

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

D. Ryan, Colorado; Edward Tobin, Montreal; James Reynolds, Connecticut; John Howard Parnell, Georgia; John Carroll, Indiana; Dr. Wm. B. Wallace, New York; O. J. Smyth, Nebraska; Dr. J. Mackey, Ohio; Hon. T. V. Powderly, Pennsylvania; Jos. Mulen, Rhode Island; W. J. O'Connor, South Carolina; Hon. Thos. Fitz, Arizona; Patrick McGovern, Virginia; Hon. J. C. Corrigan, Wisconsin; E. O'Meara, Connecticut; District of Columbia; C. J. Wheeler, Vermont; W. Condon, Delaware; John McAlister, Kentucky; Timothy O'Connell, Illinois; John Fitzgerald, Louisiana; James Doyle, Maryland; M. V. Gannon, Iowa; Rev. Charles O'Reilly, D. D., Michigan; C. M. McCarthy, Minnesota; Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, Missouri; John Hayes, New Hampshire; John J. Barry, New Jersey; Rev. M. Slattery, Timora, Australia; Rev. John Gallagher, Goldsboro, Australia; and Mrs. D. T. S. Parnell, of the Ladies Land League.

The report was adopted, and a committee appointed to conduct the new officers to the platform. Father Dorney, on resigning the chair, made a few remarks to the effect that he hoped he had done his duty to the cause of Ireland, but would never again preside over a convention. He presented Martin A. Foran, Congressman-elect from Ohio.

Hon. M. A. Foran, of Ohio, delivered the following stirring address on being inducted to the office of chairman of the permanent officers: "When Mr. Mooney said yesterday that the signers of the Declaration of Independence were 'our forefathers' he spoke the exact and precise truth. No less than ten of these men were Irishmen or the sons of Irishmen. While Irishmen owed much to America, America also owes much to Irishmen. While we can trace our ancestry all through the war of the Revolution and find such names as Sullivan, Montgomery, Stark, Jackson and a number of others, it came with a bad grace that any one should take exception to the phrase used by Mr. Mooney that the authors of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were our forefathers. We owe a debt to Ireland, but we can pay it without severing our allegiance to this Government. We can create a sentiment in this country—an Irish National sentiment—not only among our own people, but among the people of all nations who have sought an asylum on these shores. [Applause.] The old bell that rang forth in 1776 proclaiming liberty to all the earth has not ceased to reverberate yet. We have a right to say to the American people, a part of whom we are, that the genius and spirit of our institutions breathe liberty everywhere, and that so long as there is a down-trodden and oppressed people on the face of the earth, it is the duty of every lover of American independence and universal freedom to extend a helping hand to that people. [Cheers.] We only ask for the people of Ireland what Henry Grattan said of Ireland: 'We only desire to breathe in this our Ireland, in common with our fellow-subjects, the air of liberty. We never will be satisfied so long as the meanest cottages in Ireland have a link of British chains clanking on its limbs. [Tremendous cheers.] He may be in rags, but he must not be in rags.' [Tremendous cheers.] I understand that this convention is for the purpose of the unification of all Irish societies in this country. I say from the bottom of my heart it is about time that the consummation occurred. [Cheers.] You cannot keep that people in bondage or slavery. All we want now, and that which we might have, is unification of every Society in the United States, and perhaps, in the world. [Loud cheers and cries of "That is what we want!"]

Dr. O'Reilly, Michigan, moved that the rules of the temporary govern the permanent organization. Carried.

A vote of thanks was returned to the retiring officers.

The secretary read the report of Denis O'Connor, treasurer of the Irish Land League, Chicago, which was received and adopted.

