

## GOD BLESS MOTHER.

A little child with flaxen hair,  
And anit eyes, so sweet and fair,  
Who kneels, when twilight darkens all,  
And from whose loving lips there fall  
The accents of this simple prayer:  
"God bless!—God bless my mother!"

A youth upon Life's threshold wide,  
Who leaves a gentle mother's side,  
Yet keeps, enshrined within his breast,  
Her words of warning,—still the best;  
And whispers, when temptation tried,—  
"God bless!—God bless my mother!"

A white-haired man who gazes back  
Along life's weary, furrowed track,  
And sees one face,—an Angel's now!—  
Hears words of light that led aright,  
And prays, with reverential brow:  
"God bless!—God bless my mother!"

—George Cooper in Brooklyn Magazine.

## GENERAL NEWS.

By Telegraph to the News.

DENVER, March 28.—The Denver democratic city convention yesterday afternoon nominated Charles D. Cobb for mayor, W. W. Dale for city attorney, Charles E. Talmage for auditor, E. C. Morrill for clerk, and Ralph Voorhes for treasurer.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Richard K. Fox has notified Messrs. Bush and Colt, the owners of the *Coronet* and *Danvers*, that he will, upon receipt of their approval, offer a \$3,000 cup for a return race between the yachts from Eastnet, Ireland, to Sandy Hook, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—A fight between "Jimmy" Mitchell, of this city, and "Paddy" Smith, of Brooklyn, for the *Police Gazette* diamond belt and the light weight championship of America, took place to-night on the fifth floor of a building in the heart of the city. Sixteen rounds were fought when the fight was declared drawn amid a wild scene of confusion. In the first eight rounds Mitchell acted very cautiously, apparently lacking confidence, but after that he regained nerve and it was plain to all that Smith was overmatched. In the sixteenth round Mitchell struck Smith a heavy blow in the stomach, causing him to fall on his face from

## SHEER WEAKNESS.

Then the seconds rushed in, and their wrangling caused a general rush of spectators to the ring. A scene of disorder ensued, in the midst of which the referee declared the fight a draw. The noise attracted the attention of the policeman on the beat, who at once guarded the narrow exit with a revolver and blew his whistle for help. Several of the spectators escaped by a rear window, but quite a number were arrested. The police captured Mitchell and Smith and eight spectators, including "Litchie" Golden. The prisoners were locked up. The principals were charged with prize fighting, and the others with aiding and abetting. The magistrate was sent for at 1 o'clock, and gave them an immediate hearing. He allowed them to furnish bail.

LONDON, March 28.—A conference of the liberal unionists will be held at Devonshire house on Thursday, to consider the coercion bill. An exchange of views in the lobbies of the bill discloses the fact that several unionists disapprove of the measure, but the mass of the party consider its provisions not too stringent. Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain will give a thorough support to the whole proposals. The threatened defection of the unionists will probably not exceed ten votes, leaving the government still with a potent majority.

The Parnellites held an informal meeting and united in denouncing what they termed the atrocious character of the coercion bill. The measure, they said, concealed under its provisions powers for the extinction of the

## LIBERTIES OF THE PRESS.

public meetings, free speech and all individual rights. The Parnellites disregarded the threats of Mr. Smith to continue the debate until the second reading of the bill. They say that if the protraction of the sitting results in a test of physical endurance they will be ready for the struggle. It is the opinion of many persons that Balfour's speech, which was of great length, was weak, diffused, confused and pointless, and that on the first chance he has had to show if he was capable of rising to a great occasion he has made a notable failure.

Parnell has postponed the introduction of his amendment until he consults with his colleagues.

## LORD HARTINGTON

is about to issue a manifesto through a new unionist paper. In it he says: "We are confronted at the present moment with a more acute form of the problem in Ireland than has ever been presented in past days. The difficulties of the problem have been intensified by the action of the liberals, who, suddenly discarding every remedy hitherto approved by the liberals, have made a change of front unparalleled in completeness and rapidity, and adopted a policy inimical to the interest of the British empire. Their action has stimulated the courage and hopes of separatists. It is the duty of the liberal unionists now to endeavor to bring back the liberals to their faith in constitutional reform, resolutely

## EXPOSING THE DELUSION

that the abandonment of their principles or the sacrifice of any class of their countrymen can be an act of courage or justice."

