LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Morning.

The official British news of the relief of the Legations excited but the very faintest interest when announced in London on Saturday. The information had already been received through almost every other possible channel, and nobody really imagined for a moment that the silence of the Foreign Office was due to anything other than its usual dilatoriness in matters of this kind. Admiral Bruce's message was accordingly regarded as simply a belated confirmation of news already a day old. Indeed, outside those immediately concerned—that is, those who had relatives in peril or who were otherwise directly interested—the public had begun to view the situation with almost perfect unconcern. It was true, of course, that there were several hundred lives in imminent danger of being sacrificed. But then it was evident for a long time that, with the other Powers to reckon with, England had little chance of grabbing any fresh territory.

Now that the Allies have seized the seat of government and secured the safety of their representatives, the question arises, what will the Powers do next? It may be taken for granted, of course, that they will insist on very complete reparation for the events of the past couple of months. But discussion of the form which this reparation should take must open up at once questions of very serious difficulty. There is clearly very little prospect of the finances of the country being able to bear any heavy money indemnity. Some other method of securing compensation must accordingly be devised, and it is just here that the difficulty will at once arise. What other method is there that will be agreeable to all the Powers, for of course it is essential that there be complete unanimity? The question is one that is likely to form the subject of many an international wrangle before it is finally settled—that is, if it ever is peaceably settled, and there are many to prophecy that its settlement will plunge the whole world into war.

One thing is pretty certain at any rate. There will be no partition of China, simply because the job is too big to be undertaken. It is generally agreed here that the Powers will make some endeavour to reform the internal administration of the Chinese Empire. The suggestion is made that if the Emperor be found to be alive he should be reinstated in supreme authority, or, that failing him, another Emperor should be appointed; but in either case that a council of friendly advisers be convened, consisting of representatives of the Powers working in unison with the provincial Viceroys. Here again, however, even if such an arrangement were possible, the entire basis of successful administration must rest on the recognition of the common interest of the Powers, and no one who knows anything of the Far Eastern situation can imagine for a moment that such a condition of things could last for a single month. It is evident that so far from the relief of the Legations being the end, it is really only the beginning of the trouble.

The meeting of London Nationalists, to be held in the Westminster Palace Hotel on Wednesday evening, in aid of the General Election Fund, gives promise of being a splendid success. Leading Irishmen from all parts of the metropolis, some of whom have not co-operated in such a project for many years, have intimated their intention of being present on the occasion. Promises of support have also been received from many Nationalists who will be unable to attend, and it is confidently expected that the general response to the appeal will be in all respects worthy of the best traditions of the Nationalist movement in London. Mr T P O'Connor, M P, is returning from Ireland to preside, and he will be supported by several other distinguished speakers.

The weather in London has again been very warm during the past few days. It was particularly close on Saturday morning, people being overcome in the streets, while yesterday was almost as bad. The city police authorities have at last taken compassion on the lot of their constables who are obliged to remain on duty in the broiling sun for hours at a stretch. Each man is now supplied with a white neckshield, which is attached to the helmet, and hangs so as to protect the nape of the neck, preventing sunstroke or the violent headaches caused by long exposure to the hot sun. It is not exactly ornamental, but "Bobby" does not mind that. It is noticeable, too, that never were there so many horses decorated with the grotesque sun-bonnets as at present.

I regret to learn of the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Legge, who for many years was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms to the House of Commons. Colonel Legge, who was the third son of the late Earl of Dartmouth, was an official whose conscientiousness and unvarying courtesy to all with whom he came in contact won for him universal respect and esteem, and his figure will be sadly missed in the House of Commons. He was very popular amongst members in all parts of the House, and his loss will be sincerely regretted by all journalists who had to deal with him in his official capacity.

Lord Kitchener has now become a universal laughing-stock for his latest failure to capture De Wet. Our friend "Dagonet" only voices the popular opinion when he says in this week's "Referee":—"The comical adventures of the British Generals in pursuit of De Wet are making the whole world laugh right heartily. Whenever—if ever—De Wet is captured, the Society for the Promotion of Healthy Amusement ought to present him with a gold medal. He has caused more honest mirth during the past month than any other man at present known to fame."

The autumn theatrical season may fairly be said to begin this week, as to-morrow evening there will be presented at the Prince of Wales's the first of the two Nell Gwynne plays which are to long promised direct rivalry, while on Thursday we are invited to see "In the Soup" at the Strand. This is a somewhat odd not to have an Adelphi or Drury Lane in evidence for the country visitors who are thronging London just now. The notion, however, has evidently been to get ahead of other novelties, which include the second Nell Gwynne play at the Haymarket on the 28th, and Mr Sydney Grundy's "Debt of Honour" at the St James's two nights afterwards.

BY THE WAY

An interesting discovery has recently been made in county Galway by Major Elmitt, F R G S, of Carrickfergus. Major Elmitt, who is a well-known figure in scientific circles, was for a long time certain that truffles ought to exist in the Western counties, and after much trouble and research he succeeded in discovering some in a wild and thinly populated part of Galway. The next step, obviously, is to teach the Galway pig to hunt for truffles. All who are acquainted with the lean, high-backed, sharp-nosed, active "Old Irish" pig will agree that it is eminently fitted for the purpose.

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Referring to the article in our issue of Saturday last dealing with the historical record of the Italian family named Malatesta da Rimini, which in the present day has produced the reputed leader of European Anarchism, a correspondent aptly reminds us of the incident in Dante's "Inferno," Canto V, where the unhappy Francesca of Rimini relates the pathetic story of her sin. This world-renowned episode is connected with two sons of the Guelf leader, Malatesta da Verrucchio, the "old Mastiff" as Dante elsewhere called him, for he lived a hundred years, 1212-1312 A D. Of these sons, Giovanni Malatesta, a man of extraordinary courage, but lame and deformed in his person, had married the beautiful Francesca da Polenta, daughter of Guido, the Lord of Ravenna. But his handsome brother, Paolo Malatesta, engaged her affections under circumstances to which Dante has given immortal fame; and the two lovers, being surprised by Giovanni, were murdered by him on the spot.