Father Dorney then read a cablegram from Charles Stewart Parnell: "To James Mooney, President Irish-American Convention.—My presence at the opening of the most representative convention of Irish Americans in my opinion, ever assembled, is a great privilege, owing to the necessity of my remaining here to oppose the criminal code bill, which re-enacts permanently the worst provisions of the over-cruel act, and, if passed, will leave constitutional movements at the mercy of the Government. I would ask you to lay my views before the convention. I would respectfully advise you that platform be so framed as to enable us to continue to accept help from America, and at the same time avoid affording pretext to the British Government for entirely suppressing the national movement in Ireland. In this way only can unity of movement be preserved both for Ireland and America. I have perfect confidence that by prudence, moderation and firmness the cause of Ireland will continue to advance, and though persecution rests heavily upon us at present, before many years have passed we shall have achieved those great objects for which, through many centuries, our race has struggled."

The Chairman ordered the call of the roll that the chairman of each State and territorial delegation might name a member to the delegation to serve on the committee on the platform and organization of the National Irish League. The members representing Canada on these committees are:—On organization, Chas. J. Doherty; resolutions, Ed. Tobin.

The convention adjourned until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

The committee on resolutions met immediately.

At seven o'clock the committees on the platform and organization of the new National League had been in session two hours.

It was said by leading men of both committees that their deliberations would certainly not be concluded before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and probably not until a much later hour. The chief result accomplished by the conventions thus far is the appointment without serious discord of committees to evolve a status and conditions on which all Irish societies on this Continent may unite. The Land League convention yesterday is not definitely adjourned, but the results of to-night's committee work will determine whether the Land League convention shall pronounce that body adjourned sine die or reconvene it.

The committee on organization of the National Irish League went into session at 10 o'clock, and elected Michael Boland, of Kentucky, chairman. After a protracted debate, a sub-committee was appointed to draft a constitution, or plan, to be submitted to the full committee to-morrow morning. The fact that Boland, a member of the Land League committee of seven, is chairman of the committee, is a significant indication of the prevalence of

the Land League policy in the national organization. The most important question before the committee to-night was the second resolution of the printed programme, which they still hold under consideration, to the effect that free trade for Ireland is above all things to be demanded and desired.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 27.—In the Irish National Convention, this morning, Dr. O'Reilly announced that the committee on resolutions had prepared a report, but were not yet ready to present it.

Col. Boland said the committee on organization would not be ready to report until after the committee on resolutions had reported. He stated that after a long debate, the committee on organization have not been quite able to agree on the number of officers for the National League or its exact scope of government. He moved that when recess be taken, it be for two hours, to allow the committee on organization to perfect its report. The motion was carried.

The Secretary read a communication from S. S. Cox, of New York, congratulating the convention on what it had achieved, and declaring that it was impossible for Ireland to remain under British government on account of the commercial restrictions of the latter. There were 85,242 able-bodied men engaged in "keeping the peace," while there were but 21,000 engaged in teaching. The uncertainty of land tenure and the political status and the standing army of spies go to render Ireland the worst governed country in the world. The agitation for liberty will go on. The questions of extradition, citizens' rights, etc., if considered by the convention, must be viewed in the light of the lessons of recent events.

The convention voted thanks to Cox.

Mrs. Parnell on entering, was heartily cheered.

Father Boylan, of the County Cavan, Ireland, addressed the convention and much applause. He said that now John Bull would be put on one horn of the Irish dilemma and the liond on the other, while Pat would milk the cow. He complimented the spirit in which the American press treated the Irish question. America had given Irishmen employment, but Irishmen had done America's hardest work on the fields of both peace and war. The entire convention arose and cheered Boylan tumultuously.

Father Agnew, formerly of Scotland, now delegate of the United Manhattan League, addressed the convention. He said the Irish in England and Scotland would be the first to feel the effects of any intemperate action on the part of this convention. He was glad to congratulate the delegates that their action so far had been wise and moderate.

A telegram of sympathy from Irishmen in Wilmington, N. C., was read.

