

THE SICKLY COMPROMISE

SUGGESTED AS A SETTLEMENT OF THE MANITOBA DIFFICULTY.

THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT IS A CAUTIOUS ONE—NO REFORMS FOR THE PRESENT—MR. O'HARA MAY BE REWARDED FOR HIS SERVICES IN FILLING THE OFFICE OF COLLECTOR DURING THE INTERREGNUM—THE NEW HARBOR COMMISSIONERS.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, September 15.

Ottawa is alive these times. Each session of Parliament since Confederation has marked an era of commercial progress for the Capital, but never has there been displayed greater bustle and hurry than at present. The hotels are overcrowded with people from everywhere and from nowhere in particular, and each man you meet, unless he is a deep-dyed-in-the-wool Conservative, is a red-hot Liberal.

There is a general hunt after Civil Service positions, and various Ministers are overwhelmed by "friends of the party," who seek for themselves, or for brother "rouges," positions where salaries come regularly and work pays but a passing call.

Applications for Government jobs warm in from all parts of the Dominion, but it is confidentially whispered that the greatest portion of the plague takes its rise in Quebec province. This, of course, is eminently proper and correct, considering the result of the last elections.

The positions sought after are, primarily, those unoccupied which the late administration did not attempt to permanently fill until after June 23rd of last memory (to the L. S. A.) and those held by men who showed themselves too conspicuously "blue" during the election campaign—who had visions of increases in salary for services rendered to "the party," and who now have nightmares, bordering on reality, of stepping down from their old jobs and bustling on the outside for having worked against "the party."

It is a wise man who knows on which side his bread is buttered. The Laurier Government is not rushing into anything with undue haste; there are to be startling fiscal evolutions; no volcanic eruptions in the internal administration of the country; no wave of reform—just at present.

The platform of the present Ministry is based on a foundation of caution and discretion, and their motto is, "look before you leap." By standing firm on that platform and being consistent to this motto, they are confident of pleasing the many and displeasing the few, and think, not without reason, that a decade of Canada's history will be moulded by Liberal statesmen. This insinuated policy of deliberation, while it may disgust the rabid reformist and give the Conservative Opposition a chance to display an abundance of sarcastic criticism, is endorsed by the cooler heads of the Liberal party who prefer a long life to a short and merry one.

In the meantime the Ministers are over head and ears in work. Between correspondence and interviews with people looking for something and the transaction of the regular routine business of their respective departments it is a question if, at times (in private), they do not sincerely regret that it was ever their special lot and privilege to be called upon to administer the affairs of a nation.

There is more fun, although less salary, on the Opposition benches, where one can kick for pastime and suggest every conceivable remedy for every conceivable evil without being called upon to carry out one's ideas.

"The way of the transgressor is hard," but it has not got the thorns which strew the pathway of a Cabinet Minister of to-day.

However, the present session should carry them over the roughest and most uncertain portion of their road, and, after that, they can breathe, and think, and—possibly act.

The portfolio of the Interior will, in all probability, be filled in the near future, by the appointment of Hon. Mr. Sifton, of Manitoba. This gentleman recently returned to Winnipeg from Ottawa, with a draft of the Manitoba School compromise in his pocket and the acquiescence of Mr. Greenway is all that is now required to settle the School question to the satisfaction of the Federal and Manitoban Governments. The terms of the agreement will hardly prove satisfactory to the people generally.

As a way out of the difficulty, the Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Sifton have agreed that separate schools should not be re-established, but that a half hour each day should be devoted to the special religious instruction, by priests or ministers selected for the purpose, of the pupils of the various denominations. This privilege is to be obtained on the application of the parents or guardians of ten pupils of any particular creed, and the expense thereof is to be borne by those who seek the privilege and derive the benefit.

Time alone will tell how the Province of Quebec will take to this "policy of reconciliation."

The probabilities are that Mr. W. J. O'Hara, who acted as Collector of Customs at Montreal during the three years intervening between the death of the late M. P. Ryan and the appointment of the present Collector R. S. White, will be paid the difference (\$4,800) between his fixed salary as assistant and that which would have been paid a Collector during the time which he administered the affairs of Her Majesty's Customs at this port. The actual saving to the Government in salaries during the period when Montreal was without a Collector of Customs was \$12,000.