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This event occurred in A D 1285. Immortalised in Dante's beautiful verse, like a fly preserved in amber, it has since become the theme of innumerable poets, painters, and sculptors. But Irish students should know that an Irish sculptor has, as the Yankees say, gone one better. On the Great Cross of St Muirdeach, at Monasterboice, he carved a representation of the hapless lovers exactly as they showed themselves in the Second Circle of Hell to the imagination of Dante; and this he did three or four hundred years before either Dante or the ill-fated pair, Paolo and Francesca, were born! This is literally the fact; and it was pointed out by Miss Margaret Stokes in her admirable lecture upon the High Crosses of Ireland, delivered before the National Literary Society in Dublin about two years ago.

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It is one of the most interesting and extraordinary things in the history of art. Anyone who will examine the big plaster cast of the Great Cross in the Dublin Museum, or the Cross itself as it stands in the lonely graveyard at Monasterboice, can verify the fact for himself. The Great Cross, on its principal face, is carved with a representation of the Last Judgment. The Blessed are shown advancing, on the left hand side, towards the Saviour of Mankind in the centre of the Cross; while on the right-hand side, the Lost are being driven away from the Saviour by demons carrying great prongs in their hands. And there, just within the verge of Hell, apart by themselves, and untormented by the demons, the Irish sculptor has depicted the despairing lovers kneeling in a pitiable embrace, with a perfection of art as eloquent of sympathetic feeling as the very verse of Dante. The date of this Monasterboice Cross cannot be put later than the tenth century. So that it is certainly three hundred years older than the double crime of the injured Malatesta of Rimini.

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It is by no means unlikely that the pet poodle of Mrs Eugene Kelly, which has created by the treasures of its wardrobe so great a sensation in Paris, will visit Ireland. Mr Eugene Kelly has become the tenant of Castletown, Celbridge, the seat of the Conollys, which had been previously rented by the Chief Justice of Ireland, Lord O'Brien of Kilfenora. Mr Kelly, it is believed, will make Castletown his residence for a considerable portion of the year, and the pet poodle will probably be located in Castletown.

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Young Mr Conolly, the late owner of Castletown, fell in action a few weeks ago in the Transvaal war. He was the son of "Tom Conolly," a well-known figure in society and the House of Commons of the last generation, who married late in life. The Conollys are an old Irish Parliamentary family. One of them was Speaker of the Irish House of Commons in the early decades of the last century. At his funeral white linen scarves were used for the first time as badges of mourning for the encouragement of the Irish linen trade. Lady Louisa Conolly, a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and a sister of the Duchess of Leinster, was the wife of the Conolly of Castletown at the time of the Union. She was a lady of great courage and perseverance, and secured an interview with her nephew, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, in his dying moments in his cell at Newgate.

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Our correspondent "M. M.," who wrote in reference to the paragraphs which appeared in this column about the duel which was fought over the Cork election by Mr Hayes, gave a different version to that which the late Sir John Nugent, who was present at the fatal event, told very frequently, and what our contributor stated was that this was the case. Raleigh's difficulty about writing history is once more illustrated by the two ways in which an incident was described by an eye-witness, and by other people, who, no doubt, made careful inquiries.

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Much attention has been directed to the Rubens found at the Roman Catholic Church at Wapping. The dust, as well as a thick coat of varnish, which concealed the picture, have been successfully removed, and it is now seen that the subject forms the link between the Descent from the Cross and the Burial. The Rev Father Beckley is having photographs of the painting taken. It is stated that £800 has been offered for the picture—a pretty nice windfall for a poor London mission. The picture represents the taking of the Body of the Saviour from the Cross by St John. It was found among a heap of rubbish, and narrowly escaped destruction.

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The sale of the Crivelli picture by the authorities at Stonyhurst College has resulted in the foundation of two new scholarships of the value of £60 per annum. Some seventy years ago the College received from the then Lady Arundell, of Wardour, a gift of a little painting—"The Madonna," by Crivelli—which she had just picked up in Rome for a £5 note. When Father Glover thanked her ladyship for her gift, and took it to Stonyhurst, perhaps he though twice about burdening himself with it on a difficult journey, for even then time had a good deal damaged the painting. To Stonyhurst it went, however, and there it has stayed for nearly three-quarters of a century. During that period it has attracted the attention and admiration of art connoisseurs, and many offers have from time to time been made for it and refused. At last, however, the authorities have been lured into parting with it by an offer of £4,000. Hence there are to be the two new foundations, which are to be called the Arundell Scholarships.

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Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Ambassador at Washington, says the "King," takes kindly to American customs. He speaks English excellently, is an accomplished scholar, and takes great pleasure in becoming acquainted with the educational methods of the United States. Being a keen lover of sports, he is never happier than when spinning through the streets of Washington with his motor carriage, and had his picturesque Oriental robes not prevented, he would doubtless have long ago succumbed to the temptations of the omnipresent bicycle. He is, moreover, fond of the golf field. His hospitality is the talk of the American capital, and his weekly dinners of last season were a feature of fashionable life there. His wife is of exalted rank, and comes from the ancient aristocracy of her native country. There is no mixture of Manchurian blood in her veins, and her tiny feet bear testimony to the high caste in which she was born.

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"What are we to do with our girls? "The latest occupation for women," says a London journal—"we have heard the expression used once or twice of late—is that of 'renovator,' a lady who transforms skirts into window curtains, coats into hearth-rugs, and so on. The possibilities in this profession are infinite; the child's knickerbockers constructed from the diningroom tablecloth, the bathing-dress converted into a dog-jacket, a combination of blouse and antimacassar, and a petticoat 'arranged' as a cummerbund. What with the furniture upholstered with fancy waistcoats and stuffed with socks, and towels reorganised as carpeting for the drawingroom, a house suffering from a 'general post' of this sort will be an inanimate quick-change artiste. The working coat one has grown to love so well, instead of descending to the gardener, will make its home with one as a hassock. The danger, as with enamelling, will be that of buying things specially to 'renovate' them, and a seven-guinea suit of clothes translated into a five-shilling bed-quilt, plus the salary of the renovator, will not repay the outlay." Neither would, say, a guinea white waistcoat transformed into a sixpenny napkin.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM STOKES

Durban, Sunday.

Sir William Stokes, the eminent surgeon, died suddenly at Pietermaritzburg on Saturday.

