



THE DEAD SINGER.

"She is dead!" they say; "she is robed for the grave; there are lilies upon her breast; Her mother has kissed her clay cold lips and folded her hands to rest; Her blue eyes show thro' the waxen lids; they have hidden her hair's gold crown; Her grave is dug, and its heap of earth is waiting to press her down."

"She is dead!" they say to the people—her people, for whom she sung, Whose hearts she touched with sorrow and love, like a harp with life chords strung; And the people hear—but behind their tear they smile as though they heard Another voice, like a mystery, proclaim another word:

"She is not dead!" it says to their hearts; "true singers can never die: Their life is a voice of higher things, unseen to the common eye. The truths and the beauties are clear to them, God's right and human wrong, The heroes who die unknown, and the weak who are chained and scourged by the strong;" And the people smile at the death-word, for the mystic voice is clear: "The singer who lived is always alive—we hear her and always hear!"

And they raise her body with tender hands and bear her down to the main; They lay her in state on the mourning ship, like the holy maid Elaine; And they sail to her Isle across the sea, where the people wait on the shore To lit her in silence, with heads all bared, to her home for evermore— Her home in the heart of her country—O, a grave smug our own Is warmer and sweeter than living on in the stranger land alone!

No need of a tomb for the singer! Her fair head's pillow now Is the sacred clay of her country, and the sky above her brow Is the same that smiled and wept on her youth, and the grass around is deep With the clinging leaves of the shamrock that cover her peaceful sleep. Undreaming there she will rest and wait in the tomb her people make Till she hears men's hearts, like the seed in spring, all stirring to be awake, Till she feels the motion of souls that strain till the hands that bind them break. And then, I think, her dead lips will smile and her eyes be raised to see, When the cry goes to the nations that the singer's land is free!

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

**IRELAND
THE LAND WAR**

DUBLIN, Sept. 5.—The Lord Lieutenant, replying to the memorial from the dismissed policemen, says he has directed careful enquiry to be held into the recent conduct and previous character of the memorialists. He will himself personally review the result of the inquiry, and promises that deserving men will be reinstated. It is officially denied that the men have returned to duty in consequence of any tacit understanding. They were informed that they would be dismissed if they did not return to duty.

The special constable sentenced to six months' imprisonment for assaulting the military has been liberated on bail, pending an appeal to the Recorder's Court.

It is expected that about 220 of the dismissed constables will be reinstated, only the ringleaders being excluded.

The Corporation of Waterford has conferred on Dwyer Gray the freedom of the city.

The official report places the number of agrarian outrages in Ireland during August at 165, including one murder, 10 cases of intimidation, and 183 cases of sending threatening letters.

LIMERICK, Sept. 5.—The parapet of the spirit warehouse next the office occupied by Clifford Lloyd fell this evening, killing two men. The occurrence gave rise to a rumor that an attempt had been made to blow up Lloyd's house.

CORK, Sept. 5.—A letter from O'Dwyer Gray states that he will not enter into recognizances after the expiration of his three months' sentence. He will consequently have to endure a further and similar term of confinement.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Henry George this evening, in Memorial Hall, declared the fight for the nationalization of the land was becoming universal, and the result would be that the unearned increment of wealth would be set apart for public purposes, so that industry and enjoyment be relieved of all taxation.

At the close of George's lecture, Rev. Edward Girdlestone said he hoped it would not be taken for granted that it was part of the programme of the Nationalization Society that there should be no compensation for land acquired by the people. This elicited signs of disapproval from a large part of the audience.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—The services of the special constables have been dispensed with. All the dismissed constables were summoned to the Castle to-day. Over 200 attended. They were interrogated as to whether they had been present at any of the meetings, and informed that their cases would be considered.

Acting upon instructions from the American Government, Meany, recently arrested at Ennis, has taken a most decisive course for the purpose of testing the legality of his arrest. He has notified Purcell, the resident magistrate, that he surrenders his recognizances entered into August 11th. Meany says: "I no longer consider myself bound by the condition and obligation of the recognizances. I cannot, as an American subject, carry the stigma of a British bondsman, unaccused and unconvicted of any offence, or to continue the confession of lawlessness that a continuance of the bonds would involve. I thus place myself in the position occupied prior to the execution of my recognizances, and shall for 36 hours hold myself on parole for your action. Meany's security has likewise notified Purcell that they refuse to hold themselves obligated by the bonds, and ask to be absolved from further responsibility. It is a noteworthy fact that when surrendering himself to one magistrate Meany was the guest of another, O'Gorman, Justice of the Peace at Buncraggy.