The first swing of the political axe which will affect the district of Montreal was directed to the Harbor Commissioners, appointed usually by the Government. They are Messrs. Henry Bulmer, chairman; Victor Hudson,

Richard White, W. W. Ogilvie, Hormidas Laporte and Frank J. Hart. The gentlemen appointed to take their place, and whose names will be officially announced on Saturday, are Messrs. Robert Mackay, Robert Bickerdike, Jonathan Hodgson, E. H. Lemay, William Farrell and Alphonse Racine.

It has been known for some time that Messrs. R. Mackay, J. Hodgson and R. Bickerdike would occupy a place on the new Board.

The appointment of Mr. E. H. Lemay and William Farrell, the latter to represent the Irish Catholics, was only known quite recently. Mr. Lemay is a personal friend of the Premier, and is a gentleman of wide knowledge in all matters which will come before the Commissioners. He is very popular with the leading members of the party.

As far as the grant to the proposed Exhibition of 1898 (formerly 1897) is concerned the government will follow its policy of caution. Toronto is making a big bid as against Montreal, which is the more reason for a strict adherence to the motto.

OBITUARY.

MR. CHARLES LAPPIN.

The sympathy of our community has recently been excited by a very sad accident, aggravated by circumstances unusually pathetic. The family of Mr. John Lappin, well known in local C. M. B. A. and temperance circles, has been plunged into deepest mourning by the news of the sudden death of the eldest son, Charles, which happened at Big Rapids, Michigan, 900 miles distant from home.

It seems that on Tuesday, the 8th inst., the deceased had left on a short hunting expedition with a companion, and when about four miles north-east of Big Rapids, young Lappin's gun, which he was holding muzzle upwards between his knees, was discharged by the jolting of the buggy. The charge lodged in his



THE LATE CHARLES LAPPIN.

neck severing the jugular vein, leaving his head at the base of the brain and causing instantaneous death. Immediately after the usual preliminaries had been gone through the body was dispatched by express to this city, where it only arrived Friday morning. The funeral, which took place Saturday morning, was attended by a large number of friends, desirous of testifying their sympathy with the grief-stricken family. The coffin was liberally covered by floral emblems, including a number from friends in Michigan. Sympathetic letters to his parents have been received from the Mayor of Big Rapids, from his late employer, and many friends, all breathing the high esteem in which he was held and the sense of loss his death has occasioned.

The deceased was born in Montreal 26 years ago. For several years he has been living in the State, being at the time of his death in the employ of the Northern Hotel Company, Big Rapids, as clerk and manager. His father, as we have said, is well known in Catholic circles, and has for years occupied the position of manager for H. A. Wilder & Co. What adds a peculiar touch of pathos to the affair is the fact that the deceased expected soon to be married, and his body was accompanied by his betrothed from Michigan to his last resting place. The family have our deepest sympathy and that of a large circle of friends in their bereavement.

At a large meeting of Branch No. 1, profound regret was expressed for the painful loss sustained by one of their oldest members, who at different times held office, Bro. John Lappin, by the sad accidental death of his son Patrick C. Lappin, which occurred at Big Rapids, Mich., U.S., a few days ago. It was unanimously decided that the Secretary be requested to convey, in his usual manner, more fully, the sincere sympathy of the Branch, to Bro. Lappin and family in their great affliction.

MRS. W. J. KIERNAN.

The remains of the late lamented Mrs. Wm. J. Kiernan, one of the oldest and most respected members of St. Patrick's parish, was borne from its sacred precincts last Monday morning to their resting place in Cole des Neiges cemetery. It was at her dying request that her devoted and ever faithful husband and loving and affectionate son, Rev. Father Kiernan, formerly of this city, brought her corpse to Montreal and to St. Patrick's for her funeral services. Though with many friends and well-wishers in Sheenboro, where Father Kiernan is stationed, yet she desired to be buried from the church in which she had been received into the profession of Catholic faith by the dearly remembered Father Dowd, and in which she had experienced so much spiritual joy and consolation. The Reverend Pastor, Father Quinnivan, who had been so thoughtful and so sympathetic to his old college friend, Father Kiernan, as to meet the funeral cortege at the C. P. R. station, sang the Requiem Mass, asisted by Reverend Fathers M. Callaghan and M. Lusier, in the presence of a large number of the deceased's old-time friends and fellow-workers in every religious and charitable work. The orphan children of St. Patrick's Asylum, for whom she had ever lovingly laboured, occupied a prominent place in the Church near the altar. Her two children, Father John and Sister Mary Mechilde, whom she

