

POOR DOCUMENT

IRISHMEN AT THE FAIR.

Listen To Blake's Speech and Gladstone's Letter.

Exciting Episode Over the Hoisting of Ireland's Colors—Officials Issued Order to West Upward Down.

CHICAGO, October 2.—Undaunted by a steady downpour of rain or the water on the mud-covered roads, the sons of Ireland living in Chicago and other cities marched on Saturday morning through Jackson Park to the old strains of Hibernian music. The grand marshal Timothy E. Ryan of Chicago, rode a horse bedecked in green and carried the unsheathed sword of Gen. Andrew Jackson. Among those who rode in the closed carriages were Hon. Edward Blake M. P. of Toronto; Arthur O'Connor M. P.; O. Driscoll M. P., of Ireland and Lord Mayor Shanks of Dublin.

When the Hon. Edward Blake's turn came to address the great Irish gathering he received a flattering endorsement of his course in leaving his Canadian home to fight for Ireland in the British Parliament. Mr. Blake said:

A few weeks ago, after seven years of struggle on new lines, and a debate in Parliament more severe and prolonged than any which has preceded it, you have seen the people's house in Parliament pass a measure of home rule by a sufficient majority. We may expect to see it a law at no distant date. This measure means that all things which affect the material and moral interests of Ireland's people are to be controlled in the future by themselves. There are defects in the bill, we don't claim it as perfect, but we hope to eliminate the errors in time. In conclusion Mr. Blake read an important letter

Which Mr. Gladstone Wrote

to him on the eve of his departure for America. This letter was read for the first time in public and aroused great enthusiasm. It is as follows:

DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL, September 2, 1893.

Dear Mr. Blake,—I learn with great pleasure that there is to be an Irish day during the World's Fair at Chicago, not an Irish day, but a day when you have undertaken to attend the gathering on behalf of the Irish people and of their representatives. There could not be a more interesting nor, except on the day of the final victory, a more encouraging occasion. After seven years of close and sustained struggle throughout the country, a House of Commons was elected last year which has passed, after 82 days of debate, a bill for conferring upon Ireland the management through a freely elected Parliament of her own domestic affairs. And when at the close of next week, the bill will be rejected by a large majority of the House of Lords, we shall know, the people of Ireland will know, the world at large will know, and even the House will know that this rejection will mean no more harm than a dilatory vote.

You are about to address Americans, who, in all ranks and in all parts of their magnificent country, have shown an active and almost universal sympathy with Ireland, and more especially Irish Americans, through whose energies and inexhaustible affection for Ireland has been effected the most remarkable oceanic migration ever known in the history of the world. And you are in a condition to point out to them these two things: First, the distance which has been actually travelled over between the physical misery and the political depression which marked the early years of the country, and the victory recorded last night is immeasurable; second, the distance between the recorded victory and the final investment of Ireland with full self-governing control over her domestic affairs is not only measurable but short. It was unanswerably observed during our debate that our recent success has been brought about by a change of opinion where opinion has been most hostile, viz: change of opinion in England. Scotch, Irish and Welsh votes were with us in 1886, but we stood in a minority of nearly 120. It has been the signal and favorable change in England that has converted this minority into a majority of 40 for Home Rule. Yet England still

Exhibits Her Reduced Majority

to intercept one of the greatest benefits conferred not only upon Ireland, but upon her.

In this attitude she is alone among all the peoples of the English-speaking race. She has not yet quitted, but she is quitting it. Yet the last struggle still remains, and like the former struggle it will be great and it will demand the friendly efforts of all those wherever placed, who under God have lifted this great cause out of the abyss and set it on an eminence from which there remains but a single step into the promised land. I cherish the most sanguine hope that the conduct of the Irish nation, when their great object has been attained, will fulfill every reasonable hope cherished by those who have aided and will convert its present enemies into friends.

Very faithfully yours,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

God speed the day when the Irish will govern Ireland, exclaimed Mr. Blake fervently, retiring to his seat amid a storm of cheers and hand plaudits. The presentation of Lord Mayor Shanks was the beginning of a demonstration in his honor which exceeded that accorded to Mr. Blake, and all the Lord Mayor of Dublin could do was to stand in front of

the speaker's desk and bow and smile until the Irishmen got tired. In part he said: Accept from me, in return for your greeting, the greeting of ancient and historic Dublin, around which clings so many memories and associations dear to the Irish heart and around which cluster bright hopes of a greater and nobler future for Ireland. The great progress of this country is due not so much to American or English or Irish or Germanic effort, as to the wonderful combination of the distinctive powers and attributes of all these races in the grand effort to create a commonwealth greater and richer in its resources, more potent in its influence upon human progress than any individual race in the old world. It is true that the results of this combination of races, the increased intensity of life, the accelerated speed of human effort in the free air of America have done much to disturb Europe; to disturb those Europeans who love that restful, contented unambitious life which is still possible in the Old World. What have been the results of this grand amalgamation? Let the World's Fair be the answer. The remainder of the exercises were shortened on account of the late hour.