News was received last night of the death in South Africa of Sir William Stokes, who was sent out to take charge of a war hospital. Sir William Stokes was just over 60 years of age, having been born in the year 1839. He was a son of the late Dr William Stokes, who was Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland and Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Dublin. In 1869 Sir William married Miss Elizabeth Moore, eldest daughter of the Rev J L Moore, D D, Vice-Provost of Trinity College. During his long career as a surgeon Sir William Stokes won many distinctions and European renown. He attained a pre-eminence which brought honour alike to his Alma Mater and his country. At different times the late distinguished surgeon was President of the British Medical Association, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Honorary President of the International Congresses of Berlin, Rome, and Moscow, and he had also held the position of President of the Pathological Society of Ireland and the Irish Graduates' Association. For some years he filled the position of Senior Surgeon to the Government Hospitals of Ireland. He was Surgeon to the Meath Hospital and County Dublin Infirmary, Professor of Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, Examiner in Surgery to the University of Oxford. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon Sir William Stokes in 1886, and eight years ago, in 1892, he became Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

It will be recollected that Sir William Stokes volunteered for service in South Africa, and that he left this country some time in January last, and had been actively engaged in connection with the base hospitals ever since his arrival at the Cape. The late surgeon had been for a considerable time attached to the base hospital at Pietermaritzburg, where, it appears, according to a telegram received by Surgeon-Major Preston, Sir William died on Saturday, at about 9 o'clock, from pleurisy. On Saturday evening Major Preston received word that Sir William Stokes had been taken ill and was sinking fast. Yesterday afternoon, at about 3.30, a telegram was received at the late surgeon's residence, in Merrion square, announcing the fact that he had succumbed. The telegram was from the War Office, and was addressed to Lady Stokes. Her ladyship was, however, out of town, being at present on a visit to Butterstown Castle, in an out-of-the-way part of Co Wexford. The bereaved lady at the time of writing is therefore still in ignorance of her distinguished husband's death. The news will come as a grave shock to her ladyship, as Sir William Stokes was expected home on the 20th of next month, while some of his baggage has already arrived at 5 Merrion square, where it must have seemed an earnest of the master's home coming. It would appear that the late surgeon was a victim to professional zeal, for he was already prepared to leave Pietermaritzburg, when some serious cases in hospital were brought to his notice, and, sacrificing his arrangement for departure, he returned to the hospital, and thus caught the chill which killed him. Death has cut short a career that was as full of distinguished achievements as it was of laborious years and highly-merited professional honours.

CONCERT AT CAHIRCIVEEN.

At a very successful concert which was given by the Gaelic League, at Cahirciveen, in aid of the O'Connell Memorial Church, the Very Rev Denis J Canon O'Riordan, P P, in proposing a vote of thanks to the members of the League, said—"I am sure it will also be a source of gratification to the performers and to the audience to hear from me that arrangements are being made, which will enable the work on the Memorial Church to be immediately resumed. I have now, as the result of my years' connection with the church, a sum available for the work of close on £3,000. In a short time the workmen will again be busy on its walls and on the roof, and this stately edifice will rise in its grand and impressive outlines a noble monument, not alone to an illustrious Irishman, but also the faith and patriotism of the Irish race." (Loud applause).

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

REPORTED BIG BATTLE

RETREAT OF THE BRITISH

CAPTURE OF GUNS

A London "Express" cablegram, dated Lourenco Marques, Friday, says—The latest Boer reports received here state that another big battle has taken place between Middelburg and Pretoria.

Seven guns have been captured by Delarey. A reconnoitring party was out near Pretoria with a balloon. The Boers sent a shot through it, and it fell into their hands. The British had to retreat. The British evacuated Middelburg. Four thousand two hundred Boers in Swaziland are awaiting the advance of the British.

BRITISH FORCE SURPRISED

London, Wednesday.

The Press Association states—The War Office at eleven p m issued the following despatch from General Clery for General Buller:—

"Greylingstad, Saturday.

Captain Reynolds and 92 non-commissioned officers and men of the 5th Dragoon Guards were taken completely by surprise by about eighty of the enemy's force near to Dornkop, 14th August. It is believed that the enemy's loss is considerable. Captain Reynolds was badly wounded. Private H Brerchley reported missing."

THE ALLEGED PLOT AT PRETORIA

Pretoria, Saturday.

The trial of Lieut Hans Cordua, late of the Staats Artillery, before the general courtmartial, was resumed.

Colonel Godfrey, on the hearing being opened, informed Lieutenant Cordua that, contrary to usage, the court would allow him or a friend all the privileges of counsel in regard to cross-examination.

Mr Berrange, the noted lawyer, a friend of the prisoner, who assisted the latter with his advice during yesterday's proceedings, accepted the offer.

Captain Duhan, the prosecutor, put into court a letter written by Duplessis, the last witness examined yesterday. This asserted the writer's innocence of complicity in the plot, and explained the nature of his acquaintance with the prisoner.

Duplessis, who was then called, acknowledged that the letter was genuine, and that he had been in the company of Gano and Cordua at night, after proclamation hours.

Lieut Reid, of the Seaforths, was the next witness called.

The prisoner, after evidence had been given by this officer and a number of men regarding his capture, made a statement to the effect that Gano had inveigled him into the plot, pretending to be a pro-Boer in the British employ. The accused gave further details of the plot. He declared he was unwilling to join in the plot, but he was over-persuaded by Gano. He related how Gano asked whether it was possible to communicate with Botha. The prisoner replied no, but promised to go himself, which he did, in company with Gano. They were captured and sent back.

Examined by Mr Berrange, the prisoner said Gano suggested the scheme. He had certainly drunk more in the last few weeks than he had ever done in his life. He denied that he had ever communicated with General Botha.

In cross-examination by the prosecutor the prisoner would not say yes or no to the question whether he showed Dutoit a message from General Botha. He admitted that he went to see Krantz, Dutoit, and Marais in order to consult them regarding the plot. Marais refused to have anything to do with it. Referring to his acquaintance with Gano, who had professed that he was tired of English employ and wished to help the Boers, the prisoner admitted having been told that Gano belonged to the British Secret Service about ten days before he was arrested. He stated that Gano suggested the details of the plot and showed him letters tending to prove his bona fides. The prisoner believed Gano had power to pass him through the British lines. Gano persuaded him to dress in khaki in order to pass the lines. Gano was aware of the whole details of the plot, which was to take the town, including the officers.