Referring to the coercion bill he says: "Not a single unionist believes in coercion as a policy, but all believe in the necessity of every civilized country asserting the supremacy of the law. The object of the separatists is to prove that the government of Ireland as a part of the united kingdom is an impossibility with or without reform. The object of the unionists must be to prove that the union is indissoluble while doing justice to Ireland."

The whole tone of the manifesto indicates there will be no compromise. Messrs. Cairne and Chamberlain endorse the manifesto.

## IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Dillon followed Mr. Balfour. He said that this coercion bill would never pass into law. [Great cheers.] If he believed that the people of England were capable of sanctioning the measure he would give up forever the hope of seeing the Irish and English shake hands. The Irish people would be slaves, indeed, if they submitted to it. Either he would leave the country where no Irishman could live unless he lived like a slave, or, if the people were willing, he would be proud and happy to lead them in battle. [Cheers.] The measure could only result in causing increased disorganization and driving the people back to the horrors of former years. [Cheers.] Earl Spencer, believing his life to be in danger had the courage to face the

## PEOPLE OF IRELAND

like a man, but small credit was due to the present government, who did not know the dangers they were facing. [Cries of oh! oh! and cheers.] More miserable excuses on which to found coercion had never been heard. Mr. Balfour had succeeded in proving nothing but his own ignorance of the country which he sought to govern. The sooner he quitted the office the better for Ireland and for himself. The government were practically treating Irishmen like slaves. They sought to root them out like vermin. The government offered them the prospect of a favorable land purchase bill. If this coercion bill passed, neither the land purchase bill nor any other Irish measure would live to be applied at the hands of the English Parliament.

ROME, March 28.—The text of Cardinal Gibbons' report on the Knights of Labor, as published in the *Moniteur de Rome*, shows that several additions have been made to the report as originally published. Referring to the objections urged against the organization, the cardinal says:

"It is objected that in this kind of organization Catholics mix with Protestants to the peril of their faith. Among a mixed people, like ours, the separation of religions in civil affairs is not possible. To suppose that the faith of Catholics suffers shows the ignorance of the Catholic workmen of America, who regard the church as their mother. They are intelligent, instructive, devoted and ready to

## GIVE THEIR BLOOD,

as they give their hard-earned gains for her support and protection."

To the question whether it would be better to have the organization conducted by priests, under the direct influence of religion, the cardinal frankly replies that he thinks it neither possible nor necessary. "In our country," he says, "we have abundant means of making Catholics good without going so far."

It being objected that the liberty of the organization exposes Catholics to deadly influences and associates more dangerous than "even atheists, communists and anarchists," the cardinal said: "It is true that an attentive examination into the violent struggles between labor and capital has convinced me of the injustice of attributing violence to the Knights. Their principal authorities have proved the fact that it is as unreasonable to

## ATTRIBUTE VIOLENCE

to the Knights as to attribute to the church the follies and crimes of her children, against which she protests."

This thought is admirably developed by the Cardinal. He says: "Part of Christian prudence is to attempt to blind the hearts of the multitude with the ties of the Lord for the purpose of controlling them by principles of faith, justice and charity, and to recognize the truth and justice of their cause. Removed from what is false and criminal, there will converge into a legitimate, peaceful and beneficent struggle that which by repulsive severity might become for the masses of our people a volcanic abyss similar to that which society fears, and which the church deprecates in Europe."

## THE CARDINAL

insists strongly and at length on this point. He then refers to the aspect of our country—that of popular power regulated by the love of order, respect for religion, obedience to laws; not to a democracy of license and violence, but a true democracy which seeks general prosperity. To civil influences they were exposed every day, and they knew them well and despised them. The leaders of the Knights of Labor related how the violent, aggressive elements strove to gain authority in their councils or insinuate persons into the principles of the association, and also told of the determination with which they were repelled. Danger would arise from coldness between the

church and her children, which nothing would more surely occasion than imprudent condemnation.

## SPECIAL STRESS

being laid upon violence, even to the shedding of blood, which has characterized several strikes inaugurated by workmen's associations, the cardinal says: "I have three things to remark. First, strikes are not the invention of the Knights of Labor, but the universal perpetual means by which the workmen may protest against what is unjust and demand their rights; second, in such a struggle of multitudes of the poor against a hard, obstinate monopoly, wrath and violence are often as inevitable as they are regrettable; third, the laws and principal authorities of the Knights, so far from encouraging violence or occasions for violence, exercise a powerful preventive influence, seeking to keep strikes within the limits of legitimate action."