had sacrificed to God's service, the one in the sanctuary and the other in the cloister, were given the satisfaction of being present at the last and but also joyful rites of the Church for the repose of their late dear and self-forgetting mother. Hopeful rites—yes at all times, but it would seem doubly so on this occasion. She had ever most bravely and most courageously stood by her faith, and when God called her children to this special service, it was with joy and happiness that she offered her beloved and prayed that they might ever be worthy of the exalted vocation given them. May this Good God, who replies a hundred-fold, receive the many fervent prayers and holy sacrifices offered for her benefit and speedily prepare her soul for the enjoyment of His blessed vision for eternity.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNELL KAVANAGH.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of Arthur O'Connell Kavanagh, which took place early on Monday morning. May this Good God, who replies a hundred-fold, receive the many fervent prayers and holy sacrifices offered for her benefit and speedily prepare her soul for the enjoyment of His blessed vision for eternity.

Mr. Kavanagh was taken off in his prime, when long years of industry were bearing fruit. For twelve years he had been associated with his brother, Mr. Walter Kavanagh, in the insurance business, and held a very responsible position when the grim reaper cut short his promising career. A more conscientious son, or a more devoted husband, never was summoned before the throne of his Maker.

The TRUE WITNESS extends its sympathy to the young widow and the other relatives of the deceased.

MRS. MARY BEISER.

We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Mary Beiser, a well known resident of this city, and a member of St. Patrick's congregation, which occurred on Sunday last at the Notre Dame hospital, after only a few days illness. Mrs. Beiser was an active and industrious lady, and up to a few days prior to her illness was actively engaged in business on her own account on St. Lawrence street.

IN MEMORIAM.

THE LATE MR. GEO. MURPHY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held on the 8th inst. (too late for our last issue) the following resolutions of condolence with the family of the late Mr. George Murphy, for many years Treasurer of the Society, were passed unanimously:—

WHEREAS—This Society has, within the past few days, been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most energetic and faithful officers—the late Mr. George Murphy; be it

Resolved,—That we take this, the first opportunity since his lamented death, to testify our deep appreciation of the many services he has rendered our Society during nearly forty years of membership, and of the zeal which he at all times displayed in promoting its interest. As a member of St. Patrick's Society he was ever a prompt attendant as well as a sagacious counsellor, and by his cheerful and generous disposition gave an example to his fellow countrymen well worthy of imitation. His integrity and industry were respected and admired by all classes of the community, and his loss will be felt far outside the circle of his immediate friends.

Resolved,—That we fully sympathize with the family of the deceased in the irreparable loss they have sustained, and we pray that God may console them in their sorrow.

Resolved,—That these resolutions be spread upon the Minutes of St. Patrick's Society, and that copies be sent to the late Mr. Murphy's family and to the TRUE WITNESS.

Are you satisfied with your handwriting? Do you understand book-keeping, short hand, type-writing, telegraphy, arithmetic and correspondence? If not, The Ladies' Business College, 217 St. James street, is the place for you. 8-1

A GREEN TEA.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Division No. 1 of the A. O. H. will hold a complimentary Tea at St. Mary's Hall on Thursday the 24th. The principal officers in charge of the function are, Miss S. Sutherland, president, and Miss M. O'Connor, recording secretary. The names of these ladies are the best guarantee that the Tea will be a splendid success.

THE MONKEY THEATRE.

The Monkey Theatre, which is now held in the Monument National, the Windsor Hall, where the exhibition was first given, having been found much too small for the audiences attracted, is one of the most interesting and amusing "shows" imaginable. The performance of the trained monkeys, in their imitations of the actions of mankind, are perfect. The dogs showed an almost equally perfect training, and reflected the highest credit on the patience and skill of Prof. Wornwood.

All advertising does not pay, because all advertising is not placed where it can be made to pay. Business men who are shrewd enough to buy goods that they feel confident will sell are not equally shrewd in placing their advertising where they are going to hit the kind of people to whom they expect to sell their goods.

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR.

MONTREAL, P.Q.

OFFICE: New York Life Building. Room 705. Bell Telephone 1233

THE VOICE OF CANADA

In Leinster Hall Convention.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

handsome men (applause)—so we want to go back, perhaps never again to see you and we want to tell our people, from platform and from pulpit, and on the public streets, that the delegates from Canada met with a kindly, hospitable reception from the people of Ireland, and that we are grateful for it (applause).