In re-cross-examination the prisoner said Gano originated the whole plan.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE

PHOENIX PARK DEMONSTRATION.

The Organising Committee will meet in the League Rooms, 38 Upper O'Connell street, on Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock. The Committee invite the co-operation of the trades, National societies, and city and county bands in making the coming National Demonstration a success. Secretaries are particularly requested to see that delegates attend on Wednesday evening, as business of a most important character will be under consideration.

CANON SHINKWIN AND THE PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION FUNDS

Bantry, Saturday.

Speaking at a meeting held here under the auspices of the U I L, at which he presided, the Very Rev Canon Shinkwin, P P, V F, Bantry, said that no movement, no matter how meritorious and needful for the best interests of the country and its people, could be maintained and carried to a successful issue without the sinews of war. The U I League was the only organisation they had to help them. A general election will probably be on them in a very short time. Contests may be forced on their county, and they had as yet no funds to meet the expenses which such contests would entail. It would be a very serious thing for the country if they were not prepared. Collections could not be started too soon. He would like that the matter be taken in hands at once, and he would with pleasure give permission to have the collections made at the chapel gates (cheers). He trusted when they met again in meeting the condition of the county would be vastly improved.

Immediate action is about to be taken following the Rev Canon's good advice and kind permission regarding the collections contemplated.

FATAL FALL.

The man named Patrick Smith, of Patrick street, who fell from a scaffold in Clarendon street last Thursday and was conveyed to Mercer's Hospital, died at that institution from his injuries on Sunday. The coroner has been communicated with.

SOLDIER RESCUED FROM THE LIFFEY.

Whilst Thomas Ward, of the 2nd Batt of the Dublin Fusiliers, was walking along City Quay he stumbled and fell into the river, and was very nearly being drowned. Police-constable 139 B was attracted by his cries and promptly threw him a lifebuoy. The rope of the lifebuoy snapped. The soldier, however, dexterously lashed an end of the cord round his body, and thus enabled himself to be pulled out of the water. He was taken to Mercer's Hospital in the ambulance, and was attended by Dr Tarleton and Mr Price, who found Ward to be suffering from severe shock as the result of his dangerous immersion and detained him a patient.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

THE CAPTURE OF PEKIN

THE NEWS CONFIRMED

SAFETY OF THE LEGATIONS

London, Saturday.

An official Admiralty telegram says that Pekin was captured on August 15th.

The Legations are safe.

The "Morning Post" of Saturday is indebted to the courtesy of Mr J Duncan Campbell, C M G, for the text of a telegram which he received at half-past eleven on Friday night from the Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo. It is as follows:—

"Chefoo, August 17, 7.20 p.m.

"Pekin relieved night 15th."

Chefoo, Friday.

It is reported that Pekin was relieved on the 15th instant, the Ministers and other foreigners being safe. The Chinese made a stubborn resistance.

Washington, Friday.

Mr Fowler, United States Consul at Chefoo, cables as follows:—

"Chefoo, August 17th—To Secretary of State—The Japanese Admiral reports that the allies attacked Pekin on the east on the 15th. There was an obstinate resistance. In the evening the Japanese entered the capital with the other forces, and immediately surrounded the Legations, the inmates of which were safe.

The Japanese loss was over 100; the Chinese loss 300.

THE LAST STAND AT PEKIN

THE CITY ON FIRE

INNER CITY BEING BOMBARDED

London, Sunday Night.

The Press Association states the Admiralty has received the following despatch from Rear Admiral Bruce, dated Chefoo, Sunday, 1 30 p m—

I have been informed on authority of Japanese street fighting still continues in Pekin, part of which is on fire.

Yungen prevented the Empress from leaving, and last stand now being made in inner city, which is surrounded by allies and being bombarded.

THE KAISER AND COUNT WALDERSEE

SIGNIFICANT REFERENCES TO THE CZAR

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Cassel, Saturday, Later.

The following is the text of the Emperor William's speech to the Field Marshal Count von Waldersee and his staff at the Castle to-day:—

"I greet you at the moment of your departure from the Fatherland. I congratulate you on being chosen as members of the staff to co-operate in the campaign in China, under the leadership and direction of our tried and trusty Field Marshal Von Waldersee. Dear Waldersee, I congratulate you that I am again able to congratulate you as the head of the united troops of the civilised world. It is of great significance that your appointment has from the outset secured the support and approval of the Emperor of All the Russias, the mighty ruler who makes his power felt through the Continent of Asia. This once more shows how closely united are the old traditions in arms of the two Empires. I hail with you the fact that at the suggestion of his Majesty the whole civilised world, without distinction, spontaneously, has entrusted your Excellency with the command over its troops. As Prussian officers, we can be gratefully filled with pride at the task which has been assigned to you, inasmuch as it expresses the unanimous appreciation of our whole military life and work, as well as of our military system and the training and leadership of our general officers. As a sign of your merit I present you to-day with the Field Marshal's baton, hoping that you will wield it with all your old customary vigour, with the sureness which you always displayed at critical moments, and, above all, with the support and foresight without the aid of which the best soldier can do nothing. I conclude with the desire that your Excellency may be destined so to perform our tasks, of whatever kind they may be, whether tedious, rapid, sanguinary or not, as you yourself would desire, as we all without exception desire, who have entrusted our troops to you. In the interest of our people I wish that our common expedition may turn into a firm guarantee of mutual appreciation and mutual peace for the European Powers, so that what the Emperor of Russia attempted last year in another field, and what we did not succeed in doing in peace, may now perhaps be attained with weapons in our hands."

NEW RAILWAY HOTEL AT BRAY.

On Saturday afternoon Mr F W Pim (chairman) and the directors of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Co entertained a large company at luncheon at the Station Hotel, Bray, on the occasion of the re-opening of that establishment. The public were better acquainted with the hotel under its old name of "Breslin's Royal Marine," which, since it became the property of the railway company, has undergone complete re-modelling, under the supervision and personal direction of Mr Frank Bethel. It has been re-named the Station Hotel.

Owing to pressure on our space, we are obliged to hold over our report of the proceedings.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

The Lord Lieutenant has been confined to bed since Friday last by a severe attack of gastric catarrh. Dr Walter Smith is in attendance. His Excellency was considerably better yesterday, but it is feared he will not be able to leave his room for a few days, and his Excellency's official and other engagements for the early part of the week have been cancelled.