## RELIGION IS NECESSARY

to preserve so desirable a state of affairs. Among the church's glorious titles none at present give her such influence as that of being a "friend of the people." In our democratic nation that is the title which gains for the Catholic church not only the enthusiastic devotion of the millions of her children, but the respect and admiration of all our citizens whatever their religious beliefs. He recognized that the great question of the future was not a question of war, commerce or finance, but the social question touching the amelioration of the condition of the popular masses, especially the workmen. Therefore, it is of sovereign importance that the church be found always firmly ranged on the side of humanity and justice toward the multitudes composing the body of the human family. The conditions of the lower classes at present cannot and should not continue.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 29.—A special to the *Journal* this morning states that the dwelling house occupied by Matthew Massick, at Lindlowville, ten miles from this place, was burned between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning. Massick and three children perished in the flames. The coroner is investigating the case. Massick is an employee of the Lehigh Valley Railway.

DUBLIN, March 29.—Father Ryan, of the Herbertstown branch of the National League, presented himself to-day before Justice Boyd, of the bankruptcy court. He persisted in his refusal to tell the court what he knew about the doings of tenants in his parish respecting the trustees of their rents under the plan of campaign, and was condemned to prison. When Father Ryan emerged from court a prisoner, he was met by a multitude of citizens. They cheered the priest with enthusiastic and prolonged applause and then followed him in procession to the jail, making his trip a triumphal one. A number of prominent men took part in this procession; and among the more conspicuous were Lord Mayor Sullivan and Archbishop Croker.

BOSTON, March 29.—The annual report of the Bell Telephone Company, submitted to-day, shows an increase of 9,318 subscribers, as against 2,969 in 1885. The company controls 14,185 miles of wire, 2,613 miles of which are underground. The average connections for the year are 312,605,719. The policy of putting in underground wires is to be extended, involving a large outlay in the future. Terminal facilities have been secured in Philadelphia, and a long line service between that city and New York will soon be established, and the line for the long line service between New York and Boston will be completed during the present year. The Canadian company has increased its net earnings from \$158,000 last year to \$190,563 this year. The treasurer's report was then read. The election of directors for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

Directors—Francis Blake, Chas. P. Bowditch, Geo. L. Bradley, Chauncey Clapp, Alex. Cochrane, Wm. H. Forbes, Chas. Eustis Hubbard, Gardiner G. Hubbard, John E. Hudson, Robt. B. Minton, Chas. E. Parkins and Thos. Sanders.

CHICAGO, March 29.—After being in session about an hour the democratic city convention adjourned *sine die* without being able to decide upon the head of the ticket. Chairman Hoffman of the convention was authorized to appoint a committee of fifty democrats who will, if possible, accomplish what the convention was unable to do.

Chairman Hoffman hurriedly withdrew to his private apartment, where he called to his aid several prominent democrats. After a three hours' conference a committee of fifty democrats was selected, to meet to-morrow evening and nominate a ticket. The list contains the names of many of the most prominent business men in the city, but no element of the party is wholly neglected. Each of the three newspapers having democratic leanings has its editors called to act as members of the committee.

LONDON, March 29.—Michael Davitt, presiding at a meeting of the National League at Dublin to-night, said: Every stringency of the Balfour measure appeared to him to be a favorable feature. He was not prepared to say what might be necessary for Irish manhood to do when naked tyranny reigned in England.

Gladstone resumed the debate on the Irish criminal law amendment bill in the House of Commons this evening. He was loudly cheered when he arose. He said in an issue so grave such pro-

posals as those now put forth by the government required ample time for consideration. He found himself bound to support

## PARNELL'S AMENDMENT,

because the ground on which Balfour based the government's case was absolutely insufficient and unsatisfactory. The government's bill instead of being a cure for the Irish ills, or even a palliative, was a measure that would aggravate the deep-seated disorders. With this coercion bill, exclaimed Gladstone, the prospect of conciliation vanished into the air. The government intended to exclude the land bill, which was the main recommendation of the commission which had just completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish trouble. Nothing remains but the figure of coercion bald and gaunt, and, alas! too familiar. The right honorable chief secretary for Ireland has attempted to excuse the proposal on the ground that