The Lord Mayor gave an entertainment this evening in honor of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago. The affair assumed a strong political character. The toast to the Queen was cordially received by all the company except a few who refused to drink it. The Lord Mayor is, reposing the health of Mayor Harrison said the entertainment was intended as a significant compliment to the people of America and a personal compliment to the Mayor of Chicago. The health of Harrison was then enthusiastically drunk. In response to the toast Harrison said the Irish in Chicago had learned to love not only liberty itself, but also the very name of liberty, and hence when the news came of Ireland struggling for freedom there was but one feeling in Chicago, namely, the hope that Ireland would at last be free. In view of what England had done to abolish slavery he hoped to see the shackles of slavery broken from the limbs of the Irish. There was only one sentiment in America, especially in Chicago, and that was sympathy for struggling Ireland. At the conclusion of Harrison's speech the assembly broke and cheered him.

DUBLIN, Sept. 7.—Ten persons, arrested for complicity in the murder of the Joyce family, near Cong, have been committed for trial.

At a meeting at the Mansion House to-day, the Lord Mayor presiding, a resolution was adopted asking the Lord-Lieutenant to commit to death sentence of Francis Hynes. Canon Pope denounced murders in Ireland, but was told by persons in the audience that murders were for the good of Ireland.

Earl Spencer to-day ordered the release of the suspects, the two Whelans, at whose house in Brabazon street a large seizure of arms was made, and Kavanaugh, suspected of an attempted murder in connection with the same affair; Mulcahy, who was arrested for participation in the murder of Bailey, the informer, and Doyle, Davis and Keogh, implicated in the Saville Place murder.

The Lord Lieutenant has intimated that 208 of the 235 dismissed Metropolitan police will be reinstated.

Earl Spencer, in reinstating the dismissed policemen, granted them a free pardon, but expressed regret and surprise that they should be induced to take the step they did.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6.—The Lord Lieutenant announces that seventeen of the dismissed constables, being bad characters, will not be reinstated. If further combinations arise, he will be unable to approve the reinstatement of any men dismissed for a like offence.

The Lord Lieutenant declined to receive the deputation from the Mansion House meeting yesterday, at which resolutions asking for the commutation of the sentence on Hynes were passed.

Earl Spencer, in reply to-day to the memorial adopted at the Mansion House yesterday, asking for the commutation of the sentence of Hynes, said he regretted that he was unable to interfere with the execution of the sentence. Hynes will accordingly be hanged at Limerick on Monday.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—In his lecture at Memorial Hall, London, Mr. Henry George said he respected Michael Davitt. The only thing he disliked about him was his proposition to pay the landlords compensation which Mr. George thought would be a very wicked thing. The *Times* in an editorial article says: "The nationalization of land is nothing but socialism in disguise. It is nothing more than the old socialist theory furnished up anew."

EXECUTION OF HYNES.

DEATH INSTANTANEOUS—THE AUTHORITIES TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

LIMERICK, Sept. 11.—Francis Hynes was hanged at 8 o'clock this morning. Hynes endured the pining and recited a prayer calmly. Only a slight tremor was perceptible immediately before the bolt was drawn. Death was almost instantaneous. A large crowd assembled at the outside of the jail and awaited the hoisting of the black flag, many praying for the convict's soul. It is not known whether Hynes made any statement previous to his death, but it is certain that up to Sunday he denied complicity in the murder. A military guard was held in readiness, and 700 extra policemen from the northern counties were drafted to Limerick in view of the possibility of a disturbance. During Sunday prayers for Hynes were offered up in many Catholic churches in the counties of Limerick and Clare.

A correspondent of the *Express* says: With regard to the representation of Newry it is stated that Thomas Sexton, M.P., has been waited upon by a deputation of the Home Rule and Land League party in the borough and requested to contest at the next election. It is also stated that Mr. Sexton has consented to come forward as a candidate for Newry when a vacancy occurs in the representation.

LAWSON'S BIGOTRY!

The Secret Societies at Work Again.

WHY MR. GLADSTONE HAS REASON TO LOOK SAD.

