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NATIONAL LEAGUE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Proceedings at the Annual Meeting Held at Birmingham.

Powerful Speeches by Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and John Dillon, M. P.—The Influence of the Irish Catholic Vote in England—Gladstone's Home Rule Policy Insisted on for all Candidates.

The annual convention of the National League of Great Britain was held in Birmingham Town Hall, and was one of the most successful gatherings ever held in the history of the League. A particularly propitious sign was the absence of any acrimony in the debates, which went to show that great progress had been made on the road to complete unity in action, when unity in object was recognized. It was a business like meeting, too, there was no hawking after fame or the putting forth of particular personal opinions or interests, there was the striving after one great cause and the delegates were ardent, enthusiastic and earnest.

One of the things which redounds to the credit of the meeting was the respect shown to the memory of Mr. Gladstone, not only in the good words spoken, but in the debate on an amendment to Rule 14 as proposed by the executive, which read:—

Branches of the Irish National League of Great Britain as such shall take an active part in all Parliamentary elections, and in municipal and other elections where such elections are contested on political principles, and shall support in each case the candidate only who is a supporter of Gladstone's Irish policy. In cases in which the previous condition does not apply, or where a difference of opinion exists among the branches, the question shall be referred to the executive.

One delegate took exception to the phrase "and is a supporter of Gladstone's Irish policy," as not being sufficiently explanatory. It was here that the President, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, said: "The meaning is plain; Mr. Gladstone pledged himself not merely to Home Rule for Ireland, but Home Rule for Ireland holding the foremost place in the Liberal programme." Then the cheers that reverberated through the building would have made the Grand Old Man's heart glad had he heard them. "After all," continued the President, "Mr. Gladstone was absolutely true to the cause of Ireland and of Home Rule; the last public letter he wrote was a letter to the St. Patrick's Day Banquet (loud applause), and he died as he lived, a staunch and resolute Home Ruler in the fullest sense of the word. The words 'Gladstone's Irish Policy' were inserted on the motion of Mr. Biggar at the Convention held in this city. I don't know whether we could improve on the words, but if we could it would at this period be very indecorous to propose even to remove from our programme the name of the great statesman.

Then it was that such an example of unity of purpose was given as could not fail to encourage every worker, for there was not a solitary dissentient voice when the motion was put.

In opening the proceedings, Mr. T. P. O'Connor said:—

Our countrymen both here and elsewhere hold their opinions strongly and fervently, and are in the habit of giving expression to these strong convictions of theirs in strong language, and we had some of those characteristics at our meetings. I am glad to say that as time has gone on our meetings have steadily increased, I think, in order, decorum, and self-restraint, and that our gatherings can now compare in those respects with the gatherings of any other body of men in the world. (Hear, hear.) Now, the absence of proposals for changes in the rules, I think, marks two things. In the first place, we have succeeded in getting the rules by discussion and consultation into a form which is generally, if not universally, acceptable, and in the next place it shows what to my mind is an advance in political education.

We have passed through a year which has been exceptionally trying for our people, and, therefore, for our organization. It is our pride and our boast that our organization depends for its existence and its support on the masses of the people, most of whom are engaged in daily labour for daily wage. I regard that as a very sound and satisfactory basis for a political organization, because whatever difference of opinion there may be occasionally among leaders, whatever lukewarmness and apathy there may be among the professional classes of the Irish people, the masses have always remained staunch and true and resolute in the pursuit of national aims.

Mr. O'Connor next referred to the decreased subscription, owing to the labor troubles in England, the Spanish diffi-

culty in the United States, Australia still sent her sympathy in a tangible form, but in England, Scotland and Wales, he continued, we have no suspense, we have even no suspense of vitality to report. Throughout all this time of darkness and of trouble now and last year and the year before, through all these years we have maintained an active, a breathing, and a living organization (applause). I need not dilate to you on the importance of that organization. We must bide our time—I hope the time is not far distant—we must bide our time for the organization and the reunion of the National forces at home; we must bide our time for the reunion of the National forces abroad. But our work comes before us without any suspense, day by day, month by month, and year by year. We hold a very important position in the political state of this country. I dare say I shall be accused again of exaggeration, as I have been before, if I say that the Irish in Great Britain can do a great deal towards fixing the results of the general election in many constituencies in the country. Now let it be understood what is the nature and extent of our claim. We have never claimed, we have never been foolish enough to claim, that the Irish population of Great Britain holds in its hands the entire and exclusive decision of the general election in this country.