ACCIDENT TO A SOLDIER.

Private John Tots, of the Liverpool Regiment, while coming to Dublin on board the steamer fell accidentally into the hold and was seriously injured. On the arrival of the steamer at the North wall Tots was conveyed to Jervis street Hospital in the Fire Brigade ambulance. He was examined by Dr O'Sullivan and Mr Thompson, who found him to be suffering from a very severe scalp wound and loss of blood. He was detained at the hospital.

SECOND CITY SPECIAL EDITION.

(BY SPECIAL WIRE)

FREEMAN OFFICE, MONDAY MORNING,

6 30 O'CLOCK.

THE CHINESE CRISIS.

CAPTURE OF PEKIN

ALL THE FOREIGNERS SAFE

("Times" Telegram, per Press Association—Copyright.)

Shanghai, Sunday.

A Japanese official telegram, describing the capture of Pekin, states that the Japanese attacked and entered by the two eastern gates. The British and Americans entered by the north-eastern gate. The Chinese stubbornly defended the walls. The Allies' losses were small. Considerable damage has been done to the city by fire. Li Hung Chang yesterday received a telegram from Pekin reporting that the Empress, the Emperor, the Court, and the Kansu troops had fled north-west towards Hsuan Hui with the intention of striking thence south for Sianfu, halting en route at the Imperial resting place of Wu Tai Shan, in Shan Si. The Emperor was compelled to leave against his will. Prince Ching and Yung Lu remained to act as representatives of the Chinese Government and negotiate with allied Commanders. This account is circumstantial, but has not been confirmed from any foreign official source.

Tokio, Saturday.

Pekin was captured on the 15th. The Japanese troops after a day's fighting blew up the Tung Chih and Tham Yang gates with gun-cotton and established communication with the Legations. All the foreigners are safe. The Japanese casualties were a hundred. The other foreign troops entered only the Tungpif gate. Their casualties were thirty. There is great rejoicing in Tokio both among the foreign community and the Japanese at the success of the expedition.

Shanghai, August 17.

A joint note from the Nankin and Wuchang Viceroys was forwarded to the Consuls to-day urging that proper consideration should be shown to the Empress. The matter is declared to be of the highest importance in the eyes of the Chinese nation. If the Empress is not respected, the Viceroys will not be responsible for the consequences. The Viceroy, Liu Kan Yi, is ill, but there is no cause for apprehension.

August 19.

On the Nankin Viceroy being informed that the urgent circular note, asking that respectful treatment should be accorded to the Empress and Imperial family is regarded in certain quarters as in the nature of a menace, now telegraphs to the British Consul deprecating this view, and stating that in any event he will continue to preserve order in the Yangtse provinces and maintain a peaceful policy.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

(From the "Daily Mail" Correspondent.)

Yokohama, Saturday.

Japan is watching with some concern the progress of Russian operations in Manchuria, as she fears an attempt will be made to make the troubles a pretext for further extensive aggression. The Progressionist Party, whose leader is Count Okuma, have adopted a programme disapproving of any steps beyond those necessary for the restoration of order, urging Ministers to act in a friendly manner towards China to take the lead in negotiations for peace, and to call a conference of the Powers immediately the safety of the Ministers is assured. The Japanese Press remarks on the inconsistency of objecting to the presence of British troops on the Yangtse, and at the same time of allowing Russia absolute freedom in the North of China.

STIFF FIGHT BETWEEN RUSSIANS AND CHINESE

(From the "Daily Mail" Correspondent.)

St Petersburg, Saturday.

Intelligence comes from General Orloff, in Manchuria, that his advance guard, consisting of a regiment of cavalry and the 2nd Cossack Battery, encountered the enemy at the station of Jaksbi—7,000 Chinese—by whom they were hard pressed, until a Cossack regiment came up and drove them off. On August 17th General Rennenkampf began an attack on Mergen, which he captured after six hours' fighting. Colonel Dombreffsky has advanced on his victorious march from Daschizao as far as Kukden, but the official despatch fails to state whether he commenced to attack that town. The Czar has issued a command to-day putting a stop to the sailing of further transports to the Far East. This must be taken in connection with Admiral Alexeiff's telegram saying that Russia had at the front as many troops as she wanted.

FRENCH BLUEJACKETS LANDED IN SHANGHAI.

("Times" Telegram, per Press Association—Copyright.)

Shanghai, August 17th.

On the instructions of the Foreign Office, the British troops will be landed in detachments to-morrow, August 19.

The Indian troops are being landed gradually. The Baluchis are already under canvas, and camps for three other regiments are being selected.

(Later.)

Under orders from the French Consul-General, 60 Bluejackets were landed yesterday from the French cruiser Pascal. Without emphasising the nature of this demonstration, following upon the objections raised against the landing of a British force required for the protection of the settlements, it is useful to remember that this official's individual action in December, 1898, necessitated the British Government's assurance of material support to the Nankin Viceroy.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT WITH THE BOERS.

("Times" Telegram, per Press Association—Copyright.)

Ottoshoek, August 16.

We have had an encounter with the Boers in force three miles out from this place on both flanks. We shelled the enemy, who evacuated their positions. They then held some kopjes in strength on our right and left front. The bushmen charged under a heavy fire and finally drove the enemy from their position which was occupied and held all night. Our casualties were one officer and three men killed, and one officer and ten men wounded. Six Boers were found dead, including Commandant Schwaartz, and they had probably many wounded. They own to fifteen unaccounted for.

THE VATICAN AND KING HUMBERT

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Rome, Saturday.

Relative to the funeral honours paid to the late King Humbert, the 'Osservatore Romano," the Vatican organ, to-day publishes a note declaring that the ecclesiastical authorities allowed the celebration of Solemn Obsequies for King Humbert because it desired to protest against an execrable assassination, and also to take into account the undoubted religious sentiments of the late King, which were displayed in the latter period of his life on the occasion of his Jubilee.

THIS DAY'S SPORTING PROPHECIES

WOLVERHAMPTON.

(From the "Daily Express.")

