

JUSTIN MCCARTHY On The Cause of Ireland. WHAT IRELAND DEMANDS. HOW THE IRISH PARLIAMENT WAS EXTINGUISHED. Prospects of Its Restoration.

LAST evening another large audience greeted Justin McCarthy—the Hon. W. W. Sullivan presiding. Mr. McCarthy was received with applause. He began his lecture by saying that it was a great satisfaction for him to know that he had not in Prince Edward Island to plead the cause of Ireland. Speaking to an Island audience about the cause of the Irish people, is like preaching to the converted. It was not necessary in Prince Edward Island to enlarge on the value of the principle of Home Rule, for here the privilege of Home Rule is enjoyed. Nor was it worth while to talk about the difficulties of the land question; for here they are well understood. It might, however, be necessary to say that by "Home Rule" is meant just what has been obtained and is now enjoyed in Prince Edward Island. The Irish people demand that they be invested with the power to manage their own affairs according to the judgment of the majority of themselves. All that Ireland asks is for that measure of self-government which is now regarded as the birthright of every one of the provinces of the Dominion and the States of the adjoining republic. And that demand was not unreasonable. It was a recognition of that principle which was found to knit together and bind in one common nationality peoples of different thought, creeds and races (applause.) Ireland demanded the right to govern herself in her own local affairs, upon her own soil, without any interference from Westminster whatever. That, in brief, was the essence of Ireland's demand. And any one in Canada denying that justice and right, must also deny the basis and essence of Canadian nationality and development. It ought to be remembered that at the beginning of the present century Ireland had a Parliament of her own. Last of all it had Grattan's Parliament, which, though it was not independent of the control of the English crown, had a great measure of independence and self-control. And it should not be forgotten that the English crown at that time also had power over the English parliament that no English monarch in his or her senses would now think of asserting. But even under those circumstances, Grattan's parliament did more for the happiness and prosperity of Ireland during its brief existence than anything else had ever done. Five-sixths of the people of Ireland were Catholics, yet

die for the cause—if for no other reason than to maintain the protest of the Irish people against their treatment by England. The present Irish parliamentary party when it appeared in the country and house of commons, and pleaded with the Irish people to brace themselves for another trial of constitutional agitation, did so at a time when the cause of Ireland seemed darkest. The movement was started a few years ago by four men. They set to work and found a leader, not one who sought the position, but on whom the position was forced, and whom time, events and his own force of character had driven to the front. Every one of the little band was unknown to the public, yet one of them bore a name of good omen to those familiar with the efforts of some men to preserve Grattan's parliament—the name of Parnell. Their policy was easily explained. The Imperial Parliament is overburdened with business. It not only manages Imperial affairs, but also attempts to manage the domestic, the local, the parochial, the municipal affairs of all the communities of England, Ireland, and Scotland and Wales. It arranges for every local gas bill, water bill, sewage bill, railway bill for the two islands which make up the state of Great Britain. We said, in substance: "We don't want this imperial system of legislation at all; we want to manage our own affairs at home; we want to give you no trouble whatever about our Irish concerns. If you wish to neglect and mismanage the affairs of England, of Scotland, and of Wales, that is your affair, not ours." We say to the representatives of these several nationalities in the House of Commons: "If your business is mislaid and mismanaged, we are very sorry for you, but really we want to see that Irish business is not neglected. (Applause.) Consequently, we always take upon ourselves the duty of forcing Irish business to the front. We insist that, if Englishmen, Scotchmen and Welshmen wish the old system in parliament, they must recognize the fact that the Irishmen are not content with it; that the people of Ireland are determined, so long as they have a voice in parliament at all, to make the English listen to the Irish demand. They find disagreeable names in the English parliament for anything they do not quite like, and so they call the Irish national policy a policy of obstruction. We have not been in the least degree dismayed by the name—we said, call it by any name you like, obstruction, destruction, construction—anything at all you please, for we mean to be faithful to that policy which the Irish people approve and recommend, and we say that, until you listen to our demand and make ready to concede, the demand and the policy will continue. We said, if you insist on keeping Irish members at Westminster, you shall listen to our demands before you transact any other business. And our policy was justified by morality, common sense and the true interests of the empire. We never lost sight of the fact that in working for the benefit of Ireland we were also working for the benefit of the masses in England, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We followed out our policy of activity. We knew that if we could awaken the great mass of people to the justice of our cause, our success was assured. A bright and gifted woman bearing an historic name, compared our policy to an attempt to wake up a man who was hard of hearing and fast asleep. We shook him by the shoulder and shouted in his ear. The man is now awake. He got up and listened, and the majority of the people of England have admitted the justice of our cause. The Irish people at home and abroad had given the movement their confidence and practical support to a wonderful degree. They had clung to it and cleave to it, and supplied it with resources which alone made it possible to contend with the tremendous odds which would otherwise have borne them down. At the election of 1885 the voice of the united Irish people was heard for the first time (applause), and the Irish party swept every Irish constituency—even including Ulster. THE PARTY OF 4 HAD BECOME THE PARTY OF 85.