It was then moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Fathers Boylan and Agnew. Mr. Carney, of Massachusetts, said that every Scottish clergyman had for many years endeavored to denationalize every Irishman who crossed the channel. Carney, amid hisses and confusion, was pronounced out of order, and the motion for a vote of thanks carried, and the convention took recess.

At 2:25 the convention reconvened and Mr. Mooney, President of the League, moved that the convention remain in continuous session until the business was concluded.

Mr. Flynn, of New York, offered an amendment, that if necessary recess be taken during the reception to Patrick Egan this evening. A long debate ensued, and finally Egan said that the work of the convention should not be interfered with by any reception to him, and Mooney's motion was carried.

Dr. O'Reilly, chairman of the committee on resolutions, then reported

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Following are resolutions adopted by the convention this afternoon:—

The Irish American people assembled in convention at Philadelphia submit to the intelligence and right reason of their fellow-men that the duty of the Government is to preserve the lives of the governed, defend their liberty, protect their property, maintain peace and order, to allow each portion of the people an equitable and efficient voice in the Legislature, and to promote the general welfare by wise, just and humane laws.

We solemnly declare and cite the unquestioned history and universal knowledge of living men in testimony thereof: First, That the English Government has existed in Ireland not to preserve the lives of the governed, but to destroy them; entire communities it has wantonly massacred by the sword; to the asylum of terrified women it has deliberately applied the blazing torch; into helpless towns it has discharged deadly bombs and shells; through consecrated crypts, where age and infancy sought shelter, it has sent its bloody butchers; sacred persons of venerable priests it has stretched upon the rack or suspended from the gibbet; pulling babes have been impaled on the points of its bayonets; because in their words its outcries liked that spot; its gold has been folded in the hands of the assassin, and has rewarded the many of the persecuted traitors to unsuspected death. If the sword, cannon, torch, scaffold, dagger and explosive were not enough; it enjoys the unique infamy of being the only Government known to ancient or modern times which has employed fanaticism for the destruction of those from whom it claimed allegiance, forcibly robbing the Irish people of the fruits of their own toil, produced by their own labor; it has buried, not hundreds, not thousands, but more than a million of the Irish race unshrouded and unquaffed in the grave of hunger; it has mercilessly compelled other millions, in compulsory poverty, to seek in alien lands the bread they were entitled to in their own; there is no form of cruelty known to the lower savages which it has not practised on the Irish people in the name of highest civilization; there is no device of fiendish ingenuity it has not adopted to reduce their numbers; within two years it has massacred children, and a woman's body has been the victim of its licensed ruffian; there is no species of destructive attack, however insidious or violent, ancient or modern, rude or scientific, whether directed against life or matter, in any portion of the globe, for which its barbarities in Ireland have not furnished an example; there is no form of retaliation to which despair and madness may resort for which English cruelty in Ireland is not exclusively responsible.

Secondly, we declare that the English Government of Ireland has not defended the liberty of the people, but has annihilated it; statutes enacted since the invasion amount to a series of coercion laws framed to deprive the citizen of all vestiges of personal freedom and reduce them to outlawry, in order to confiscate their property and compel them to flee to foreign lands; since the beginning of the present century, when the Irish Parliament was abolished, the laws for Ireland have been made in England, and during that period the habeas corpus and right of trial by jury have been suspended more than fifty times; hordes of soldiers have been loosed upon a people forbidden to bear arms, and a state of war with all its attendant horrors, with occasionally those of retaliation, has been maintained; to-

day, representatives of the people are in prison, guilty of crime; freedom of speech is abolished; right of peaceful public meeting is annulled; no man's house is secure, night or day, from armed marauders, who may insult and harass his family; without warrant a citizen may be thrown into prison; without counsel; he may be put on a mock trial before a prejudiced judge and a packed jury; in the lying avowal of purchase ditches his liberty may be sacrificed, or his life taken in the name of law.