Regulation—Petridge
Madeley—Charendon Road
Kingswinford—Boy of Egremond
Dunstall—Mack
Wolverhampton—Old Windsor
Thorneycroft—Cornrose filly

(From the "Morning Leader.")

Regulation—Amphianax.
Kingswinford—Pastmaster, nap.
Madeley—Queen Glencoe co
Dunstall—Eaglescliffe.
Wolverhampton—Old Windsor.
Thorneycroft—Boy of Egremond.

(From the "Mail".)

Regulation—Petridge.
Madeley—Queen Glencoe colt (nap).
Kingswinford—Pastmaster.
Dunstall—Eaglescliffe.
Wolverhampton—Rouge.
Thorneycroft—Beckhampton.

(From the "Morning Leader.")

Regulation—Amphianax.
Madeley—Queen Glencoe colt.
Kingswinford—Pastmaster (nap).
Dunstall—Eaglescliffe.
Wolverhampton—Old Windsor.
Thorneycroft—Boy of Egremond.

(From the "Sportsman.")

Regulation—Petridge.
Madeley—Queen Glencoe colt or Blossom.
Kingswinford—Pastmaster or Boy of Egremond.
Dunstall—Mack or Eaglescliffe.
Wolverhampton—Old Windsor or Bonny Springfield.
Thorneycroft—Redstone or Boy of Egremond.

(From the "Sporting Life.")

Regulation—La Uruguaya or Amphianax.
Madeley—Isocrates.
Kingswinford—Boy of Egremond.
Dunstall—Mack.
Wolverhampton—Valhalla.
Thorneycroft—Argon.

("Sporting Life"—Man on the Spot).

Regulation—Petridge.
Madeley—Blossom or Dee gelding.
Kingswinford—Boy of Egremond.
Dunstall—Auro.
Wolverhampton—Semper Vigilans or Valhalla.
Thorneycroft—Cornrose filly.

("Sportsman"—Reporter on Course.)

Regulation—The Wyvern.
Madeley—Queen Glencoe colt.
Kingswinford—Boy of Egremond.
Dunstall—Mack.
Wolverhampton—Old Windsor.
Thorneycroft—Argon.

(From the "Daily Graphic.")

Regulation—The Wyvern or Baccalaureat.
Madeley—Mackintosh or Ypsilanti.
Kingswinford—Boy of Egremond or Con O'Ryan.
Wolverhampton—Old Windsor.
Thorneycroft—Success or Salina.

(From the "Daily Telegraph.")

Regulation—Amphianax.
Madeley—Ypsilanti.
Kingswinford—Bridegroom.
Wolverhampton—Old Windsor.
Thorneycroft—Argon.

(From the "Standard.")

Regulation—Petridge.
Madeley—Childeeside and Echelon.
Kingswinford—Broad Sanctuary and Con O'Ryan.
Dunstall—Eaglescliffe or Mack.
Wolverhampton—Valhalla.
Thorneycroft—Beckhampton.

SERIOUS FIRE IN WATERFORD

Waterford, Sunday.

This morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire of alarming proportions took place in Patrick street. Two houses, occupied by Fahy, furniture dealer, and M'Grath, barber, were totally destroyed. The ringing of the church bells aroused the people from slumber. A force of police, under D I Smith, and the Corporation Fire Brigade were quickly on the scene. The adjoining house, occupied by Mr C Monahan, was seriously damaged, and but that the wind was blowing from a certain direction the entire street would have been consumed. M'Grath's wife, who was seriously burned, was rescued with difficulty and conveyed to the City Infirmary. Her daughter was slightly burned. A report that M'Grath was burned in the ruins was circulated. He is still missing.

REV. THOS. VINCENT O'REILLY'S FIRST MASS.

The following paragraph from an American paper relates to the first Mass celebrated by the Rev T V O'Reilly, a native of Celbridge, Co Kildare:—

The bells of old St Vincent rang out their sweetest tones on the Feast of the Holy Trinity, June 10. The regular choir, augmented by some of the best talent in the city, rendered most joyous music. The whole church put on holiday attire, and the sanctuary, with its five beautiful marble altars, was literally laden down with white lilies, carnations, roses, and great palms and ferns, because one of its sons—one who had served as a boy at the altar—celebrated his first holy Mass. The scene as the procession entered the great door of the church—composed of the ushers who were classmates in the parish school with the young priest—was something grand—Messrs Henry Roetger, J Matuchek, Louis Thamann, Louis Padberg, Christopher Heyer, Henry Kersting, Aug Gourling, junr, and Herbert Wollenberg, Rev S P Huber, C M, Cross-bearer, Mr Wm O'Brien, of Chicago, Thurifer, Messrs John Needham and Joseph Chartrand. Acolytes bearing polished brass candlesticks. Fifty sanctuary boys, clad in white and gold garments. Master of Ceremonies, Mr Vincent M'Cartney, of the Kenrick Seminary. Little Miss Justine Weissberg, dressed as a bride, carrying on a cushion of white satin the sacerdotal wreath of laurel. Rev John P Doran, of Chicago, sub-deacon; Rev John S Morris, of Chicago, deacon of the Mass; Very Rev D W Kendrick, assistant priest, and finally the celebrant, Rev Thomas Vincent O'Reilly. All the Ministers of the Mass were clad in the richest gold vestments, made a short time ago by the renowned Benedictine Nuns, of Nancy, France. As the procession approached the altar, ablaze with hundreds of waxen tapers and electric lights, the full choir rendered with great effect the "Lauda Sion."

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Paris, Sunday.

The final match for the cycling championship of the world resulted in the victory of Jacquelin. The race for the hundred kilometers championship of the world was won by Hurst.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

MEETING AT OUGHTERARD

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. JOHN DILLON, M.P., AND WILLIAM O'MALLEY, M.P.

THE GENERAL ELECTION FUND

(From our Reporter.)

Galway, Sunday.

A fine meeting organised by the United Irish League was held to-day at Oughterard. Though it had been wet in the morning the day was, fortunately, fine, and all the district around was well represented. The member for the Connemara Division, who is spending his vacation visiting his constituents, drove over from Galway with Mr John Dillon, and both gentlemen received a warm welcome. It is needless to say that the meeting was unanimous and enthusiastic, for the Nationalists of Connemara are now all one way of thinking, but it differed in this practical feature from many contemporary meetings, and a collection for the General Election Fund was made on the spot, and the result was a generous response.