To the *New York Sun*, which has been uniformly fair in Irish matters, we are indebted for these sketches, drawn by T. P. O'Connor, M. P., of E. Dwyer Gray and Judge Lawson:

EDMUND DWYER GRAY is one of the most picturesque and notable figures in the Irish politics of to-day. He is, as most of your readers well know, the son of the late Sir John Gray, a remarkable politician in his day. There is the peculiarity in the case of this political family, which is not of frequent occurrence in political families, that father and son were both gifted with great political ability, and yet, in physique, in mind, and in disposition, were utterly unlike each other. The late Sir John Gray was a man of rather stout figure, scarcely of the middle height, and his face, though massive and strong, could by no stretch be described as refined. Edmund Gray, on the other hand, is tall and, though muscular and strong, is slight. He has a face which some would describe as handsome, but which no one could deny to be striking. The face, long, thin, and dark as a Moor's, and with long, light, wavy hair, is strikingly handsome, and he has a head of thick and curling black hair, and an air usually of melancholy abstraction, increases the resemblance to one of those nobles of Aragon, with just a drop of Arabian blood, that have been made familiar to the world by the genius of the Spanish artists. In talents there is the same difference between the two men. Sir John was a hard hitter of very defective literary taste, and his style, both of speech and of writing, was complicated and inclined to be turgid. Edmund Gray, on the other hand, writes and speaks with calmness, grace, and pellucid clearness. His weapon of assault is the paper, and not the bludgeon. He is, too, far more adroit than the father; has a quicker and acuter mind; in short, he is the model of an acute, self-preserving, and practical parliamentarian.

his politics.

In Irish politics he has held a somewhat anomalous position, and this is partly the result of his training and partly of his own disposition. His father was an intimate friend and associate of O'Connell, and stood by the old tribune in the severe struggle between the physical force party of 1843 and the upholders of constitutional agitation. Sir John often told to his son a story which I have often heard the son repeat. In the midst of the tumult and excitement of the apprehended rebellion in those stormy days, Sir John Gray was asked by a mysterious stranger to inspect some plans of Dublin Castle, a knowledge of which would give that fortress of the English enemy into bold Irish hands. Gray suspected the man, and a few days after was not very much surprised to find that he was a spy in the pay of the Government. This severe warning against violent courses found a fit listener in young Gray; for he is a man of a clear, unclouded eye, who looks at things exactly as they are, and who is thus rather disposed to discount than to magnify the chances of vehement agitation and the resources of popular power. As the proprietor of a great daily paper, his position has besides imposed upon him restraints from which other politicians have been free. A journal with a large advertising connection has, of course, to have regard to the timidity of many of those engaged in trade. There was another and quite as strong a reason in favor of moderation in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, that it was the chief organ of the Catholic Church. As you well know, the sagacious heads of that Church are always inclined to the more conservative course. The result of these circumstances is that Edmund Gray has found himself at variance with popular movements. He has often been right; he has sometimes been wrong; and he has been frequently made the victim of unjust suspicion and undesired attack.

WHY LAWSON SENTENCED HIM.

It is unnecessary to state these facts in order to understand the effect of the sentence that was passed upon him last Wednesday by Mr. Justice Lawson. There are several Irish politicians of the present hour whose consignment to prison would not particularly surprise anybody—such, for instance, as Mr. John Dillon or Mr. Duilly, who are accustomed to pronounce strong opinions in strong language; but the attack upon Gray was an attack on a notoriously moderate and sagacious political man. The fact that he held at the moment the position of High Sheriff lent an additional gravity to the outrage. In former days this high office was solely in the gift of the Lord Lieutenant. Under a bill passed by the late Isaac Butt, the Dublin Corporation has the right to select three names, and the Lord Lieutenant must make his choice of High Sheriff out of these three. The post, then, has the double qualification of high official rank and of popular election. I never remember to have seen so deep and so violent an effect produced upon man as was witnessed in the faces of the audience collected in the City Hall, a few hours after the sentence, when the speeches of Parnell and Dillon rehearsed the freedom of the city. The pent-up emotion soon found an outlet. The Town Clerk, at the beginning of the meeting, had to read out the names of the members of the corporation, and when he came to the name of

