

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVII.—NO. 3.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1886.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

THE CHURCH—IRELAND.

Be Not Ashamed.

Cardinal Moran, replying to an address presented to him by the Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, said:— He is not ashamed of the Catholic Church. She is the depository of Christian truth. She is who for eighteen centuries has enlightened the world's darkness and purified the world's corruption.

"Quenched is the golden statue's ray; The breath of heaven has swept away What tolling earth has piled.

Amid the universal shipwreck the Catholic Church remained unharmed. She continued to be an ark of salvation, not for the conquered only, but also for the conqueror. Every human society contains within itself the seed of corruption and the germ of ultimate decay.

ALL THE SAINTS HAVE BEEN HER CHILDREN. Within her wide domain the heavenly waters of charity and mercy have never ceased to flow. Those who are outside her fold dig for themselves cisterns, but they are broken cisterns that cannot contain the life-giving waters of redemption.

and every tongue. The sun never sets on her widespread spiritual dominion.

SEE IS LITERALLY EVERYWHERE.

At the present day she numbers more than 200,000,000, who receive the lessons of divine truth from her lips. You will meet with her not only in every civilized land, but at the remotest sources of the Amazon, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, among the most savage tribes of South America, on the borders of the Caspian Sea, in the forests of India, on burning sands of Africa, in Siberia and China and Japan, everywhere you will meet with her.

BE NOT ASHAMED OF IRELAND.

That land of the West is fair indeed among the nations. Nature, spreading out her richest gifts with no stated hand, has given to her noble harbors, majestic rivers, a genial soil. Erin's hills are green, her fields luxuriant, her climate mild. Her people are wise, her daughters are her pride, her sons are brave.

IT WAS MAINLY THE WORK OF IRISHMEN. Their names are to this day cherished in Germany and France, throughout Belgium and Switzerland. Churches enshrined their relics on the banks of the Danube and the Rhine. Pilgrims flocked to their sanctuaries in the depths of the Black Forest and in the silent recesses of the Alps.

THEY FAILED TO CONQUER IRELAND. for her sons have ever proved themselves as brave in the battle field as they were heroic in their piety. Again, for three centuries heresy left nothing undone to crush out the religious belief of her people. This was indeed a season of dreary winter, a blighting and withering winter, a winter of ruins, a winter of tempests, a winter of tears.

SO DOES THE CHURCH OF CHRIST, after being hidden in the recesses of the bogs and mountains of Ireland for three centuries, come forth in our days renewed in life and vigor and arrayed in the comeliness of her early years to partake of the glory and triumph of the resurrection.

NOT THE CHURCH ALONE IN IRELAND that has arisen from the tomb. Her national spirit, too, has been revived, and Ireland stands before the nations of Christendom today arrayed in a moral force against which the enemies of justice struggle in vain.

alienable birthright. At no distant day the great statesman who now holds the helm of the Empire will, by granting this legislative independence, add another to the unfolding laurels which he has already won in dealing justice to the Irish people, and this legislative freedom will be the crowning triumph of the peaceful struggle for justice which Ireland's sons, through good report and evil report, have carried on for centuries.

THE IMMORTAL LEADER OF THE IRISH PEOPLE, O'CONNELL,

congratulated his countrymen on their first great victory of emancipation: "The men of Erin know that the only basis of liberty is religion. They have triumphed because the voice they raised on behalf of their country had raised itself in prayer to God. Songs of liberty may now make themselves heard throughout our country, whose sounds will thunder and be wafted along the courses of the rivers and streams pouring far and wide that Ireland at length is free. Go on then, gentlemen; pursue with courage and perseverance and earnestness the course of beneficence on which you have entered. Let religion and virtue guide your steps. Fear not those enemies who, here as in the home countries, persistently heap obloquy on everything that is just and honorable and good. Combat them only by the weapons of forbearance and charity, for the golden words of St. John Chrysostom should never be forgotten, "Christians are not to overthrow error by the use of violence or constraint, but by persuasion, instruction, love and charity."

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS.

He expresses his high esteem and personal affection for the Society.

The Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII. has just given the Society of Jesus a new evidence of his high esteem and fatherly affection by publishing the Brief *Dolens inter alia*, of which the following is a translation. To understand thoroughly this document it is necessary to know that the terms of the Bull *Sollicitudo omnium ecclesiarum*, by which Pius VII. re-established the Jesuits in 1814, might have allowed many to express doubts regarding certain concessions hitherto granted the Jesuits by the Roman Pontiffs.

Among the causes of grief which afflict our soul in the Gulf of perturbations so profound at the present time, are the injustices and the injuries with which the religious families of regular orders are overwhelmed. Founded by great saints, they have been useful both to the Catholic Church, of which they form an ornament, and to even civil society, which draws therefrom serious advantages. From all times these orders have merited much from religion and literature. They have also contributed greatly to the salvation of souls. Consequently, we like, when the occasion presents itself, to accord to religious orders the praise which they merit so well; as our predecessors, we take a pleasure in justifying highly and publicly our affectionate good-will toward them.

THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE. Thanks to Mr. Patrick Egan voted at its First Meeting—Friday the Arrest of the Canadian Delegates. The Chicago correspondent of the New York Herald telegraphs as follows: A meeting of the new National Committee of the Irish National League was held to-day, with President John Fitzgerald in the chair. Before proceeding to the regular business John F. Armstrong, of Georgia, moved the following resolution:— "Resolved, That the new National Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America deem it its first duty to thank Patrick Egan for the courage and ability displayed by him in fulfilling his duties as President of the League, and that our best wishes go with him in his retirement from office."

turned loose against the church of Jesus Christ; may it pursue the end of its institution for the greater glory of God and the eternal salvation of souls. May it continue its mission of leading and restoring, by holy expeditions, the infidel and heretic to the light of the truth, to form youth to the practice of christian virtue and literature; to teach philosophy and theology according to the spirit of the angelic doctor. In the meantime We embrace with a lively affection the society of the Superior General, to his vicar and to all the children of this society our apostolic benediction.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

HON. T. P. O'CONNOR'S PROTEST AGAINST SALISBURY'S POLICY

LONDON, Aug. 20.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Biggar (Parnellite) moved that a new writ be issued for an election in the south division of Sligo in place of Mr. Sexton, who, having been elected to both that seat and for the west division of Belfast, declined to sit for the latter. The speaker refused to receive the motion, stating that a petition had been presented against granting a seat to Mr. Sexton for West Belfast.

A PARNELLITE PROTEST.

Thomas Power O'Connor maintained that Lord Randolph Churchill's speeches were the original cause of the Belfast riots (cheers). Every man who had lost his life in the riots was the duped and victim of Churchill. Mr. O'Connor said a commission ought to be appointed to inquire into the actions of the Prime Minister, which, he said, was guilty at the last election of by-gone and intimidation to an unheard-of extent. He said the vast majority of Liberals supported Mr. Gladstone's scheme, which, although it had been temporarily checked, would inevitably meet with ultimate success. The Conservatives were too anxious if they could effect a decision upon the policy supported by three or four counties was final and irrevocable. He said the policy of the Government of inquiring into the judicial rents was illogical and impracticable because the Commission could not complete the report before the spring, while the time would be taken up by the election in November. Many men and women in Ireland would be beyond relief before spring. Regarding the Government's plan of aiding public works in Ireland he said it would cost more than Mr. Gladstone's much abused scheme.

MR. O'CONNOR OBJECTED TO "DISGUISED AIMS."

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said that boycotting was one of the greatest social crimes Lord Salisbury, in his speech at Newport, had said that the ordinary law was inadequate to suppress boycotting. How, then, did the Government propose to suppress it without coercion? The only way was by removing the cause. The people must be in sympathy and harmony with the Government. Irish national sentiment must be gratified. The root of the evil would not be reached until the source of social disorder was removed. Ireland must be treated like Canada. The people knew what they wanted. He accused Lord Randolph Churchill of inciting the landlords in his speech last evening to exact the utmost farthing of rent, promising the assistance of the whole armed forces of the kingdom. Such language was the greatest possible incentive to disorder. (Cheers.) The late Government, however faulty in other respects, never encouraged evictions. The Tory Government seemed to have only one panacea, namely, royal commissions. It was impossible any longer to bribe Ireland with the hope of a better government, as was proposed. The Liberals intended to continue the appeal against the recent electoral verdict. The policy of the Government was based upon great errors of principle, and was altogether inapplicable and impracticable. (Parnellite cheers.)

THE POVERTY OF IRELAND.

Why the Irish Emigrate—Scents and Wages—A Market Scene in Galway.

DUBLIN, Aug. 2.—The present population of Ireland is almost exactly what it was at the beginning of the century. It was then about five million, and rapidly increased until 1841, when it numbered 8,196,000. Then it began to diminish, and in 1881 numbered only 5,174,000—a loss of a million every decade. This bare fact is strong presumptive evidence that the economic conditions of the country are bad, and at least largely responsible for the present condition of things. An English guide book innocently says: "In 1845 the failure of the potato and consequent famine caused it rapidly to decline through increased emigration; and by changes in the methods of agriculture, the decrease has continued up to the present time." It is, after all, a sort of confession that the present system is at least partly to blame.

The Irish do not more readily leave their country than do the people of other countries. They are really much attached to Ireland, and there is no better proof of this than the fact that they always consider it a duty to contribute to the fund for the liberation of the country from British rule. When they obtain Home Rule there is no doubt that thousands of them will flock back to Ireland, because of their attachment to their old home.

Nothing is more astonishing than to find a country with such resources as Ireland, and so few of them even fairly developed. There is a fair supply of good coal, but it is entirely undeveloped, and what is used is brought almost wholly from England. There are immense deposits of iron ore—red hematite and bog iron, both in abundance, the former in connection with the coal deposits. In happier days there were at one time very many small furnaces and iron works here and there over Ireland, but they are all gone now. The iron wealth of the country, too, like the coal, lies all undeveloped and unused. The English wisely account for this by saying that there is no capital in Ireland with which to develop its resources. It is very true that there is not much capital in the country, but it is also true that the English have always carefully strangled such Irish industries as showed the least signs of vitality, unless they were in lines which could offer no competition with British interests. Unfortunately for Ireland, these British interests allow the existence of no rival interests, if it is in their power to kill them.

In passing through the various towns of Ireland, except Belfast and a few other towns in the north, one notices an almost entire absence of manufacturing industry of any kind. The people say: "We formerly had a woollen mill or a cotton mill, but it is not running now." It is a story of departed glory or prosperity almost everywhere. The lack of property is well shown by the stationary and often diminishing population of the towns. Cork had 80,000 people in 1861, and did not increase a hundred in the following twenty years, and the same is true of scores of other towns. Many are going into actual decay. Galway is an example. It has a fine harbor, and ought to be the great terminus of the North Atlantic steamship routes, but its shipping is really very important. It is a town slowly going into decay and ruin. In some streets there are whole lines of warehouses, three and four stories high, which have been wholly unused for years, and are going into decay.

Rents of houses in the towns are not high as compared with rents in our Atlantic towns, but they are very high when we consider the low wages received, and the depressed state of nearly all industries. A hotel, fit only for pigs, can be rented in the suburbs of Galway and other like towns for 50 cents a week, but then the laborer's wages are only \$2.50 a week at most, and bread and meat are relatively high. American fresh beef is about 15 cents a pound in Galway, and bread is as dear as in New York. The Irish poor make shift to live on potatoes alone when they cannot get bread and beef. The prices of butter, eggs and milk need not be mentioned, for the Irish poor seldom indulge in such luxuries.

In Ulster farm laborers get somewhat higher pay than in the west and south of Ireland; but even here \$3 a week is very fair wages, and this without food of any kind, as a rule. In the west and south about \$2.50 a week is common wages. In many parts of the country I asked carefully about wages, and could hear of nothing above 50 cents a day for unskilled labor, except in a few favored towns, like Belfast, and in these one occasionally hears of 75 cents a day. I talked with a young man who was going to Kniskillen—a town of nearly 6,000 people, in Ulster—to work as a coach painter. He was to work for 28 shillings a week—say just about \$7. He said that the same work was paid about 50 cents a week more in Belfast. A printer in Galway told me that his wages were nominally a pound a week, but that he worked enough overtime to get 24 shillings (\$6) as an average. His living cost him about \$4.

But the lot of the farm laborers and small renters is hardest of all. The homes of these are usually most miserable excuses for human habitations. They are seldom surrounded by shrubbery of any kind and never by any fruit trees. The only orchards in the country are small enclosures of fruit trees owned by the nobility of wealthy farmers. They are very few, however. I seldom caught sight of an apple or pear tree, and yet these fruits both grow well in Ireland. Tenants on leases sometimes have fairly comfortable and attractive homes, but the yearly tenants are much more numerous, and these have only one prominent work—to get money enough to pay the rent. Very large numbers of them are in arrears for some year's rent. Their houses are stone huts of only one room and one story as a rule, and the pig and chickens, when they are fortunate

enough to have any, usually share the hut with the family. They are not delicate about these matters, and not too proud to associate on even terms with the pig. Many of them cannot even afford to keep a pig, and the keeping of a cow is a condition of affluence which few of them reach.

Not one child in ten among these yearly tenants and farm laborers ever goes to school a day. There are no schools for them, in the first place, and if the schools were available few of them would be able to bear the necessary expense of attending. In the towns there are usually some schools available for the poor, but the opportunities are not good, and very few of the children of the very poor even in the towns get any schooling at all. It is often said that the people of Ireland are to blame for their own condition; but if this be admitted, it must be admitted also that very little can reasonably be expected from people whose education is absolutely nothing.

English and Scotch landlords usually live on their estates at least a part of the year; the land is generally let in large tracts on long leases, and the people who cultivate the soil are usually retained for long terms of service. The Irish landlords have more commonly looked upon their tenants as necessary evils, and have not identified themselves with their people. They have looked upon them as a sort of rent-paying machines. For years past it has until very recently been the rule to raise the rent as often as the tenant's improved condition seemed to warrant. If the tenant saved something and managed to get a pig or a cow, the landlord only argued from this that he was able to stand more rent, and increased the rent accordingly. What was still worse, if the tenant reclaimed bits of waste land, kept fences in good repair, and enriched the land by hauling manure upon it, these very improvements were regularly made the ground of increasing the rent, so that it was really against the tenant's interest to improve things at all. If the Irish tenant is unthrifty, the landlord may be straightly charged with giving him exactly that kind of an education.

