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UNCLE MAX.

CHAPTER X.—(Continued)

"Well, well, we'll see about it," humored her as though she were a child. "Will you not speak to this lady, Phoebe? She has come down here to help us all,—sick people, and unhappy people, and every one that wants help."

door every now and then, and she made Kitty open the curtains. If I make so bold, those flowers are not for Phoebe, surely!"

Phoebe that her sad case was not without alleviation. I was still more sure of the truth of my words when I saw with what care Miss Locke had prepared the invalid's meal, and how gently she helped to place her in a proper position. There was evidently no want of love between the sisters; only on one side the love was more self-sacrificing and unselfish than the other. It needed only a look at Susan Locke's form and that, care-worn face to tell me she was wearing herself out in her sister's service.

as the saying is, she worshipped the ground he walked on. Ah, Phoebe was bonnie-looking then, though she was never over-strong and had not much color; but he need not have called her a sickly ill-tempered wench when he threw her over and married Nancy. It was a cruel way to serve a woman that loved him as Phoebe did.

nature than all out preaching. You will be a comfort to Miss Locke, at any rate." And then he stopped, and looked at me rather wistfully, as though he longed to tell me something but could not make up his mind to do it. "You will be a comfort to us all if you go on in this way," he continued; "and then he surprised me by asking if I had not yet seen the ladies from Gladwyn."

quite pale, was her answer; "but you have made me forget myself for the first time in my life." She stopped, and then with more effort continued, "Come again to-morrow and I will tell you my trouble; it is worse than yours, and has made me the crazy creature you see. Yes, I will tell you all about it; but, half crying, as though she had lost hope of contesting my will, "You will not leave the picture to make my heart ache more than it does now?"

CHAPTER XI.

ONE OF GOD'S HEROINES.

No, I was quite right when I told poor

CHAPTER XII.

A MISSED VOCATION.

was a worthless sort of fellow, that

"Ay, you have tired yourself; you look

A new "champion" has arisen in Santa Rosa, Cal. He ate forty raw eggs in fifteen minutes.







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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 18, 1887

Let Canadians bear in mind this one great fact. Lord Lansdowne has depopulated five square miles of Irish territory and made between four and five hundred human beings homeless.

Irish landlords have touched bottom at last. At the last meeting of the Protestant Synod at Dublin, Mr. Cooke Trench moved that £10,000 of the funds be devoted to help the landlords.

A MEETING of Missourians recently pronounced upon coercion in very square terms of condemnation. One of the resolutions adopted refers to the Irish Secretary as 'Dampfool Balfour.'

THE attempt of certain 'loyalists' at Toronto to prevent Mr. O'Brien speaking in that city is rather funny. A public meeting to put down free speech if perpetrated in Cork or Dublin would be regarded as an Irish bull of portentous proportions.

MONTREAL correspondents of 'loyalist' papers can lie like Athentians. Their reports represent the O'Brien meeting here as a small affair. New York papers, on the contrary, who sent special correspondents with Mr. O'Brien, give truthful reports, and state that the meeting really was—large, enthusiastic, representative and entirely successful.

MR. CURRAN has written something about 'moral assassination.' Does he mean that somebody has been assassinating his morals? We would like to know what morality has to do with assassination anyway?

THE Toronto World says 'it is sick of 'the Irish nuisance.' Our esteemed friend will be sicker of it before the end. The intention is to make the world sick of the Irish nuisance and compel its English authors to abate it.

IT is significant of the alleged necessity of a Crimes Act in Ireland that at the recent Spring Assizes the criminal record of the whole county of Carlow was a blank. At Clonmel the presiding judge congratulated the Grand Jury on the absence of crime in Tipperary.

A DR. PERFECT (he must be a perfect ass) headed a deputation to Mayor Howland, of Toronto, the other day, for the purpose of having His Worship call a public meeting to prohibit Mr. O'Brien speaking in that city!

