

CHOOSING REPRESENTATIVES

The Morality and Common Sense of Politics.

An Archbishop's Instructions to His People.—The Principles which should guide Catholics in selecting Candidates.—Should they Choose Catholics or Protestants?—Archbishop Walsh to the Men of Wicklow.

On the report which of Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, to Enniskerry, County Wicklow, he delivered the following notable and suggestive instructions:—

"I accept, with feelings of heartfelt thanks, your kind address. It is, as you know, to me the first address of welcome that I have received from the people of my diocese. Indeed, since I have come home from Rome I have done little else than receive, and acknowledge as best I could, the loving kindness of my priests and of my people in presenting to me addresses such as yours. These addresses have come to me, I may say, from every possible source, from the clergy and laity of the diocese at large, from the inhabitants of important centres of population; from committees organized for the promotion of special objects, national or provincial interest; from municipal bodies, such as the Town Council of my metropolis and the commissioners of the neighboring townships; from religious communities; from the inmates of our charitable institutions; and from the representatives of those educational establishments in which I must ever take a special interest, whether they come to me, as they have come, from the primary schools of elementary instruction, from the more advanced intermediate schools, or from the ranks of our most successful University students. Coming to me, as they have come, from all these varied sources, they have been to me a source of deep and abiding comfort, as they are a sure guarantee of that loyal devotedness, of which I shall stand so much in need—a devotedness which I now feel firmly assured will never fail me, unless for my own part I prove unfaithful to the trust that has been confided to me by our Holy Father the Pope. (Cheers.) I prize them all. But there is one thing in this address of yours to which none of them can lay claim—one thing that gives to it a special interest and a questionable pre-eminence. They all, indeed, remind me of the great responsibility to which I have succeeded. They put before me that I entering upon the duties of Archbishop of Dublin I have inherited the mitre and the crozier of my predecessors PATRON AND PATRON SAINT.

But it is in Enniskerry that I have first set foot as Archbishop of Dublin, in this diocese of Wicklow, St. Lawrence's own county (Cheers), in which so many of the years of its eventful life were passed, and where the traditions of his sanctity and of his devotion to the true interests of his native land have ever been preserved with such loving tenderness. (Cheers.) Need I say to you that it is with feelings of no ordinary gratification that I receive to-day this beautiful address thus presented to me here by the priests and people of this, the first parish that I have seen enabled to visit in this old historic district of my diocese, one decorated by such glorious memories?

You refer to some topics of painful significance. But they are topics from which, in the good providence of God, we may now look away, with our own and hopeful confidence. Circumstances, indeed, have combined to fix upon my appointment to the Archbishopric with an intent far beyond that which an ordinary appointment of an Irish Archbishop could by possibility have possessed. But all that interest is in the past. The dangers to which you refer—

BARRERS OF LAY INTERFERENCE WITH THE HOLY SEE.

in the free exercise of its supreme jurisdiction—all these have passed away, and I believe with you that they have passed away forever. (Cheers.) But while you thus congratulate yourselves that our Holy Father, our present Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., has enabled in the appointment of your present worthy Archbishop, to act, as he has ever acted, in the exercise of his own unlettered judgment, do not, I implore of you, allow yourselves to be carried away in any excitement of feeling on this score, from the calm and steady consideration of the great duty that now lies before you as inhabitants of this County of Wicklow. For there is before us—before you and before me—a duty as solemn, as responsible, as sacred as any civil duty that has ever had to be discharged by Irishmen.

You are called upon to take part in the formation of that which will be known in future history as the first Parliament, whether British or Irish, in which the people of Ireland were truly and efficiently represented. (Prolonged cheers.) How much depends upon the deliberations of that Parliament! To me, at all events, it seems plain that what depends upon it is neither more nor less than this—whether peace, contentment and harmony are now to be established on a firm and lasting basis in this land of ours, or to be out of sight, in hopeless postponement, beyond the limits, at all events, of our days. And if so much depends upon the deliberations of this new Parliament, to which, under the Constitution, our duties are thus to be committed, is it not equally plain that the character and the result of the deliberations of that Parliament must turn upon the choice of the representatives whom you, with the electors of the other constituencies throughout Ireland, are about to send to it entrusted with the care of your interests? (Cheers.) What then, are you going to do? I see by the Dublin newspapers of yesterday that a convention of your county is about to assemble in your county town to deliberate upon the action to be taken and the choice to be made of representatives for your county in this momentous crisis. It cannot, I think,

THE DEAD CARDINAL.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL ON THURSDAY—BEECHER'S TRIBUTE.