While in Galway, I saw the Saturday markets, which are attended by the country folk for ten or twelve miles around. The markets are held in the open air, in squares and open spaces in the streets. In one place cattle, horses, sheep, and hay were on sale; in a second market all kinds of vegetables were on sale; and a third market is for butter, eggs, and fowls. Only a few women attend the first of these markets as sellers; in the second, men and women are nearly equally divided; and the women have a monopoly of the third. Not less than two hundred women had articles for sale in the last-named market. In some cases they brought their produce by the help of some one who came to one of the other markets in a cart drawn by a donkey, but in a large majority of cases they trudged to the market on foot, with their loads on their backs, and about two-thirds of them came barefoot and bonnetless, and in the rain. Many of them come ten or twelve miles to this market every Saturday. One old woman of about sixty years told me that she had walked in that morning six miles, and that she did so every Saturday morning in her back. They carry their marketing on their backs in a basket held by a strap over their chest. It may have butter and eggs, their marketing may come to two or three dollars; but most of them do not realize more than one dollar, and many of them do not get more than fifty cents for their day's work and marketing.

One of these market women came into a shop to sell her little store of marketing, which consisted of four spring chickens, and nothing more. She wanted two shillings and sixpence for the four, and the man offered only two shillings. As she stood there trying to get her price the water dripped from her soaked garments in little pools on the floor. She finally took two shillings. She had trudged these many miles that morning in the rain and got only fifty cents for her chickens and her work. The bitter, biting poverty of the tillers of the soil in the west of Ireland was well exhibited in that Galway market. Such a condition would be execrable in Egypt, Turkey, or Poland; it may be, but Ireland is a part of the United Kingdom, and is presumed to be a part of the civilized world. It is inconceivable there. The part of the country is the worst part of the island.

Near such towns as Belfast, Cork and Limerick, tenants pay \$10 to \$20 an acre for good land, and three or four miles away they pay about half as much. Seven or eight miles away from railways \$4 and \$5 is more common, and much land is let for even \$2 and \$3 an acre. There are immense tracts of waste land in Ireland, mostly peat bogs, and such land as this is very little. About Galway the land is rocky and the soil very thin, but the rent is very high for the quality. Indeed, what are called "fair rents" are always struck me as being enormous. The landlord has dealt, and is still dealing, hardly by Ireland, though the rents are not now so high as they were a few years ago. I should say that they are even now twice as high as they ought to be.—J.W.S.—(N. Y. Sun.)

BELFAST POLICE ATTACKED AND ROUTED BY A MOB.

BELFAST, Aug. 23, 9.30 p.m.—This evening a detachment of police attempted to disperse a mob on Shank Hill. The mob became infuriated, threw volleys after volleys of stones at the police and routed them. The mob then completely wrecked the barracks, which were defended by twenty policemen. Midnight—The police did not fire upon the mob. The streets were cleared by the military. Nine arrests were made. The city is now quiet.

TROUBLE AT AN EVICTION.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—During an eviction at Ballygown, Kilkenny, to-day a row took place, during which the police were stoned and a number of bailiffs were severely injured. A fruitless attempt was made to wreck the barracks.





THE TRUE WITNESS
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
AT THEIR OFFICES:
61 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum.....\$1.50
If paid strictly in advance.....\$1.00

TO ADVERTISERS
A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" at the per line (single) and insertion fee per line each subsequent insertion. Special notices 50c per line. Special rates for columns on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Instructional Wanted, etc., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS
Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.
Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will give by date on the address label when their subscription expires.
Sample copies sent free on application.
Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....AUGUST 25, 1886

Nothing could show the utter worthlessness of "total prohibition" as a moral force more than the present condition of the State of Maine. Prohibition is supposed to have existed there for thirty years and more, but yet a campaign is being organized on the cry to-day as a test question, just as though the principle had never been heard of. It seems that the strongest use prohibition is put to is a political one.

During the dull season the advent of a Mikado company seems to be a perfect godsend to editors. Scarcely a city along the track of travel followed by the company recently in this city is not taught by its local writers some profound moral based on a maxim or sentiment taken out of the opera. In Montreal we had the word "Poo-ha-beque" in the Witness, thus showing that even that pious and stage-hating journal could not resist the temptation of seeing the "three little maids from school." Of course it went in disguise, but then the step once taken, the fatal cup once raised, and the fatal draught once quaffed, the result was seen. That heart searching moralist, Poo-ha, seems to convey many lessons in many directions.

The Travailleur of Worcester, Mass., has recently published a very strong warning to the French-Canadians against any further emigration into the Eastern States. It states that the market is in a deplorable condition and terribly overstocked, and that as the Canadians are likely to undertake work at lower rates than the native workmen, an ill-feeling is being engendered. There is always a tendency on the part of our French countrymen to go South for a period to make money, but this warning should be extensively reproduced by the French and other journals of the province. A general knowledge of the condition of affairs as described by the French paper referred to would probably prevent much suffering and disappointment.

A SMART, TRUSTWORTHY LAWYER, WHO IS willing to take a case against a fortune teller, will be engaged by a person who has been persecuted for the last seven years; only those who know of fortune telling need apply. If successful will be well paid. Answer in person. H. E. HOLMES.

This advertisement appears in the New York Herald. What a rush of a certain class of lawyer there would be to both sides if it had only appeared in a Montreal paper! There seems, if the fortune teller has not taken all the money, still some chance for such sharks. The only drawback seems to be that success is required by the advertiser. But the advertisement seems to indicate that may be found the lowest type of human credulity even in the reputed home of all that is shrewd, clever and worldly.

The labor candidates of Brooklyn, N.Y., are wise in their generation. At a largely attended meeting of delegates held at that city last night, a resolution was moved approving the principle that it was not the policy of workmen to nominate workmen's candidates, but to accept pledges from the candidates of either political parties, and support the candidates giving the most satisfactory pledges. This was almost unanimously rejected, and a similar vote decided that the labor organizations should take action this fall. It would seem that the "workingman's friend" of the old ward-politician type, who used to crop up so serenely at election times, wreathed with smiles and lavish with shakes of the hand, is likely to be soon as extinct as the mastodon. Peace be with him. He is a good riddance.

At election times it is not rare to see charges hurled by the organs of the respective parties in reference to organized interference with public meetings. Sometimes the charges are true, sometimes the result of fancy. But that a band of hired agents, without being exceptionally numerous, can throw a well

intentioned and orderly meeting into confusion is a demonstrated truth. This course of action is, however, a violation of the law. A political meeting is for the purpose of exercising out of the most exalted and important rights of the citizen in which he performs a part of his duty as a steward of the highest privilege the State confers on him. Any interference with that exercise is an attack on his liberty, a punishable offence, and should be so treated. It is to be hoped that, if anything is attempted of the kind during the coming elections, an example, sharp and unmistakable, will be made at an early stage of the campaign and the evil checked.

The great Archbishop of Cashel, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, still leads the march of the Irish nation towards Home Rule. The patriotic prelate, in reply to an address, said that the people should exhibit sufficient firmness to show the Government that if war was made upon them they would resist. His Grace cautioned them to avoid all violation of the law, but exhorted them to continue the necessary agitation until the rights of Ireland were restored.

This was also the doctrine preached and the conclusion unanimously arrived at by the recent Irish National Convention at Chicago: Uphold fair government, resist coercion, and continue the fight for Home Rule. "By peaceful means if we can; otherwise if we must." That's the ticket.

SOME of our American contemporaries are exhibiting rather a nationalistic spirit in reference to the action of the Federal authorities in connection with the navy. It seems that for some time the want of proper marine defence has been dawdling on the States, and a spasmodic attempt has recently been made to supply two or three cruisers. The result was by no means encouraging, and the naval officers showed that the ships built at Roch's yard were not effective. The Secretary of the Navy has taken a bold step, and, sending to England, has obtained from the chief constructor of the British navy the plans of a cruiser now on the docks there, which is intended to be a vessel of greater power and speed than any cruiser now afloat. For this certain organs are loud in denunciation. We fall to see why they should be. Great Britain never knew how to build a frigate until she took some from the French, and the United States is wise in not being too proud to learn. The danger is lest the cruiser does not come up to its pretended high standard. Experimental ships are often built in England, which, when the practical part comes to be tested, are miserable failures.

Mr. G. W. CURTIS' compliment to Parnell is the subject of some comment. That eminent gentleman recently said:—"He (Parnell) is, indeed, an uncorrupted king, and should he die, there is no one to take up his sceptre. No fabulous monarch of Tara's halls, no lord of the round tower, no wild Celtic chieftain, was so powerful a ruler." There is room for comment. Allowing, even, for the license of rhetoric, the statement is not justified. There is nothing "fabulous" in the history of Ireland in connection with Tara's Hall any more than there is in connection with George Washington. And, without detracting from the great services of Mr. Parnell, it is an error to suppose that, in the event of his death, the cause of Erin would in any degree lack effective workers. We have to long a roll of political champions and martyrs to think that, and no one would be quicker to repudiate Mr. Curtis' eulogy, so far as it referred to his own individuality, than Mr. Parnell himself. That gentleman has himself acknowledged with honest modesty that he is but putting the capstone on a structure reared by his great predecessors in the ranks of Irishmen.

THE alleged cable despatches which are doled out by the grace of monopoly to the press are things so wonderfully made that it is difficult and dangerous to form an opinion upon anything they pretend to describe. It is to be hoped there is no truth in the statement that in the House of Commons Sir J. Ferguson, one of the Secretaries of State, said that "negotiations for the amicable settlement of the Atlantic fisheries dispute were proceeding between England and the United States and Canada. It was not intended by either the United States or England to appoint a joint commission to amend the treaty of 1818." If so, the prospects are not bright for Canadian interests. It is, unfortunately, a matter of sufficient notoriety that in all cases in which this process has been followed out Canada has suffered generally. It is more than probable an "amicable arrangement" could be easily entered into, but get a British and an American diplomatist to work and it is not difficult to foresee what side will get the best of it. Then, again, what possible arrangement can be made apart from the treaty of 1818? An "arrangement" cannot override a treaty; and, if that be left as it is, the difficulty stands in the same position as at present. The terms of the treaty are plain enough, but the Americans think fit to interpret it by the light of their own lamp. Unless some definite action is taken the dispute seems likely to continue. Certainly the cable despatch referred to does not make the aspects of the case appear in very rosyate hues.

The Americans have paid a great deal of honor to the memory of Lafayette, although recent revelations in the way of the secret papers of French history have proved that he was by no means the single-hearted, disinterested, generous helper of an oppressed people he pretended to be. It has been shown that all the time he was mouthing about his generosity and disinterestedness he was

simply the confidential agent of the French King, who was anxious to know which way the cat was going to jump, and his money, which he spent so lavishly and pretended was his own, came out of the pockets of a people at the time as hardly pressed as those he was pretending to assist. It does not appear that Lafayette is entitled to the noble American gratitude has raised him to. But there were officers, soldiers of fortune perhaps, but still generous men, who did the States during their struggle incalculable benefit. Only a few of these were rewarded and fewer remembered. Von Steuben died poor. De Kalb, one of the bravest and most skillful of the military commanders, died at Camden bravely trying to rally the discomfited revolutionary troops. The customary "gratitude" was exhibited, and in 1790 Congress ordered that a monument be erected to his memory, and voted \$10,000 for it. Last week, a centenary and more after his death, this monument was unveiled! Better late, perhaps, than never.

THE HOME RULE FEELING.

The fact that Wales has organized a Home Rule Association is full of significance, and goes to show the vitality and strength of the Home Rule sentiment more than anything else. Wales has never had a Parliament of her own, complains of no specific wrongs, and has for five hundred years been a part of England as a principality. Even the barbarity or injustice of the "ruthless king" has been wiped from memory. In spite of this the Welsh are beginning to see that Home Rule would enable them to possess privileges that under the present system of Imperial representation they do not obtain. Strangely enough Wales is the one part of the British islands in which the original language is preserved in its integrity. Erse has been persecuted almost out of existence in Ireland. In Scotland Gaelic is fading, but Wales still keeps up its old tongue with strength and vigor. It still has its bards, and its harp at the national festival still recalls the old songs and the old melodies of the people. This has tended to preserve the old nationalistic spirit without marring what is called in general terms the loyalty of the country. The immense favor with which the principle of Home Rule is regarded in England shows that the idea is one latent in the national breast. That it has suddenly received so great an impetus is solely due to the efforts of Parnell and his friends, and in this he probably finds himself doubly complimented. With the idea of Home Rule so strongly supported in England, Scotland and Wales, the Home Rule of Ireland must come the quicker. Scotland has, to some extent, always asserted the principle of Home Rule, and never forgotten her ancient Legislature at Holyrood. But this assertion has never gone further than certain periodical protests considered enough for business purposes and to preserve "the title." Now that Wales is taking up the subject, we may reasonably look for a more decided action on the part of Scotland, which, by the way, only regards England as "an appendage of the Scottish Crown."

THE ANARCHISTS.

The sentence of the Chicago jury upon the anarchists was anticipated and, in view of the evidence, inevitable. Public opinion had condemned the prisoners before the evidence had proceeded very far. The feeling in the United States seems to be, if the press in any indication, that anything like the open exhibition of such a spirit as was shown to animate the Chicago rioters cannot for a moment be tolerated. The United States are remarkably generous in the direction of permitting unchecked immigration, and so very great is the influx of the obscuring of Europe that without care it may be found that a danger to the commonwealth is being gradually developed. That the immigrants do not feel that their chains fall off their limbs as soon as they land on American soil, and endeavor to perpetuate old world grievances and old world conspiracies, to the detriment of the free opportunities generously offered them by the American people, is proof that they need some restraints. Sharp remedies are needed for such disorders as have been recently witnessed in the republic and the sovereign people know how to apply them. Liberty in its strictest sense cannot be interfered with either by tyranny in the shape of an Anarchist or a Cusar under the Stars and Stripes. At the same time there is wanting no due sympathy for the victims of oppression, whose ignorance and sense of wrong combined have not permitted them to better appreciate the opportunities afforded them of rising to the level of intelligent humanity.

"THE WHEEL."