THE grand and enthusiastic reception given to Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride in Quebec, a report of which will be found in another column, is most gratifying, although we never had any doubt that such would be the case. It must also be a matter of gratification to Irishmen and lovers of liberty and free speech all over the world.

world to note the fact that the Local Legislature of the great Province of Quebec extended to the eloquent pleader for Lansdowne's evicted tenants the courtesy of the floor of the House of Parliament, where he remained for a while in friendly conversation with the Ministers and members.

In the published requisition to the Mayor of Ottawa to hold a public meeting with the object of booming Lord Lansdowne on his return from Toronto, as a protest against Mr. O'Brien's exposures of His Ex.'s cruelties at Luggacurran, we find the following names of Irish Catholics:—D. O'Connor, M. Kavanagh, Geo. P. Brophy, Joseph Kavanagh, Francis J. Lynch, Ambrose Duffy, Joseph Kavanagh (2), William Wall, Geo. H. Baskerville, J. H. Parnell, Jas. A. Esmonde, M. L. Foley, J. Doherty and Martin J. Griffin.

THE Ballykillpishier Citizen objects to THE Post's suggestion that Lord Lansdowne should hire a hall wherein to vent his grievances against Mr. William O'Brien. If His Excellency were at Luggacurran he would not need to hire a hall, for there are plenty empty houses in the five miles of the lovely valley he has desolated.

THE Hamilton Times, referring to the suggestion made by Mr. White, of the Gazette, that the customs duties on printed show bills be increased, observes that 'printers as a rule are not jay-suckers, and they don't want any favors from Tupper. If he would remove the duties from paper, ink, presses and machinery, the printers could get along without any of his help.

In the London Truth of April 28th we find the following article, which is exceedingly apropos just now:—'Since so many different ways have been suggested for keeping the jubilee, it may not be out of place to refer to the Levitical instructions upon jubilee keeping. I commend them to the careful consideration of those who are so anxious to celebrate the Queen's jubilee by passing a Coercion Bill for Ireland.

THE New York Herald asks:—'What can you expect Irishmen to do when they are sneered at, bullied and driven to the wall? Parnell has asked the Tories to appoint a committee to investigate the charges made by the Times. They stoutly refuse. Dillon begs them to give him a chance to clear himself from foul accusations made by his fellow members.

HERE'S law for you. A young girl in New York is in jail for having estranged the affections of a middle-aged lawyer from his wife. This startling turning of the tables in these matters is explained by the fact that the young girl, who has a child, as a result of the 'estranged affections' of the experienced lawyer, is about to fall heir to fifty thousand dollars from her grandfather's estate, being an orphan.

THE new iron duties have, it is said by those in the trade, greatly disorganized business. Some very plain talk is indulged in. We even hear it alleged that certain merchants must have received a tip from Ottawa in advance of the announcement of the change, or why did they pile in such enormous stocks in anticipation? It is also hinted that a powerful ring has been formed and the Government has given it the monopoly of the iron market in Canada.

contracts made on the strength of the old tariff from the operation of the new. We shall wait with curiosity for the ministerial reply to these representations, but we fear they will be futile. The men whose grip has been fastened on the trade are men of iron in more senses than one, and our merchants are beginning to realize the fact much to their chagrin.

OLD COUNTRY papers received to-day contain harrowing reports of the Luggacurran evictions during the third week of April. We read that on the 23rd, under torrents of icy rain, the Governor-General of Canada concluded his series of heartless evictions on the Luggacurran estate. Lord Lansdowne has worked his will with a vengeance upon the aged and helpless. Hundreds of families are now homeless, and a fair portion of the Queen's County has been made desolate.

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SIR CHARLES LEWIS, who made the motion for a special parliamentary committee to inquire into the charges made by the London Times against Mr. Parnell and other Irish members, is an Orangeman. He contested Derry against Mr. Justin McCarthy, and was declared elected by a majority of three.

EVICTED SCENES. One of the Irish constabulary, who left the force and came to America, had a talk with a New York reporter concerning the evictions he witnessed. He said:—'God knows what will happen if the awful work goes on. There is no profit at all in the potato crop. All that a man can hope to do by his utmost toil is barely to keep body and soul together in himself and family. If he falls the least behind in his rent the billiard are upon him at once, and his cattle—frequently it is only a single cow—are seized upon and carried off.