Thirdly, instead of protecting the property of the people, the English Government in Ireland has been a conspiracy for its injury and ruin; of twenty million acres of producing land six million have been allowed to lie waste, and the ownership of the remainder, generally acquired by force or fraud, has been retained in the hands of ravenous monopolists, who have annually drained the country of its money in the form of rents, no portion of which goes back to the Irish people; in addition to this iniquitous system, taxation imposes on the people a gigantic burden for the sustenance of a foreign army, for an oppressive constabulary, for salaries to superannuated officials and placement, for pensions to English favorites, for blood money, for informers, and for a vulgar court whose extravagance is equalled only by the shame of its pretensions; the naturally created capital of the country is sent to England on one pretext or another, and brings no exchange except articles of English manufacture, which the Irish people under self-government would produce for themselves or purchase in America; Irish manufactures were deliberately destroyed by England in the last century, and are still dormant; her immense water power turns no wheels; her canals are all but impassable; her rivers are obstructed; her useful clays and valuable minerals are untouched; in her beautiful harbors are few ships, except those of her enemy; English law for the protection of property in Ireland has been a lance to make Ireland bleed at every pore for the benefit of heartless landlords and English manufacturers.

Fourthly, The English Government in Ireland has not maintained peace, but has, for seven hundred years, broken her peace and destroyed her order.

Fifthly, The English Government in Ireland does not allow that portion of its empire an equitable and efficient voice in the legislature; in England one-twelfth of the population votes for members of Parliament; in Ireland one-twenty-fifth of the population votes for members of Parliament; in England the registration laws are favorable to the voter; in Ireland they are inimical to the voter; in England all classes of the population are fairly represented; in Ireland the poor law is employed to secure to the landlords and place-hunters a preponderance in the national delegation; in England the judiciary is independent of the executive, and sympathizes with the people; in Ireland the judiciary is the creature and a part of the executive, and is appointed exclusively from the enemies of the people; in England the magistrates are chosen without regard to creed—in Ireland ninety-seven per cent. of the magistrates having jurisdiction over personal liberty are selected from the creed rejected by seventy-eight per cent. of the people, and the detestable spirit of religious bigotry, is thus legalized and perpetuated; in England the laws creating civil disabilities on account of religion have long been dead—in Ireland the laws made under Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, the Earl of Stafford, Charles II., Queen Anne, and their successors are still vital to torment the people, for whose oppression no statute is found too heavy by venal traitorous judges; every measure of legislation proposed by an English member receives courteous consideration; any measure, however just, necessary or humane, proposed by patriot Irish members, is certain of contemptuous rejection by the combined majority of that great English parties; thus the educational system of Ireland is notoriously inadequate; thus it is that evictions, unknown in England, and declared by Gladstone to be almost equivalent to the death sentence, are of daily occurrence in Ireland, and have nearly doubled in five years, spite of the boasted benefits of Gladstone's land laws; thus it is that, although according to the Government returns criminals are twenty-seven in ten thousand of the English population and only sixteen in ten thousand of the Irish population, in spite of the exasperation to which they are subjected; yet England enjoys constitutional liberty and Ireland is under worse than martial law; intrepid, persistent attempts by the patriot Irish deputations to obtain in the English Parliament just humane laws for Ireland have always been, and in our belief must continue to be, a failure.

Now, therefore, in view of these facts, be it resolved by the Irish-American people in convention assembled that the English Government in Ireland, originating in usurpation, perpetuated by force, having failed to discharge any duties of government, never having acquired the consent of the governed, has no moral right whatever to exist in Ireland, and it is the duty of the Irish race throughout the world to sustain the Irish people in the employment of all legitimate means to substitute for it national self-government.

Resolved, That we pledge our unqualified constant support, moral and material, to our countrymen in Ireland in their efforts to recover national self-government, in order more effectively to promote this object by the consolidation of all our resources and the creation of one responsible authoritative body to speak for the greater Ireland in America that all societies represented at this convention and all that may hereafter comply with the conditions of admission, be organized into the Irish National League of Ireland, of which Charles Stewart Parnell is President.