One word more. A gentleman said to me, in my own city, "If they don't now settle we may despair of Ireland." "Despair," said I, "never" (applause). "Despair of the people that have fought for centuries. So help me God, so long as there are three Irishmen living, I will never despair of them," (prolonged applause).

The Rev. Father Clancy, Newfoundland, who was received with loud cheers, said—I too have been sent with a message of peace and good will and reconciliation from the iron bound coasts of Newfoundland to the far Green Isle of Old Erin. Though I cannot boast of representing any very large number of Irishmen, or any very large country as far as population is concerned, nevertheless though we are only a small section of people we are animated with the same impulsive love of Ireland, the same great desire for Ireland's freedom that the most bold-hearted in Ireland can possibly feel. You do not know, and you cannot feel the burning shame that comes into our faces when we are told over and over again, "What good are you Irishmen doing at all? What is the reason that for even one sacred moment, when even that moment you might possibly touch the goal of liberty, you cannot be united among yourselves." My colleague and I from Newfoundland come here to implore you to grasp our hands in brotherly love, that we may be united as one man in the demand for Home Rule. But as the most necessary thing, you must be united amongst yourselves, and I fancy that from this great Convention must go forth a mandate, strong and powerful, and irresistible, that will command unity amongst the Irish Parliamentary Party. A great deal is said about majority rule. All of us who live in self-governing countries such as Newfoundland must admit majority rule, and although we are a very small number of people we can manage our own affairs. No doubt we have occasionally a little friction, but it is only now after Home Rule has been obtained (hear, hear). Before this Convention assembled I believe an effort had been made to unite the various sections into which unfortunately our party is divided. These approaches were made by men who had been previously in a kind of way political enemies. They were not very cordially received, however, but there should go out from this Convention a mandate insisting that those now separated should come together and be of one fold (cheers). There is very little use, after all, in harping all the time on this unfortunate want of unity. No doubt, within a very short time since, we who followed the debates in the English House of Commons often lamented and often groaned for one brief hour of blind old Dandolo. We wanted the master hand and powerful mind of Charles Stewart Parnell. Not many more words do I intend to address to you for the present; but I am reminded here to-day of a story I read a great many years ago when the Nation was the people's voice (applause). It is the story of the revolution in Spain in the year '42, and the hero of this story said—"Neither Christina, nor yet Don Carlos, and let our rallying cry be 'Liberty for Spain' (applause). And I will say likewise—"Neither Healy, nor Redmond, nor even John Dillon, but let our rallying cry be 'Liberty for Ireland'" (loud applause).

lives have been identified. At the call of the motherland, and regardless of time, distance, and expense, they have left their far-away homes and their private and public duties to take a patriotic part in the re-establishment of Ireland's shattered fortunes. For their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish nation have the deepest and most heartfelt admiration. The Independent, with its well-worn shibboleths and its policy of negotiation and despair, may stigmatize them as "nobodies," and may seek in its impotent wrath to belittle their influence, but their credentials are before the world, their sentiments and their demeanor show them to be patriots of the purest and highest character that ever stood up for Ireland's rights, and it will take more than the vulgar abuse and the puerile inanities in the Irishman's organ to impugn their claim to speak on behalf of the millions of our expatriated race. With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who, against misrepresentation and even brute force, have held the National cause above the interests of faction. Every element that could ensure glorious results was present in the memorable gathering. It had the good wishes and the prayers of the illustrious occupant of the Vatican, whose paternal solicitude for the Irish race has doubly endeared him to Catholic and to National Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, too, the delegates made a selection that augured well for the interests of unity in Irish politics. No name in the Irish Hierarchy is more revered than that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe, whose opening statement raised the proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of the momentous occasion and of the best traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distinguished order. In a similar spirit were couched the subsequent addresses delivered. Unity and reconciliation were the watchwords, and none but those who are blindly wedded to factionist courses can have objection to assist in the noble aims set forth by the various speakers. Those who are now estranged from the National fold have been invited to resume their place among a united Irish people and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies of Nationalist Irishmen. If they hearken not to the counsels of friendship and national policy it remains only for the Irish people to follow up the success of the Convention by strenuous adherence to its mandate, whatever it be, to demonstrate to all the world that the heart of the people is sound, that the majority of Irishmen are tired and weary of internecine strife, and that from this moment forward no man or section of men, let their past services be what they may, can continue with impunity to obstruct the Irish people in their onward march to the goal of National freedom.