There was a bloodless battle in the morning on the roof of the electricity building over the hoisting of the flag of Ireland from one of the flagstaves there. It was understood that by special permission of the council of administration the golden harp and green colors of Erin would be hoisted on that building on Irish day in accordance to the wishes of Chief J. B. Barrett, who is an Irishman, but Frank D. Millet, the artist, who holds the dual position of director of colors and decorations and superintendent of the ceremonies, was frigidly opposed. At the time that the Irish flag in question was raised, took the position that as Ireland was not a separate nation recognized by the United States its flag could not be hoisted on any of the departmental buildings. Chief Barrett wrote to Mr. Millet, who is a New England man, asking him to have the Irish flag hoisted for this day. Mr. Millet refused, and the Chief of Electricity appealed to the Director-General, who passed the appeal to the Council of Administration. That body took the diplomatic precaution to communicate with the Royal British commission for the purpose of ascertaining if there would be any objection in that quarter to the hoisting of Erin's emblem of nationality. Sir Henry T. Wood, the secretary of the commission, replied that Great Britain had no objection, but would be pleased to see the Irish flag flying with those of the nations from the top of the Electricity building. So the council granted a permit for the hoisting of the flag. Early J. Allen Hornsby, Chief Barrett's assistant, instructed two men to hoist the silk flag which had been donated for the occasion by Chicago Irishmen. This was done, but from his office Mr. Millet had watched the act. He summoned Jimmy Hunt, captain of the sailor's crew, which attended the flag business, and ordered him to haul down the Irish flag. Hunt is an Irishman, but he had his orders and obeyed them. No sooner was the flag taken down than Chief Barrett's men raised it again. For the second time the sailor pulled down the green flag. He encountered Chief Barrett's man on the roof, who told him that he could touch the flag only at his peril, but when it came to a question

of physical force the electricity men did not feel like fighting for their Irish flag and down it came again. Then Mr. Hornsby became belligerent as well as indignant, and summoned the Columbian Guards, who offered to eject Hunt from the roof if ordered by Chief Barrett, but the order was not given. Mr. Hornsby then got a small Irish flag and hung it out of his own office building in defiance of Mr. Millet, and with Chief Barrett hurried over to Administration Building to find out why Mr. Millet had ignored the order of the Council of Administration. A conference of officials was immediately called to settle the trouble, and, if possible, avoid a hostile demonstration among the Irishmen when they paraded before the Administration building. The indignity offered to the Irish visitors soon spread to the Midway Plaisance, and threats on the head of Mr. Millet were mingled with threats of revenge. After the conference of officials the Director of Works, Mr. Barnham, in the absence of the director-general, issued an order on Mr. Millet not to disturb the Irish flag. The flag of Erin waved over Electricity building as the paraders were approaching, and the act was received with loud cheers.

A QUEER KIND OF GAMBLING.

A Rain Recording Outfit and a Kind of Instrument Used for the Purpose of Gambling.

How to stop the wide-spread mania for rain-gambling, that is, speculating on the eminently uncertain quantity of rain that will fall in the season in a given time, as indicated by rain-gauges—is a problem that is still causing perplexity to the Government of Bombay. When some time since the Chief Presidency Magistrate decided that the offence did not come within the scope of the Act against gambling a new law was passed to meet the defect; but in applying this enactment other difficulties have arisen owing to the Bombay High Court having determined that coins do not come within the legal definition of instruments of gaming. In a case now before the courts two natives who are being prosecuted are shown to have rented a shed in a compound, and to have arranged and fitted it up for the express purpose of gambling. They paid a monthly rent at 250 rupees for the shed, and divided it into eleven stalls, which were let out at 100 rupees a month each. The stalls were taken by men who carry on the business of book-making, with the important difference that they do not themselves lay the odds. They register bets and hold the stakes, levying a commission of half an anna in the rupee on the amount won. This business, it is said, goes on from early morn till midnight, the number of those present varying from 300 to 400. The odds are shunted—up to 2 o'clock 5 to 1, up to six o'clock 10 to 1, and so forth. A clock, which is carefully timed, plays an important part in the proceedings, for the bets are all made for stipulated periods. The bet is determined by the rain falling in a stream and within a certain time from the roof, particularly from a building on one side of the shed. The question now is whether the all-important clock, the betting books, and a rain-recording roof can be brought within the definition of instruments of gaming.

A BEAUTIFUL BALL-ROOM.

Novel Ideal Embodied in the Hangings and Colorings.

In a handsome private mansion the ball-room has been decorated in a novel manner. It is in a one-story addition to the house, without side windows. The walls are hung with a brocade silk fabric extending from the top of a paneled wainscot, finished in white and gold, to the bottom of the deep curve cornice, of papier mache in an elaborate design, representing aunts and nymphs in a woodland festival and finished in ivory white, touched sparingly with gold. Here and there, breaking through the lines of the cornice, are large pear shaped bulbs of leaded glass, very delicate in coloring, and so arranged, in a metal framework, as to open disclosing a recess for the electric lamps, which light the room by night. By day, skylights, which are just above, permit a softened light to shine through the same glass bulbs. The ceiling is painted with flying cupids and fleecy clouds upon a sky of blue; and the floor of oak, waxed and polished to a surface so smooth that the dancers seem to glide over it with an ease unrivaled even by the winged feet of the messenger of the gods.

HERE'S A CHANCE GIRLS!

A British Columbia Man Would Put an Old Maid Out of Misery.

A Nelson, B. C., paper says: As winter approaches some of the boys are beginning to believe that it is not a good thing to go through life in single harness, and they are more or less anxiously on the lookout for fair partners. One, a well-known business man on Baker street who is unwilling to go into society and pick out a helpmate, authorizes this paper to advertise for a wife for him. Therefore, any good girl who is educated in cooking and not music, who is companionable and not religious, who wants a home and is willing to care for it, who is fair to look upon but not aware of it, who can dress well without wishing to do so, and who is willing to take chances, can address, in strict confidence, Lock Box 71, Nelson, B. C.

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