Resolved, That we hereby endorse the noble sentiment of Bishop Butler, of Limerick: "That every stroke of Foster's savage lash was for Irishmen a new proof of Parnell's worth and an additional title for him to the confidence and gratitude of his countrymen."

Resolved, That we sympathize with the laborers of Ireland in their efforts to improve their condition, and as we have sustained farmers in their assaults upon the farmers' garison, we now urge upon the laborers, the justice of humane consideration for the laborer; in the words of the employment of which an Irish member of Parliament was imprisoned we demand that the farmers allow the laborers a "fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

Resolved, That the manufacturers of Great Britain are the chief source of her national greatness, already declining under the influence of American competition; we earnestly counsel our countrymen in Ireland to buy nothing in England which they can produce in Ireland or procure from America or France, and we pledge ourselves to promote Irish manufactures by encouraging their import into America, and to use our utmost endeavor by plain statements of fact and discrimination in patronage to persuade American tradesmen from keeping English goods on sale.

Resolved, That the English Ministry, ostentatiously "liberal" has earned the contempt and detestation of fair-minded men through-

out the world by imprisoning more than a thousand citizens of Ireland without accusation or trial, a number of whom were noble-hearted women, engaged in works of mercy among the evicted victims of landlord rapacity and English law.

Resolved, That this convention thanks the Rt. Rev. John Ireland, Bishop of St. Paul; the Rt. Rev. John O'Connor, Bishop of Omaha; the Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, Bishop of Peoria; the Most Rev. John Williams, Archbishop of Boston; the Rt. Rev. S. V. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo; the Most Rev. Patrick Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago; the Rt. Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, and their co-laborers for their efficient efforts in providing homes for Irish immigrants into the United States. The people of Ireland are by the law of God and nature entitled to live by the labor of their native land, whose fertile soil is abundantly able to nourish them, but since a brutal Government compels large numbers to emigrate, it is the duty of their countrymen to warn them against the snares of poverty in the large cities, and assist them in agricultural regions.

Resolved, That the policy of the English Government in first reducing the Irish peasant to abject poverty, and then sending them penniless to the United States, depends upon American charity, is unnatural, inhuman and an outrage upon the American Government and people. We respectfully direct the attention of the United States Government to this iniquity, protest against its continuance, and instruct the officials who shall be chosen by this convention to present our protest to the President of the United States and respectfully but firmly urge upon the President that it is the duty of the Government of the United States to decline to support paupers whose pauperism began under and is the result of English misgovernment, and to demand of England that she send no more of her paupers to these shores to become a burden upon the American people.

Resolved, That this convention welcomes the sturdy, undaunted patriot and prudent custodian, Patrick Egan, who, to protect the Land League funds from the robber hands of the English Government, voluntarily abandoned his private business and accepted a long exile in a foreign land, the integrity of whose guardianship has been certified after minute examination of his books by distinguished and independent patriots, John Dillon, Esq., George Sheehy and Michael Harpur, grateful for his invaluable services his countrymen rejoice that they possess on this important occasion the advantage of his wise experienced counsel and are proud to welcome him to their hearts and homes.

Whereas, In the opinion of the citizens of America and Canada, Irish and of Irish descent, it is needful for the purposes hereinafter set forth, that, sinking all private prejudices and creed distinctions, they, to secure this common end, do band themselves together under the name and title of the Irish National League of America, earnestly and actively to sustain the Irish National League of Ireland with moral and material aid in achieving self-government for Ireland;

2. To procure a clearer and more accurate understanding by the American people of the political, industrial and social condition of Ireland, that they may see for themselves that her poverty is the result of centuries of brute force and destructive legislation, and, if permitted to make her own laws on her own soil, she will demonstrate the possession of all essentials, natural and ideal, for political authority, beneficial alike to Ireland and the United States;

3. To promote Irish manufactures by encouraging their import into the United States; to promote the study of Irish history, past and present, and inculcate carefully prepared literature in school and societies that the justice of the cause may be thoroughly defended against ignorance, malice and misrepresentation.