But they had made greater conquests than that. They had won the support of the intelligence and manhood of the English radical and democratic party. Then Gladstone himself was won over to the justice of Ireland's demands (prolonged applause) and introduced a measure to give Ireland home rule. "At the close of that memorable debate and division," said the lecturer, "I came through the lobby of the defeated party in company with a sympathetic English member of parliament, and he put his arm through mine, and as he walked along he said to me most kindly: 'I do hope you are not cast down by what we know must be the result of this division to-night.' And I said to him: 'Cast down? Why, how could I be cast down? I walked through this same lobby seven or eight years ago with six or seven men asserting this same claim for home rule, and now I go through this same lobby with three hundred and ten men, led by the greatest Englishman and orator of his time—led by Gladstone. Talk to me of defeat! Talk to me of being cast down! Where has there been such a victory achieved by constitutional and peaceful means at any time within the history of politics, within the history of man?' Go through all political history and you will find no such example of an idea, a mere idea, having met with such majestic, such magnificent progress in such a short space of time and with such apparently inadequate means. (Applause.) Scotland and Wales are virtually solid for the measure; it was defeated by English votes, although a majority of the English voters are in favor of it. Mr. McCarthy explained that a man could vote in various constituencies wherever he had property. Some men had boasted that they had cast 20, and one great territorial magnate had cast 50 votes against home rule. The English masses were in favor of home rule and the masses will finally win. This question has been raised from being discussed by a few men in Ireland, to be the cause of a great political party in England. It must be settled before anything else is done. It will be settled within two or three years. Whoever settles it, Gladstone will have aided Ireland most powerfully. And the settlement of this question means the success of England, Scotland and Wales as well as Ireland. Home Rule is justice to Ireland and mercy to England. It will close the long chapter of bitterness and hatred between two countries who ought to be brothers and friends, but who

unjust legislation has divided into enemies and opponents. It will be mercy to England because it will leave her time to look after her own affairs—which is quite enough for her to do. It will relieve her of one of the greatest weaknesses and dangers which threatens her imperial system and leave her free to speak with the enemy at the gate and instead of an enemy within the gate, she will find a comrade, friend and fellow countryman. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Dinner at the Rankin House. After the lecture, a large number of prominent gentlemen attended, at the Rankin House, the banquet in honor of Mr. McCarthy. Senator Howland occupied the Chair, while the Stipendiary Magistrate, R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., acted as vice-Chairman. On the right of the chair, was the guest of the evening, Hon. W. W. Sullivan, Mr. L. H. Davies, M. P., Judge Kelly, Hon. F. Breen and Hon. Neil McLeod; and on the left Mr. Keim, the popular Consul for the United States, Dr. Jenkins, M. P., Judge Reddin, Hon. David Laird and the following were among the company:—D. C. Martin, M. P. P. J. M. Sutherland, M. P. P. John H. Bell, M. P. P. Lucius O. Kelly, M. P. P. Rev. Father S. T. Phelan, Rev. Father McIntyre, Rev. Father Burke, R. R. Fitzgerald, Esq., Q. C., John Kelly, C. C., Thos. A. McLean, C. C., D. Montgomery, Supt. Education, Arch McNeill, President Caledonia Club, Richard Walsh, President B. I. Society, A. B. Warburton, C. B. McNeill, W. S. Stewart, C. R. Smallwood, George McLeod, (Bank of Nova Scotia), Edward Roche, John A. Longworth, H. B. Smith, W. L. Cotton, W. C. DesBrisay, Joseph Unsworth, P. D. Cox, Peter Gavin, A. N. Large, Dr. Conroy, R. B. Reid, Alberton, Jas. Byrne, O. R. Crabbe, D. O. M. Reddin, Jr., Dr. Robins, Charles Lyons, Wm. Callaghan, M. M. G. Henry, Henry McKenna, D. A. McDonald, M. T. Stewart, M. J. Fitzgerald, John McKenzie, Summerside, Pierce Doyle, do, Theo. L. Chappelle, F. Loughran, Savings Bank, B. Trainor, Post Office, Michael Egan, Francis McKenna, P. P. Gillis, M. P. Lavie, J. F. Roche, E. H. Norton, D. Nicholson, J. A. Quirk, D. A. Starr, J. L. Grant, F. M. Longworth, Wm. LeFevre, J. R. Horace Beer, H. W. Ross, Halifax, A. J. Painchaud, Quebec, H. E. Bond, Montreal, Jos. Youngheart, do, M. Giblin, do. The following is the