We are, after all, only two millions of the population, and it would be absurd to suppose, and it would be wrong to expect, that two millions of people could overwhelm and over-rule the voice of thirty-eight millions of people. We make no such claim, nor indeed have we any such desire. The basis of our position after all is that Ireland should be ruled by Irishmen, but at the same time we do not deny the claim of Welshmen to rule Wales, and Scotchmen to rule Scotland, and Englishmen to rule England. But what we do claim is this, that we have a population large in some constituencies, and small in others, which is able to exercise a certain influence on the decisions in these constituencies. We have in 141 constituencies in this country a certain number of Irish voters, in some of these constituencies the Irish vote is small, in some of them it is large, but the fact which I think is sometimes forgotten is that a small vote is sometimes able to exercise in a particular constituency a larger influence than a large vote does in another constituency (hear). Therefore, we can always strike a blow for Ireland even if the country at home were disunited; our blows would be stronger and better if our people at home were united; but in any case we can always, in the constituencies where we have a vote, see that no man gets those votes unless he is a pledged supporter of the Irish National cause.

In conclusion, Mr. O'Connor expressed the feeling that faction and disunion, which, like ferns, must take their course and reach their crisis, are gradually becoming exhausted, and the National League of Great Britain was now in sight of the time when once more it could go forward with the encouragement and with the advantage of a united Irish party and a united Irish people.

Mr. Farley, of Manchester, read the report, which was immediately adopted. In substance it said:—

The executive submit the usual statement of accounts. The receipts from the branches during the year are as follows:—Members' cards, £715 4s 11d; registration, £332 2s 1d; demonstrations, £168 11s 2d; Parliamentary Fund, £201 3s 9d; elected tenants £81 17s 3d; Parnell Family Fund, £1; Distress Fund, £135 19s; sundries, £39s 5d; total, £1,659 7s 8d. It will be perceived that the annual income is below that of some other years. This occurs partly from the prolonged lock out in the engineering trade, which involved a large proportion of our people, especially in those large centres in which the organization has always found its most effective and zealous support. Our people, besides, have had large demands upon them for assistance to the funds in Ireland for the relief of distress and for the evicted tenants, and have nobly and generously responded to those appeals. It should be added that, though the organization shows a higher vitality than any other Irish organization, it has not escaped the influence of the apathy produced by faction and disunion. There is reason to hope that the evil passions which have produced this disastrous state of things, and have almost wrecked the Irish cause for a generation, are fast giving way to better and healthier feelings. It is the desire of everybody connected with this organization to fitly celebrate the anniversary of the heroic struggle of '98 by once more combining the people in a united effort for Irish freedom.

Councillor Boyle, of Manchester, made a speech which was one of the features of the meeting. In speaking of arranging a basis of reunion, he said:—The leadership of Mr. Dillon had raised the party to which they were attached, so as practically to leave it the only party remaining. By the natural course of events he believed reunion would take place, not by negotiations so much as by the other party decaying and falling away (hear, hear). Mr. Dillon, by his leadership, concentrated patriotism, and absolute abnegation of self, and his desire to see the cause of Ireland prospering, regardless of this individual or that, and his known honesty of purpose in

the National cause, had silenced critics to a large extent, and brought about the reunion at which they were aiming.

Mr. Dillon's speech was a marvel of excellence, and he touched delicately on the difficulties which had found their way into the Irish ranks. In one part of his speech he said: "I have shaped all my actions towards the one object, which appeared to me to be the supreme and paramount object which every earnest Irish Nationalist ought to pursue—namely, the promotion of that better state of feeling amongst Irish Nationalists which I regard as the preliminary necessity to any genuine reunion. As long as men continue to abuse each other, to attribute to each other the basest motives, and to blacken each other's characters in the face of the common enemy it is idle to negotiate with a view to reunion. The first thing you have got to do is by some means to induce Irishmen to draw a veil over the bad and bitter past of the last seven years, to allow the healing influence of time to close up those terrible wounds which had been inflicted on the Irish cause by all those bitter controversies, and get them to come together in some good cause, so that the old memories of those better days when Irish Nationalists stood shoulder to shoulder against the common enemy and were always loyal towards each other would gradually arise within their minds and prepare the ground for a genuine reunion.