4. To encourage the study of the Irish language, the cultivation of Irish music, and the revival of the art, characteristic of the past of our race, bright amid darkness, and have always secured for the Celt success and renown in every country in which he had equal opportunity with his fellows.

5. To hurt the enemy, where he will feel it most, by refusing to purchase any article of English manufacture, and by using all legitimate influences to discourage tradesmen from keeping English manufactures on sale.

6. To abolish sectional feeling; to destroy those baleful antinomies of province and creed, which have been insidiously handed down by the enemy; to weave closer the bond of racial pride and affection, and to keep alive the holy flame of Irish nationality while performing faithfully the duties of American citizenship.

The officers of the League shall be a President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary. The resolutions then went on to define the duties of the several officers, which are simply the ordinary rules applicable to all associations, providing for the appointment of a governing body to consist of the President, Vice-President and a Council composed of one member from each State, Territory, District of Columbia and the Dominion of Canada, to be elected by national convention and meet at least once annually the time and place for which will be designated by the President.

The governing body shall have power to make provision for the general welfare, promote the interests and extend the organization and influence of the League. They shall appoint an executive committee of seven, to be centrally located, for the more effective administration of the affairs of the League, of which the President shall be *ex-officio* chairman. All American, Irish or Anglo-American societies, military, benevolent, literary, patriotic and charitable, may be enrolled as subordinate societies of the National League, and shall pay to the Treasurer of the League a sum of not less than \$1 per annum for every member in good standing in such branch or affiliating society, payable to be made quarterly. The National Convention of the League shall be composed of delegates elected by the various branches and societies, and the basis of representation shall be one delegate for every hundred members, and one delegate for societies of less than a hundred and more than fifty, but no society shall have more than two delegates. No branch or affiliating society shall be entitled to a representative that has failed to make a regular quarterly report and paid assessments up to date of the convention.

Intense silence prevailed during the reading of the report, punctuated by hearty applause at times. At the solemn arraignment of the English Government in the first resolution the entire convention arose and cheered.

Mr. Chadwick moved that the resolutions be taken up and discussed and adopted *certim*.

Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, moved as a substitute, that they be adopted as read.

Mr. Finerty, of Chicago, hoped that Brown would have the decency to withdraw his substitute. He heard sentiments in the resolutions which he could not vote for without

explanations. He opposed putting court plaster on a carbuncle. Brown should not be actuated by a desire for partisan triumph.

Brown declining to withdraw the motion, Finerty's motion to table it was put and lost amid cheers and hisses.

(Finerty is understood to be the spokesman of the reactionists.)

Mr. Brown explained that his motion was to expedite business.

AN EXCITED DEBATE

engaged a dozen men trying to get the Speaker's eye, till Mr. Doherty, of Boston, called the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions and Mr. Sullivan, of Chicago, seconded it. Fifty men were on their feet at once. Finerty said, "Are we going to be gagged here?" and asked if the motion to table the motion for the previous question was not in order. The chairman said "No." "Then I decidedly differ with the chair," said Finerty, and ejaculating: "We have no chance; it's no use to try," he sat down. The resolutions were then adopted.

Rev. Dr. Chas. O'Reilly was granted leave to go home, and the report of the committee on organization read.

Father McKay, of Ohio, a member of the committee, said that each society other than the league ought to organize as a branch of the new National League. He moved that officers of the new organization be selected from Land League men only.

Disapprobation was expressed, and it was ordered (no objection being made) that the number of the council should be seven instead of five.

McKay's motion not having been seconded, he explained that he meant to say "league" instead of "Land League."

The report was adopted.