The Rev. Father Clancy, Newfoundland, who was received with loud cheers, said—I too have been sent with a message of peace and good will and reconciliation from the iron bound coasts of Newfoundland to the far Green Isle of Old Erin. Though I cannot boast of representing any very large number of Irishmen, or any very large country as far as population is concerned, nevertheless though we are only a small section of people we are animated with the same impulsive love of Ireland, the same great desire for Ireland's freedom that the most bold-hearted in Ireland can possibly feel. You do not know, and you cannot feel the burning shame that comes into our faces when we are told over and over again, "What good are you Irishmen doing at all? What is the reason that for even one sacred moment, when even that moment you might possibly touch the goal of liberty, you cannot be united among yourselves." My colleague and I from Newfoundland come here to implore you to grasp our hands in brotherly love, that we may be united as one man in the demand for Home Rule. But as the most necessary thing, you must be united amongst yourselves, and I fancy that from this great Convention must go forth a mandate, strong and powerful, and irresistible, that will command unity amongst the Irish Parliamentary Party. A great deal is said about majority rule. All of us who live in self-governing countries such as Newfoundland must admit majority rule, and although we are a very small number of people we can manage our own affairs. No doubt we have occasionally a little friction, but it is only now after Home Rule has been obtained (hear, hear). Before this Convention assembled I believe an effort had been made to unite the various sections into which unfortunately our party is divided. These approaches were made by men who had been previously in a kind of way political enemies. They were not very cordially received, however, but there should go out from this Convention a mandate insisting that those now separated should come together and be of one fold (cheers). There is very little use, after all, in harping all the time on this unfortunate want of unity. No doubt, within a very short time since, we who followed the debates in the English House of Commons often lamented and often groaned for one brief hour of blind old Dandolo. We wanted the master hand and powerful mind of Charles Stewart Parnell. Not many more words do I intend to address to you for the present; but I am reminded here to-day of a story I read a great many years ago when the Nation was the people's voice (applause). It is the story of the revolution in Spain in the year '42, and the hero of this story said—"Neither Christina, nor yet Don Carlos, and let our rallying cry be 'Liberty for Spain' (applause). And I will say likewise—"Neither Healy, nor Redmond, nor even John Dillon, but let our rallying cry be 'Liberty for Ireland'" (loud applause).

lives have been identified. At the call of the motherland, and regardless of time, distance, and expense, they have left their far-away homes and their private and public duties to take a patriotic part in the re-establishment of Ireland's shattered fortunes. For their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish nation have the deepest and most heartfelt admiration. The Independent, with its well-worn shibboleths and its policy of negotiation and despair, may stigmatize them as "nobodies," and may seek in its impotent wrath to belittle their influence, but their credentials are before the world, their sentiments and their demeanor show them to be patriots of the purest and highest character that ever stood up for Ireland's rights, and it will take more than the vulgar abuse and the puerile inanities in the Irishman's organ to impugn their claim to speak on behalf of the millions of our expatriated race. With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who, against misrepresentation and even brute force, have held the National cause above the interests of faction. Every element that could ensure glorious results was present in the memorable gathering. It had the good wishes and the prayers of the illustrious occupant of the Vatican, whose paternal solicitude for the Irish race has doubly endeared him to Catholic and to National Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, too, the delegates made a selection that augured well for the interests of unity in Irish politics. No name in the Irish Hierarchy is more revered than that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe, whose opening statement raised the proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of the momentous occasion and of the best traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distinguished order. In a similar spirit were couched the subsequent addresses delivered. Unity and reconciliation were the watchwords, and none but those who are blindly wedded to factionist courses can have objection to assist in the noble aims set forth by the various speakers. Those who are now estranged from the National fold have been invited to resume their place among a united Irish people and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies of Nationalist Irishmen. If they hearken not to the counsels of friendship and national policy it remains only for the Irish people to follow up the success of the Convention by strenuous adherence to its mandate, whatever it be, to demonstrate to all the world that the heart of the people is sound, that the majority of Irishmen are tired and weary of internecine strife, and that from this moment forward no man or section of men, let their past services be what they may, can continue with impunity to obstruct the Irish people in their onward march to the goal of National freedom.