Mr. Gray, all men and women jumped to their feet, waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and cheered with a fervor and a venom I have never heard surpassed. I was asked, in company with Mr. Sexton and others, to go over to London that night to raise the question in Parliament; and I was in time, therefore, to read the comments of the London journals the morning after the event. With the exception of the *Daily News*, all spoke of the sentence in terms of the warmest praise, one of the many facts that have recently brought home to my mind the painful conviction that never in the present generation at least, was there a feeling of such bitter and relentless hate between the English and the Irish peoples as at the present moment. In the evening, things mended a little; for both the *Radical Pall Mall Gazette* and the ultra-Tory *St. James' Gazette* united in condemning the conduct of Judge Lawson as arbitrary, unjust, and inexpedient. In the House, too, it was evident that the effect produced on the Treasury Bench was far from agreeable. For reasons I shall presently state the sentence had produced as much irritation in that quarter as in Dublin. To understand why this should be so, and to get at the secret history of this whole business, it is necessary to tell you something about Judge Lawson.

LAWSON'S BIGOTRY.

LAWSON is a Protestant in creed, and for the greater part of his life belonged to the narrowest and bitterest school of Protestant Conservatism. His first attempt to get into politics was made in Trinity College. I need scarcely inform your readers that a constituency which consists for the most part of Irish Protestant clergymen is strongly Conservative, and as a Conservative, Lawson of course sought election. But when people came to examine his address, a remarkable, a terrible, a fatal omission was discovered—he had not said one word about the Irish Church! The significance of this omission will be understood when it is remembered that at this time the Irish Church was still a flourishing institution, with plenty of Bishops of princely income, and Pastors of large revenues; and no parishioners—an easy mode of a comfortable livelihood at the public expense for every Protestant young Irishman who was ready to get ordained and wear the white tie. But there were rumors in the air that the fate which had so long threatened the venerable institution was at last about to come, and that the Irish Church, with its great Bishops and its fat livings and its easy life, was doomed. A cry of anger and surprise was therefore raised at the omission in Lawson's address; he was loudly accused of trying to play a double game, and of being nothing short of a disestablishment wolf in the sheep's clothing of an orthodox Protestant. But the acute lawyer was equal to the occasion. He admitted—nay, he even boasted of—the omission. He had not said a word about the Irish Church for the same reason that there was no mention of parricide in the Roman code. The crime of a son wishing to murder his parent was too heinous to be contemplated; and equally heinous would be the crime of an honest Protestant who would lay his violent hands on his mother Church. Even this, however, did not save the aspirant, and he was defeated. This we him became convinced of the error of his ways, had abandoned Conservatism, and appeared before the public as a full-fledged Liberal.

He was wise, too, in his selection of a constituency, going down to a little town named Portlborough, with about 700 voters, every one of whom, of course, had his price. Lawson bought up a sufficient majority, was elected, and became a law officer under a Liberal Administration. With Gladstone undertook to disestablish the Irish Church, Lawson held office under him; and the virtuous politician, who a few years before had compared an attack on the Church to the crime of parricide, was one of Gladstone's chief spokesmen in defending the destruction of the venerable institution.

Meantime he had been doing splendidly in his office. The Fenian troubles took place while he was at power; he was prosecuted in all the cases; got some scores of men to penal servitude, and all the time was gaily filling his purse with gold at the rate of something like \$100,000 or \$150,000 a year. But still his highest ambition was not gratified. He wished to become Lord Chancellor of Ireland; but Gladstone was very hard pressed by the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* to select a Catholic, and O'Hagan got in. Instead, when O'Hagan resigned, Lawson again took the chance of the great prize. As the *Freeman's Journal* opposed him, and again he was doomed to disappointment. This will explain the serpentine venom with which he pursued Gray. His object, besides, was to embarrass Gladstone, whom he hates for the thwarted disappointment, and whom he now reports disappointed at a popular leader who very well this stab among the Irish people.

For the sentence on Mr. Gray is unquestionably a most serious blow to the administration, and, if it do not seriously injure his health—which is not good—is the best thing that ever happened to Gray and the party to which he belongs. It brings into the national ranks large classes who up to the present have not been very ardent in the popular cause, as represented by the extreme party in Parliament. Mr. Gray, from cases I have already set forth, is the most powerful man in Ireland with the Catholic vote; and it is one of the most significant facts of the hour that the subscription list to pay the fine inflicted upon him is headed by two Catholic Bishops. Then, every municipal officer in Ireland feels himself aggrieved by the slight put upon one of the highest of the order and every wealthy man sees that even high position does not save from the outrage of arbitrary power. In short, this imprisonment will throw the moderate section of the country into the battalions which have hitherto

been manned only by the out-and-out believers in Parnell. Its immediate effect will be to arrest the progress of Ireland towards pacification, and perhaps it will wholly unconnected with the appalling tragedy in County Galway, of which we have just heard in London. Mr. Gladstone, indeed, under these circumstances, might well look sad.