New York, Oct. 10.—Doctors are embalm- ing the body of the deceased cardinal preparatory to removal to the Cathedral, where it will lay in state until Thursday morning, when the funeral obsequies will take place at half-past ten.

New York, Oct. 11.—Many persons visited the Cardinal's place to-day, but outside of clergymen and members of different religious orders none were admitted. At High Mass in the cathedral there was an unusually large attendance. The body of the dead was re- ceived at the conclusion of the Mass. The remains of the Cardinal were removed to-day to the south parlor, where they rest on a catafalque. He is dressed in his robes of office with mitre and all insignia of office and shows no traces of his long illness. The Office for the Dead was chanted in the cathedral this afternoon.

THE FUNERAL.

The arrangements for the funeral have been perfected. Dr. Fargo and Townsend are embalming the body. Masses for the repose of the soul of the dead prelate were offered

THE DEAD CARDINAL.

this morning, not only in the Cathedral, but in all the Roman Catholic Churches where the news of his death had arrived. On Tues- day morning the body will be taken to the Cathedral, where it will lie in state until Thursday. On Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons the clergy of the diocese will chant the office for the dead, which will also be chanted on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. The Requiem Mass for the dead will be sung by Archbishop Corrigan, and the funeral oration will be delivered by Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore. The Cathedral will be heavily draped in mourning, as will most of the Roman Catholic Churches in the city.

New York, Oct. 11.—At Plymouth Church Rev. Henry Ward Beecher closed a sermon on the resurrection with these re- marks: "That dear old man that has gone up from those who loved him, leaves behind him his cardinal's throne, the purple of his robes and his tiara. It was well enough that he should have them, and the other symbols of his authority, but the moment he emerged into that other life he stood alone in his spiritual entirety, where his temple was his Lord. When he lifts his venerable head there he will be young—young in the presence of his God, and he will remain with those he loved and with those whom he had consigned to destruction, for we will be her- too. I rejoice in his transmission as I do of all the saints."

DIPLOMACY FAILS.

FEARS THAT GREECE AND SERBIA WILL PRECIPITATE WAR—AUSTRIA'S WARRING—INCREASED TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The impression is in- creasing in European capitals that diplomacy has failed to arrange the Roumelian difficulty owing to the warlike attitude of Serbia and Greece, both intending to fight against Bul- garian dominance unless the *status quo* be restored. The *Times* has a very alarmist leader on this subject this morning. The Serbian premier, M. Garashanin, said to its correspondent: "If driven to despair, Serbia will be the volcano that shakes more than one empire. We can permit no preponderance in the Balkan peninsula. Macedonia could not remain quiet, as in the event of war Greece and Serbia would probably advance on that territory." London papers are despatching special correspondents to Rou- melia. The *Times* man is already there. Mr. Williams is on the way for the *Chronicle*; but so many of the best correspondents were killed in the Sudan that editors are finding it difficult to procure the right men. The report that Turkey had recognized the Bul- garian union is premature. The matter rests in the hands of the powers.

A telegram from St. Petersburg, that is not accepted as possessing great authority, says the Powers have decided to send a mission to Greece to mediate. The same despatch says that Greece insists upon immediate compensa- tion. Greek residents of London gave a quiet last night to M. Tripodis, Ex- minister of Greece, who made a ringing speech in which he urged that Greece must not be sensitive to the opinion of Europe, which he said did not always endanger peace. This is looked upon as a fair sample of the views that animate the Greek people, and also their rulers.

The Vienna *Frankenblatt*, an organ of the Austrian Government, warns Serbia and Greece that if they commence a war on their own account they must expect no assistance from the powers.

The Cologne *Gazette's* Vienna correspon- dent says that if Greece disregards the advice of the powers an Austrian squadron will appear at the Piræus to remind her of her inter- national duties. An Austrian squadron has passed Cattaro on the way to the Albanian coast.

It is reported that changes in the Montenegro ministry are imminent.

