we to expect but crime answering crime and devilish outrage following devilist

THE POLICE'S BRUTALITY.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Mr. Labouchere, in a long letter describing the affair at Mitchells town says, when he entered the barracks he found that the police had dragged two men inside and were beating them with bludgeons. They lay face downward. Mr. Dillon had the greatest difficulty in preventing the chief constable from rushing out of the barracks with his men and shooting right and left. All were in a state of the greatest excitement. There were but few people around the barracks. The police were neglectly safe. It is reported that the were perfectly safe. It is reported that the carman killed had the previous day refused his vehicle to the police. Mr. Labouchere says that never in his life did he come across se offensive a specimen of an official with brute force at his back as Head Constable Brownrigg I'wo men more unfit for delicate duties could not be found on the globe than Seagraves, weak creature who los-s his head, and Brown rigg, a bully, in whose eyes all venturing t ook askance at him ought to be shot. They are responsible for the deaths that occurred.

WHAT RYE WITNESSES SAW.

Mr. Brunner says he saw a dozen constables attack one man with their batons. He also saw a policeman pierce a horse with his bayonet, while another constable thrust his bayonet into the rider. An independent eye witness relates that when the first blow was struck it was impossible to control the Tipperary men, who at possible to control the Tipperary men, who attacked the police like fury. The air was thick with sticks, but before the police reached the barracks their anger had cooled. The people made an attempt to reach the barracks. Six made an attempt to reach the barracks panes of glass in the barracks were broken from the inside. The walls bear evidence of a fusi-lade of stones, and the lower half of the door was broken in. There are many bullet marks on the walls opposite.

Sir Vernon Harcourt's Eloquent Denunci atory Speech-Balfour Defends the Police and Declares that General Buller's Resignation was not Due to Any Misunder. standing with Him.

London, Sept. 12 -Mr. Gladstone returned from Hawarden to day, and as he entered the House of Commons this afternoon he was greet-ed with chears by many thousands of persons who had gathered near the Parliament buildings in anticipation of the discussion to take place on the Mitchellstown affair. On a motion that the house go into committee on the Appropriation bill, Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt called attention to the general policy of the Government in Ireland, especially to the invasion of the rights of the people respec ing the holding of public meetings. He demanded that the house be informed of the nature of the instructions given to the police in Ireland regarding the line finally overpowered him, but the mob made a rush and rescued him from his captors. The police paraded this morning. A majority of them were bandages over the wounds they resigned his post of under-secretary for Ireland signed his post of under-secretary for Ireland and what were the reasons for his resignation. He claimed that the Irish people possessed, common with the English people, the right to meet and denounce the action of the legislative branch of Government, and declared that attempts to prevent the holding of such meetings violated the common law and the constitution and were a flagrant breach and denial of the fundamental principles of both, and were wholly incompatible with the existence of free government or the rights of a free peo-ple. Some Tory journals had suggested that machine guns ought to be used against the Irish people. (Ories of "What paper.") "The St. James Gazette," answered the speaker, adding, "a typical Tory organ." "The most detestable and scandalous language has been used by the Times," Sir William went on "for the express

press of a free country. If the advice of the Unionist press had been followed, what between machine guns, evictions and Tory landlords, soon very few would be left. He was confident, he said, that the Irish people would persist in the prudence and calmuses they had already exhibited. If anything was dear to the English it was the right of free meeting, which the Government was now trampling upon. Did the Government try the experiment of their range destine and the results of their range destine and the results of their second upon. Did the Government try the experiment of their new doctrine on the people of England the country would make short work of them. The heart of England was with the Irish in vindicating the right of public meeting, and would support them until justice was done. Meetings must continue to be held in all parts of Ireland. (Parnellite cheers.) If there was one lesson in the history of politics which was taught more than another it was that a cause which could not bear open discussion was already lost. (Cheers.) The Government's dread of public meetings would seal down their Irish policy."

MR. BALFOUR'S REPLY.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, said that the instructions the police were now acting under were the same they had received when Sir William was a member of the Gladstone Government. (Cheers.) With regard to Gen. Bul'er, Mr. Balfour said he had always acted in perfect harmony with the present Gov ernment. His appointment as under secretary for Ireland was only temporary, and he resigned now simply because he desired not to delay his return to the War Office. (Cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" from the Parnellites.) If anyone supposed that General Buller's retirement was due in the slightest degree to a difference of opinion with him (Mr. Balfour), the supposition was absolutely false. Referring to Sir William's contention that the suppression of nublic meetings was illegal, Mr. Baifour said he did not know at what period Sir William lost his knowledge of law; but it was a matter of history that under the common law of Ireland Sir William himself acted with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster in proclaiming 130 meetings. (Cheers.) It was again and again stated when these meetings were proclaimed that the act of 1882 did not contain any nev powers. The question really was not whether the Government's action was legal, but whether it was politic. An important element to consider was the condition of the district of a notori ous centre of agrarian crimes. It was absurd to describe such meetings as being for free dis-cusson. They were heralded by placards of an inflammatory nature, and it was obviously their object to defeat the law and foster outrages and