lives have been identified. At the call of the motherland, and regardless of time, distance, and expense, they have left their far-away homes and their private and public duties to take a patriotic part in the re-establishment of Ireland's shattered fortunes. For their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish nation have the deepest and most heartfelt admiration. The Independent, with its well-worn shibboleths and its policy of negotiation and despair, may stigmatize them as "nobodies," and may seek in its impotent wrath to belittle their influence, but their credentials are before the world, their sentiments and their demeanor show them to be patriots of the purest and highest character that ever stood up for Ireland's rights, and it will take more than the vulgar abuse and the puerile inanities in the Irishman's organ to impugn their claim to speak on behalf of the millions of our expatriated race. With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who, against misrepresentation and even brute force, have held the National cause above the interests of faction. Every element that could ensure glorious results was present in the memorable gathering. It had the good wishes and the prayers of the illustrious occupant of the Vatican, whose paternal solicitude for the Irish race has doubly endeared him to Catholic and to National Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, too, the delegates made a selection that augured well for the interests of unity in Irish politics. No name in the Irish Hierarchy is more revered than that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe, whose opening statement raised the proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of the momentous occasion and of the best traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distinguished order. In a similar spirit were couched the subsequent addresses delivered. Unity and reconciliation were the watchwords, and none but those who are blindly wedded to factionist courses can have objection to assist in the noble aims set forth by the various speakers. Those who are now estranged from the National fold have been invited to resume their place among a united Irish people and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies of Nationalist Irishmen. If they hearken not to the counsels of friendship and national policy it remains only for the Irish people to follow up the success of the Convention by strenuous adherence to its mandate, whatever it be, to demonstrate to all the world that the heart of the people is sound, that the majority of Irishmen are tired and weary of internecine strife, and that from this moment forward no man or section of men, let their past services be what they may, can continue with impunity to obstruct the Irish people in their onward march to the goal of National freedom.

lives have been identified. At the call of the motherland, and regardless of time, distance, and expense, they have left their far-away homes and their private and public duties to take a patriotic part in the re-establishment of Ireland's shattered fortunes. For their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish nation have the deepest and most heartfelt admiration. The Independent, with its well-worn shibboleths and its policy of negotiation and despair, may stigmatize them as "nobodies," and may seek in its impotent wrath to belittle their influence, but their credentials are before the world, their sentiments and their demeanor show them to be patriots of the purest and highest character that ever stood up for Ireland's rights, and it will take more than the vulgar abuse and the puerile inanities in the Irishman's organ to impugn their claim to speak on behalf of the millions of our expatriated race. With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who, against misrepresentation and even brute force, have held the National cause above the interests of faction. Every element that could ensure glorious results was present in the memorable gathering. It had the good wishes and the prayers of the illustrious occupant of the Vatican, whose paternal solicitude for the Irish race has doubly endeared him to Catholic and to National Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, too, the delegates made a selection that augured well for the interests of unity in Irish politics. No name in the Irish Hierarchy is more revered than that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe, whose opening statement raised the proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of the momentous occasion and of the best traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distinguished order. In a similar spirit were couched the subsequent addresses delivered. Unity and reconciliation were the watchwords, and none but those who are blindly wedded to factionist courses can have objection to assist in the noble aims set forth by the various speakers. Those who are now estranged from the National fold have been invited to resume their place among a united Irish people and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies of Nationalist Irishmen. If they hearken not to the counsels of friendship and national policy it remains only for the Irish people to follow up the success of the Convention by strenuous adherence to its mandate, whatever it be, to demonstrate to all the world that the heart of the people is sound, that the majority of Irishmen are tired and weary of internecine strife, and that from this moment forward no man or section of men, let their past services be what they may, can continue with impunity to obstruct the Irish people in their onward march to the goal of National freedom.