LIBEL. MR. CURRAN is non natus inter lupos sub terra incognito juberetur, et quæ dicit:—'Rumpus bellorum orum, Vim confer amorem, Morem valorem rum, Tu plena relorum.'

A PERTINENT LETTER. The following letter was addressed by the editor of the Irish Tribune:—'To the Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington.

'Sir,—In your speech in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Coercion Bill, you laid down the doctrine that it was the duty of the Irish members either to proceed against those newspapers in which charges had been made against them, or in default to accept the stigma of guilt which their failure to do so would necessarily imply.

THE 'TIMES' FORGERY. Piggott, the person on whom suspicion has been fastened as the author of the Times forgery, started out as a Home Ruler under Doct, and joined the new movement in 1879. He was a Dublin journalist at that time, and, like all adventurers, was making his living by his wits. He soon began to barter his patriotism for gold, and succeeded in inducing the Land League to buy from him a worthless paper which he edited. This was at the time United Ireland was started. Mr. Egan was then treasurer of the league, and paid the money.

THE TORONTO BIGOTS. Toronto Orangemen held a meeting last Saturday for the purpose of showing the world what consummate fools and fanatics men can be when they know how. Cranks like Goldwin Smith, Dr. Potts and a person described as the Bishop of Algoma made declamatory inflammatory harangues down to the level of the mob they addressed.

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wrote the Piggott letters to Egan and the forgery in the Times. It is gratifying to all honorable men to know that Mr. Egan has laid bare this shallow and specious fraud. Nobody of sense believed that Mr. Parnell would or could be guilty of committing such a blunder as the Times claimed, but the machinery at work was unknown. Now it is fully exposed.

THE LANSDOWNE FAMILY.

Lansdowne family history is getting pretty well overhauled. The vice of this family on the ruins of Irish homes is one of the blackest pages in the dark record of Irish wrongs. Successive generations of lords, who have been foremost among the bloody and brutal landlords of Ireland, are well represented in the cowardly and malignant creature who now covers behind his privilege a Governor-General of Canada.

THE NEW CODE. The conduct of the coercionists in their 'Parliament and Crime' landings has resulted boomerang fashion. All England is now laughing at the spy details of personal history of leading coercionists brought out by the Opposition press. For example, says United Ireland, it is not very many months since all Europe was startled by the publication of the chronicle scandalous of a certain Count V., who was pretty well known to be a prominent figure in European society.

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WHO GOVERNS IRELAND?

While the Tory Government are fighting the Coercion Bill through Parliament, the great work of educating public opinion in England is progressing. At the same time a new plan of campaign is being quietly matured in Ireland and will go into operation on the same day that the Crimes Act receives the Royal assent. John Dillon has stated that he had matured a plan of organization, which would be perfectly safe and absolutely indestructible even under the wildest and most drastic coercion bill.

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people whom Lord Lansdowne has so brutally and aviciously deprived of their ancestral homes.

Mr. O'Brien has not said one word which, by the greatest stretch of language, could be misconstrued into an insult to the Governor-General, unless the awful array of facts, which go to make up the most terrible indictment that could be brought against a human being, could be so considered. William O'Brien is a gentleman who would scorn to sully his lips by such language as was indulged in by the Toronto bigots.

One of the Toronto bigots made the remark that 'this fair Dominion is no place for rebels.' Who and where are the rebels? What was he talking about? Would he have this fair Dominion, like Toronto, a paradise for cranks. If the Toronto worthies imagine the sun rises in the East and sets in the Humber, they will wake up one of these fine days to find that the universe is not bounded by such narrow limits, and that there are lunatics outside the provincial establishments for the care of such unfortunates.

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Another burning and shining light in the galaxy of coercionists we read:—'Colonel King-Harman, the new Under Secretary, now stands publicly accused among other things of having passed months at hard labor on the treadmill for a drunken brawl in a neighborhood of ill-fame; of having been at another time the hero of a stabbing affray in reference to the charms of a Sligo barmaid; of having been a companion of Mr. Sheridan, of Tubercerry, died under his mahogany, and quaffed the flowing nectar in his merry company. It has not yet been announced that the Under Secretary has determined to 'vindicate his character in a court of law,' according to the new requirement of the Times's code of honor.