It is stated that a new association, to be termed "The Wheel," is in process of extension in the Southern States of America. This association is in the farmers' interests, and to some extent may be considered akin to the Grangers, inasmuch as it takes charge of agricultural interests. But only to some extent, as the Southern agriculturists seem to think that they have some very exclusive and sweeping rights. In fact, it may be asserted that they do their best to perpetuate slavery on a small scale. Some attention has recently been drawn to Savannah, which may be regarded as giving a fair type of the Southern landlord spirit. It is understood that the Legislature there is absolutely controlled by the landlords and storekeepers, and that the law takes its stamp from their inspiration. The spirit of landlordism, if not something stronger, is seen in force. The law is passed in such a manner as to make any contract with regard to agricultural labor as connected with a bond of steel. The law holds the laborer down to his con-

tract by the most grinding rigidity, and heavy damages can be obtained against the man who employs any "fugitive" laborer. But the refinement of cruelty is seen, and any extension of food or shelter to a workman is visited with pains and penalties. So that a man who does not become a speculator of white slave may be hunted without pity out of the State, if he can get as far. But he has a danger to face which renders this hard to do, for the foresight of the landlord has called into existence a vagrant law which makes any one without work and helpless liable to be sent to the chain gang. The lien laws are framed in the same spirit. The tenant is generally in debt to the landlord, who holds a cross-lien note, by which all he has is pledged to pay the lien when it is due. The result may be imagined. The following specimen advertisements are from a Savannah paper of a recent date and give a good idea of the working of the landlord system in the South, and at the same time are not a little suggestive of the old days of slavery:—

RUNAWAYS!

ALL persons are hereby warned not to hire or harbor Arthur Chesney, white, or Louis Glenn, colored, as they are under contract with me for the present year.

M. H. ARNOLD, Crawford, Ga.

WARNING!

ALL parties are hereby notified not to hire or harbor Charley Callaway, colored, as he is under contract with me for the year 1886. Any remuneration as to his whereabouts thankfully received.

ED. JACKSON, Stephens, Ga.

"The Wheel," the new agrarian association of the south, is said to be extending in the vicinity, and the landlords of other States will doubtless work on the same lines of self-aggrandizement as those of Savannah. This formation of the association is not a hopeful augury for the future of the south.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The opening of Parliament in England has proved, as was anticipated, that the new Government has no immediate intention of taking up the question of Home Rule. Whether it is rash enough to think that delay may enable something to "turn up" and cause the drift of affairs in Ireland to be changed, we cannot say. But if so, the administration is doomed to disappointment. The spirit of the age, so far as Ireland is concerned, is perfectly clear, and if its determination needs impressing on the governmental brain the Chicago convention ought to have the force to do it. The remarks of Lord Randolph Churchill clearly indicate that his government means to trifle with the subject of dealing with Home Rule. Local government is to be treated as a "question affecting the United Kingdom." The Government is going to perform a series of legislative acts. It proposes to appoint a "Royal Commission." This was inevitable, but we can imagine the derisive laughter with which the announcement was received. It is going to create a "deep sea fishery" on the western coast, make "harbors of refuge," "extend railways" and "promote arterial drainage." Now, it ought to be apparent to the Government that the speech of its leader in the House of Commons is, possibly unintentionally, a direct and emphatic endorsement of the claims made by the friends of Ireland, that she should have the privilege of making her own domestic laws. The royal commission "to enquire" shows that after eighty years of union the Government has to confess that it knows nothing of the working of Irish affairs. That deep sea fishery, harbor and drainage works are now promised as a species of solatium is a glaring confession that under the united parliamentary system the most elementary domestic matters of Irish interest have not been promoted. Here are a few, in a national sense, commonplace items of absolute necessity to the country. Yet they are only now promised; but who will suppose that if Ireland had possessed her local legislature they would not have been accomplished long ago, as mere matters of course. In the course of his remarks on the speech, Mr. Gladstone said that what had recently happened at the polls had in no way produced the slightest change in his convictions regarding the late Government's Irish policy. We do not think the course of his opponents in the House will be likely to contribute to his conversion. However, there is no doubt that that there must be a halt along the line until February, and it is only to be hoped that the present administration at London will have the judgment to enable them to rightly interpret the signs of the times.

THE CUSTOMS.

THERE can be no question but that among the many mismanaged departments of the Government the Customs is one of the worst. Since the accession to power of the present occupants of the portfolio of Customs there have been continual revelations, some small but some great, which indicate that a stringent enquiry into its working would reveal a condition of iniquity that would probably startle the people of the country. In this city there have been some very notable revelations, but they only differ a degree from similar occurrences all along the line, and of which the public does not hear. The Patterson-Kissock case, the McLachlan case, are both fresh, with all their odor of corruption and scandal, in the memory of our readers. Now comes the Ayer patent case, which being in a measure before the courts, the outraged virtue of an official having to be vindicated, may be passed without further reference. But these are typical cases all of which abundantly prove that there is something not rotten only but putrid, and ten times worse than rotten in the state of our Denmark represented by the customs. There is not only smoke to indicate the presence of fire, but a good stiff blaze appears to the naked eye. It is high time the hose was turned on it. One remedy suggested is the establishment of a Customs Court. This is not a bad suggestion

in its way, and such a tribunal should undoubtedly be in existence, but it would not be a remedy for the evil complained of. It might decide the merits of, but would not prevent, the offences. The real remedy lies in effective management. The government pretends to have efficient appraisers and yet we hear of goods being entered at a lower rate than their true one, and they are afterwards at some uncertain period perhaps seized. This is unjust, and further, that, give evidence of incapacity. If the authorities once pass goods that process should be the end of the matter. It is absurd to suppose that any great fraud could be accomplished if the supervision was properly carried out, and the course followed by the Customs department in so many cases is sufficient to convince the public that there is serious ground for suspicion that the management is the reverse of what it ought to be. Incompetency and corruption are two serious matters in public administration. Are these proved by recent cases to exist in one of the most important departments of national administration?

A SINGULAR CHANGE.

The traveller in the Eastern States cannot but be impressed with the fact that the descendants of the old Puritans are fast passing away. Emigration has something to do with this, and there are other causes which need not be enlarged on. But the fact is patent, and attention has recently been drawn to a feature in the case not generally noticed before. A gentleman writes to the New York Sun a letter in which he states that he has been for years travelling through the State of Massachusetts. In the course of his travels he has made close and impartial enquiry into the changing condition of that State. But this visitor has not only confirmed the view that the Puritan stock is dying out, but he has discovered that the future population of the State will be men either directly Irish or of Irish descent. He writes:—"This startling proposition, whenever made in the Puritan presence, receives only a Puritan sneer; but the time is surely near at hand when the Irishman and his children and grandchildren will exert a powerful if not controlling influence in shaping the domestic policy of the State. An inevitable foreshadowing of this may be seen among the names of those who succeed in obtaining office or are placed there without solicitation at the local elections. The unmistakable leaves of the Macs and the O's is present in the old time Puritan lump."

The writer goes on to say that this change will be of the greatest benefit to the country and will have a decidedly regenerating effect upon it, and proceeds:—"With an occasional exception they (the Puritan's descendants) chose to desert the home of their fathers rather than make the effort to reclaim the land. But what they refused to do the Irish are doing. They commenced by purchasing small tracts near the principal towns. They love to become landholders. The unrightly neglected and barren places they have rendered fertile and fruitful in this State by their patient labor is simply incredible. They have gradually extended their holdings, and now, when a dissatisfied Yankee, lost to all veneration and ambition, wishes to sell his paternal acres, his best customer will be found in some enterprising Irish tiller of the soil. These tireless sons of Erin drain the land, clean off the bushes, remove the stones, and show by well-directed industry how barns can be filled and homes supplied with the comforts of life. They send their children to school. Their families are uncommonly large. By natural increase and additions by immigration their numbers have become truly formidable. It would, indeed, be a strange mutation of fortune if the Celtic race should, in the course of half or three-quarters of a century, by the irrefragable law of population and progress, drive the Puritanic element to the wall, and boldly and firmly assert their supremacy."

THE POPE AND FRANCE.

There have been events witnessed in France of a character calculated to cause the Vatican authorities to think that the affairs of the Church may not be as faithfully conserved in that country as they ought to be. Indeed, one Roman journal went so far as to assert that the proud title of "Eldes daughter of the Church" was forfeited. Just now there is great cry of indignation going up in Paris chiefly in consequence of the action of the Pope with reference to China. The outcry is certainly not justified. It is hard to tell why France should pretend to have an exclusive right to represent the Holy Father at Peking, or why the sending of a special envoy should be regarded as an encroachment on French privileges. But it is noteworthy that the demand for a Papal representative came from the Emperor of China himself. France also expresses the opinion that Rome should have no diplomatic status at Peking. This is the very thing the Chinese want, else they would not have asked for an envoy from Rome. France complains that her interests have been overlooked and that she has been insulted. The boot is on the other foot. Nothing could have been more insulting than the treatment extended to His Holiness by the French Ministers when he communicated with them on the subject, and their conduct alone proves the need that evidently exists for the action of the Holy See. Leo XIII. is showing marvellous skill in a time when revolutionaries and hypocrites endeavor to thwart his efforts. So far as the France of to-day is concerned there is very little probability of its present government being satisfied with anything he does.

VERY TRUE.

The truth seems to be dawning on the minds of the English, and the scales which bigotry and sectarian rancour and political hatred have caused to blind the eyes of the people, are falling. The following extract from the editorial columns of the London

Daily News is significant as showing that our "union" has apparently sent out the fact that Orangism is, if to exist, at least to exist in quietness and obscurity. A quarter of a century ago, such an article in a leading London paper would have been almost an impossibility. Says the Daily News:—"Where things might happen for Belfast and Ireland than a little resolute government just now. It is abundantly evident that the deadliest enemy to the peace of Ireland and to the peace of the whole kingdom is that unhappy town. In spite of all the natural exasperation caused by the Home Rule defeat, not a single other town in Ireland has given a moment's anxiety. Catholic and Home Rule Ireland, that has lost in the late electoral conflict, has maintained a profound calm. Protestant and Unionist Belfast, that has won, has for weeks past revelled in intermittent slaughter. It is all the fault of Mr. Gladstone, no doubt, yet it is unfortunate all the same; and it would have been still more palpably his fault if Providence had only been pleased to order it the other way. It is extremely fortunate for Belfast that she stands where she does, though less fortunate, perhaps, for the United Kingdom. In the United States this impudent claim to disturb the repose of a whole country, in the name of a sectarian difference would have been rudely and very mercilessly dismissed. There might have been one day's rioting or even two; thereforfeitably would not have been three. The disgusting org of blood and destruction would have lasted until the militia could have been called out, and not a moment later. The Press has a part to play as well as the authorities in the suppression of these senseless disturbances, and its first duty is to refrain from trying to persuade the ruffians on either side who are engaged in them that they represent anything but the worst and the meanest passions of our nature."

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION AND ITS RESULTS.

The Chicago convention of the Irish National League of America concluded its important labors on Friday. It was, beyond question, the largest and finest deliberative body that ever assembled on the free soil of this continent. Over one thousand of the representatives of the Irish race, gathered from every section of the United States and of this Dominion of Canada, discussed the most perplexing and burning question in Imperia politics, with a gravity and a dignity that could not be surpassed by the most polished parliamentary body; with a clearness and intelligence that heightened the already high reputation of Irishmen for brains; with a vehemence and unanimity that could not leave England in doubt as to the Irish determination to make Home Rule a fact by hook or by crook; and finally, with a degree of patriotism and submission to Parnell's leadership and line of policy that makes the Irish people at home and abroad practically solid in the winning fight for Ireland's legislative independence.

The significant and striking feature of the deliberations, of the speeches, and of the resolutions was the well fixed purpose to subject the National League on this continent to the discipline of the accepted leaders in Ireland. The convention emphasized the fact that Parnell and his followers were the masters of the situation; that to them belonged the right to command and direct the movement for Ireland's redemption, and that as long as they remained true to the National flag, the League would heartily continue its support of the leaders and their policy.

In this the enemy was keenly disappointed. The enemy expected and prayed for a totally different pronouncement from the Convention. The enemy wanted a split and the Convention was as one. The enemy wanted a declaration against Parnell and the Convention assured his representative, O'Brien, Macdonn Deasy and Davitt, that the Irish race in America, as in Ireland, stood as one man at the back of the Irish Parliamentary party and its chosen leader.

As the Chicago Inquirer-Ocean said:—"It would be a shame and a scandal, it would be a reproach to the Irish character and the Irish people did the Irish-Americans fail him now. It was a glory and a triumph that the convention held itself squarely to the work in hand, and did exactly what Mr. Parnell would have had it do."

The Chicago Convention has accomplished two things. It has made the cause of Home Rule for Ireland imperishable; and it has given the Irish right to be considered the most enlightened and influential among all the peoples that compose the great and free Republic of America.

THE CLOUD IN THE EAST.

The "Eastern question" has assumed another of its kaleidoscopic phases in consequences of the deposition of Alexander of Battenburg. Though this is a serious menace to the peace of Europe it is not a particularly surprising event, as the designs of Russia have been long well enough known. Russian intrigue has been at work openly for a long time past, and this move is only one more cast at the possession of the "Sick Man." The immediate result is not easy at the moment to forecast, and until the so-called Provincial Government shows what its dictator proposes to do, external action is not likely to take place. Otherwise the position is, or should be, unchanged, as the interests of foreign nations are not in any degree altered. What they were at the time of the last embroglio they are to-day. Austria cannot possibly brook any great march of Russian power any more now than before, and whatever may have been the supposed agreement of the Emperors at Ghatin it must be evident that, like all those

unholy compact concerning the affairs of Europe, it can only preface disruption, disagreement, and probably war later on.

MGR. O'BRIEN INTERVIEWED.

The associated Press has sent the following despatch from Toronto:—TORONTO, Aug. 23.—Mgr. O'Brien, the Papal delegate, interviewed regarding the Knights of Labor, stated that the Vatican's pronouncement was absolute and had been obeyed in all parts of the world.

In the first place, the "Vatican's pronouncement" are words which Monaghan certainly did not use.

To say that the Roman decree was "absolute" may mean more or less according to the drift of the argument.

That "it had been obeyed in all parts of the world" is a statement which Mgr. O'Brien could not have made.