lives have been identified. At the call of the motherland, and regardless of time, distance, and expense, they have left their far-away homes and their private and public duties to take a patriotic part in the re-establishment of Ireland's shattered fortunes. For their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish nation have the deepest and most heartfelt admiration. The Independent, with its well-worn shibboleths and its policy of negotiation and despair, may stigmatize them as "nobodies," and may seek in its impotent wrath to belittle their influence, but their credentials are before the world, their sentiments and their demeanor show them to be patriots of the purest and highest character that ever stood up for Ireland's rights, and it will take more than the vulgar abuse and the puerile inanities in the Irishman's organ to impugn their claim to speak on behalf of the millions of our expatriated race. With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who, against misrepresentation and even brute force, have held the National cause above the interests of faction. Every element that could ensure glorious results was present in the memorable gathering. It had the good wishes and the prayers of the illustrious occupant of the Vatican, whose paternal solicitude for the Irish race has doubly endeared him to Catholic and to National Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, too, the delegates made a selection that augured well for the interests of unity in Irish politics. No name in the Irish Hierarchy is more revered than that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe, whose opening statement raised the proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of the momentous occasion and of the best traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distinguished order. In a similar spirit were couched the subsequent addresses delivered. Unity and reconciliation were the watchwords, and none but those who are blindly wedded to factionist courses can have objection to assist in the noble aims set forth by the various speakers. Those who are now estranged from the National fold have been invited to resume their place among a united Irish people and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies of Nationalist Irishmen. If they hearken not to the counsels of friendship and national policy it remains only for the Irish people to follow up the success of the Convention by strenuous adherence to its mandate, whatever it be, to demonstrate to all the world that the heart of the people is sound, that the majority of Irishmen are tired and weary of internecine strife, and that from this moment forward no man or section of men, let their past services be what they may, can continue with impunity to obstruct the Irish people in their onward march to the goal of National freedom.

lives have been identified. At the call of the motherland, and regardless of time, distance, and expense, they have left their far-away homes and their private and public duties to take a patriotic part in the re-establishment of Ireland's shattered fortunes. For their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish nation have the deepest and most heartfelt admiration. The Independent, with its well-worn shibboleths and its policy of negotiation and despair, may stigmatize them as "nobodies," and may seek in its impotent wrath to belittle their influence, but their credentials are before the world, their sentiments and their demeanor show them to be patriots of the purest and highest character that ever stood up for Ireland's rights, and it will take more than the vulgar abuse and the puerile inanities in the Irishman's organ to impugn their claim to speak on behalf of the millions of our expatriated race. With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who, against misrepresentation and even brute force, have held the National cause above the interests of faction. Every element that could ensure glorious results was present in the memorable gathering. It had the good wishes and the prayers of the illustrious occupant of the Vatican, whose paternal solicitude for the Irish race has doubly endeared him to Catholic and to National Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, too, the delegates made a selection that augured well for the interests of unity in Irish politics. No name in the Irish Hierarchy is more revered than that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe, whose opening statement raised the proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of the momentous occasion and of the best traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distinguished order. In a similar spirit were couched the subsequent addresses delivered. Unity and reconciliation were the watchwords, and none but those who are blindly wedded to factionist courses can have objection to assist in the noble aims set forth by the various speakers. Those who are now estranged from the National fold have been invited to resume their place among a united Irish people and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies of Nationalist Irishmen. If they hearken not to the counsels of friendship and national policy it remains only for the Irish people to follow up the success of the Convention by strenuous adherence to its mandate, whatever it be, to demonstrate to all the world that the heart of the people is sound, that the majority of Irishmen are tired and weary of internecine strife, and that from this moment forward no man or section of men, let their past services be what they may, can continue with impunity to obstruct the Irish people in their onward march to the goal of National freedom.

lives have been identified. At the call of the motherland, and regardless of time, distance, and expense, they have left their far-away homes and their private and public duties to take a patriotic part in the re-establishment of Ireland's shattered fortunes. For their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish nation have the deepest and most heartfelt admiration. The Independent, with its well-worn shibboleths and its policy of negotiation and despair, may stigmatize them as "nobodies," and may seek in its impotent wrath to belittle their influence, but their credentials are before the world, their sentiments and their demeanor show them to be patriots of the purest and highest character that ever stood up for Ireland's rights, and it will take more than the vulgar abuse and the puerile inanities in the Irishman's organ to impugn their claim to speak on behalf of the millions of our expatriated race. With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who, against misrepresentation and even brute force, have held the National cause above the interests of faction. Every element that could ensure glorious results was present in the memorable gathering. It had the good wishes and the prayers of the illustrious occupant of the Vatican, whose paternal solicitude for the Irish race has doubly endeared him to Catholic and to National Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, too, the delegates made a selection that augured well for the interests of unity in Irish politics. No name in the Irish Hierarchy is more revered than that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe, whose opening statement raised the proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of the momentous occasion and of the best traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distinguished order. In a similar spirit were couched the subsequent addresses delivered. Unity and reconciliation were the watchwords, and none but those who are blindly wedded to factionist courses can have objection to assist in the noble aims set forth by the various speakers. Those who are now estranged from the National fold have been invited to resume their place among a united Irish people and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies of Nationalist Irishmen. If they hearken not to the counsels of friendship and national policy it remains only for the Irish people to follow up the success of the Convention by strenuous adherence to its mandate, whatever it be, to demonstrate to all the world that the heart of the people is sound, that the majority of Irishmen are tired and weary of internecine strife, and that from this moment forward no man or section of men, let their past services be what they may, can continue with impunity to obstruct the Irish people in their onward march to the goal of National freedom.