Bulgaria is receiving large quantities of corn and ammunition from Russia. There is evidently considerable dissatisfaction among the people with the present government, and some of the best, Eastern Roumelia, have now stood against military duty, and have asked to be allowed to return to their homes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The Porte has sent another circular to the Powers request- ing a decision in regard to the Roumelian difficulty. The Government meantime continues extensive military preparations, and is well supplied with money from abroad, although trying to arrange a loan. The Ottoman bank offers to loan £200,000, but the Porte asks more. Extraneous military preparations are in progress in and around Constantinople. In the arsenal work is car- ried on without interruption day and night. Ten thousand rifles have been sent from the province of Broussawa.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

A STRAMSHIP LINE BOYCOTTED—PAR- NELL'S CANDIDATES CHOSEN FOR MEATH—MRS. O'CONNELL'S BOYCOTTING ENDED.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The Nationalists have decided to contest every Irish Parliamentary seat except twelve.

CORK, Oct. 8.—A deputation of gentlemen waited on the Cork Steamship Company and informed the managers that they would refuse to ship cattle by the line if it carried boy- cotted goods. The landlords, hearing of the action of the gentlemen, also sent a deputation and informed the officials of the company that they would take legal action in the matter or start an opposition line if the company refused to carry boycotted cattle. The managers de- cided to leave the question to a special meet- ing of shareholders, which has been called to consider the difficulty. The steamer stopped shipping cattle by the line to-day.

LIMERICK, Oct. 8.—The boycotting of Mrs. Morgan O'Connell has ceased. Her tenants have paid their rents, and are again on friendly terms with her.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The Nationalist conven- tion of the county of Meath to-day selected Dr. K. O'Doherty and Edward Shiels as its candidates for Parliament at the coming elections. Mr. Shiels is at present a member of Parliament at Meath. Both gentlemen were nominees of Mr. Parnell.

DUBLIN, Oct. 9.—In a speech at Dublin last night Thomas St. John said: A day may come when England will be willing to follow the example of Germany and refer to the arbitration of the Pope the dispute between herself and Ireland. The quarrel, which has lasted now 700 years, will last until the day of judgment unless it is settled in accordance with justice and with the desires and rights of Irishmen.

LORD RANDOLPH'S MANIFESTO.

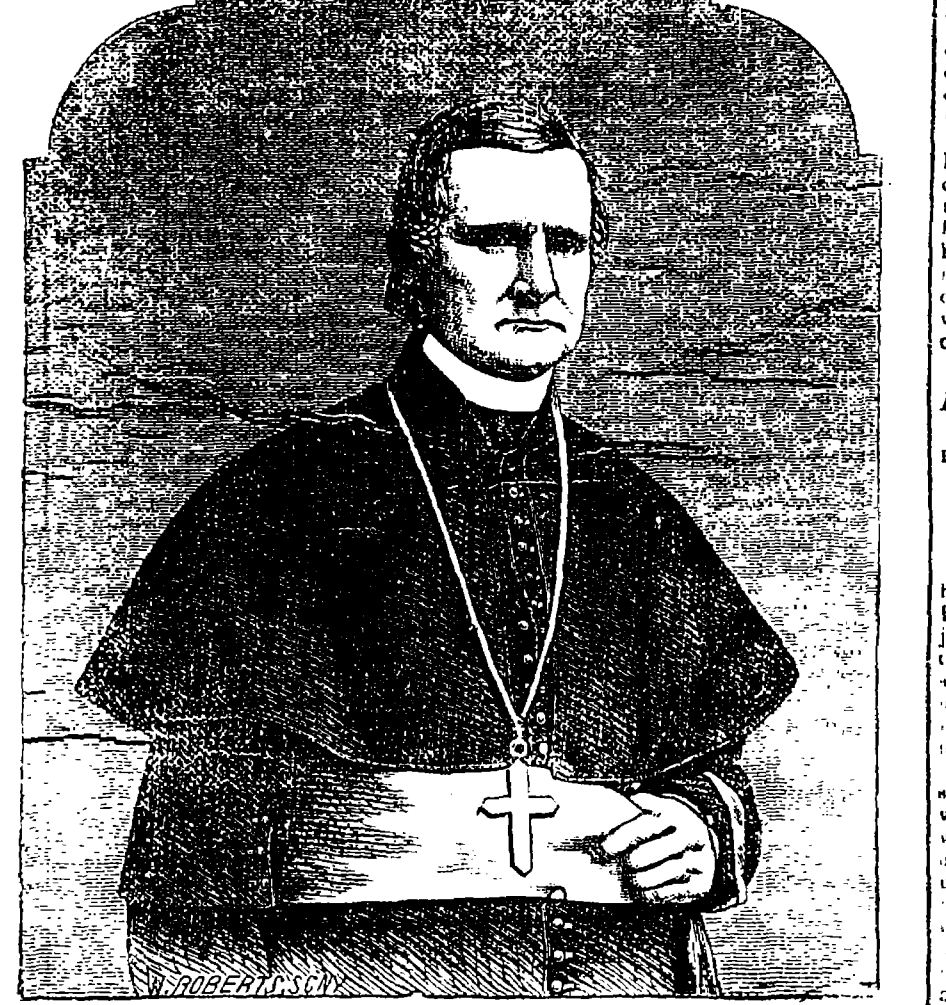
HE POURS HOT SHOT INTO THE LIBERALS—WHAT THE TOPICS WILL BEAR TO ACCOMPLISH AND WHAT THEY WILL OP- POSE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Lord Randolph Churchill has issued an address to his constituents. He says the Liberals are unable to justify their claims upon the electors by the records of foreign or home achievement, and content themselves with an incomplete misleading extension and acknowledgment their failure. They seek to attract votes by prom- ises of bills which bitter experience has shown that they have neither capacity nor strength to fulfil. He refers to the adverse vote against the Gladstone Government wrung from the Commons on the budget. He continues:—Mr. Bright will direct his unrivalled oratory, his simple forcible invec- tive, his personal position and experience to induce you to renege Liberals. The old dissection among Liberals which caused the failures of the past few years is now blazing fiercely. Mr. Gladstone, in all honesty, warns you that his controlling hand will be stretched forth only a little while. You will be asked to support a party which even hatred of the Tories can- not unite. You cannot yield to this appeal.