Again Mgr. O'Brien is wrongly reported, when he is made to judge of the secrecy or non-secrecy of an organization by any difference of opinion as to its character among the members.

Interviews and despatches are not very safe channels for the conveyance of true and correct statements.

BOTH ALIKE.

CONSERVATISM and Orangism have visibly become, within the past twelve months, one and the same thing in Canadian as well as in British politics.

An Irish exchange relates how all the Conservative press refused to publish letters condemnatory of the Orange assaults on the police in Belfast.

While the constabulary were employed in helping evictions and suppressing meetings of unarmed Nationalists, our contemporaries were never weary of expressing their admiration for the members of the force.

While the constabulary were employed in helping evictions and suppressing meetings of unarmed Nationalists, our contemporaries were never weary of expressing their admiration for the members of the force.

While the constabulary were employed in helping evictions and suppressing meetings of unarmed Nationalists, our contemporaries were never weary of expressing their admiration for the members of the force.

While the constabulary were employed in helping evictions and suppressing meetings of unarmed Nationalists, our contemporaries were never weary of expressing their admiration for the members of the force.

While the constabulary were employed in helping evictions and suppressing meetings of unarmed Nationalists, our contemporaries were never weary of expressing their admiration for the members of the force.

While the constabulary were employed in helping evictions and suppressing meetings of unarmed Nationalists, our contemporaries were never weary of expressing their admiration for the members of the force.

While the constabulary were employed in helping evictions and suppressing meetings of unarmed Nationalists, our contemporaries were never weary of expressing their admiration for the members of the force.

While the constabulary were employed in helping evictions and suppressing meetings of unarmed Nationalists, our contemporaries were never weary of expressing their admiration for the members of the force.

the Irish Parliamentary fund. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the people would continue the home rule struggle for years if necessary.

BACK FROM CHICAGO.

A number of the 25 Canadian delegates to the Irish National Convention left Chicago on Saturday for their homes.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—The Irish Parliament opened at Chicago yesterday, the English Parliament opened at London to-day.

in relation to the schools have their source in another quarter. The main point is that the Government has given this person a position from whence he can serve ministers by stirring up ill-will between the French and Irish.

SUMMER MORNING WALKS AROUND MONTREAL.

PART FIRST. BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 25.

"Falsely luxurious, will not man awake; and springing from the bed of sloth, enjoy the cool, the fragrant and the silent hour, to meditation due and sacred song?"

It is an early morning in June—the brightest month of the whole year in Canada. The earlier blossoms of the plum, the cherry and of the apple orchards, all around us, are just beginning to fade and to fall!

The morn is up again—the dewy morn with breath all incense and with cheek all bloom! The trees on either hand, are clothed or decked with new foliage, teaching man a lesson of the great coming spring.

On such a morning our inward feelings naturally rise from "nature up to nature's God." The meadows and the grain fields are just putting on their summer verdure.

There is unspeakable pleasure and a deep study known only to those who avail themselves of it, while Mount Royal is still sleeping in its own great shadows, and before the first gleam of sunrise has snuffed out the stars.

Here we are, standing at the foot of McGill street, inhaling the fresh air from the river and taking a bird's-eye view down our harbour front at the different vessels—from the mammoth sea-going steamers down to the small coal barges and batteaux in the port of Montreal.

The sun is just rising as we enter upon Wellington street. We remember the time when there were not over a score of buildings between Gray Nun street and the Canal bridge.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Standing on the canal bridge, what thoughts arise! We go back over fifty years. We remember the time when there were not half a dozen buildings between the canal and the River St. Pierre, a distance of about two miles.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

Those fields, or farms, were used in the old time for grand reviews or sham fights. On those fields, in our young days, we witnessed many a grand military display.

heavy and chill!" We may add, that not only one, but tens of thousands of Irish exiles or immigrants came to our beach or shore during the perilous times of 1832 and 1847.

IRELAND'S GREAT CAUSE.

An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting of Its Friends Held in Chicago.

PRESENTATION TO PATRICK EGAN. Ringing Speeches by Michael Davitt, William O'Brien, Speaker Randall and Others.

CHICAGO, August 21, 1886.—There was another great outpouring of Irish-Americans at the spacious artillery armory of the late front this evening to hear addresses by Michael Davitt and the Irish Parliamentary delegates.

The interesting feature of the entertainment was the presentation to President Egan of a silver tea service, the gift of Mr. Parnell and other distinguished Irishmen.

The large coffee urn is a triumph of art. In the centre of each piece is engraved a most curiously and artfully designed monogram, including the entire name of the recipient.

Dear Sir,—Upon your return to Ireland last December, after a prolonged political exile, many of the foremost men of Dublin were desirous of entertaining you at a public banquet to testify the affectionate cordiality with which your fellow citizens were eager to welcome you home.

My humble services have and ever been given as free offerings to the struggle of Ireland's national cause; and it is to me a source of sincere congratulation that while those services have brought down me the hatred and vituperation of Ireland's enemies they have been deemed worthy the warm approbation of Ireland's friends.

I beg you, sir, to convey to the numerous signers of the address and donors of the presentation my warmest thanks and my assurance that in the future I shall ever be proud to be called upon to take in the national movement—my every effort shall be directed toward keeping the green flag of Ireland flying.

Yours very sincerely, PATRICK EGAN.

When Mr. Parnell arrived and took a seat on the platform, a great applause greeted him with continuous cheering. The great Governor Ogleby and Mr. Samuel J. Randall were recognized in a similar manner.

Alexander Sullivan, in opening the meeting, said they were there to remind the people of Ireland that Irish-Americans were not tired of marching in the war, and that they would always be ready to march with whomever and whenever directed. (Applause.)

He then introduced Governor Ogleby. The Governor was enthusiastically received. He tendered the representative of the Irish Parliamentary party a hospitable and cordial welcome to the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago, and he wished them to bear back to England the good news of the progress of the Irish cause received in this country without political distinction. (Applause.)

Mr. Sullivan then said that for the purpose of showing their brothers that their welcome was a national one they had invited Mr. Samuel J. Randall. Mr. Sullivan spoke highly of Mr. Randall and his services both to this country and to Ireland.

MR. RANDALL FROM SPEAKER RANDALL. Mr. Randall was greeted with tremendous applause. He said if he consulted his own desires he would remain silent after his long journey, but he feared that if he did so he would be charged with possessing less ardor in the cause of Ireland than he possessed when, in his official capacity as Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was his duty to receive Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause.)

Continuing Mr. Randall sketched, at some length, the history of Irish abuses, and assured Irishmen that all their struggles for freedom were fully appreciated. The Government now was under the control of men in Ireland, and they knew better what was to be done than anyone else, and they should receive hearty and united support from this side of the water. He had one word of advice to give, and that was—"Never, never let politics creep within your councils." Terrible advice! They had caught the American people, and they should assemble and present the force of moral effort and the cause would never go down. The audience was urged to send back the Irish representatives to the Grand Old Man to assure him that the sympathies of the American people were with him.

Mr. Randall closed by speaking of the sympathy the American people had for the English masses who were in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone uses his home rule to Ireland. (Cheers.)

MICHAEL DAVITT'S PLEASANT TASK. MICHAEL DAVITT followed in an eloquent address, stating the position of himself and his colleagues. He then, amid an outburst of enthusiasm from the audience, said that he had a special errand. Thereupon followed the presentation to Mr. Egan, described heretofore.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN SPEAKS. Mr. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, was now introduced to the audience.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, in the course of his speech, said that Mr. Parnell had asked him to make a request to thank the American people for that wonderful outpouring of opinion and sympathy which gave cheer to the old heart of Mr. Gladstone in his great effort to burst through the prejudices and the barriers of ages.

That great, majestic voice of American opinion was what he had heard, and he had heard above the numbing clamor of a few selfish and selfishness that was opposed to us, and it was music to the heart of that heroic old man, for it told him that he had the blessing of sixty millions of American freemen when he staked his fame and his life on the endeavor to give peace and freedom to our distracted Irish land. You and I, and all the rest of us, are the children of his hollow of your hands. That tremendous power of yours involves a tremendous responsibility. It is of supreme importance that our position should be made clear beyond the possibility of misrepresentation. It would be cowardly and false on our part to forget that we have now friends as well as enemies in America.

There are a million and a half of English workmen who have registered their votes in favor of an Irish Parliament on College Green. There is one great Englishman who is worth another million and a half. We told Mr. Gladstone—we told all Englishmen that if they reached out an honest hand of friendship to Ireland they would reach it. We told them candidly that to English rule in Ireland we are and will for ever remain irreconcilable, and that unless they will never have rest or peace until the hopes that have lived through seven centuries shall be crushed and the people of our land. But we told them also that our quarrel with England was bounded by her rule within the shores of Ireland. We told them that upon the day when the working millions of England by their votes and of their own free will should throw the flag of English domination in Ireland, the hatred and passions which have run for ages between the two countries would subside. We ventured to promise that for you as well as for our people at home; and standing here in presence of this great representative gathering of Irish-Americans, who would be only too proud to shed their own blood in the cause of Ireland, we are the happier and more confident that our promise in your name. If we are wrong in that we are wrong in everything, for it is the roof and essence of our movement that it is possible to conciliate Ireland without injuring England. We have promised for you and you have promised for yourselves. The resolutions of the Convention shall be such as to bring about peace and friendship were within the grasp of England if she had been wise and bold as Mr. Gladstone. Aye, and that peace and friendship are within her grasp even yet upon a day when she once more embarks Mr. Gladstone in power and commissions him to conclude his treaty of peace with the Irish people.

But there is another matter to be considered. We are willing to go any length to secure peace for our sorely suffering people—any length short of surrendering aspirations which are woven around the very heart and life of our race; but there we draw the line. Beyond that line we shall never pass. Beyond that line we shall never cut, and if there was anything to be gained, as long as there is an Irish voice to protest against oppression. We have done our part for conciliation. We are proud of it, and we shall do our part again; for the policy of conciliation is not dead nor even sleeping. But it will be found that the men who were so moderate in their speech will not be the most sparing of their own comfort or their liberties so long as the olive branch is replaced by the sword of coercion.

For the moment the last word has been said for peace. A small majority of Englishmen decided to try once more the experiment of trampling upon the rights of the Irish people. They have dismissed Gladstone and sent us Castlesburgh. It is a deplorable and disastrous experiment. We do not enter upon the conflict with light hearts. It has been forced upon the Irish people, and the world will hold us free from the responsibility for it. But from that conflict the Irish people do not shrink, and if there was anything to be gained, as long as there is an Irish voice to protest against oppression. We have done our part for conciliation. We are proud of it, and we shall do our part again; for the policy of conciliation is not dead nor even sleeping. But it will be found that the men who were so moderate in their speech will not be the most sparing of their own comfort or their liberties so long as the olive branch is replaced by the sword of coercion.

CLOSING SPEAKERS. A Scotch member of Parliament, John McCulloch of Glasgow, was the next speaker. He was listened to with marked attention, as were also those who made the closing addresses—Rev. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit; Rev. G. McKean, of Massachusetts; Rev. George C. Bates, of Louisville; and Col. John Atkinson, of Detroit.

land nailed to the mast until the not far distant day when we shall see it wave over an Irish Parliament on College Green, making laws for a prosperous and happy Irish nation.

IRELAND'S GREAT CAUSE.

An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting of Its Friends Held in Chicago.

PRESENTATION TO PATRICK EGAN. Ringing Speeches by Michael Davitt, William O'Brien, Speaker Randall and Others.

CHICAGO, August 21, 1886.—There was another great outpouring of Irish-Americans at the spacious artillery armory of the late front this evening to hear addresses by Michael Davitt and the Irish Parliamentary delegates.

The interesting feature of the entertainment was the presentation to President Egan of a silver tea service, the gift of Mr. Parnell and other distinguished Irishmen.

The large coffee urn is a triumph of art. In the centre of each piece is engraved a most curiously and artfully designed monogram, including the entire name of the recipient.

Dear Sir,—Upon your return to Ireland last December, after a prolonged political exile, many of the foremost men of Dublin were desirous of entertaining you at a public banquet to testify the affectionate cordiality with which your fellow citizens were eager to welcome you home.

My humble services have and ever been given as free offerings to the struggle of Ireland's national cause; and it is to me a source of sincere congratulation that while those services have brought down me the hatred and vituperation of Ireland's enemies they have been deemed worthy the warm approbation of Ireland's friends.

I beg you, sir, to convey to the numerous signers of the address and donors of the presentation my warmest thanks and my assurance that in the future I shall ever be proud to be called upon to take in the national movement—my every effort shall be directed toward keeping the green flag of Ireland flying.

Yours very sincerely, PATRICK EGAN.

When Mr. Parnell arrived and took a seat on the platform, a great applause greeted him with continuous cheering. The great Governor Ogleby and Mr. Samuel J. Randall were recognized in a similar manner.

Alexander Sullivan, in opening the meeting, said they were there to remind the people of Ireland that Irish-Americans were not tired of marching in the war, and that they would always be ready to march with whomever and whenever directed. (Applause.)

He then introduced Governor Ogleby. The Governor was enthusiastically received. He tendered the representative of the Irish Parliamentary party a hospitable and cordial welcome to the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago, and he wished them to bear back to England the good news of the progress of the Irish cause received in this country without political distinction. (Applause.)

Mr. Sullivan then said that for the purpose of showing their brothers that their welcome was a national one they had invited Mr. Samuel J. Randall. Mr. Sullivan spoke highly of Mr. Randall and his services both to this country and to Ireland.

MR. RANDALL FROM SPEAKER RANDALL. Mr. Randall was greeted with tremendous applause. He said if he consulted his own desires he would remain silent after his long journey, but he feared that if he did so he would be charged with possessing less ardor in the cause of Ireland than he possessed when, in his official capacity as Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was his duty to receive Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause.)

Continuing Mr. Randall sketched, at some length, the history of Irish abuses, and assured Irishmen that all their struggles for freedom were fully appreciated. The Government now was under the control of men in Ireland, and they knew better what was to be done than anyone else, and they should receive hearty and united support from this side of the water. He had one word of advice to give, and that was—"Never, never let politics creep within your councils." Terrible advice! They had caught the American people, and they should assemble and present the force of moral effort and the cause would never go down. The audience was urged to send back the Irish representatives to the Grand Old Man to assure him that the sympathies of the American people were with him.