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agitation for self-government. If this was the result in some years, when there existed no great national organization, what may be expected to-day under such leadership as Ireland possesses, and with her people, irrespective of past religious differences, acting in perfect accord, marching shoulder to shoulder, keeping step to the music of national emancipation, and fully determined to float the Irish flag in College Green before they lay down their arms.

Talk of Home Rule. Ireland has Home Rule. All that remains for the British Parliament is to acknowledge the fact. Tories may kick and scream, force their Coercion Acts, but in the end they will swallow the dose, and though it may purge them severely, it will do them great good and they will feel much better after it.

THE DAY OF NO JUDGMENT.

In the House of Commons once Mr. Pitt said, 'I have no fear for England. She will last till the day of Judgment.' Mr. Burke retorted: 'It is not the day of Judgment I dread, but the day of no judgment.' Were the great Irishman alive to-day he would doubtless admit that the day he dreaded had arrived. For who can peruse the reports of the proceedings in the British Parliament without being forced to the conclusion that Her Majesty's present advisers have taken leave of every principle which constitutes judgment in the management of affairs of state. The Salisbury ministry, in fact, is a laughing stock of the world. There is not a caricaturist in the world but is poking fun at them. Ferocious feebleness is always ridiculous, and Lord Salisbury himself appears to have arrived at the conclusion that he must do something heroic to rescue his government from universal contempt and execration.

Without pausing to consider the outrageous character of such an attempt to silence a constitutional agitation for the recovery of popular rights, Lord Salisbury ought to be reminded of what followed like proceedings on the memorable occasion when Charles I. arrested members of parliament and sent them to the Tower. Does he imagine that a First Minister to-day violate with impunity a fundamental principle of representative government by imitating conduct that cost a king his throne and his head over two hundred years ago?

But it would seem that the determination of the Tory Government to level every barrier which the wisdom of many generations has erected for the preservation of freedom, has brought ministers to a point where they have roused the apprehensions of the masses of Englishmen. It is plain to all men who have given any study to politics that one of the three kingdoms cannot be enslaved without it is a very material manner curtailing the liberty of the other two. The great party of Reform, including Liberals and Radicals, in England and Scotland, which seeks the removal of abuses and the extension of political power to the masses, perceive that the Irish people are the natural allies; that, in fact, the battle for popular rights is now being fought by the Irish and that the defeat of the Irish cause would mean the triumph of the enemies of the democracy in England and the indefinite postponement of those reforms demanded in the interests of the whole people of the United Kingdom.

Thus it will be seen that around this Irish question boils and surges all the passions, hopes, fears, loves and enmities of the two great divisions of the British people. For the probable result we can but draw conclusions from the past. Every step which England has taken in the path of freedom had to be won over just such obstacles as we see now presented; but in former times ministers, kings, parliament had to go down before the will of the people, we may rest assured will it be in the present instance. And men who are now most loud and bitter in opposition to the just demands of Ireland may live to see the day, as others before them did, when they will acknowledge the error and thank the happy fortune which defeated them.

MR. CURRAN AND THE DISMISSAL CANAL MEN.

The official report of the House of Commons Debates, containing the report of Mr. Curran's denial of the report of his alleged responsibility for the dismissal or suspension of the canal workmen, has not yet reached us. But accepting what is appeared in the Ottawa correspondence as substantially correct, we may be permitted on this, the first available opportunity after the matter came under our notice, to set the Post straight with reference to Mr. Curran, and what is of far greater moment, the public, whose respect and confidence was permitted to enjoy.

According to our custom in dealing with matters affecting the public interests, we have no private or business ends to serve in this matter,—we severely criticized what we thought, and still think, an act of oppression and injustice, not untinged with revenge. In doing so we said:—'There was now no doubt that J. J. Curran, the pretended Home Ruler and Anti-Coercionist, had used his influence with his brother Irishmen, John Costigan, both sons of laboring Irishmen, to deprive a number of Irishmen of their means of livelihood, because they "voted according to their consciences."