Mr. Sullivan, of Chicago, took the floor, Thos. Braeken, of New York, at the same time arising among the supposed

DYNAMITE MEN

in the rear of the hall, and earnestly protesting against the proceedings. He was immediately surrounded by a clamorous crowd of delegates, the chair pleading for order. Finally the dynamites quitted down.

Doctor Chas. O'Reilly was elected Treasurer of the new League.

Father Conley then nominated for President of the National Land League Major Byrne, of Cincinnati. Mr. Boland nominated Alexander Sullivan, the name being greeted with applause. Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, then showed the secret influence in the convention by saying that he represented the Ancient Order of Hibernians, sixty thousand strong, and pledged that the organization would support Sullivan. A standing vote was moved for, but the chairman said: "You cannot come a standing vote on me."

It was then moved that the roll of States be called, and carried, and Gen. Donahue, of New York, called for a division, amid angry protests and repeated hisses. The roll of States was then called. Colorado gave 2 votes for Sullivan. Judge Rooney here objected that he could not cast the vote of 375 delegates from the State of New York without consultation with his people. Wild confusion ensued, each delegation gathering in a group and canvassing for their nominees. The chairman abandoned all attempts to preserve order. When order was restored, Connecticut voted 48 for Sullivan, California 2, Delaware 6, Georgia 4, Illinois 59, (Sullivan here arose and said: Illinois does not, sir; there's one man who would rather be right than be President; I vote for Byrne.) Indiana 6 for Sullivan, Iowa 5, Kentucky 15, Louisiana 4, Maryland 18, Michigan 14, Minnesota 3, Missouri 14, Massachusetts 24, New Hampshire 6, New Jersey 78, New York 315 (7 dissenting), Nebraska 3, Ohio 2 for Byrne, 17 for Sullivan; Rhode Island 12 for Sullivan, South Carolina and Tennessee 2 each, Virginia 1, Vermont 2, Wisconsin 12, Arizona 1, District of Columbia 14, Canada 9, Ladies' Land League of New York entire vote for Sullivan. Mrs. Arnall said the ladies of Pennsylvania, of which State she was a native, cast the entire vote for Sullivan. Byrne, of Ohio, said he was more than ever convinced of the wisdom of the convention as shown by the selection of the president of the League. He moved to make Sullivan's nomination unanimous. Carried.

Major Byrne, who is the President of the Emmet branch of the Land League, was then nominated for Vice-President, and Powderly of Pennsylvania nominated Maurice F. Wilhere of Pennsylvania.

Campbell of New York nominated John J. Hyne as Secretary of the League, and he was elected by acclamation.

Alice Gallagher said the Fanny Parnell branch of St. Louis sent its cheque for \$850 for the starving people of Ireland. Miss Gallagher of St. Louis stated that the Ladies' Land League of St. Louis presented its cheque for \$500. She knew the women of the League could keep the wolf from the door and looked to them to keep off the lion.

A resolution of esteem and condolence with Michael Davitt, father of the Land League, was unanimously adopted.

Resolutions of thanks to the officers of the Land League were unanimously adopted, and it was unanimously voted that a resolution of confidence and cheer to be cable to Parnell.

Mrs. Parnell then placed a wreath of laurels on the bust of Washington amid great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Parnell then called Sullivan to the front of the stage and said she trusted he would give the new League the strength of his invaluable services. Egan made a similar remark. Redpath said there never had been such a thing heard of in America that a man nominated to the highest office in the gift of the Irish of America should decline that office. He said the Irish commanded Sullivan to accept the position. He knew only one man in the world who was more competent to be a great leader of the Irish race than Sullivan, and his mother was here. So long as the Conservatives controlled the policy of the new League, O'Donovan Rossa would have to take a back seat. Rossa, who was sitting at the reporters' table, did not seem to dislike this distinction. Thos. Brennan implored Sullivan to make one more sacrifice for his country, and accept the nomination. Sullivan then came forward and said he recognized that the voice of the people was the voice of God. In obedience to the voices of Mrs. Parnell, Brennan, Egan and Redpath, and the voice of the convention he would consent to act temporarily as the servant of the Irish in America, not as their leader.