On the motion of Mr John H Joyce, seconded by Mr O'Sullivan, the chair was taken by Mr Thos Fahy Naughton.

Amongst those present were—Messrs John Dillon, M P; Wm O'Malley, M P.

Oughterard—John Clancy, Michael Joyce, John Sweeney.

Loughrea—Jno M'Donogh, J O'Brien, J Naughton, Michael O'Brien, L Kinnevey, Richd Staunton, L J Irwin, Stephen L Irwin, S Darcy, Walter M'Donogh, John Finnerty, Michl Walsh (Murray), Robert Mons, D C; John Willis, B Connelly, Thos Kinnevey, L Kelly, J Welby, Pat O'Brien, James Walsh, Frank Neary, Thos Joyce, P O'Shaughnessy, Michael Toole, Michael Mons, S Gavan, Michael Walsh.

Moycullen (North Galway)—Patrick M'Nally, John Cavanagh, Michael M'Donogh, John J O'Malley, P J Higgins, Francis Macguire, Jas Canavan, W J Kyne.

Headford—John Monaghan, Ed M'Nulty, Patrick Harrell, Jas Walsh, John Faherty, W Murphy, John Kelly, M N King, John O'Halloran, John Walsh, P J Hughes, M M'Hugh.

Magheramore—M Darcy, Stephen Darcy, Pat Darcy, Michael Ruttledge, Pat Ruttledge.

Oldchapel—D Osbourne, Thos Osbourne, Thos Reynolds, Wm Maxwell, B Walsh.

Glann—Pat Sullivan, D C; Pat Clancy, Pat M'Donogh, Wm Clancy, T Mullin, Michael M'Barry, John Clancy, John Fenny, Pat Kelly, Walter M'Donogh, hon sec.

Kilmilken—P J O'Malley, Chairman Oughterard Board, D C; P O'Malley, D C; Pat Sarsfield, D C; Jas Herney, D C; Robert Ryan, D C; John Darcy.

Galway—A J Scott, Henry O Daly.

Kilannin—Jas Darcy, Michael O'Halloran, P Davon, Michael Joyce, Pat M'Hale.

The Chairman, in an eloquent speech, spoke of how he felt in having on the platform honest John Dillon, whose name was proverbial for straightforward devotion to Ireland (cheers). Of Mr O'Malley he need not say much. He was blood of their blood and bone of their bone, and he was one of their best representatives in the House of Commons (applause). The resolutions would call upon them to support the United Irish League, and he was convinced that without that organisation the Irish people would be powerless. Closely connected with the spreading of the work of the League was the success of the General Election Fund, which would enable the Convention of the League to select proper candidates for Parliament, and to give these candidates the means of properly representing them (applause). He strongly urged the people to forward these two movements (applause).

Mr P J O'Malley, Chairman of the Board of Guardians, moved the following resolutions:—

"That we pledge our support to the principles of the United Irish League, and express our determination to carry out its programme to its fullest extent, and hereby call upon all the people of this parish who have not already joined the League to do so without further delay."

"That we denounce the heinous system of landgrabbing, and brand as one of the greatest enemies of our country any person who grabs or takes a vacant or evicted farm."

"That in view of the coming general election, when this country is expected to return to Parliament honest Nationalists who are pledged to carry out the programme laid down at the Nationalists Convention held in Dublin on the 19th June last, we now earnestly desire that all Nationalists will subscribe generously to the General Election Fund in response to the appeal on that behalf issued by the Most Rev Dr O'Donnell, J E Redmond, M P, and Alderman O'Mara."

"That we take this opportunity of expressing our utmost confidence in our respected Parliamentary representative, Mr Wm O'Malley, and hereby pledge him our undivided support at the coming general election."

He said the United Irish League was not an organisation for members of Parliament or any other men. It was an organisation in the hands of the people by which they could control their members of Parliament, they could control their District Councils, and every other election within the country (hear, hear). They had a programme laid down by the National Convention, and no member of Parliament should be returned under the standard of the League except a man pledged to carry out that programme. There must be some members who had to be supported out of the party fund, but he could assure the meeting that every man that required it, if he was an honest man, earned his money hard enough, and deserved it highly (cheers). As to the resolution in respect to Mr O'Malley, they all know his services, for it was only necessary to take up the daily papers to see the work he was doing for his country. But unfortunately he and men as honest as he, were handicapped by other persons who came in trying to defeat the party. The remedy for that was to send to Parliament an honest party, who could stick to their guns and kick out traitors (cheers).

Mr O'Sullivan seconded the resolutions, which were carried unanimously.

Mr William O'Malley, M P, who was warmly cheered, began his speech in Irish. He said he was very glad to be there to-day among them, and he was particularly glad to be there in company of one of the truest and most unselfish, and most self-sacrificing Irishmen that Ireland had ever produced—Mr John Dillon (cheers). He was sure that the people of Oughterard and Connemara would be pleased and would feel that a great honour was done to them by having a man like John Dillon coming down there to address them, and to give them words of hope and of encouragement in the great struggle that was going on between this country and England (cheers). But how few there were in Connemara, and he was afraid even in that meeting, who had any conception, any idea, of the sacrifices and of the labours that Mr. Dillon, Mr. William O'Brien, and Mr. Davitt (cheers), and other prominent members of the Irish Party had been making for them, not for a year or two, but for the last thirty years (cheers). For what were these gentlemen working? Not for themselves, but to try and raise the people up from the miserable, down-trodden position in which they had been placed. They had been working to destroy the iniquitous power that made the people slaves and ignorant, and to make them the freedom that God intended them to be (applause). Now he wanted to make a contrast, and ask a question. He had seen Mr. Dillon and his friends, for the past six years, all day long and all night long, working and slaving and fighting the battle of the people, and what had that people been doing in Connemara?

A Voice—"Nothing."

Mr. O'Malley—You have been sleeping (hear, hear).

A Voice—"We could do nothing."