This was written in the heat of pardonable indignation aroused by the undoubted fact that they would have to see Mr. Curran before they could be allowed to resume their employment on the canal. But we are glad to know that Mr. Curran has declined from his place in parliament all complicity in the disgraceful business. We accept his denial and cheerfully withdraw our remarks, so far as he is personally concerned. Although we do not approve of Mr. Curran's conduct and record as a public man, we would not descend to the mean business of doing him an injustice. Heavy as it is, there is always a superabundance of solid facts in the actions of a follower of



John Macdonald without inventing anything or even adding a shade to the tracings of the pen of truth.

Somewhat, however, must be responsible for the suspension of the men, and responsible in a political sense, or why were they told to see Mr. Curran before they could be reinstated? Mr. Pope, as head of the department under which these men were employed, is primarily responsible.

The Ottawa press reports, in addition to giving Mr. Curran's disclaimer, also say that he threatened to seek satisfaction in the courts from the papers who assailed him on account of his alleged connection with the suspension.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, the first city of Canada, gave Mr. William O'Brien a welcome Wednesday which may be taken as a fair indication of the manner of reception he will receive wherever he may appear during his tour in the Dominion.

This is not only highly creditable to our city, but a severe rebuke to those who, like the morning exponent of Toryism and intolerance, endeavored to incite the rag-tag-and-bobtail of its party to crime, breach of the peace and violent attempts to suppress freedom of speech.

We have no desire to "rub it in," but we may, without breach of courtesy, point to the magnificent gathering last night of the most representative elements of our diverse population, as a proof that Mr. O'Brien has not appeared in vain to "the liberty-loving people of Canada."

For the matter of Mr. O'Brien's speech we refer to the pretty full report in this issue. Of the manner of its delivery it may be said that he captured the hearts of his hearers at the start and held them spellbound to the close, as when, in response to his eloquent presentation of the poor tenants' cause, the assembly burst into applause and cheers, or groans and exclamations of condemnation at the recital of cruelties perpetrated by order of Lord Lansdowne.

But the best effect of Mr. O'Brien's address to the citizens of Montreal will be felt on the other side of the Atlantic to-day, and for many days hereafter the voices that sounded in Albert Hall will go ringing throughout the three kingdoms carrying a message of consolation and hope to Ireland, of sympathy and encouragement to the masses in England and Scotland who have made the cause of the Irish people their own, and of strength and power to the noble leaders who are fighting the monster of Tory tyranny inch by inch on the floor of the British Parliament.

The same will be a message of dismay and consternation to those abandoned men who are engaged in the endeavor to force the tyrant's last treason against God and humanity into a law that the civilized world has condemned and execrated.

To the bankrupt generation of Irish landlords the voice of last night's meeting will sound as the trump of doom, and the resolutions carried amid the enthusiasm of a free people will feel like the fangs of the Irish wolf dog, fast fixed at last in the throat of this new Acton.

"It's master and it's prey."

THE BUDGET.

Sir Charles Tupper's great abilities and invincible capacity for "figuring" were put to a new test yesterday on the occasion of his presentation of the budget. The main features of the speech, to the delivery of which many anxious minds were turned, are the increase of the iron duties and the removal of the duty on anthracite coal.

for the current fiscal year ending June 30th next, it will be \$35,300,000; the expenditure for the same period he puts at \$35,000,000, admitting a deficit of \$30,000.

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Every Canadian whether opposed to the Government or not, will admit that the stand taken by Sir Charles for the maintenance of Canadian commercial independence is both wise and patriotic. We would prefer to bow to something more than mere speaking terms with our American friends, but till such time as we can come to a better understanding the line fence must be kept in repair.

We have no more respect for that lion than the inescapable person who scandalized Sidney Smith by speaking contemptuously of the equator. But seeing it is a fact, we accept it with the hope that some day not far distant it may become only a memory.