REGARDING THE MITCHELLSTOWN AFFAIR, Mr. Balfour said it had been clearly ascertained that the action of the police was in the face of extreme provocation. (Cries of "Oh!") The police were assaulted with stones and blackthorn sticks before they drew their batons. (Cries of 'No, no "and " Hear, hear.') It was not till they were thrown into disorder by the clarge of horsemen, which knocked down and wounded number and forced the rest to fly for their lives. that the police fired. It was absolutely neces sary for them to fire to protect the barracks and the unfortunate police stragglers outside. (Cries of "Oh! oh!" and cheers.) The firing was not the random firing of men in a panic, but a deliberate act under the order of the commanding officer. He maintained that the duct of the police was amply justified, and that they were in no way to blame.

THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY

rested upon those who convoked the meeting (Cheers.) Sir William had on his lips the words liberty, justice and free speech, but the actual weapons he and his friends used in the Irish contest were obstruction in Parliament and resistance to the law outside, violence, and inti-midation worse than violence. (Cheers.) Did the Opposition mean to further inflame the passions of the Irish, driving them into resistance to the law of liberty, founded upon order that was once dear to both parties of the state? He was once dear to both parties of the state: He appealed to them to have regard for the community whose lives and properties were counters with which Sir William was playing a political game. (Cheers.) The Government did not waver in their policy. They believed that a firm administration of the law and a detailed the state of the termination to do their utmost to remove the evils fomenting discontent would bring to Ireevils iomenting discontent would bring to Ire-land a united people. They know that they must expect little assistance from the Opposi-tion, but undismayed by criticism and with unshaken courage they would persevere in the course that must end in the conciliation of Ire-land. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Balfour announced that a telegram had been received regarding

THE AFFRAY AT LISDOONVARNA

last night. The despatch states that five moon lighters were captured. Captain Whelan was killed and three others severely hurt. A number of rifles and regolvers and a quantity of ammunition were captured. The five men captured were arrested inside the house of farmer Sexton. Two more were identified to day. Sexton. Two more were identified to day Farmer Sexton, whom the gang had meant to murder, had been summoned by the League and censured, and he had promised to surrender his farm, but he did not do so. The gang, therefore, who entered his house were about to short him when the police, who lay in ambush, surprised them. Gladstone followed.

A TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

william o'brien's journey to mitchellstown DUBLIN, Sept. 12,-Mr. William O'Brien was c nveyd to Mitchellstown this morning in cus-tody of an officer. He was accompanied by Mr. Timothy Harrington and his counsel. He was enthusiastically received by a large crowd on his arrival at Limerick. In his address, Mr. O'Brien said he never went on a journey which promised better for the cause of Ireland than the one he was now making. The Government might close his lips, but there was a spirit left in Ireland to-day that all the payonets at their command could The mayor, members of the not silence. municipality and many prominent citizens met Mr. O'Brien at the Cork depot. Two hundred policemen and a strong force of military escort-ed Mr. O'Brien to the Court House, where a formal charge was made against him and he was remanded to jail. The streets were crowded with people. The Mayor complained to Magistrate Gardiner of the presence of the military and police which, he said, were not needed and were calculated to irritate the populace. Stones were thrown at the police escorting Mr.
O'Brien and several of them were wounded.
The police then charged the crowd, using their
batons freely and injuring many of the specta-

Cardinal Lavigerie has sought permission from King Leopold of Belgium to send mission-aries of the Congregation of White Fathers, founded by His Eminence, to evangelize the shold like a spell. His arms are generally this arms are generally the simple gesture, ked at the elbow, but his single gesture, the fingers of his right hand, is all to never disconcerts, howing never described by Mr. Harrington went on board of the mission work on board of the Kingstom board of the Kingstom board of the Kingstom board of the Kingstom of White Fathers, "Sir William went on "for the express of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Congress of the Kingstom board of the Kingstom board of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the Congress of the Kingstom board of the Congress of the Kingstom board of the Congress of the Kingstom board of the Congress of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the Congress of the Kingstom board of the Congress of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the House, "Sir William went on "for the express of the House, "Si

CATHOLIC NEWS ITEMS.

Church Concerns in Many Countries.

In 1821 the Philadelphia Catholic archdiocese comprised eleven churches; to-day it comprises 139, with ten more in course of

The Jamous Church of Santa Croce at Florence is to be enriched with yet another, monument, a memorial of Rossini, to be executed by Signor Two young colored ladies, converts of Dean

Wagner, are members of the colored community of the Oblate Nuns, one in Baltimore, the other in St. Louis. in St. Louis. Bishop Loughlin will hold a Synod in Brook-

lyn the first week of December, after which he will pay his official visit to Rome, at limina

The Jesuits propose to build a college in Colorado and several towns are making efforts to secure it. Colorado Springs offered 120 acres of ground and \$25,000.