The policy of the Tories is to retain the friendship of the powers which prejudice, presumption, and pothernery have almost forfeited, and to use that friendship to secure European peace, Imperial federation, for the defensive and commercial purposes of England and her colonies. To concentrate by equal laws and just and firm administration our Irish brethren, now irritated and en- raged, so that the union which nature as well as policy effected may eternally endure; to place the security of India beyond the in- fluence of panic or anxiety; to give the rural farming population self-government which has already benefited great towns. The Tories will oppose the dismemberment of the empire under the guise of national councils, the abolition of the House of Lords, the dis- establishment of the church, the use of its endowments for purposes of secular educa- tion, the wholesale plunder of all who ac- quired property by inheritance or theft under the guise of ransoms and gradu- ated taxation. All this means serious ruin, and must be confided to Mr. Chamberlain if the people restore the Liberals to power. The Tories will patiently accept the judgment of the people, but history will mourn and wonder at the blindness and insanity of a people who deliberately fling away a priceless heritage, thereby consigning to the grave a great and glorious empire.

THE LATE CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.

(For Biographical Sketch See Fourth Page)



INSPIRING SCENES AT KILDARE.

Walsh, Croke and Parnell at the Dedication of a Church.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH DENOUNCES THE CASTLE—ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S SER- MON—PARNELL, WITH THE PRELATES, ACCCLAIMED BY THE PEOPLE.

KILDARE, Ireland, Oct. 12.—St. Bridget's church, over which Dr. Kavanagh is to pre- side, was finally dedicated yesterday. Archbishops Croke and Walsh, Bishops Duggan and Lynch, Mr. Parnell and the heads of various religious orders were present. In reply to an address on Saturday evening Archbishop Walsh took the opportunity to denounce Dublin Castle and to declare in favor of abolishing the Lord Lieutenantcy. Archbishop Croke yesterday preached a sermon in the presence of the assembled bishops and priests. He urged the people to remain steadfast in their religion, but not to forget their duty to their country. The sermon moved deeply the large congregation which had assembled from a wide area. Mr. Parnell, as a Protestant, did not attend the service, but on his conclusion was shown through the church. His presence gave rise to an extraordinary scene. Men and women clambered on seats to catch a view of the Irish leader, but though the excitement was great, the people observed a decorous silence. Mr. Parnell was then conducted to the con- vent, where lunch was served. The Irish leader sat between Archbishops Walsh and Croke. After lunch, Parnell repaired to a platform erected outside the church to receive the address from the local bodies. He replied in a speech of extraordinary vigor.