But the most important thing in the Budget speech was the announcement that the British Government had conceded to Canada full plenipotentiary powers to negotiate a commercial treaty with Spain. This is a distinct step forward in the path of national independence.

The following letter was written to Mr. O'Brien by his Grace, Archbishop Croker. It explains itself. It was marked "private," but Mr. O'Brien yesterday called His Grace asking his permission to make it public.

THE PALACE TRIBUTES. Saturday Night, April 30.

MR DEAR WILLIAM, - I cannot tell you how disappointed I feel at not seeing you before you left for Canada. But I suppose it must be so. I can imagine easily how many things you will have to attend to and set in order before starting on your trip.

William O'Brien, Esq.

THE MERCIER BANQUET.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT REFUSE TO DRINK THE HEALTH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL. QUEBEC, May 16.-The watch and chain presented to the Hon. Mr. Mercier before the banquet on Saturday is said to be worth \$750.

CORK'S ANSWER.

DUBLIN, May 15.-The Mayor of Cork, replying to an invitation from the Lord Chamberlain to assist in the Jubilee festivities, says that in view of the Crimes Bill the invitation is little short of an outrage upon the self-respect of the Irish people.

O'BRIEN.

(Continued from First Page.)

were simply airing their prejudices. We had the right to listen to such men as Mr. O'Brien, and if what he (Mr. O'Brien) had said was not good, it put a terrible weapon in the hands of Lord Lansdowne by showing the effect of his visit forever. But they knew that his position was impregnable and that his case was founded on justice and on the reports of the friends of Lord Lansdowne himself (applause). It was claimed that because he was Governor-General that he had no right to meddle with the case.

The chairman, amidst applause, then announced that Mr. M. J. Murphy, the talented young Irish scholar and vocalist, of the singing "O'Donnell Ab" in the Irish language. Mr. Murphy on coming forward was warmly received, and sang with much spirit and feeling the martial song of the clans.

O'BRIEN AND KILBRIDE.

Their Movements on Sunday.

Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride on Sunday attended Grand Mass at St. Patrick's Church, being preceded by the choir of the choir boys. At the offertory the choir sang a beautiful service. Prof. Fowler played a set of Irish national airs on the organ, in graceful recognition of the presence of the great Nationalist leader and his sturdy friend and companion.

Mr. O'Brien on rising was greeted with cheer after cheer, and when silence could be restored, he paid a high tribute to the Canadian Irishmen, who he said, were still as warm to the cause as any in Cork or Tipperary. (Cheers.) His friend, Mr. Kilbride, and himself had everywhere been treated with kindness and courtesy, warm and cordial, and he did not think it too much to say that they had carried public opinion in the Province of Quebec. (Cheers.)

AT THE OLD ROCK CITY.

QUEBEC, May 12.-The C. P. R. train conveying Wm. O'Brien to this city from Montreal to-day, was forty minutes late in arriving, thus affording a denunciation to the number of about thirty to take part on an outgoing train and meet him at Lorette.

DEAPENING CHEERS.

reached from about 2,000 throats. So eager were they to get a first glimpse of another man they were almost grinding one another underneath the cars.

NO MORE FEAR OF 'THE OFFICE.'

and it was a rush amongst the neighbors to see which of them would have the honor to give an evicted tenant the best place in his house (cheers). That was now the feeling in Ireland (cheers).

ARRIVAL OF MR. KILBRIDE.

Mr. O'Brien on leaving the hall found himself surrounded by about 400 sturdy young men, marching four deep, escorted him to the Bonaventure Depot, where he desired to go in order to meet Mr. Kilbride.

WITH THE YOUNG IRISHMEN.

The party then entered the carriage and the hall of the Young Irishmen's Society, Dupre lane, where they were heartily received. The president of the society then introduced Mr. O'Brien, who made an eloquent address.

a guard of honor and marched down St. James street with the carriages in the midst, singing "God Save Ireland" and cheering between the carriages for Gladstone, Parrell, Davitt, O'Brien, McBride and Home Rule.

crowd was found in waiting for the arrival, and as the party in the carriages alighted, cheer after cheer rent the air.