That was the policy which I have always had in view, and I now confidently ask you or any Irishman to whom the words I am now using to you may penetrate to look back on the condition of Irish politics two or three years ago, and compare it with the present condition of to-day, and say have you not seen during the last year signs of a better time for Ireland and a gradual disappearance of those scandalous scenes and that disgraceful language which was filling the hearts of the Irish Nationalists through out the world with bitterness and despair. We see in Ireland to-day and have seen, thank God, for the last six months or a year, men who had for seven years been parted into two separate camps, who rarely met and hardly ever exchanged words except words of bitterness, now join together to celebrate a great national anniversary, and I will venture to say—at least such is my hope—that if that celebration goes forward in the spirit in which it is now progressing, those men who have once more come together under the influence of mighty memories and great associations will not part again to set up rival camps.

It has been asked: What practical outcome, what do we look to as the practical outcome of these '98 celebrations? To celebrate a national anniversary is a very good thing and a very wholesome thing for every nation, but it brings no practical political result. My answer to that is this, in the first place it proves that the old spirit is alive, the nation still demands its rights, and I believe it will do a far greater thing than that. It has brought us together in Ireland on a Nationalist platform; and as I have stated already my faith in the realization of national unity again is based on the fact that for the purposes of the '98 Centenary all sections are pulling together as one man once more. Those are really the forces to which I look for national reunion. At the same time I heartily accept and support these resolutions. The first of these resolutions, which has been passed unanimously, declares that we are independent of English parties. We have always taken that position, but I think it would be a wholesome thing to reaffirm the position for the sake of those who, owing to misrepresentation, are still more or less influenced by the conviction that I am in some way tied to the tail of the Liberal party, a position which I never occupied, and which, with the help of God, I never will occupy as long as I live.

The next resolution is that there can be no alliance with either of the British parties which does not place Home Rule as the foremost item in their programme. I stated that in the House of Commons this season, and other sessions on behalf of the Irish party. Some of the Liberals did not like it, but those who were honest Liberals did like it, and came to me afterwards and thanked me for stating it frankly for the benefit of those who want to run away from Home Rule. If they want the Irish support the Liberals have got to toe the line and put Home Rule in the forefront. If they think they can get on better without the Irish support, as some of them do, I have told them privately, as I have done publicly, "We can get on quite as well without you as you can without us, if you stand by the old policy we will stand by you, if you like to try another policy you can do so as soon as you like as far as we are concerned. We presume our old position on the floor of the House of Commons and are quite ready to treat with any party willing to do justice to Ireland."

CONCLUDED ON PAGE EIGHT.

The cheerful alacrity with which a young man will guide his girl toward a milliner's shop window before they are married is equalled only by the marvellous skill with which he will steer her away from it after she becomes his wife.

No man seeks his best who does not seek God first.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW YORK.

Some Deaths Under Peculiar Circumstances.

The Strange Requests of an Inmate of a New Jersey Soldier's Home—Trouble Among the Indians—The Sorrows of a Counterfeiter—A Sad Picture of Youthful Depravity—The Dilemma of the Knights of Pythias.

New York, June 16.

Truly the whirl of life in a city like Greater New York is one round of phantasmagoria. The old Bérthol saying that truth is stranger than fiction holds that, for it is ever so much stranger. The old days of Capt. Kydd have developed into the mist of traditional memory, and still we have river pirates who boldly land and plunder. Then packages of dynamite are found in old pastboard boxes in old and deserted mansions; a considerable magistrate, his good dependent attempted suicide, a veteran makes a will, compelling his murderers to smother pipes striped with red, white and blue; an oyster stew is shown to be fatal to a ptomaine poisoning; the St. Regis Indians are on the point of rising; an orphan boy's disaster father; a counterfeiter's family is supplied with sustenance by the officers of the law; a Spaniard whose intentions were declared years ago may not become a citizen of the United States; Irish army women turn nurses for sailors; Knights of Pythias are informed that they may go to war their insurance lapses. All these things and a great many more, if the stories were told in detail would provide material for several novels, striking in their way as the latest study of humanity by Mrs. Humphry Ward, which just now is the talk of the critics, and which, as on every occasion when offers, gives opportunity to the anti-Catholic writer to use up other people's literature in antagonism to the Church. But of this particular subject more in another letter.