lives have been identified. At the call of the motherland, and regardless of time, distance, and expense, they have left their far-away homes and their private and public duties to take a patriotic part in the re-establishment of Ireland's shattered fortunes. For their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish nation have the deepest and most heartfelt admiration. The Independent, with its well-worn shibboleths and its policy of negotiation and despair, may stigmatize them as "nobodies," and may seek in its impotent wrath to belittle their influence, but their credentials are before the world, their sentiments and their demeanor show them to be patriots of the purest and highest character that ever stood up for Ireland's rights, and it will take more than the vulgar abuse and the puerile inanities in the Irishman's organ to impugn their claim to speak on behalf of the millions of our expatriated race. With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who, against misrepresentation and even brute force, have held the National cause above the interests of faction. Every element that could ensure glorious results was present in the memorable gathering. It had the good wishes and the prayers of the illustrious occupant of the Vatican, whose paternal solicitude for the Irish race has doubly endeared him to Catholic and to National Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, too, the delegates made a selection that augured well for the interests of unity in Irish politics. No name in the Irish Hierarchy is more revered than that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe, whose opening statement raised the proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of the momentous occasion and of the best traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distinguished order. In a similar spirit were couched the subsequent addresses delivered. Unity and reconciliation were the watchwords, and none but those who are blindly wedded to factionist courses can have objection to assist in the noble aims set forth by the various speakers. Those who are now estranged from the National fold have been invited to resume their place among a united Irish people and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies of Nationalist Irishmen. If they hearken not to the counsels of friendship and national policy it remains only for the Irish people to follow up the success of the Convention by strenuous adherence to its mandate, whatever it be, to demonstrate to all the world that the heart of the people is sound, that the majority of Irishmen are tired and weary of internecine strife, and that from this moment forward no man or section of men, let their past services be what they may, can continue with impunity to obstruct the Irish people in their onward march to the goal of National freedom.

lives have been identified. At the call of the motherland, and regardless of time, distance, and expense, they have left their far-away homes and their private and public duties to take a patriotic part in the re-establishment of Ireland's shattered fortunes. For their great sacrifices, not only their brother delegates but the whole Irish nation have the deepest and most heartfelt admiration. The Independent, with its well-worn shibboleths and its policy of negotiation and despair, may stigmatize them as "nobodies," and may seek in its impotent wrath to belittle their influence, but their credentials are before the world, their sentiments and their demeanor show them to be patriots of the purest and highest character that ever stood up for Ireland's rights, and it will take more than the vulgar abuse and the puerile inanities in the Irishman's organ to impugn their claim to speak on behalf of the millions of our expatriated race. With them were joined the priests and the people of Ireland who, against misrepresentation and even brute force, have held the National cause above the interests of faction. Every element that could ensure glorious results was present in the memorable gathering. It had the good wishes and the prayers of the illustrious occupant of the Vatican, whose paternal solicitude for the Irish race has doubly endeared him to Catholic and to National Ireland. In the choice of a chairman, too, the delegates made a selection that augured well for the interests of unity in Irish politics. No name in the Irish Hierarchy is more revered than that of the patriotic prelate of Raphoe, whose opening statement raised the proceedings to a pitch worthy alike of the momentous occasion and of the best traditions of Dr. O'Donnell's distinguished order. In a similar spirit were couched the subsequent addresses delivered. Unity and reconciliation were the watchwords, and none but those who are blindly wedded to factionist courses can have objection to assist in the noble aims set forth by the various speakers. Those who are now estranged from the National fold have been invited to resume their place among a united Irish people and assist in a mission which gives ample scope for the best energies of Nationalist Irishmen. If they hearken not to the counsels of friendship and national policy it remains only for the Irish people to follow up the success of the Convention by strenuous adherence to its mandate, whatever it be, to demonstrate to all the world that the heart of the people is sound, that the majority of Irishmen are tired and weary of internecine strife, and that from this moment forward no man or section of men, let their past services