In the response to repeated calls, Mr. Cloran appeared at one of the hotel windows and announced that Mr. O'Brien would introduce Mr. Kilbride.

Mr. O'Brien's appearance was the signal for another cheer on them (cries of "go on," but would briefly introduce his friend Mr. Kilbride, of Luggacurran (cheers). This was the man, he said, who, refusing to desert his poorer fellow tenants, and scouting the offer of landlordism all he possessed in the world to stand up for a mere principle (cheers).

Mr. Kilbride was then called upon for a speech, and said that the success of the Irish cause was in a great part due to the societies of young men. Many of those present, he remarked, could not realize the atrocities which he had learned were being perpetrated on him (Mr. Kilbride), but he thought he had served to banish the Irish people from their native homes to the shores of America, they committed an action that will yet crush them in Ireland. (Applause.)

Mr. Hammill then sang "Let Erin Remember," and was loudly applauded. Mr. Barry was then called upon for a speech and said a few words in praise of the society remarking that the sacred fire of patriotism never burned brighter than it did among the young members of the Young Men's Society.

Mr. H. J. Cloran also made a few remarks assuring Mr. O'Brien that the sympathies of those around were heartily with him in his cause and that their prayers were open as well. He said that the condemnation was not against the Governor-General but against landlordism, against the Government and against the English aristocracy as well as any other gentleman. England should understand that the men she sends out here to fill the position of Governor-General must be agreeable to all nationalities.

The meeting was then concluded with great cheering amid the singing of "God Save Ireland."

AT BROTHER ARNOLD'S.

The party then resumed their seats in the carriages and were driven to Brother Arnold's house, where they were received heartily by that whole-hearted Irishman. After some time in pleasant conversation, Brother Arnold, accompanied by Mr. O'Brien, led off the party to the hall of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, where they were received with hearty cheers by the large gathering already assembled there.

Brother Arnold lost no time in introducing the party to the meeting. He said that the object of the evening was to express the gratitude for the honor conferred by the visit. He could not refrain from thinking how signally his house had been honored of the years. When it was just about built they had a visit from Charles Stewart Parnell, and he was followed in time by Justus McCarty, Michael Davitt, and now by Wm. O'Brien. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Brien then made a brief and eloquent address, assuring those present of the gratitude which he felt for the Canadian people for the honor conferred upon him by their invitation. He ended his address as was manifested by the demonstration and reception accorded him in every city in America which he had so far visited.

TO PREJUDICE AND JEISON.

public opinion against himself and Mr. Kilbride. Here they were on the spot to answer him (great cheer) and they wanted the Canadian jury to do the Governor-General full justice (hear, hear). It was a poor showing for Lansdowne to rely for his defence on sectional feelings and prejudice (hear, hear).

Mr. Kilbride was warmly greeted on coming forward, and Mr. O'Brien and himself had come here to lay their case before the liberty-loving people of Canada, and they were satisfied to leave it in their hands. (Applause.) The fight in Ireland was progressing nobly, and the day when landlords could tyrannize over tenants with impunity had gone by never to return. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cloran introduced Mr. O'Brien in a forcible speech, in which he alluded briefly to the attempts made in certain quarters to belittle the enthusiastic reception Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride had everywhere received.

Mr. O'Brien on rising was greeted with cheer after cheer, and when silence could be restored, he paid a high tribute to the Canadian Irishmen, who he said, were still as warm to the cause as any in Cork or Tipperary. (Cheers.) His friend, Mr. Kilbride, and himself had everywhere been treated with kindness and courtesy, warm and cordial, and he did not think it too much to say that they had carried public opinion in the Province of Quebec. (Cheers.)

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O'Brien, who made an eloquent address. He expressed his pleasure at being present among those who represented the flower of Irish youth in Montreal, and referred to the good now being done for the cause by the young Irishmen scattered in armies all the world over.

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in profusion, suspended from the different residences of Irishmen en route. On the road to the Hotel McShane, it is credited with saying that "Quebec Irishmen are made of the right stuff"-that they were true Irishmen.