The chairman announced that Mrs. Parnell had been elected president of the Ladies' National Land League of America. He called on Hy. F. Sheridan, of Chicago, to lead in singing "God Save Ireland," after which the convention would adjourn. The song was sung from the platform, the convention rising and joining in the chorus. The convention then adjourned without a day.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 27.—The National Committee of one from each State tonight elected the following Executive Council of the National League:—Rev. W. B. McKenna, Massachusetts; Doctor W. B. Wallace, New York; Jas. Reynolds, New Haven; M. V. Gannon, Iowa; Judge Donnelly, Wisconsin; J. Armstrong, Georgia, and

United States Senator Fair, Nevada. The council meets to-morrow morning. It requests that every Irish society in the United States and Canada, willing to co-operate with the new organization, communicate with the National Secretary, Mr. Hyne, at Buffalo. Two thousand persons were at the reception to Egan at the Academy of Music this evening. Congressman-elect Foran presided. Egan made a speech. "He was confident that Ireland would again become a nation," Thos. Brennan, Samuel J. Randall, Col. McClure, Mrs. Parnell, Alex. Sullivan and others spoke. The latter said the new league meant no danger to American institutions.

"IN A DEOLINE."

Dr. B. V. Fries: Dear Sir—Last fall my daughter was in a decline and everybody thought she was going into the consumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her.

All druggists. Care, MARY HINSON, Montrose, Kan.

Leprosy caused sixteen deaths in the United States in the census year.

ORAMPS are immediately relieved by taking a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in a little milk and sugar; it takes about two minutes to relieve the worst cases.

98-wa

Nazareth has just had a telegraph office, the first opened in the Holy Land.

From observation, under the microscope, of the Blood of patients (using Fella's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites) taken from time to time, positive proof has been obtained of the steady removal of diseased and dead blood particles, and the substitution of vitalized discs, so necessary to the construction of healthy muscle.

98 wa

Canadian credit stands higher on the English money market than that of any other British colony.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

99 wa

The first metal found in the ruins of the Telleria was mined into a medal and presented to Victor Hugo.

DON'T BE ALARMED

at Bright's Disease, Diabetes, or any disease of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will.

Lottories are to be licensed by the Turkish Government on the payment of 10 per cent. tax on the receipts.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Her M. Von Stoltz, one of the greatest chemists of his time, discovered that certain elements in nature possessed the power of absorbing and storing light, yielding it when in the dark, as a sponge absorbs water, and gives it up on pressure, in 1881. He made a luminous solution, and by permission applied it to a statue of the Virgin in the great Strasbourg Cathedral; it was beautiful, shining midst the dark gloomed arches of the old church, but the people could not understand it, and being filled with superstition, the statue was destroyed, and Professor Von Stoltz and his compound were held in fear, as it was supposed by the illiterate that the Professor was sided by the evil one. In this century, under influences of research chemistry is recognized as one of the exact sciences by which the elements of nature can be analyzed, separated, combined, renewed, restored and purified. In no way has its powers been to us made so manifest than by a receipt of a cross possessing that same luminous property that M. Von Stoltz discovered, and a truly wonderful power it possesses, shining like a glowing star in the midst of darkness in our chamber at night, and fully deserving of the testimonials borne by those who have like crosses, and to which we refer you in the advertisement of J. R. Maxwell & Co.—Baltimore Herald Jan. 6.

All the locomotive manufacturers in Prussia cannot make twice as many engines a year as the Baldwin Locomotive Works alone.

Hops are now so dear that they are called brewers' diamonds, and \$100.00 worth is not an uncommon stock on hand at a large brewery.

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