Political Meeting at Murray Harbor South. GOVERNMENT'S POLICY ENTHUSIASTICALLY APPROVED. THE meeting at Murray Harbor South was well attended by electors from White Sands, Murray Harbor, High Bank, Little Sands, Murray Harbor North and South and other settlements. Mr. John Cowan was appointed Chairman. Thomas Amner, Esq., was the first speaker and explained the reasons why he had not carried out his pledges to the electors. He alluded to the offers made to him by the Provincial Secretary and Attorney General, but did not convince his hearers that his conduct should be approved. George F. Owen, Esq., in addressing the meeting, referred to the history of the Legislative Council in the past, describing the safe guards the electors held under the rules of Parliament and warned the electors to place no confidence in the assertions of the Opposition, who continually opposed every measure calculated to serve the interests of the people. Mr. John G. Scrimgeour would maintain the Legislative Council if he was elected, yet said that he would consult the electors in case a bill was submitted by the Government to abolish the Council that would, in his opinion, give due protection to property holders. Hon. Mr. Prowse, James Clow, Esq., M. L. C., Dr. Robertson, Mr. Murly, Mr. Cuddy, Mr. Munn, Mr. Bears, and others addressed the meeting, and fully and ably discussed the political questions of the day. On motion of Henry A. Bears, Esq., seconded by Malcolm J. Munn, Esq., Little Sands, the nomination of Mr. George F. Owen, as the candidate in the Government interest, was carried enthusiastically. Mr. Scrimgeour's nomination was only seconded by a few electors. The chairman received a vote of thanks and the meeting dispersed. Murray Harbor South, Nov 1st, 1886.

Boston Markets. OCTOBER 30. POTATOES—The market has gained more strength, and Houlton Hebrons are selling at 60 to 65c. Houlton Rose command 58c; and some are held at 60c. Eastern Potatoes have been advanced from 53 to 55c. EGGS—Strictly fresh Eastern Eggs are scarce, and command 24 to 25c. per dozen, but other kinds are plentiful and dull. Canada are quiet at 22c., and P. E. Island at 22 to 23c. Lined dull at 17 to 18c. Ice house stock in large receipt, and hard to sell at any price. CHEESE—There is a little firmer tone in the Cheese market. The demand has been light, and while holders are not offering finest stock under 12c, there are not many buyers at over 11c. Early made stock rule; mostly at 10 to 11c per lb. Liverpool quotations 57s. OATS—The receipts of the week have been 121,647 bushels. The demand is moderate and prices rule firm. On the spot sales of single cars were made of No. 2 white at 37 to 37½c; choice and fancy clipped at 40 to 40½c; and No 1 white and barley at 38½ to 40c per bu. In futures sales of 16,200 bushels Nov. No. 2 white at 36½c; and 8,100 bushels Dec. white at 37c per bu. FISH—The market for mackerel sustains a firm tone, with a good demand for all grades. Receipts the past week foot up only 1,547 barrels, including 746 barrels from foreign ports and 804 bbls from domestic sources. The total New England catch to date is 75,744 bbls against 316,855 bbls same time last year and 411,088 bbls in 1885. Sales of Bay at \$28 and \$30 for extra No. 1; \$16 for ordinary No. 1; and \$11.50 to \$12 for No. 2. Very few P. E. Island or Nova Scotia mackerel offering. We quote nominally as follows:—Uncelled lots \$11 to \$14; No. 1 extra, \$25; No. 1 ordinary, \$15 to \$18; No. 2, \$11 to \$12; No. 3 large, \$9 to \$10 per bbl. CANNED GOODS.—Canned Mackerel are in good demand at full prices. Lobsters meet with a ready sale. We quote:—Mackerel, per doz 1 lb cans... \$1.10 to \$1.20 Lobsters, per doz 1 lb cans... \$1.45 to \$1.55

Lord Randolph. The evidences of Lord Randolph Churchill's leadership of the Conservative Party in England are daily accumulating. It is his words that are watched for as indicating the course the Government will pursue; and it is he who is chiefly assailed by the enemies of the party. So far has this gone that Lord Salisbury seems to have become but a figure-head, and those who are considered to be most in accord with his views are said to be talking of taking steps to curtail the power of their young colleague. They will hardly be able to do this, however. Lord Randolph represents the moving force in the so-called Conservatism that he professes, and attempts to check him are more likely to result in their obliteration than in his discomfiture. He has mapped out for himself a scheme of legislation that should win support, and if he succeeds in carrying it through the next session of Parliament, and his course last session indicates that he may be able to do this, his position as the strongest man in English political life will be beyond question.