We have all heard of death happening in the event to save human life. But here is an instance where Mrs. Mochentin lost her life in attempting to save a pet black and tan dog from being run over. At Ardley station the superintendent's motor car, which is a modern engine and car combined, struck her as she was reaching after her pet dog. She was badly lacerated, and died almost immediately. Her husband, who is a weaver in the Chancery Tapestry, fainted at the sight, and did also all the women on the superintendent's motor car.

Another story of unlooked for death comes from Camden, N. J., and will likely go on the records as another victim to that subtle and mysterious malady known as ptomaine poison.

Alfred Hirst, of Jenkintown, Montgomery County, Pa., died in the Cooper Hospital. An oyster stew which he ate caused his death. Hirst, who was an athletic man, about thirty years old, entered the hospital complaining of violent pains in his stomach. He said he had taken an oyster stew a little while before. He could not tell where the restaurant was located.

The doctor gave him a strong emetic, and the oysters were thrown from his stomach. He soon felt relieved and went away. He returned in an hour, however, and complained that he felt as though he was burning up inside. Evidently he was in agony. He was put to bed, and seemed to be relieved by the medicines administered. A nurse called the resident physician at daybreak, and said the man was dying. Before the doctor reached his bedside he was dead. Coroner Lippincott and County Physician Jones held an autopsy. They found death was due to ptomaine poisoning. The body is at the Camden morgue.

A peculiar will has been left by one John Kipp, formerly an inmate of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home. He directs his executors to expend \$100 in preparing his body for burial, \$50 for music, \$50 for a head and foot stone and for the outside box for his coffin, \$16 for beer for the mourners, \$15 for pipes and tobacco, each pipe to be decorated with red, white and blue stripes, and \$50 for carriages. He also directed his executors to have him buried in the Westway Ken Cemetery, and to place this inscription on his headstone: "John Kipp, Sergeant Company A, First Regiment, New York artillery, born March 8, 1822."

Among the St. Regis Indians, as they are called here, there seems to be trouble brewing, which the authorities at Albany will have to attend to, the Tribe having a reservation in Franklin County. According to Chief Joseph Wood, the young bucks are spoiling for an outbreak. The difficulty is caused by a change in the Indian law that was passed through the Legislature last winter providing that the chief shall be elected by popular vote instead of following the tribal custom of succession by lineal descent. Chief Joseph brought the first news of the trouble to the Capitol, when he came down with his interpreter to see if the Governor could not do something to prevent interference with the customs of the Tribe.

Pirates may seem an out-of-date expression to use just now at the end of

the century, but there is no doubt whatever that such exist on the Sound to-day, and if not so romantically blood thirsty as the heroic sea-rovers, are at least as bad in their own sneaking, thieving way. The far country house of Mr. A. M. McGregor, one of the Standard Oil magnates, at Orienta Point, Long Island Sound, has been ransacked by Sound pirates.

Mrs. McGregor was awakened by the barking of her Great Dane dog. She quietly aroused Mr. McGregor and the servants on the upper floors. The servants were armed, and probably would have captured the intruders had not a burglar alarm ring and frightened them away. They fled towards the Sound with the men and dogs of the McGregor house in pursuit. The pursuers were aided by servants from the house of James M. Costello, Henry M. Faucher and other residents of the Point, and the party searched until daylight when they tracked the thieves to the water's edge and found they had evidently put out in a small boat. Every window in the first floor of the McGregor house was tried with panthers before a window in the dining room on the east side was opened. There were prints of feet on the sills of the windows and the floors were strewn with matches. The men had collected almost a wagon load of booty, consisting of silverware, cash, jewelry, and a brace of pistols, and a diamond ring, and at two o'clock of the night were found to have the greater portion of it on board. Some of the articles were broken in pieces and others trampled with soot, but the rest of the night Mr. and Mrs. McGregor placed their loss at about \$100,000, but many of the heirlooms, which in value would be them for several decades, can never be replaced.

Charles A. Kippon, a counterfeiter, was captured with his complete apparatus on Saturday at Vinland. He had been detected passing a five-cent piece, and a bag of the spurious coin was found in his possession. When the officers drove to his farm they found his wife and children starving. They immediately drove five miles and obtained provisions, still holding the man in custody. While he was on his way to prison Atkinson said he was led to the crime of counterfeiting by the cries of hungry little mouths. He appears well contented, and says he came from New York City, being induced to buy five acres of land for a farm in Atlantic County. The officers who behaved so humanely were Marshals Mathis and Fowler.