Mr. Randall closed by speaking of the sympathy the American people had for the English masses who were in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone uses his home rule to Ireland. (Cheers.)

MICHAEL DAVITT'S PLEASANT TASK. MICHAEL DAVITT followed in an eloquent address, stating the position of himself and his colleagues. He then, amid an outburst of enthusiasm from the audience, said that he had a special errand. Thereupon followed the presentation to Mr. Egan, described heretofore.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN SPEAKS. Mr. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, was now introduced to the audience.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, in the course of his speech, said that Mr. Parnell had asked him to make a request to thank the American people for that wonderful outpouring of opinion and sympathy which gave cheer to the old heart of Mr. Gladstone in his great effort to burst through the prejudices and the barriers of ages.

That great, majestic voice of American opinion was what he had heard, and he had heard above the numbing clamor of a few selfish and selfishness that was opposed to us, and it was music to the heart of that heroic old man, for it told him that he had the blessing of sixty millions of American freemen when he staked his fame and his life on the endeavor to give peace and freedom to our distracted Irish land. You and I, and all the rest of us, are the children of his hollow of your hands. That tremendous power of yours involves a tremendous responsibility. It is of supreme importance that our position should be made clear beyond the possibility of misrepresentation. It would be cowardly and false on our part to forget that we have now friends as well as enemies in America.

There are a million and a half of English workmen who have registered their votes in favor of an Irish Parliament on College Green. There is one great Englishman who is worth another million and a half. We told Mr. Gladstone—we told all Englishmen that if they reached out an honest hand of friendship to Ireland they would reach it. We told them candidly that to English rule in Ireland we are and will for ever remain irreconcilable, and that unless they will never have rest or peace until the hopes that have lived through seven centuries shall be crushed and the people of our land. But we told them also that our quarrel with England was bounded by her rule within the shores of Ireland. We told them that upon the day when the working millions of England by their votes and of their own free will should throw the flag of English domination in Ireland, the hatred and passions which have run for ages between the two countries would subside. We ventured to promise that for you as well as for our people at home; and standing here in presence of this great representative gathering of Irish-Americans, who would be only too proud to shed their own blood in the cause of Ireland, we are the happier and more confident that our promise in your name. If we are wrong in that we are wrong in everything, for it is the roof and essence of our movement that it is possible to conciliate Ireland without injuring England. We have promised for you and you have promised for yourselves. The resolutions of the Convention shall be such as to bring about peace and friendship were within the grasp of England if she had been wise and bold as Mr. Gladstone. Aye, and that peace and friendship are within her grasp even yet upon a day when she once more embarks Mr. Gladstone in power and commissions him to conclude his treaty of peace with the Irish people.

But there is another matter to be considered. We are willing to go any length to secure peace for our sorely suffering people—any length short of surrendering aspirations which are woven around the very heart and life of our race; but there we draw the line. Beyond that line we shall never pass. Beyond that line we shall never cut, and if there was anything to be gained, as long as there is an Irish voice to protest against oppression. We have done our part for conciliation. We are proud of it, and we shall do our part again; for the policy of conciliation is not dead nor even sleeping. But it will be found that the men who were so moderate in their speech will not be the most sparing of their own comfort or their liberties so long as the olive branch is replaced by the sword of coercion.

For the moment the last word has been said for peace. A small majority of Englishmen decided to try once more the experiment of trampling upon the rights of the Irish people. They have dismissed Gladstone and sent us Castlesburgh. It is a deplorable and disastrous experiment. We do not enter upon the conflict with light hearts. It has been forced upon the Irish people, and the world will hold us free from the responsibility for it. But from that conflict the Irish people do not shrink, and if there was anything to be gained, as long as there is an Irish voice to protest against oppression. We have done our part for conciliation. We are proud of it, and we shall do our part again; for the policy of conciliation is not dead nor even sleeping. But it will be found that the men who were so moderate in their speech will not be the most sparing of their own comfort or their liberties so long as the olive branch is replaced by the sword of coercion.

CLOSING SPEAKERS. A Scotch member of Parliament, John McCulloch of Glasgow, was the next speaker. He was listened to with marked attention, as were also those who made the closing addresses—Rev. Charles O'Reilly, of Detroit; Rev. G. McKean, of Massachusetts; Rev. George C. Bates, of Louisville; and Col. John Atkinson, of Detroit.

land nailed to the mast until the not far distant day when we shall see it wave over an Irish Parliament on College Green, making laws for a prosperous and happy Irish nation.

IRELAND'S GREAT CAUSE.

An Enthusiastic Mass Meeting of Its Friends Held in Chicago.

PRESENTATION TO PATRICK EGAN. Ringing Speeches by Michael Davitt, William O'Brien, Speaker Randall and Others.

CHICAGO, August 21, 1886.—There was another great outpouring of Irish-Americans at the spacious artillery armory of the late front this evening to hear addresses by Michael Davitt and the Irish Parliamentary delegates.

The interesting feature of the entertainment was the presentation to President Egan of a silver tea service, the gift of Mr. Parnell and other distinguished Irishmen.

The large coffee urn is a triumph of art. In the centre of each piece is engraved a most curiously and artfully designed monogram, including the entire name of the recipient.

Dear Sir,—Upon your return to Ireland last December, after a prolonged political exile, many of the foremost men of Dublin were desirous of entertaining you at a public banquet to testify the affectionate cordiality with which your fellow citizens were eager to welcome you home.

My humble services have and ever been given as free offerings to the struggle of Ireland's national cause; and it is to me a source of sincere congratulation that while those services have brought down me the hatred and vituperation of Ireland's enemies they have been deemed worthy the warm approbation of Ireland's friends.

I beg you, sir, to convey to the numerous signers of the address and donors of the presentation my warmest thanks and my assurance that in the future I shall ever be proud to be called upon to take in the national movement—my every effort shall be directed toward keeping the green flag of Ireland flying.

Yours very sincerely, PATRICK EGAN.

When Mr. Parnell arrived and took a seat on the platform, a great applause greeted him with continuous cheering. The great Governor Ogleby and Mr. Samuel J. Randall were recognized in a similar manner.

Alexander Sullivan, in opening the meeting, said they were there to remind the people of Ireland that Irish-Americans were not tired of marching in the war, and that they would always be ready to march with whomever and whenever directed. (Applause.)

He then introduced Governor Ogleby. The Governor was enthusiastically received. He tendered the representative of the Irish Parliamentary party a hospitable and cordial welcome to the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago, and he wished them to bear back to England the good news of the progress of the Irish cause received in this country without political distinction. (Applause.)

Mr. Sullivan then said that for the purpose of showing their brothers that their welcome was a national one they had invited Mr. Samuel J. Randall. Mr. Sullivan spoke highly of Mr. Randall and his services both to this country and to Ireland.

MR. RANDALL FROM SPEAKER RANDALL. Mr. Randall was greeted with tremendous applause. He said if he consulted his own desires he would remain silent after his long journey, but he feared that if he did so he would be charged with possessing less ardor in the cause of Ireland than he possessed when, in his official capacity as Speaker of the House of Representatives, it was his duty to receive Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause.)

Continuing Mr. Randall sketched, at some length, the history of Irish abuses, and assured Irishmen that all their struggles for freedom were fully appreciated. The Government now was under the control of men in Ireland, and they knew better what was to be done than anyone else, and they should receive hearty and united support from this side of the water. He had one word of advice to give, and that was—"Never, never let politics creep within your councils." Terrible advice! They had caught the American people, and they should assemble and present the force of moral effort and the cause would never go down. The audience was urged to send back the Irish representatives to the Grand Old Man to assure him that the sympathies of the American people were with him.

Mr. Randall closed by speaking of the sympathy the American people had for the English masses who were in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone uses his home rule to Ireland. (Cheers.)

MICHAEL DAVITT'S PLEASANT TASK. MICHAEL DAVITT followed in an eloquent address, stating the position of himself and his colleagues. He then, amid an outburst of enthusiasm from the audience, said that he had a special errand. Thereupon followed the presentation to Mr. Egan, described heretofore.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN SPEAKS. Mr. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, was now introduced to the audience.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, in the course of his speech, said that Mr. Parnell had asked him to make a request to thank the American people for that wonderful outpouring of opinion and sympathy which gave cheer to the old heart of Mr. Gladstone in his great effort to burst through the prejudices and the barriers of ages.

That great, majestic voice of American opinion was what he had heard, and he had heard above the numbing clamor of a few selfish and selfishness that was opposed to us, and it was music to the heart of that heroic old man, for it told him that he had the blessing of sixty millions of American freemen when he staked his fame and his life on the endeavor to give peace and freedom to our distracted Irish land. You and I, and all the rest of us, are the children of his

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

MR. PARNELL'S LIEUTENANTS RE-GRIVE A ROUSING WELCOME.

The Progress of the Irish Cause—Enthusiastic Opening of the Irish League Convention—Egan, Davitt and O'Brien Urge Union in the Ranks—Plans for Irish Liberty.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The scene presented in the Central Music hall shortly after three o'clock this afternoon was in many respects extraordinary. The auditorium was crowded, delegates occupying the lobby, and seats on the lower floor, while the boxes and galleries had their full quota of ladies. There was a tremendous outburst of applause on the entry of Michael Davitt and again while cheering when the presence of Mr. Parnell was recognized. She was given a seat in the centre of the stage in the first row. At 3 p.m. 2,000 were in the hall. The entire audience on their feet like one man and cheered them selves hoarse when Davitt and the remaining Irish delegates and other officers of the National League entered the hall. The stage was occupied almost exclusively by the officers of the League, the lady friends of Mrs. Parnell, and the Irish visitors.

PRESIDENT EGAN'S SPEECH. After fully five minutes of welcoming cheers and hand shaking, President Egan arose, amid a wild outburst of cheering, and almost the first words from his lips were an enthusiastic reference to Michael Davitt. Mr. Egan said:—Once more the elected delegates of the Irish National League of America have come together in national convention to comply with the condition of the constitution and to adopt such measures as may seem best for the furtherance of the great and holy cause in which we are engaged. We shall be inspired by the presence, and aided by the counsel of a man who of all others—not even excepting our great leader himself—holds the warmest place in the hearts of Irish exiles, the man who Charles Stewart Parnell has called the father of the Land League—honour, fearless Michael Davitt; also the patriotic, William O'Brien, John Redmond and John Deasy. In your name, in the name of the Irish National League of America, I welcome these gentlemen to our convention with a hearty Irish-American *caed mille faithe*. It is my privilege and pride to be able to congratulate the faithful members of the league upon

THE GLORIOUS PROGRESS our cause has made and upon the splendid work you have helped to accomplish for Irish nationality since we last met in Faneuil hall. Then the infamous Crimes act was in force in Ireland. Every man's liberty and life was at the mercy of the hired and trained perjurers of Parliament returned from Ireland less than 30 could be relied upon to follow Mr. Parnell, while both English parties were solidly combined against home rule for Ireland. Such, however, are the strides our cause has made since then that but a couple of months ago victory seemed within our very grasp. Parnell can now count, instead of a following of 25 or 30, a formidable party of 85.

COERCION AS A SYSTEM IN DEAD. Not even the blustering and blundering Tories will dare to resort to it. Three successive governments have been overthrown within nine months on the Irish question. From Dublin to Eastern India on the one side, and California on the other; from Norway to New Zealand, in the centres of diplomacy in Europe—Berlin, Vienna, Paris, in St. Petersburg, as well as in London—the struggle for Irish liberty is keenly watched, and English statesmen have come to learn that.

THE MEASURE OF ENGLAND'S INFLUENCE amongst nations will be in proportion to the peace that reigns in Ireland, and that there can be no peace with Ireland or with the Irish race until Ireland obtains home rule. The greatest of English statesmen has made home rule a cabinet question, and while Mr. Gladstone has for the moment gone down before the force of English prejudice and home rule for Ireland will in his own words "be home with the firm hands of a united people, perhaps not to an easy but to a certain and not far off victory." Since the Boston convention National Treasurer Father O'Reilly has forwarded to the National League at home and to the trustees of the Parliamentary fund a sum of over \$320,000. Of that \$75,000 reached the hands of Mr. Parnell on the eve of the elections last fall. Our action at this convention will be watched from across the Atlantic with the very closest interest; from Ireland with hope and pride and joy; from England, or a large section of its people, with prejudice most blind, with hatred most intense, and with a better hope that our deliberations may end in dissension and disaster.

UNITY, CAUTION, PERSISTENCE AND DETERMINATION are a necessity of the hour. Unity between all the honest, manly elements of Irish Nationalists on this continent under the banner of the Irish National League of America, and unity of purpose and of action between the league in America and the league at home. Cautious that no word or act of ours will promise our friends beyond the water, but at the same time caution that must never degenerate into cowardice. Persistence—cool, steady persistence, on the lines and under the leadership of Charles Stewart Parnell. I see emblazoned on these walls the motto, "We are for Irish liberty—peacefully if we can, otherwise if we must." This is the true national position. This is the position which every true-born American can appreciate, the only position which England can respect, and I maintain it is the position and spirit which has placed the cause of Irish nationality where it stands to-day. The applause during Mr. Egan's address was so frequent that it seemed to break forth almost at the end of every sentence. Mentions of Mr. Gladstone were enthusiastically received, but when near the close of the address came the phrase, "Peaceably if we can, otherwise if we must," the very galleries and roof seemed to shake. Three cheers for Washington, Gladstone and Parnell were given at the close of Mr. Egan's address.

ROUTINE BUSINESS. Then Secretary Sutton, formerly of Quebec, read the call for the convention. On the call for the eyes and ears for the election of Fitzgerald and Sutton as chairman and secretary respectively, one or two delegates made a motion of dissent, but failed to voice it and they were declared unanimously elected. Judge Fitzgerald then arose and spoke at length. During his speech he said: "You have telegraph instruments here in your hall. From them let the electric flash pass from here to the Atlantic and across and let every word that goes from this hall be the word of disappointment to the enemies of Ireland. (Cheers.) On the other hand, let those words be words of cheer and consolation to the people that for seven centuries have waited for freedom." The speaker concluded with an earnest plea for harmony and united

tion, and denied there was any truth in the rumor of disaffection in the ranks.