Mr. KILBRIDE, THE EVICTED TENANT, and Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick visited the House in Session. He was escorted by Mr. Owen Murphy, M.P.P., for Quebec West, to the floor of the House and took a seat on the Ministerial side.

THE EVENING MEETING. This evening fully sixteen hundred people crowded the Music Hall. As the Premier of the "plan of campaign" entered the Hall he was received with round after round of cheers, which fairly shook the building.

Mr. O'Brien rose and was received with round after round of enthusiastic cheers, which lasted several minutes. He gratefully returned his thanks for his reception, paid a compliment to the House and the city, and then proceeded to address the meeting.

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Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by W. H. BRISTOL, a New York "diamond" dealer, who has been recommended by all the leading houses of all ages. Don't miss it! Don't miss it! Don't miss it!



IRISH GALLS, OF KANSAS.

Irish Speech Against Coercion.

In a great mass meeting of friends of Ireland, held at Topeka, Kansas, on the evening of April 12, prominent people were present from all parts of the State.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens:—The resolutions that have been just read to your hearing meet with my hearty concurrence.

I am here to-night to follow a course not as a politician, not as an official of the Government, but as a citizen of the United States.

I think, Mr. President, that the cause of Ireland is a wide American cause.

But, sir, in another and far wider sense the cause of Ireland is not alone the cause of Kansas or the cause of America.

Mr. President, the experiment that Great Britain is trying to make with Ireland is neither a novelty nor an innovation.

Take down the map of the world, Mr. President, if you please, and turn to that little spot which is designated thereon as the Emerald Isle.

It is a land of more than 2,000 years of history, a land sacred in song; a land surrounded by hospitable seas.

during this long period of time have been the objects of the most atrocious, the most unrelenting, the most unmerciful hatred on the part of their neighbors in Great Britain.

I understand that this question of Home Rule and local self-government on the part of the Irish simply means that this land that was taken from them by force and fraud, by violence, to pay the tardy wages of dishonor.

I am not here for the purpose or with the intention of violating international comity (laughter and applause).

There are those who saw the Capital building of this country in flames from the torch applied in violation of all the laws of war.

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5,000,000 of men determined to be free can never be enslaved. Dynamite, Mr. President, dynamite is a powerful weapon.

SCOTCH NEWS.

SIR CHARLES TENANT AND PEELERS AND SELLERS.—Sir Charles Tenant has declined to contest the representation of the Central Division of Glasgow.

THE TOMB OF KING ROBERT THE BRUCE.—An effort is being made in Dumfriesshire to start a movement for the erection of a monument to the memory of a national hero.

UPHALL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Uphall branch of the West Lothian Liberal Association was held on Monday.

MR. CURRAN PROPOSES.—Mr. Curran proposed the following resolution: "That in the event of the Coercion Bill becoming law, we suggest to the Irish people for imitation the conduct of the Birmingham reformers."

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THE REORGANIZED TARIFF.

Changes Made in the Duties as Announced by Resolution in Parliament at Ottawa.

OTTAWA, May 12.—The following are the tariff changes proposed by the Minister of Finance to-day:—

Iron and steel axes, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axes, without reference to the stage of manufacture, \$30 per ton, but not less than 35 per cent.

Cast iron pipes of every description, \$12 per ton.

Iron or steel rivets, bolts, with or without heads or nuts, or both blanks, and finished lines or high bolts, 1-2-3-4 per pound.

Printed and dyed cotton fabrics, 22 1/2 per cent.

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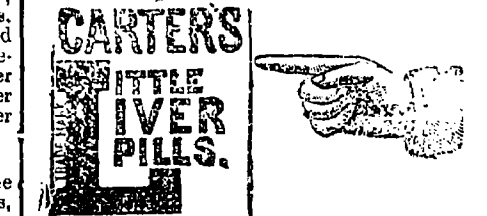
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DISEASES OF WOMEN. The treatment of many thousands of cases of these diseases peculiar to women.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription. It is a powerful Restorative Tonic and Nervine, imparts strength and vigor to the system, and cures, as if by magic, Leucorrhoea, or "whites," excessive flow of menses, etc.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 FOR \$5.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's Large Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system.

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