ANTI-CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST.

ROME, Sept. 7.—Several foreign ministers have lately been approached by Cardinal Jacobini on behalf of the Pope, with a view of enlisting the support of their Governments in checking the threatened growth of anti-Christianity in the East. The Pope's solicitude was awakened by the receipt of information that the Egyptian war had tended to unite more deeply than ever the inhabitants of the East in the cause of Mohammedanism, and they are active in inspiring a feeling of hostility to Catholic missionaries. Jacobini received little encouragement.

CATHOLIC BISHOP ON CIVIL MARRIAGES.

Bishop Boiges, of the Roman Catholic Church of Detroit, says he believes it is his duty to call attention anew to the ever-increasing frequency of mixed marriages, and to conjure the clergy to warn the faithful against the inevitable dangers connected with and entailed by them. The circular says: "We hereby make known and publish, and enjoin you to publish to the faithful committed to your pastoral charge, that if after the date of publication a Catholic shall presume to have recourse to a Justice of the Peace or to a Protestant minister for the solemnization of marriage, and does contract the law of God in the Church of God. We further make known and publish that if a Catholic has contracted matrimony before a Justice of the Peace or a Protestant minister, he shall also make a public reparation in the presence of the congregation or mission to which he belongs, for the public scandal given, and that only after such public reparation has been made the reverend pastor may make application for his reconciliation with the Church."

CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—Father Nugent, who has for many years been intimately connected with Roman Catholic immigration to Canada, is at present in this city, and has had interviews with the officials of the Department of Agriculture. He is accompanied by Mr. Hodgkins, Secretary of the Tuke Committee, of which the Duke of Bedford is chairman, and which was appointed some time ago to promote emigration from Ireland. The object of the visit of these gentlemen is to ascertain the best localities in the Northwest to which intending settlers can be directed, it being the intention of the committee to avail itself largely of the £5 bounty granted by the Imperial Government, under certain conditions, to assist parties who desire to emigrate from Ireland. The Rev. Father is confident that he can direct a much larger stream of emigrants to Canada than he has done during the twelve years he has been engaged in the work, and is only anxious that the emigrants should be settled in the best localities, where their chances of success will be greatest. For this purpose he gives his personal attention to the matter before advising the intending emigrant where to go. He will leave for Toronto and the West to-morrow, and will probably visit Manitoba and the Northwest Territories very shortly.

OBITUARY.

Sir George Grey, late Secretary of the British Home Department, is dead.

Dr. Chandler Robbins, a well known Boston Unitarian Clergyman, died at Westport, Mass., suddenly, on September 11th, aged 72.

E. S. Sanford, Vice-President of the Adams Express Company, died suddenly at Sharon Hill, near Philadelphia, on September 8th.

The many friends of Mr. J. J. Crabbe, editor and proprietor of the *Argus*, St. Mary's, Ont., will regret to hear of the loss he has sustained in the death of his wife, Emily Pauline Eastall, at the early age of 29 years. The deceased lady, in addition to being beloved by her husband, was a general favorite with all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, and her demise in the flower of womanhood is regretted by a large circle of friends. Mr. Crabbe, who is one of the most popular journalists in Western Ontario, has the heartfelt sympathy of his countrymen of the press in all parts of the Dominion.

Mr. J. Lanthier, M. P. for Sonlauge, died last home in St. Polycarpe, Que., on Sunday, Sept. 10th, after a brief illness, in the 59th year of his age. The deceased was born in St. Pierre de Laval, Quebec, in 1823. He was educated at St. Sulpice, Quebec, and at the College of St. to Miss J. G. Gosselin. He was married in 1855 to the late Mrs. Gosselin, and was a member of the Cascades and Ottawa, and a member of another of the Harbors of Ottawa Canal, and of Cascades. He was first returned to sit until 1847. He was first returned to sit until 1847. He was first returned to sit until 1847. He was first returned to sit until 1847. He was first returned to sit until 1847.

PARNELL'S SPEECH.