Two years ago J. S. Deitz, a Spaniard, declared his intention of becoming an American citizen. This week he applied for his second papers at Jersey City. Judge Bair was obliged to refuse the application, as the United States statutes prohibit the naturalization of a native of a country which is at war with this country. The applicant was very much disappointed at the result of his application. He is a scenographer, and lives at Jersey City.

A sad case of youthful depravity is illustrated in the conduct of Charles Foster, only fourteen years old, who appeared in the Criminal Court on Saturday. Young Foster ran away from the home of his adopted parents, and if his own story is to be believed, is one of the worst ingrates ever born. He told his story in Court. He said he was left an orphan and was adopted by Captain Sherlock F. Martin, of Company 5, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. A. Three years ago Captain Martin's house in Dana, Ill., burned down, and Mrs. Martin was severely injured, while Martin was made blind. Captain Martin received \$5,000 insurance on the house. Being blind, he entrusted young Foster with his checks. He always proved honest until about a month ago, when he cashed a check for the last \$100 in the bank and skipped with the money. He went to San Antonio, Texas, and thence to New Orleans, where he fell in with the Naval Reserve. He went with them to Fort Royal, N. C., left them there and went to Philadelphia, where detectives got on his track.

He could get no employment and wanted to die, in the pathetic story of Henry Martin. He is sixty years old and is homeless and was arraigned in Jefferson Market police court on the charge of attempted suicide. He said he had walked to the city from New Rochelle and had been unable to get employment for some weeks. He had jumped into the North River, thinking it just as well to drown as starve. Magistrate Wentworth was merciful and discharged him.

The Knights of Pythias are not feeling particularly happy over the fact of having wintered, for according to the Herald their insurance policies have been nullified.

There are many Knights of Pythias in the army now encamped at Southern point or about to start for Cuba. News that their insurance policies had been made void reached these volunteers recently, and they have been writing home to enquire about this strong damper that has been placed on their patriotism. Many of the Knights were unwilling to believe that such a course had been decided upon by the officers of the order, and much dissatisfaction over the matter exists among members who have not gone to the front. Following is the official notice, issued by the Board of Control, nullifying the policies of members who have joined the army:—
CONTINUED ON PAGE FIVE.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

The Death of Mgr. McDonald, Archbishop of Aberdeen.

Good Municipal Government A Well-merited Rebuke to a Bigoted Critic—Lord Mayor of Dublin Visits the Pro-Catholics—Some Other Interesting Notes on Catholic News.

London, June 14.
Great events are afloat throughout the Catholic Church in Great Britain, but especially noteworthy is the reported death of the late Archbishop Hugh James McDonnell, Archbishop of Aberdeen, who died on Sunday, June 13, at the residence of his brother, the Archbishop of Edinburgh, at 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London. His death is reported to have been the result of a long and arduous journey, which he had undertaken in the interests of the late Archbishop of Glasgow, and the late Archbishop of Edinburgh, and the most interesting and memorable incidents in Scotland—those which are known as the "Aberdeen" and the "Glasgow" cases, to which he had devoted his life. He was 78 years of age at the time of his death, and a man of sterling principles, and a most successful administrator. He was the author of several important works, and his death is a great loss to the Church in Scotland. He was succeeded in the See of Aberdeen by the late Archbishop of Glasgow, and the late Archbishop of Edinburgh, and the most interesting and memorable incidents in Scotland—those which are known as the "Aberdeen" and the "Glasgow" cases, to which he had devoted his life. He was 78 years of age at the time of his death, and a man of sterling principles, and a most successful administrator. He was the author of several important works, and his death is a great loss to the Church in Scotland. He was succeeded in the See of Aberdeen by the late Archbishop of Glasgow, and the late Archbishop of Edinburgh, and the most interesting and memorable incidents in Scotland—those which are known as the "Aberdeen" and the "Glasgow" cases, to which he had devoted his life. He was 78 years of age at the time of his death, and a man of sterling principles, and a most successful administrator. He was the author of several important works, and his death is a great loss to the Church in Scotland. 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