The General Association of the Catholic students of Germany held an important meeting the other day at Bonn. The device of this body is, "Religion, Science and Friendship." A telegram from Rome has been received at

Cincinuati, O., stating that the Rev. Augustin M. Quatman, paster of St. Francis de Sales Church, of that city, has been appointed Bishop of Detroit. Last week Rev. Mother Augustine and Sister Aloysius arrived in New York in the Guion

line steamer Nevada, en rou'e for their bome in Galveston, Texas, with thirty young ladies in their care, to enter the Convent at Galveston. The Decrees of the Plenary Council of Australasia, approved by the Holy See, have been received by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney. His Eminence and the Bishops of New South Wales have issued a pastoral letter on the Pope's Jubilee,

Brother Justin, the local superior of the Christian Brothers, has appointed Brother Agthony president of the new Manhattan High School, formerly Charlier Institute on Fiftyol, formerly Charlier Institute, on Fiftyninth street, near sixth avenue, New York city. Brother Authony was president of Manhattan

College in 1884. The only priest in Brooklyn who speaks Spanish is the Rev. Felix O'Callaghan, of he Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Devoise place. He learned to speak the language in Ruenos Ayres, where he was on the mission for a number of years before coming to Brooklyn in 1875. He was born in Ireland.

One of the best Gaelic scholars in the country is the Rev. T. J. Fitzgersld, of St. Stephen's Church, N.Y. His speeches in Irish are always features at the meetings of the various Gaelic schools in New York and Brooklyn, and his services are in constant demand. He is a native of the county Tipperary, and made his studies at St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md.

The foundation stone of a memorial to mark the place where the battle of Langside, near Glasgow, Scotland, was fought on May 13, 1581, was laid recently. It was on that occasion that effort to rescue her waning power. A Catholic church dedicated to the Holy Cross has been built close to the historic field.

The only convert among the Brooklyn pastors is the Rev. Edward O'Reilly of St. Stephen's parish. He renounced Protestantism in his parish. He renounced Protestantism in his nineteenth year. Before he came to Brooklyn twenty-one years ago, he served as Vicar-General of the Bahamas. He is a native of the County Westmeath, Ireland. Among his other accomplishments is that of electrical sciences. He devised the illustrated cross, the only one of its kind that tops the steeple of St. Stephen's Church.

Rev. Francis M. Hayden, paster of St. Bridget's church, Kansas City, Mo., is spoken of as the probable successor of the Rt. Rev. J. O'Heilly as bishop of the Wichita, Kas., diocese. Father Hayden is well and favorably known to all the priests in Kansas, and is the choice of the priests of the new diocese. He is 37 years of age, and was born in the town of Roscommon, Ireland. He is a profound scholar, a very suc-cessful churchman, and a good pulpit orator, He is a brother to Hon. Luke Hayden, Home Rule member of Parliament for the County Westmeath.

The death is appounced of Edmund Water-ton, Eq., an English Catholic gentleman, well known for his chivalrous devotion to the Blessed Virgin. His death was that of a true Knight of Mary. He received all the rights of the Holy Church with the deepest piety and recolection. answering all the prayers with perfect self-pos-session. The last lines he wrote, or attempted session. The last lines he wrote, or attempted to write, with trembling hand, a very few minutes before receiving the Sacraments, are a p otestation that he intended to die a faithful son of the Church and of the Blessed Virgin.

Father Savage, the beloved rector of St. Peter's church, Montgomery, Ala., has resigned his parish to enter the austere Trappist Order, at the Abbey of Mt. Melleray, Dubuque, Iowa. Bishop O'Sullivan has given him a year's absence to test his vocation. Should he not succeed in his present aspirations before the end of a year's novitiate he will return to his charge at St. l'eter's. During his absence or until his re-ligious profession, Hather McCormick will discharge the duties of rector of St. Peter's.

It is rumored that the Rev. Thomas Mo-Govern, rector of St. Joseph's Church, Danville, Pa, will be the new bishop of Harrisburg, Pa., in succession to Bishop J. F. Shanahan, who died over a year ago. Father McGovern is a native of the County Cavan, Ireland, and is about 58 years of age. He was educated in the Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Charles Borney, Philadelphia and was ordered to the romeo, Philadelphia, and was ordained to the priesthood by the late Bishop Neumann. He has been in charge of his present mission for over twenty years, and is highly respected by both clergy and laity. He is noted for his scholarly habits and literary accomplishments.

The new church of the Passionist Fathers, about two miles west of Baltimore, was consecrated on a recent Sunday. The services began at 7 o'clock a.m., with Cardinal Gibbons as consecrator. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, celebrated Pontifical Mass. In the afternoon Archbishop Elder addressed the people, in which he said the Catholic Church is the friend of the laboring man, and he urged them to re-member that the day had arrived in which the laboring man asserts and maintains his rights; that there was danger of forgetting their religious obligations. He pointed to St. Joseph as a model for the laboring man in being constant to duty. He claimed no rights except such as God had given him, and above all he