PRELIMINARY RESOLUTIONS. At the conclusion of Judge Fitzgerald's address Alexander Sullivan, from his place in the centre of the convention, rose, and offered the following resolution:—Resolved—That delegates from each state and territory, from the district of Columbia and from Canada be, and they are hereby instructed to report to the convention as soon as practicable a representative on each of the following committees: Credentials, resolutions, finances, organization and permanent organization. Resolved—That the Hon. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., Hon. John E. Redmond, M.P., Hon. John Deasy, M.P., and the father of the Irish Land League, Michael Davitt, are hereby appointed members of the committee on resolutions as representatives of our brothers from Ireland in twofold, first that their counsel may make it impossible to give expression to a word which would embarrass the Irish leader; second, that the world may behold the perfect unity of Irish and Irish-American sentiment.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A motion to adjourn till 8 o'clock, to give the delegates time to talk over the appointments of the different committees, created a ripple of excitement which at times developed into an uproar. At length Kelly, of Minnesota, moved as a substitute the immediate appointment of a committee on credentials, each delegation to at once decide on its own representative, and then the convention to adjourn until 8 p.m.—Adopted. The New York delegation especially had a red hot time. They gathered in rear of the hall, and the noise they made crying "no" against the names suggested for the position of chairman was deafening. Finally the delegation withdrew from the room and the secretary began calling the roll of States for the names of committee-men. Among them were Patrick H. Plant; Ontario, John Corkery; Quebec, H. J. Cloran. New York had still failed to agree, and that delegation was allowed to make a report to the meeting before the night session. The convention was then adjourned until 8 p.m.

THE EVENING SESSION. The New York delegation settled at length into compromise upon William J. Reilly, of Syracuse, as representative on the credentials committee and Edward O'Connor, of Birmingham, N.Y., on the committee on resolutions. At 8.35 the hall was filled to overflowing, and as Judge Fitzgerald let fall the gavel a hush came over the convention, and the tall form of Michael Davitt was seen making his way to the stage. Mr. Davitt was called for almost as soon as he entered the hall, and the audience cheered wildly. He rose to say that he had been heard often and would simply introduce his friend, Mr. O'Brien, of United Ireland. Mr. Davitt spoke of Mr. O'Brien in unstinted terms of praise as a patriot.

THE SCENE THAT MET THE EYE when Mr. O'Brien rose was another repetition of that uncontrollable enthusiasm which appeared to actuate the convention toward the personal representatives from Ireland. When the convention had become in a measure quiet, Mr. O'Brien, after returning thanks for the reception accorded the Irish delegates, declared that the battle for Irish freedom was not yet ended. There was in his view a long and bitter struggle still ahead, and never in the history of the Irish race was there greater interest in the outcome than was centered now in this convention. The speaker continuing in this strain said:—"We have to look to it now more than ever that you should be at our backs in the fight. If you only knew how they are straining over there for a rift in this tremendous convention to catch a word or a sign that Parnell is no longer a leader. Thank God, you have answered that today. You have sent back the denial and shown that you are."

WITH PARNELL, AND TO THE DEATH." At this declaration there was a wild outburst of cheering, which continued several minutes. There seemed a disposition on the part of some in the convention to have all the delegates from Ireland to deliver at once the speeches they were down on the programme for, and that the representatives of Mr. Parnell should proceed to the public reception of the Irish-American club. This disposition was discouraged as much as possible by Chairman Fitzgerald, who finally stated that such a course was contrary to the wishes of the men from Ireland. After a motion for the roll of states to be called for the various delegations to present the names of their representatives, the motion prevailed, and after the roll call proceeded for half an hour, a motion to adjourn was made; but before it was voted on, Father O'Brien, of Ohio, rose to ask if at this stage of the proceedings, it would be proper to send a cablegram of CONGRATULATION TO MR. GLADSTONE.

Father O'Brien proposed the following draft of the cablegram:—

CHICAGO, August 18.

To the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, House of Commons, London, England:—

The Irish National League of America in convention assembled send you greeting and wish you God speed in your noble and statesmanlike effort to grant long deferred justice to Ireland. To Charles Stewart Parnell:—The Irish National League of America in convention send you greeting and promise you united support in your noble effort for home rule. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Sullivan claimed that under the rules to-day all matter of that character should go to the committee on resolutions, that every word may be weighed by that committee, assisted by the gentlemen who have been sent to represent Mr. Parnell. He objected to matter of this kind being sent under the apparent sanction of the convention and asked for a ruling from the chair. The chair sustained Mr. Sullivan's point of order. After considerable discussion Father O'Brien withdrew his resolution, saying he had no idea his motion would create any such difference of opinion. The convention then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FINERTY BADLY STUBBED.

At the Palmer house, on a large pastebord placard is posted E. P. O'Connor's cablegram, in which that gentleman says that Mr. Finerty's speech and the address adopted at Ogden's grove have done incalculable injury to the cause of home rule both in the English and Scotch constitutions.

THE DELEGATES ENTERTAINED. As soon as the convention adjourned to-night, about 500 of the delegates, including Messrs. Egan, Davitt, Sullivan, Redmond, O'Brien and Deasy, walked over to the Irish-American club rooms, where a reception was tendered to them by the club. They were met by probably 200 of the members and about one-half that number of ladies. The former speeches were made by each of the delegates from Ireland, after which they retired.

National League were slow in reporting at the Central Music Hall this morning to enter upon the work of the second day. The convention was called to order about 10.50 a.m. The committee on permanent organization submitted a report recommending that the temporary organization be made permanent. The motion was put to the convention by Michael Davitt, apparently in expectation of complete harmony, and the motion was carried unanimously. Judge Fitzgerald rose and thanked the convention for the honor. "I know no clique," said he, "and I know no clique." He closed with a caution, that the delegates should have only one sentiment, and that was to "prepare to fight the common enemy and to engender no feuds among themselves."

"We hate her," said he, "because she has hated and despised us. When she declares peace, then may we, and not till then, will we cease hating her."

FINERTY ON THE WARPATH. John F. Finerty arose, and his appearance was the signal of tremendous cheering. He said he only rose to read a cablegram. It was as follows:—

The manhood of Ireland is with you, and trusts the convention will by resolution endorse Ireland's right and resolve to be free. (Signed) CHARLES MCCARTHY TEELING. Dublin.

DAVITT PROTESTS. Mr. Davitt desired to say a word in explanation. He did not question the right of anyone in Ireland to send a despatch from Ireland, but Mr. Teeling had no right to speak for the people of Ireland. He was not in the ranks of the League and "I say, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Deasy and myself have the right to speak for the people of Ireland." (Loud applause.)

A LIVELY SCENE. Finerty arose to speak and there were loud cheers and tokens of dissent. He was loudly given the floor amid considerable confusion. The delegates from New York interrupted repeatedly.

Hynes said Finerty should not speak on personal questions. Cries were raised for Finerty to take the platform.

The chair—Mr. Finerty is no spring chicken; he can be heard anywhere in the hall.

Mr. Hynes—I protest against Mr. Finerty speaking.

Mr. Finerty—I will speak.

The chair then admonished Mr. Finerty not to make another such remark.

Mr. Finerty then said: "I am surprised to see the father of the Land League rise in his place and question that telegram." (Here there was another scene of confusion.) In the midst of the uproar Mr. Finerty was heard to say: "It is in what we have believed for twenty years, and I shall hold my views for the freedom of Ireland to the day of my death. If Mr. Teeling is not in the league, and if he holds to that sentiment, he is certainly entitled to belong to it." As another scene of confusion followed, Mr. Finerty declined to say anything further. He was cheered by the main body of the convention.

Mr. Davitt said he could not dispute the right of Mr. Finerty to desire the freedom of Ireland, and would not do so. The uproar then subsided. The committee on credentials reported the list of regular delegates.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS. The committee on resolutions reported through Rev. Mr. Betts as follows:—

Your committee on resolutions respectfully submit the following report:—We, the delegates of the Irish National League of America, in convention assembled, firmly believing in the principle of home freedom and in the right of a people to frame their own laws—a right which lies at the foundation of the prosperity and greatness of this republic, and which has been advantageously extended the colonial possessions of Great Britain—do hereby resolve:—

First—That we express our heartfelt and most unqualified approval of national self-government for Ireland.

Second—That we heartily approve of the course pursued by Charles Stewart Parnell and his parliamentary associates in the English House of Commons, and we renew the expression of our entire confidence in their wisdom and in their ability to achieve home rule in Ireland.

Third—That we extend our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his great efforts in behalf of Irish self-government, and we express our gratitude to the English, Scotch and Welsh Democracy for the supply given to the great Liberal leader and his Irish policy during the recent general elections.

Fourth—Resolved, that this convention hereby returns its thanks to the American people and press for the generous support which they have given to the cause of self-government in Ireland.

Fifth—That we record our sense of the remarkable forbearance and self-restraint exercised by our people in Ireland in the face of the cruel and dishonest system of extortion to which they are being subjected by racking landlords, and in view of the license scandalously extended to organized lawlessness in the North of Ireland by partisan officials; and we commend the laudable desire of the people of Ireland to manage their own affairs in their own way.

Sixth—That we hereby thank the president, treasurer and secretary of the Irish National League for the faithful and efficient manner in which they have discharged the arduous duties of their respective stations.

Seventh—That the following cablegram be forwarded in the name of the chairman of the committee to the Hon. Charles Stewart Parnell:—

"Delegates to the Irish National League Convention of America send greeting from our body, which embraces representative citizens from every state and territory in the union and also from Canada, and assure you of a cordial endorsement of your policy by a united and harmonious convention." All of which is respectfully submitted.

The reading of the resolutions was followed by hearty cheering.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION. Mr. Finerty moved that the resolutions be adopted section by section. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Armstrong, of Georgia, seconded this motion.

mond. Mr. Redmond said: The duty of the moment is clear. We have given England the most convincing proof that on the concession of liberty we can be truly friends. It now remains for us to prove for the thousandth time that as slaves we can be formidable foes. So long as we are true to the great principle of Irish nationality, resolutely refusing either to be bought or coerced from a rigid adherence to the full measure of national right, and as long as we are able to point to our policy as honest and successful, we say, that we and no others are entitled to decide for ourselves upon Irish soil and upon our own responsibility what our policy for the future is to be. The convention adjourned at one o'clock till three.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. It was 3.45 when the evening session was called to order. The report of the committee on the constitution was read. It bears the endorsement of Messrs. Davitt, Redmond and Deasy. At the outset the report defines the objects of the League and the methods to be employed to attain those objects. Sections providing for the organization of the League and the transaction of its business constituted the remainder of the report. A delegate from Rochester, N. Y., objected to a clause virtually advising the League to

BOYCOTT ARTICLES OF ENGLISH MANUFACTURE. He moved that the clause be excised. Mr. Brennan, of Iowa, said: Let the delegates go back to Ireland and say to the English people, "Not a nail of your nails, nor an inch of your cotton shall be used until the relations of Ireland and England be changed."

Mr. Lynch, from Quebec, seconded the gentleman from Iowa. He approved of the section, though living under the British flag. "We in Canada," said he, "have done the same—we in Canada have raised a protective tariff for that purpose."

After some more discussion the question was put and the section remained in. The scene of enthusiasm that ensued surpassed any that had before occurred in the convention. The delegates rose en masse and cheered, shouted and waved their arms till it seemed as if the excitement was never to cease.

THE BOYCOTT SECTION. The section which had caused so much enthusiasm was as follows:—

Section 5.—To hurt the enemy where he will feel it most, by refusing to purchase any of the English manufactures, and by using all legitimate influence to discourage traders from keeping English manufactures on sale.

Following the adoption of the boycott clause, the constitution was adopted in its entirety amid tremendous applause.

Rev. Dr. George W. Pepper, a Methodist clergyman, who is one of the delegates, was invited to address the convention. Dr. Pepper said he had tested the feeling of his co-religionists, and could say that they were in thorough sympathy with Parnell and Gladstone. When finally, if they failed after trying every method, Parnell should send a message—"Come and help us"—then, said the reverend speaker, "I swear by the thrones of God there will be at least one vacant pulpit in the United States." The cheering at this point was terrific. When it somewhat abated the report of the Committee on Finance was read. It highly complimented Rev. Dr. O'Reilly on his more than faithful and satisfactory discharge of his duties as treasurer of the League. The report showed that \$320,282.57 had been collected in the last two years. Only \$5,000 of the entire sum was still in the hands of the treasurer. Father O'Reilly was thanked by a vote of the convention. The chairman announced the next business was

THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT for the league in America, and there were many serious passages at arms, all showing, however, that although the thunder was not it was kept well under. Judge Fitzgerald, of Nebraska, and Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia, were nominated. After several speeches, Mr. McCaffrey arose and in a stentorian tone, said: "This convention has been a great success and harmonious so far. I move that Mr. Fitzgerald be nominated by acclamation."

A delegate from Canada shouted: "We are outside the United States. We know no parties in this grand organization. The gentleman (Wallace, N. Y.) had no right to insinuate that there were any barriers. Let the convention show there has been no barriers." (Great cheering.) The scene at this point was an extraordinary one. The great jets of gas had been lighted and the floor, stage and galleries seemed one mass of faces from pit to dome. Hynes, of Illinois, said: As McCaffrey declined the presidency, therefore make Fitzgerald president and make McCaffrey vice-president. Let Mr. Fitzgerald arise before the convention and state that he would give his entire time and Mr. Hynes would support him.

A SCENE OF CONFUSION THEN ENSUED and lasted fully half an hour, it being claimed that the requiring of such a statement was an insult. Hynes continued speaking, and was replied to by Mr. Sullivan. Other speakers interjected remarks with great rapidity. Finally, Finerty arose and said he was not delighted with the proceedings. In the interest of harmony he seconded the nomination of Fitzgerald, and moved the previous question. A ballot by states was about to be taken when a delegate proposed the name of M. V. Cannon, of Iowa, but the confusion was so great that the nomination could not be heard by the main body of the delegates. Nearly every man in the hall was on his feet, and impromptu meetings of state delegations were begun on all sides. The chairman, seeing the desire of the convention, declared a recess.

THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS. After the recess, which occupied but a short time, the convention reassembled and began balloting, with the following result: Fitzgerald, 703; McCaffrey, 214. On McCaffrey's motion, the election was made unanimous. Loud cries for Fitzgerald were made, and McCaffrey was appointed by the chair to escort the new president of the League to the platform. A short, sturdy little gentleman, with an iron grey beard, came forward and was presented by Mr. Fitzgerald, of Nebraska. He spoke briefly. Mr. Egan then nominated Hugh McCaffrey, of Philadelphia, for vice-president. McCaffrey was unanimously elected and given a storm of cheers. McCaffrey said he was forced to decline. The convention emphatically declined to take McCaffrey's views, and proceeded to elect once more unanimously Rev. Father McKenna as second vice-president. Armstrong, of Georgia, was pressed for third vice-president, but a delegate speaking for him declined to allow his name to be used. Alex. Sullivan named Martin, of Baltimore, for the position. Father Kenna, of Canada, asked that the

DOMINION BE GIVEN THE OFFICE of third vice-president. O'Neill Ryan, of St. Louis, moved that as McCaffrey had declined the first vice-presidency, his resignation be accepted and Father Kenna be made first vice-president; Canada to be given a vice-presidency. The motion was carried with a loud applause. Some confusion ensued until a delegate from Pennsylvania authorita-

tively said that McCaffrey would accept. Ryan's motion was then withdrawn and, at the suggestion of Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, the nominee of the vice presidency from Canada was given a place on the national committee. This left only O'Donnell, of Iowa, and Gen. Martin before the convention. The latter, who had been nominated by Alex. Sullivan, was elected with tremendous cheering. Rev. Father O'Reilly was nominated by the convention as massor treasurer.

Mr. Sutton, the present secretary, was unanimously re-elected.

DEASY SPEAKS. Mr. Deasy, one of the delegates from Ireland, was then given the platform. He said he had no doubt that when the elector was next appealed to Mr. Gladstone would be returned to power by an overwhelming majority and with a mandate to give Ireland those rights and privileges which Canada and Australia and many other colonies of Great Britain already enjoyed. He denounced Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Carnarvon in scathing terms, and said these men may try to postpone a satisfactory adjustment of the relations between the two peoples by awaiting their most solemn declarations; they may see Sir Garnet Wolesey *carte blanche* in Ireland; place the country under martial law and renew the horrors of cattle rule. Let them do so, we are ready for them.

O'BRIEN'S CONGRATULATIONS. Mr. O'Brien congratulated the Convention on the splendid way they disappointed the enemies of Ireland. They had answered the assertions of the English papers that the Irish in America were trying to drive Mr. Parnell from the wise and firm lines he was pursuing. Mr. O'Brien paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Parnell and begged that all Ireland's friends in America would trust in him and support and love him as they did at home.

FINERTY AGAIN. John Finerty, after repeated calls, was induced to take the platform. He did so with evident reluctance. The chairman introduced him as the "tall sycamore from Illinois." Finerty said he really did not wish to be placed in the position of making the English nervous, but he never had hated an Englishman except in Ireland. He had only to say to the great Irish leader that he was speaking as the son of thirty generations of Irish rebels protested that the scant instalment of justice offered by Mr. Gladstone should be accepted as a final settlement. He disclaimed being a "military idiot," but all he had to say on that point was that if Parnell and Davitt's programme was carried out it may never be necessary to employ an ounce of force. Policy and truth were two totally different things. (Cheers.) It was policy to follow in the lead of Parnell and Davitt as far as they went, but if then at last the English nation said Ireland could not obtain the right to govern themselves it was then truth and policy and manhood to be ready when the opportunity came to put themselves behind the implements of force and win their rights and their freedom. Finerty was cheered to the echo.

DAVITT ANSWERS FINERTY. Michael Davitt at once took the platform and said he could not allow the speech of Mr. Finerty to pass without a word from him. Those who were first to oppose moral force were always the first to come forward with speeches. (Finerty here advanced excitedly and said he should not be insulted.) Davitt replied calmly that he had not insulted Mr. Finerty and he was not going to be intimidated by any one. He had never questioned the honesty of Mr. Finerty's purpose nor had he had ever boasted of what he would be willing to suffer for Ireland, but he would ask Mr. Finerty if they in Ireland had not, with a movement resting solely on moral force, raised the Irish race to a dignity it had never obtained before.

Mr. Finerty rose and conceded they had. The convention then emphatically signified its wish that Finerty should resume his seat, which he did after some persuasion.

DO NOT DELAY. Do not delay, if suffering any form of Bowe Complaint however mild, apparently may be the attack, but use Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is the only reliable cure for all forms of Summer Complaints that require prompt treatment. Ask your druggist and all dealers in patent medicines.

DIED. DWYER.—At Carillon, August 18th, the wife of M. Dwyer, of a son.

REDMOND.—On the 15th instant, Thomas Redmond, aged 61 years.

MITCHELL.—In this city, August 11, 1886, Joseph Mitchell, aged 56 years.

SWALWELL.—On Saturday, the 7th inst., Robert Swallow, aged 61 years 4 months, a native of Quebec.

POLAN.—In this city, on the 13th instant, William Joseph, aged 2 years, 5 months and 19 days, second youngest son of Patrick Polan.

MURPHY.—In this city, on the 18th inst. Isabella Sheeran, aged 43 years, beloved wife of Thomas Murphy.

MCCANN.—In this city, on the 17th instant, James Gallagan, aged 39 years, beloved wife of Hugh McCann.

GALLAGHAN.—In this city, August 11th, James Gallagan, aged 47 years, native of the County Wicklow, Ireland.

KELLY.—At Quebec, on the 4th inst., at the age of 98 years, Catharine Kelly, widow of the late William Welsh of Valcartier.

ELLIS.—In this city, Friday, the 6th inst., Bridget Frances Alfonces Ellis, aged 5 months, infant daughter of William Ellis, painter.

SMALLSHIRE.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Lillian Agnes, aged 5 months and 15 days, infant daughter of Thomas Smallshire, 81 St. Constant street.

DONOHUE.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Helen Madigan, aged 50 years and 3 months, a native of County Limerick, Ireland, and beloved wife of John Donohue.

COURSO.—At Montigny, on Sunday, 15th inst., Dame Emelle Henriette Helene Thobe, fourth daughter of the late Sir E. F. Tache, and wife of C. J. Courso, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for Montreal East.

A DANGEROUS CONDITION. One of the most dangerous conditions is a neglected kidney complaint. When you suffer from weary aching back, weakness and other urinary troubles, apply to the back a Burdock Potent Plaster, and take Burdock Blood Bitters, the best system regulator known for the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels.

The present hot weather has proved a bonanza for the watering places.

IT NEVER FAILS. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry will never fail you when taken to cure Dysentery, Colic, Sick Stomach or any form of Summer Complaint. Relief is almost instantaneous; a few doses cure when other remedies fail.

All disorders caused by a bilious state of the system can be cured by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. No pain, griping or discomfort attending their use. Try them.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

Beef, Iron and Wine. As prepared by W. H. BRISSETTE, of New York and Montreal, it is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Beware of cheap imitations. Should ask for it and take no other.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the most obstinate cases. Others have failed for no reason for not receiving a cure. Send one card for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Sanitific Remedy. It is sent by Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF! The only preparation of the kind containing entire nutritious constituents of the Beef. Ask your grocer or druggist for.

Johnston's Fluid Beef. And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be passed off on you.

Illustrative Sample Free. \$5. Lines not under the horses' feet. Write HIGGINS'S SAFETY KEYS HOLERS CO., Holly, Mich.

HEAL THYSELF! Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a dollar a bottle, and drench your system with nauseous drops that poison the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION. Three hundred pages, substantial binding. Contains more than one hundred invaluable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Pharmacopoeia, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, beside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only \$1 by mail, postpaid, sealed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle aged men, for the next ninety days. Send now or out this, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch St., Boston, Mass.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION. ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVISIONAL ACT, QUEBEC, 33 VICT. CAP. 30. VALUE OF LOTS: First Series - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - \$10,000.00 Second Series - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWING OF PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY WEDNESDAY, 15th Sept. THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

First Series - \$1.00 Second Series - .25 Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (5 cents United States.) To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 15 St. James Street, Montreal.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE IS THIS— COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTH ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues on long period. RETAINED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark on the package.

THE TORY POLICY

As Enunciated by Lords Salisbury and Churchill.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE WHOLE KINGDOM

Gladstone's Irish Opinions the Same as Ever - The Parnellites Disappointed - They Will Oppose a Curtailment of Irish Discussion - The Government's Foreign Policy.

LONDON, August 19.—A meeting of Parnellite members was held in the Commons before the meeting of that body. Mr. Parnell presided and seventy members were present.

INTERFERENCE OF PEERS AT ELECTIONS.

Charles Bradlaugh (Radical) moved in the House of Commons this evening that the resolution in order, declaring the interference of peers in elections for members of the House of Commons a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons, be not renewed this year.

PRECEDENCE FOR SUPPLY.

Lord Randolph Churchill gave notice that on the conclusion of the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech he would move that supply and the appropriation bill have precedence.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to Thomas Sexton (Parnellite), said the Government would require notice before stating whether or not they intended to withdraw the extra police from Belfast.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell took the oath of office and his seat in the Commons. Right Hon. E. R. King-Hartman moved and Mr. J. M. McLean seconded the address in answer to the speech from the Throne.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Lord Randolph Churchill, upon rising, said he hoped the statement he was about to make would satisfy the house. After taunting Mr. Gladstone on the readiness to resort to coercion which he said the ex-Premier had on former times displayed, he stated that the Government had come to the conclusion that the adoption of coercive measures for Ireland would be unwise.

deal with the land question by making any reduction in rents—that was contrary to their policy. The Government, he continued, also proposed to utilize the autumn and winter by procuring the best information obtainable regarding Irish industries.

Lord Churchill was followed by several Parnellites, who declared that they were not satisfied with the policy of delay.

SALISBURY'S DECLARATION OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC POLICY.

Earl Granville (Liberal) asked in the House of Lords this afternoon that the new Government make a clear statement of its contemplated Irish policy.

A NEEDLESS SCARE.

During the recess of the House this afternoon, and when the chamber was nearly deserted, the clerk noticed upon one of the Parnellite benches a mysterious-looking brown paper parcel.

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—United Ireland reiterated the declaration that there will be war to the knife against Lord Salisbury.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of Dr. Drey's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances.

PARLIAMENT OPENED.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—GLADSTONE TO SPEAK TO-NIGHT—OTHER NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Parliament assembled to-day. The Queen's speech is as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen: I have summoned you to meet at this unusual season for the transaction of indispensable business. The session of last Parliament was interrupted by the ordinary work of the House.

At the period of the year usually assigned for recess, and after the prolonged and exceptional labors to which many of you have been subjected, I abstain from recommending now for your consideration any measures except those which are essential to the conduct of public service.

At the hour of the hour parliament met a heavy rain was falling. The crowd that gathered about Westminster building was small.

Some enthusiasm was displayed on the arrival of the Russian plenipotentiaries, but it was generally faint. The attendance in the House was large.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LETTER.

Causes and Effects of the Riots at Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Justin McCarthy writes as follows:—What is the meaning of the riots in Belfast? What will be the effect of the riots on the political question? Such is the substance of an enquiry made of me by an American friend.

THE ORANGE PARTY IS NOT SATISFIED

and not triumphant. It is very much disappointed and infuriated. What they think of is not so much that they have carried so many seats in Belfast, but that they have lost West Belfast to a leading member of the Irish National party.

GOVE OVER TO THE NATIONALIST PARTY

for ever. Represented by a distinct and considerable majority of Nationalists as they are, the Orangemen's ascendancy is doomed to death.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, by its magic, Leucorrhoea, Whites, Catarrhs, Gonorrhoea, flowing, painful menstruation, uterine suppurations, prolapsus or inversion of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and female weakness.

POLITICAL RESULTS OF THE RIOTS.

What effect will the Belfast riots have on the political question? They will have at least the effect of showing what sort of minority is that in which the English Tories and Unionists have been glorifying.

LOYAL AND PIOUS ORANGE BELFAST

furnishes rowdies and ruffians, who wreck houses, murder women and fire revolvers on the police and the soldiers. The House of Commons meets for business next Thursday, and no doubt we shall have this subject for a long debate.

A SORT OF CAPTAIN BOARD

in politics. Before Parliament meets, Salisbury will perhaps have been bound over to keep the peace and will not undertake to bastinado Gladstone or Parnell.

THE CLOSING OF BATUM.

LONDON, August 20.—Lord Rosebery's despatch of July 18th to the Russian government relating to the closing of the port of Batum is published. The despatch says in substance: There is one direct and perpetual interest at stake in this transaction, namely, the binding force and sanctity of international pledges.

The English government cannot recognize or associate itself in any shape or form with the act of the Russian government, which is a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, and which will tend to make the conclusion of similar treaties in future difficult, if not impossible.



Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute

Organized with a full staff of eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Throat and Lung Diseases, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Bladder Diseases, Diseases of Women, Skin Diseases and Nervous Affections, cured here or at home, with or without seeing the patient.

DELICATE DISEASES.

Nervous Debility, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, and all Diseases caused by Youthful Excesses and Fervent Sollicitudes, and permanently cured by our Specialists.

RUPTURE.

PILE TUMORS and STRICTURES treated with the greatest success. Book sent for ten cents in stamps.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those diseases, by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, has been almost exclusively an Irish movement, with the whole English public of all parties dead against it.

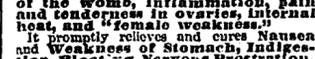
DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience. It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts vigor and strength to the system, and cures, by its magic, Leucorrhoea, Whites, Catarrhs, Gonorrhoea, flowing, painful menstruation, uterine suppurations, prolapsus or inversion of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, internal heat, and female weakness.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES \$5.00.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.



SICK-HEADACHE,

Billions Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Little Liver Pills.

HEALTH FOR ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Banked Amongst the Necessaries of Life

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, SPLEEN, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAJ. SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Broasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 532 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots. At 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each, by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEBBS has kindly consented to act as agent for

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 8 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Bains, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

TERMS EASY.

Particulars 849 COMMISSIONERS STREET

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Weekly Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we guarantee the Company to see this certificate with a copy of our regulations attached, in its advertisements.

Commissioners.