RECEIVING THE "FREEDOM OF DUBLIN"—HE REVIEWS THE SITUATION—IRELAND'S STATESMEN ADDRESS THE WHOLE RACE.

On August 16th, with great ceremonies the Corporation of Dublin, through the Lord Mayor presented the freedom of the city to Mr. Parnell and John Dillon. Mr. Gray had just been swooped upon. Mr. Parnell spoke as follows:

My Lord Mayor, gentlemen of the Town Council of Dublin, ladies, and fellow citizens, my words to-day shall be very few. I had intimated to your Lordship in private that in view of the present state of the law of this country, and also of the administration of that law, that for all practical purposes freedom of speech, in my judgment, has ceased to exist (hear, hear), and I had suggested to your Lordship that I might be permitted to sign this roll conferring upon me this great and signal honor in private. But the matter has been ruled otherwise, and we are now assembled together, and I merely allude to my opinion with regard to the cessation of freedom of speech in order to make you understand that

I DO NOT SPEAK FREELY TO-DAY; that I shall not venture to touch upon matters of general politics, for, as I have already said, I could not trespass into these domains without breaking the law of the land (hear, hear). The absence of my esteemed friend the High Sheriff (renewed cheers) reminds me also that a duty will be placed upon us who happen to be members of Parliament to direct the attention of the House of Commons, before that house is permitted to rise (hear, hear), to what has happened this morning. The assembly will recognize that this is not the proper place for me to allude to the subject (hear, hear.) Much as I should desire to speak freely upon the event of this morning, I recognize that I cannot do so here, for not even within the municipalities of Ireland is it possible now for a man to speak his mind. During the darkest days of Spanish persecution in Holland some freedom was left to the corporations of the States of the Netherlands (hear, hear.) But I am sorry to say that I recognize to-day a situation in Ireland and an action by the executive authorities in this country which does not propose to leave even the members of this ancient Corporation, my lord, the right of expressing their thoughts and opinions with regard to matters of public policy. It appears to me that the only place in which we can venture, to a certain extent, to speak our minds, within very strict rules, indeed, is the House of Commons, and so long as that is left to us

I PROPPOSE TO DO MY DUTY (there cheers), as your Lordship has been kind enough to say that you believe I do not in the past. Now, the limits of my speech must be very narrow. I cannot touch on any political questions. I have spoken my mind in times past in this country, and I am vain enough to think that the expression of some of the sentiments to which I have given utterance has been attended with beneficial results to my country (cheers). I believe that we have gained some things for Ireland (hear, hear); but I also believe that Ireland has gained much more for herself by the independent action of the people of this country, the knowledge they have acquired of their rights and their determination to use those rights—much of what has been gained during the last year, I say, is due to the independent action of the people of this country. I also think and feel confident that

WE ARE BUT AT THE COMMENCEMENT

of the large measures of reform which may be expected for the masses of the people of Ireland (hear, hear). I think that the Land Act will in all probability be largely amended in course of time (hear, hear). The Parliamentary and municipal suffrages will be extended in such a way as to give the people a fairer representation of their opinions both in the Council Chamber and in the House of Commons. I do not wish to attach too much importance to what can be gained by the action of your members in the House of Commons. Much good has resulted, and much good will result, from an independent Parliamentary representation (cheers); but I have never claimed for Parliamentary action anything more than its due state of weight. I think, above all things, it is of importance that whatever action there is to be in Parliament shall be action of the right kind, and representative of the opinions and feeling of the electorate and of the great body of the people of Ireland (hear, hear). The result of the last general election has, undoubtedly, been to secure a better and a more real representation in the House of Commons than has ever fallen to the lot of Ireland (hear, hear.) Much still remains to be done in that direction, and I have no doubt that what remains to be done will be done (hear, hear). I have never believed in the possibility of maintaining an independent Irish party in the House of Commons for any length of time; but I believe it is possible to increase its numbers and to maintain it for such a time as will enable us to gain the great object of reform which has always possessed the hearts of the Irish people at home and abroad—I mean the restoration of the legislative.

INDEPENDENCE OF IRELAND.

(Cheering and waving of hats, a large number of those present standing up.) For the purpose then, of gaining that end, and in the meanwhile accepting any other reforms which I have alluded to a while ago, I consent to remain a member of the British House of Commons for that end so long as it may be necessary for me to remain there and no

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