Apples, Lemons, Grapes, &c. BY Auction, to-morrow, THURSDAY, Nov. 4th, at 10.30 o'clock, in front of my Auction Room. 75 Barrels Choice No. 1 Gravenstein Apples, 50 Barrels other Choice Varieties. Also—Ex Boston steamer: Lemons, Grapes, Pears, Quinces, &c. A. MCNEILL, Auctioneer. Nov. 3, 1886.

AGENTS WANTED THE complete Book—"Gladstone, Parnell and the Great Irish Struggle," is now ready. We want active men and women to sell it in every locality. It gives a true and thrilling account of this question, which is interesting the world at large. Terms very liberal. Apply now to W. E. EARLE, St. John, N. B. Manager for J. S. Robertson & Bros., Toronto, Sole Publishers for the Dominion. Nov. 3, 1886—oct

WE HAVE IT! WHAT? THE TRADE. WHAT others advertise for. Our Sales for the last quarter are 33 1/3 Per cent. in advance of any previous quarter; and, while thanking the public for increased custom, we wish to intimate that we have a very fine Stock of Goods in our different lines, representing the best value ever offered in the Province, and being still desirous of increasing the number of our customers, and also to meet the low prices ruling for the products of the farm, our prices this fall and winter, to cash buyers, will be—as heretofore—the LOWEST OBTAINABLE. MARK WRIGHT & CO. Ch'town, Nov. 3, 1886.

WHICH IS THE Cheapest and Best Dry Goods House IN CHARLOTTETOWN? Is a question frequently asked, and we believe the best solution of the problem is a careful comparison of the goods and the prices charged. In point of genuine value we claim to stand in the front rank, and respectfully invite a fair comparison. We wish also to intimate to our friends that, notwithstanding the effort put forth by our opponents to sell at a discount of 33-1-3 per cent, our sales this month have been larger than ever. This, alone convinces us that our prices are honest and that we are serving our customers well. We again ask you to look everywhere; but buy nowhere till you inspect JAMES PATON & CO'S STOCK OF Dress Goods, Hosiery, Overcoats, Sacs, Hats, Mufflers, Fur Capes, Scarfs, Shawls, Mantle Cloths, Linters and Drawers, Gloves, Ulster Cloths, Shirts, &c. Cost Robes Very Cheap. MILLINERY. We need not say anything about this Department. It is still under MISS HOBBS' management; all orders get her special attention. JAMES PATON & CO., MARKET SQUARE. Ch'town, Oct. 21, 1886.

BRITISH WAREHOUSE, 83 QUEEN STREET. BARGAINS! BARGAINS! FOR SEPTEMBER ONLY. A Large Lot of WOOL TWEEDS, ULSTER CLOTHS, GENTS' UNDERCLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, FANCY PRINTS. Balance of CRETONNES. LARGELY REDUCED FOR CASH. A. L. BROWN. Ch'town, Sept 1—wky

Pickard's Bakery. Carriages and Sleighs. THE Undersigned begs leave to thank his many customers for their liberal patronage since commencing business, and would call to their notice and the public generally, that he is now building a large assortment of Sleighs, in all the leading styles. All best sleighs build with Patent Shoe Steel, which prevents slewing and runs lighter in soft snow. Painting, Trimming and Repairing of every description promptly attended to and warranted to give satisfaction. For want of room I will sell the balance of my stock in Carriages, consisting of: One Single-seat Carriage, one Double-seat, one Fine-ton Buggy, one Cornish Buggy, and one Box Buggy. These are all new and first-class articles, and will be sold at a great bargain. Parties wanting their Carriages Painted, Repaired or Re-trimmed, can have them stored for the winter free of charge. Remember the place—McKinnon & Fraser's old stand, opposite New Baptist Church. J. J. SEAMAN. Ch'town, Oct. 23, 1886—2aw & wky

Civil Service Examinations. THE examinations for entrance into the Civil Service of Canada will commence on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next, at 9 a. m., and will be held at the usual places, viz: Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., Charlottetown, P. E. I., Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg and Victoria, B. C. Applications for forms of admission will be received by the undersigned until the 15th, and must be returned duly executed not later than the 25th of October, after which date the Rolls will be closed. By order of the Board, P. LESUREUR, Commissioner and Secretary. Ottawa, 28th September, 1886.—oct3 3wks law

Peathers Wanted. Highest prices paid for good new Goose Feathers by John Newson, Furniture Dealer. sep12