Under the undersigned Bank and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. O'LEARY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bank. J. M. BROWN, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

incorporated in 1826 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 22, A. D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, in every scale of postage. Look at the following distribution:

19th Grand Monthly AND THE

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing

In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, September 14, 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, AND

Gen. JUBAL A. ELLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, 25. Fifths, 20. Tenth, 21.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Table with 3 columns: Prize Description, Amount, and Total. Includes 1st Grand Prize of \$150,000, 2nd Grand Prize of \$20,000, etc.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

Table with 3 columns: Prize Description, Amount, and Total. Includes 100 Approximation Prizes of \$100, 100 of \$50, etc.

2570 Prizes, amounting to \$28,500.

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Checks in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or H. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Order payable and address registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

HACVARD'S YELLOW OIL

CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

As pleasant to take. Contains their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

College of Ottawa,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE OBLATE FATHERS.

An institution especially devoted to the educational interests of the English speaking Catholics of Canada.

ENGLISH THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE.

Commercial, Classical and Civil Engineering Courses.

PROSPECTUS giving all particulars sent on application.

Address, "President College of Ottawa," Ont.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Its Searching and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Broasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 532 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots. At 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each, by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEBBS has kindly consented to act as agent for

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS

in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 8 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Bains, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

TERMS EASY.

Particulars 849 COMMISSIONERS STREET

ALLAN LINE.



1886—Summer Arrangements—1886

This Company has arranged for the following Double-Decked, Open-Deck, and Cabin Steamships, all built in water-tight compartments, are managed by the best officers and crews, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements, and are the most comfortable and safe, and have made the fastest time on record.

Table with 3 columns: Ship Name, Destination, and Agent. Lists ships like Parisian, London, etc., and agents like J. C. McLaughlin, etc.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Service, sailing from Liverpool on Thursdays, and from Quebec on Tuesdays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mail and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

\*Polynesian, about Thursday, Sept. 2

\*Parisian, about Thursday, Sept. 9

\*These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep, and are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

Circulation, about Friday, Aug. 27

\*The steamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Lucerne, about August 24

Norwegian, about August 31

Iberian, about August 13

The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal line are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:

Phoenician, about July 29

Nestorian, about August 12

John Bull, about August 17

The steamers of the Halifax mail service are intended to be despatched as follows from Halifax:

Caribbean, about Monday, Aug. 2

Nova Scotia, about Monday, Aug. 15

Canada, about Monday, Aug. 30

Rates of passage from Quebec—Cabin, \$50, and \$20 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30

Stowage, \$20.

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, sailing from Liverpool on Quebec on Thursdays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

Circulation, about Friday, Aug. 27

\*The steamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Lucerne, about August 24

Norwegian, about August 31

Iberian, about August 13

The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal line are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:

Phoenician, about July 29

Nestorian, about August 12

John Bull, about August 17

The steamers of the Halifax mail service are intended to be despatched as follows from Halifax:

Caribbean, about Monday, Aug. 2

Nova Scotia, about Monday, Aug. 15

Canada, about Monday, Aug. 30

Rates of passage from Quebec—Cabin, \$50, and \$20 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30

Stowage, \$20.

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, sailing from Liverpool on Quebec on Thursdays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

Circulation, about Friday, Aug. 27

\*The steamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Lucerne, about August 24

Norwegian, about August 31

Iberian, about August 13

The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal line are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:

Phoenician, about July 29

Nestorian, about August 12

John Bull, about August 17

The steamers of the Halifax mail service are intended to be despatched as follows from Halifax:

Caribbean, about Monday, Aug. 2

Nova Scotia, about Monday, Aug. 15

Canada, about Monday, Aug. 30

Rates of passage from Quebec—Cabin, \$50, and \$20 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30

Stowage, \$20.

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, sailing from Liverpool on Quebec on Thursdays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

Circulation, about Friday, Aug. 27

\*The steamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Lucerne, about August 24

Norwegian, about August 31

Iberian, about August 13

The steamers of the London, Quebec and Montreal line are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows:

Phoenician, about July 29

Nestorian, about August 12

John Bull, about August 17

The steamers of the Halifax mail service are intended to be despatched as follows from Halifax:

Caribbean, about Monday, Aug. 2

Nova Scotia, about Monday, Aug. 15

Canada, about Monday, Aug. 30

Rates of passage from Quebec—Cabin, \$50, and \$20 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30

Stowage, \$20.

The steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry, Quebec and Montreal extra service, sailing from Liverpool on Quebec on Thursdays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive passengers from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Quebec:

Circulation, about Friday, Aug. 27

\*The steamers of the Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as follows:

Lucerne, about August 24

Norwegian, about August 31

Iberian, about August 13

IRELAND'S FRIENDS.

GLADSTONE DETERMINED TO FIGHT FOR IRISH HOME RULE.

bonchere Taunts the Whigs and Chamberlains and Urges Irishmen to Ferret out a Plain and Sober Policy for Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Mr. Gladstone, in an address at Chislehurst on Saturday, said: "The enthusiasm of the British friends of the home rule idea is an incentive to me, to never be beaten in it, but to continue the struggle for the happiness of Ireland."

Mr. Labouchere, resuming the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, said Lord Randolph Churchill's recent electoral manifesto was an insult to the Radical party.

by legitimate means to obtain their rights as a nation, struggling to be free. (Cheers.) The followers of Mr. Parnell had a right to be proud of their leader.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY REPLIES. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said it was the duty of the Government to restore order and administer the government in Ireland with the law as they found it.

THE DISORDERS IN BELFAST AND KERRY to be allowed to continue until the electorate changed their minds and returned a parliament pledged to Mr. Gladstone's policy?

A BIG GLADSTONE VICTORY. THE ELECTION IN LEITH OVERWHELMINGLY IN FAVOR OF THE HOME RULE CANDIDATE.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 21.—In the new election which has just taken place in Leith to fill the vacancy caused by Gladstone choosing to sit for Midlothian, Ferguson, the Gladstonian candidate, has been overwhelmingly successful.

THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TWO THINGS, to administer the law and to consider carefully a scheme of decentralization in the direction of local self-government framed upon a popular basis.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Little of a novel character can be said as regards the trade situation. A good healthy movement in wholesale circles is anticipated when harvesting operations in the country are over.

A PRINCE'S FALL.

STORY OF PRINCE ALEXANDER'S SUDDEN DEPOSITION.

LONDON, August 23.—A despatch from Vienna to the Times contains the following: Prince Alexander was deposed by conspiracy. He was escorted to Widdan to embark thence on Sunday for Severna, Roumania.

BUCHAREST, August 23.—Advices from Sofia say that Karaveloff's provisional government, realizing that the public sentiment remained favorable to Prince Alexander, caused a circular to be distributed among the people, calling a ministerial list containing the names of prominent men and parties who, the document declared, were in the new movement.

WHY HE WAS DEPOSED. SOFIA, Aug. 23.—The Government's proclamation announcing the deposition of Prince Alexander and the reasons therefor declared that "he rendered great services on the field of battle, but politically he had too little regard for Bulgaria's position as a Slav state."

THE FEELING IN RUSSIA. ST. PETERSBURG, August 23.—The Russian press was less excited at the deposition of Prince Alexander than it was when Romelia revolted in 1885, the newspapers here generally for some time past having believed that the political tension in Bulgaria foreshadowed a catastrophe.

ENGLISH POLITICAL VIEWS. LONDON, Aug. 23.—The events in Bulgaria formed the principal theme of conversation in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Little of a novel character can be said as regards the trade situation. A good healthy movement in wholesale circles is anticipated when harvesting operations in the country are over.

73c. With easier Glasgow freights, however, holders appear to be more confident.

RYE.—There has been some enquiry, but we learn of little or no business. Holders ask 57c and buyers offer 55c.

MAIZE.—The sale is reported of a good sized lot of No. 1 Montreal at 85c per 36 lbs. in bond, and quotations range from 85c to 90c.

HARLEY.—It is feared that a good deal of barley will be stained in this vicinity owing to the late heavy rainstorm.

BUCKWHEAT.—Farmers speak of a poor crop of buckwheat in some sections. Prices here are steady at 50c per bushel per 48 lbs.

SEEDS.—The market has undergone no change since this day week, and prices are still of a nominal character.

CATTLE, &c.—There is not much actual trading in oatmeal, only a few lots of ordinary being reported sold at \$4.25 as to quality.

MILL FEED.—Bran meals with good enquiry with sales of car lots at \$12.50 to \$13.00 on track, smaller quantities being reported at \$13.50 to \$14.00.

WHEAT.—A fair export enquiry has been experienced for wheat, and sales of red winter have been effected at from 83c to 84c.

CORN.—The market here is dull, the only business reported being on through shipments from the West, on the basis of about 50c to 51c in bond here.

OATS.—Some new oats were brought in by farmers which showed excellent quality. The market is quiet at 31c to 32c per 32 lbs., as to quality.

FISH.—New Cape Breton herrings are scarce, receipts having been small so far and; pretty well sold out, which we quote at 55c to 56c; dry cod rather easier at 27c to 28c.

GROCERIES.—A moderate movement is going on. Tea is beginning to move more freely, and fair sales of new crop Japan are reported, principally grades at about 25c.

LEATHER AND SHOES.—The manufacturers all report good orders, but are not buying freely as yet, and in leather business continues only moderate.

METALS AND HARDWARE.—Matters in these lines are not in any way improved, and there is an absence of any new or stimulating features either here or in Britain.

PROVISIONS. FLOUR, LARD, &c.—In a jobbing way further sales of Montreal short cut mess pork have been short cut clear at \$14.50 per 100 lbs., and Western mess at \$14.

TOBACCO.—The market is quiet and steady at \$7 to \$7.50 per box.

FRUIT. APPLES.—Receipts have been light during the past few days, and under a good enquiry prices have ruled steady.

LEMONS.—Supplies are scarce, and under a fair demand; prices are steady at \$7 to \$7.50 per box, and \$12 to \$12.50 per chest.

GRAPES.—Summer Almeria grapes have arrived, and were landed in good condition, realizing \$6 to \$6.50 per keg.

WATERMELONS.—Further sales of Southern melons are reported from 25c to 40c each as to size and quality.

COCOA.—Latest sales at \$5.25 to \$5.50, which show a slightly easier market.

TOMATOES.—Receipts have been large and prices have declined further, with sales at 40c to 60c per basket.

ORANGES.—The market is quiet and steady at \$7 to \$7.50 per box.

BANANAS.—Receipts are excessive. The demand is good, but sales have been made at low figures, as the fruit ripens fast.

PLUMS.—Blue and green plums are selling at \$1.50 per bushel, and in small baskets at 75c each.

EVAPORATED APPLES, &c.—There is no change to report, the market being quiet at 8c to 8 1/2c for new and 7c for old.

STRAW.—Very little hay and straw is coming to market these days, the farmers being busy harvesting.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Stocks of hides are light and a good demand exists for all offerings. Prices continue to be for 60 to 90 lb. steers, 80c; green cows, 80c; and red and spotted, 90c.

PETROLEUM.—Single barrel lots of Canadian refined oil sell for 18c per gallon, and 18c is paid for 5 to 10 barrel lots.

PROVISIONS.—In hog products the market keeps very firm. Long clear is jobbing at 8c in case lots, Hams, 14c to 14 1/2c, and lard 9c to 10c, with stocks very light.

BUTTER.—The chief feature in this market is the local demand which has shown a little improvement. The export trade is very quiet, and what few Lower Ports and Newfoundland orders crop up are immediately

filled by Western, sales of about 500 or 600 packages being reported at prices ranging from 12c to 15c. Creamery butter continues to meet with very unsatisfactory enquiry.

CHEESE.—The market lately has evinced fresh speculative strength, and prices in the country have advanced 10c to 15c per lb.

EGGS.—The market is quiet but firm owing to the limited quantity held on spot. Prices are nominally quoted all the way from 20c to 30c as to quality.

POTATOES.—We quote 45c to 55c per bag. A few complaints still come in from the South side of the river concerning the appearance of rot and blight.

CABBAGES.—The supply is large and of good quality and prices are very cheap, the sale being reported of some very fine stock at 75c to \$1 per 100 heads.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

Wool.—Matters in this department of trade are found to be on the quiet side. Prices show no change, and 18c to 21c would be a fair bid for ordinary fleece combing and 22c to 23c for southdown.

LOCAL AND COKE. In steam coal the demand is reported fair at about former values.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q. The jury chosen to examine the school-work of the pupils of the different establishments directed by the C. S. V. awarded an honorable mention of first class to Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

ST. LAURENT COLLEGE. NEAR MONTREAL. AFFILIATED TO L'AVANT UNIVERSITY, QUEBEC. PATRONS OF THE HOLY CROSS.

For the choicest assortment of Silks in the Dominion come to S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

For the choicest assortment of Dress Goods to select from. Endless Patterns. S. CARSLBY.

STILL AT THE ALBION HOTEL, BUT

Their Days Are Numbered!

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 4th '86,

Closes the First Regular Visit of

Dr. J. D. KERGAN'S British-American Surgeons

TO MONTREAL.

On SATURDAY, SEPT. 4th, we will close the most successful visit ever paid to Montreal by any Medical and Surgical Specialists.

YOU HAVE No time to wait if you wish to secure our opinion or treatment.

FREE CONSULTING HOURS.—8 A.M. UNTIL 9 P.M.

On and after SATURDAY, SEPT. 4th, address all communications to HEADQUARTERS.

TO VISIT QUEBEC. BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6 DR. KERGAN'S British-American Surgeons

Will open their first regular visit to the City of Quebec. At present we are unable to say at which hotel they will remain, but their visit is until MONDAY, SEPT. 20th.

WOODWARD AND GRATIOT AVENUES

DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

TO WHICH PLACE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR DR. J. D. KERGAN, AND THE BRITISH-AMERICAN SURGEONS.

THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER IS BECOMING THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINE IN CANADA.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL.

TO THE ST. LEON WATER COMPANY, Montreal.

ST. SYLVESTRE, Lotbiniere, 3rd April, 1886. GENTLEMEN,—For some time past I suffered from Mumps, Chills and Liver Complaint.

HOW TO USE THE ST. LEON MINERAL WATER. As a purgative take two or three warm glasses before breakfast.

ST. LEON WATER COMPANY, No. 4 Victoria Square. A. POULIN, Manager.