[LATER]

KILDARE, Oct. 12.—In his speech at Kildare yesterday Mr. Parnell began by recasting his speech four years ago and by congratulating the people upon the changed position of the national cause. He went on to point out the significant union of priest and people against British mis- rule. In these four years, he said, you have jumped over coercion and shattered landlordism, and the question which is the absorbing topic, the root of all other questions, is that the land- lords are standing upon the brink of a precipice and are doing their best to get pushed over while endeavoring to get blood out of stones. During last year land had not earned judicial rents. Irish landlords are about to enter into a conspiracy to raise judicial rents, which are not more sacred than others. We never have compromised our position by ac- cepting the Land act of 1881, or judicial rents,

PERILS OF THE ARCTIC.

THREE WHALERS LOST—TWENTY-FIVE OF THEIR CREWS PERISH.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 12.—The United States revenue steamer Corwin brings news from the Arctic Bee to August 20 the whalers Mel and George and Sava were blown ashore in a gale on August 10 in Waywright's inlet. Three of the crew of the latter were lost. During the gale the whaler Abram Barker, but it escaped on the way. The officers of the Corwin sent another boat, which, after a struggle, succeeded in saving the boat's crew. The following day the Corwin towed the barque Ohio alongside, when all the latter's oil and bone were transferred to the Corwin. The sailors of the two wrecked vessels, 178 in number, were taken on board the Corwin and brought to this city. The survivors of the crew of the wrecked whaling bark Napoleon, of New Bedford, were also taken on board the Corwin. The crew con- sisted of thirty-six officers and seamen. After it was ascertained that the vessel was in a sinking condition four boats were manned with nine men in each, there being scarcely time to get them lowered from the davits and no time to provision them. The boats remained together one day and night, but during a fierce gale and while enveloped in fog on the second day they separated. On the morning of the fourth day the Corwin picked up one of the boats with eight alive and one dead. In the afternoon another boat was picked up with six occupants alive. The other two boats were lost. The men's sufferings from cold and hunger were intense. Twenty-two of the crew perished, among them the first and third mates. One of those rescued, Joaquin Khias from whom the above particulars were ob- tained, had his feet badly frozen and his toes had been amputated by the captain of the whaling barque prior to the rescue.

A CANADIAN'S SUICIDE.

ROCHESTER, Oct. 8.—Robert Kane, aged about 35, formerly of St. Catharines, Ont., committed suicide here to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. He was addicted to drink. He left a long letter to his wife and brother, giving the reasons for his self- murder. Kane was formerly a member of the firm of Kane Bros., St. Paul street, St. Catharines, and is well known through Wes- tern Ontario as well as the Niagara district.

SIR CHARLES DILKE AT CHELSEA.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Sir Charles Dilke spoke at Chelsea to-day and received a magnificent demonstration from the large crowd that attended. Lady Dilke was on the platform, and her intelligence and personal charms, and the elegance of her costume, won great admiration. Sir Charles was in good form for speaking and his attack on the Conserva- tive Government was very severe. He said the friends of Lord Salisbury specially boasted of his ability in foreign affairs, yet he was weakly concurring in Germany's policy of universal annexation, and was per- mitting France to dominate in Europe. He condemned in unmitigated terms the "Castle rule" of Ireland, and called upon the Conservatives, if indeed they should happen to be maintained in office, to grant to the sister island the most compre- hensive system of elective self-government compatible with the integrity of the Empire.

PARNELL'S SPEECH CRITICIZED BY THE BRITISH PRESS.

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The *Freeman's Journal* says:—The Convention in every respect is a model to the rest of Ireland to be followed, as an unanimous example, by convention after convention, until the popular party going into the electoral battle, absolutely unanimous, thoroughly organized, and having selected its best and truest man to represent the national demand in Parliament, shall practically enforce the unanimous voice of the Irish people.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The *Telegraph* says:—Parnell held almost a regal court, yesterday, at Wicklow, amid the frantic adulations of his fol- lowers. It concludes thus: What we are wit- nessing at Wicklow is a conspiracy to paralyze the parliament of Great Britain, in order that the Irish House of Commons may tax British products and maintain a host of police volun- teers in armed menace of the British peace and security.

The *Times* says: It is impossible to disguise the fact that the Government of Ireland has passed, or is rapidly passing, out of the hands of Her Majesty's Ministers.

Grapes are served on the vines in San Francisco, the bunches being tied with rib- bons to match the tint of the fruit.