Mr. O'Malley said it only proved to him that the Irish people did not seem to realise their own position. They did not seem to realise their own down-trodden position or the grand future that was before them. If they did they would join the United Irish League in their thousands (cheers). He was very well aware that there were causes that had prevented, not only the people of Connemara, but the people of other parts of Ireland, from working enthusiastically in this movement. He was aware among the Irish members of Parliament themselves there had been divisions, and divisions among the Irish people, but thank God to-day, owing to the action of Mr. William O'Brien (cheers) the Irish people had resolved to bury the hatchet of dissension; they had resolved to unite together as they did in the time of Parnell, and to fight together against the common enemy, and he hoped from this day forward the people of Oughterard and of Connemara would join the rest of Ireland in their common struggle. Landlordism had made them serfs and slaves and paupers in their own land, but a good fight had been made against landlords. To-day they were not afraid to wear decent clothes before landlords, or to have their houses whitewashed. And who had brought that change about but Parnell and Dillon, and those men who had to a large extent destroyed the power of the landlords being backed up by the Irish people all over the world. Still the battle was only half won, and they would not have prosperity, but would still remain slaves unless the Irish people now made a unanimous effort and joined together to carry out the programme of the United Irish League. If they did not do that landlordism would grow and be strengthened, and the people would be worse off than ever (hear, hear). He had pointed out that this movement was for their advantage, but he would like them to rise to a higher level, and feel not as Connemara men, but as sons of Holy Ireland which had fought for 700 years against England, and let them join in this struggle, not for their own benefit alone, but for the good of the whole country (cheers). Mr O'Malley concluded by urging the support of the General Election Fund, and said every parish in the country should at least give £10 towards it.

Mr John Dillon, M P, who was loudly cheered, said he had come there with great pleasure in company with Mr Wm O'Malley, the member for Connemara, who had done his duty since they elected him to the House of Commons, and who was not ashamed and afraid to come there and face his constituents, and help them to organise the country under the United Irish League (hear, hear) as every Irish member of Parliament ought to be prepared to do now. The resolutions which they had passed and Mr O'Malley's speech alluded to the work in which the people of Ireland were now engaged, and it ought to command the earnest sympathy and support of every Irish Nationalist, and that was

THE COLLECTION OF A FUND

to carry the general election. That fund was not a fund for the support of the Irish Parliamentary Party, but it was a fund for the purpose of returning to the House of Commons a truly united National Party, which would carry on the work in which all of them had been engaged for the last 20 years to, as he trusted and hoped, a triumphant issue. The first work was that of winning the land of Ireland for the people, and of driving from the possession of the land the breed of Cromwell and the exterminators (groans) who for ten generations had endeavoured to depopulate the country and destroy their race, but who, under the blessing of God, would yet be defeated in that foul endeavour, for the old Celtic race would yet win back the land which God gave to their fathers before those strangers came amongst them (applause). That work would never be accomplished until the people of Ireland who owned the land in the old days, and who had survived three centuries of proscription and persecution in Ireland once more not only owned the land, but owned the government of Ireland, and taught every stranger who had been sent amongst them that if he came to live amongst them he was welcome as long as he was civil, but that they would accept no masters and no lords from across the Channel (cheers). They had made

A GOOD DEAL OF PROGRESS

towards the teaching of this lesson during the last twenty years, and the position of the people of Ireland in their own country was very different now from what it was twenty years ago. But what was the lesson they ought to learn from that fact? He recollected when they commenced this fight it was very hard to get the people to come to meetings, and they were told by wise men of that day they were young, foolish, and that which their fathers and the great men who went before them had failed to do they would never succeed in doing. He remembered himself being warned, "Don't make the people to rebel against the landlords. They will only suffer and be ground down, and evicted for it." But that movement which they started was a different movement from any that was before it. It faced the landlords in every parish in Ireland, and brought the wolf to their own doors, and taught the voters of Ireland and the people of Ireland that if they stood together in the common organisation when the landlords attempted to trample upon them and punish them they could punish the landlords and hit them back, and that was

THE BEGINNING OF IRISH FREEDOM

(applause). Now the Nationalists of Ireland were engaged in the task of raising a fund and making other preparations for the General Election, which was to come on them in the month of November, and in order to make that election a triumphant success it was a necessary, of course, that they should have the money to carry it. It might be said that the parishes of Connemara were poor, but there was no parish in Ireland that could not raise £10, and there were some that would raise £100 (cheers), for the secret of the success of the National movement was this, that every man should do his part, and if every man did his part—here were nearly 2,000 parishes in Ireland—and if every parish raised £10 that would be £20,000—more than was required. But they had to fight men who had plenty of money, and they must be prepared to fight them (hear, hear), and he trusted that in spite of opposition, coming from enemies of every sort and description, to the success of this fund, that money would come in from every part of Ireland quite sufficient to carry a thoroughly National and United Party at the General Election (cheers). And, he said, without fear of contradiction, that if the Irish people in Ireland did their part in this coming election

THE IRISH PEOPLE IN AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA

would come as they had done in the past, generously, to the support of the party which was returned (hear, hear). He was satisfied that this fund would be a great success, and he asked them there in Connemara to do their part, and set an example to the rest of Ireland (cries of "So we will"). They were not the richest part of Ireland, but rich or poor, they could do their part, and the cause of Ireland the poor had had to trust in the darkest and most critical hours of its history, not to the rich, but to the faithful workingmen of Ireland (cheers), who from their poverty had maintained that cause, and handed it down from generation to generation, when those who were well supplied with the goods of this world had too frequently turned their backs upon it (hear, hear). The ranks of the Irish Nationalists were now united in one body, and they were united under such circumstances that it would not be possible to imagine any condition of things more calculated to promote good feeling, because, he said it deliberately, that the action of the Irish Party in electing to the chair of the party Mr Redmond, gave the most conclusive proof of the desire of the majority of the party to bury all personal considerations and forget all cause of bitter controversy for the sake of Ireland and her cause (hear, hear). He had never during the last ten years of dissension lost the hope that the day would yet arrive when the Nationalist forces of Ireland would be once more united, and he had stated on many platforms his conviction that until the National forces were re-united, and until dissension was banished, no substantial progress in the cause of liberty would ever be achieved (hear, hear). And now, that on the eve of a general election dissension had been buried, he confessed that he felt somewhat proud that it had been within his power to do something towards bringing about that happy conclusion (applause). But although he had done his best to secure unity amongst the people of Ireland, it would be unjust and untrue not to recognise that the power which had really united the Irish people was

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE

(cheers); and, therefore, he rejoiced that they

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