## CRIME IN IRELAND

during the last three years, has increased, but he followed the usual course in refraining from giving the house official information proving his allegations. The statistics from Ireland are against the government. Take the instance given of the threatening letters: In 1885, 452 such letters were received; in 1886, but 75 more were received. That hardly furnished ground for asking Parliament to assent to the extreme measure of coercion. The other classes of crime amounted in 1885 to 512 and in 1886 to 517. [Opposition cheers.] This increase is described as the main reason for the

## EXTREME DEMANDS

of the government. If Balfour had further private information, let him speak. It was the first time he (Gladstone) knew of anonymous assertions being imposed on Parliament in support of a demand for legislation. [Cheers.] Here he referred in detail to the cases adduced by Balfour of league tyranny over persons. Continuing, he said, the persecution was bad enough, but it was not confined to the nationalists. He knew of a Protestant clergyman who had been deprived of his living because he was a home ruler. Continual allusion had been made to the previous liberal coercion proposals. In 1881, when his government proposed coercion, the ground was in the agitation then existing. Wherever he went he was

## DOGGED BY CRIME.

For the present bill there was no such excuse. A demand was made upon the house to commit the most formidable breach of trust, that a popular assembly could hope to commit to relax the conditions upon which alone Parliament should sanction a change in the criminal law in order that the law might fall with increased stringency upon a particular portion of the people. He would insist upon having the fullest opportunity to examine the provisions of the bill. Every Irish and English member should have the fullest information for presenting his views (cheers) and for scrutinizing the proposals of the government. Among its

## MOST INSULTING

and exasperating proposals—the worse ever submitted to Parliament—was the provision that Irish trials should be held in London. He never knew that such a blow could be aimed at the national feeling of Ireland. The government could devise nothing more likely to aggravate every existing event. As to the permanent duration that the bill proposes it made one's blood boil. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule of existence of society in Ireland, would put a brand of inferiority upon Ireland, forever, recognizing that a fixed principle of force was the remedy. The lesson of many an Irish act showed that force was

## NO REMEDY.

Since the election of 1885, since the bulk of the liberals had judged it both right and safe to grant home rule, Ireland had been free from crime and outrage—a condition long unknown. Why was this? Because the Irish people knew that a large—though insufficiently large—body of legislators represented their interests and would abide by them to the last. [Cheers.] If the liberals acceded to the appeals of the government the result would be retrogression. The Irish people would return to a state of things which the liberals' efforts had already partly remedied. As long as Ireland continued in her

## PRESENT COURSE

of moderation, so long would the liberals be bound in their endeavor to assist her. The time would soon come when to the many now supporting the cause of Ireland would be added many more; when deplorable proposals such as these of the government would no more be associated with the name of Ireland, and when it would be seen that in doing that which would serve the Irish cause they were furthering the cause of the wide empire of Great Britain. [Prolonged cheers.]

Goschen taunted Gladstone with his alliance with the National League. He asked how he would continue to meet the League's constantly increasing demands until

## ABSOLUTE SEPARATION

should be completed. Everybody but the allies of the League considered the state of Ireland intolerable.

Gladstone's speech is widely com-

mented upon as effectively showing the feebleness of the government's reasons for demanding coercion. The strength of his reasoning is admitted by the conservatives, and felt keenly by the unionist-liberals, more of whom threaten to secede unless the coercion bill be reduced to simple provisions against boycotting and "the plan of campaign." The conservatives already talk of dropping the proposals relating to the transfer of jury trials, especially since the unionist papers in the provinces declare them untenable.

## THE GLADSTONIANS

say they can delay the passage of the bill until May and meanwhile are hopeful that the evolution of events will throw the whole scheme. Whips are on each of the members, who are forbidden to be absent during the holidays unless paired. The radical societies throughout the country have passed resolutions against the coercion bill pronouncing it emphatically unjust. The English radical press denounce the measure in language of passionate indignation.

PITTSBURG, March 29.—The entire force of clerks in the transfer station of the Pennsylvania Railway in this city have been notified that after the present month's business was finished their services would be no longer required. Nearly 100 men who were receiving salaries of from \$50 to \$125 per month, will be thrown out of employment by the abandonment of the station, which is believed to be one of the first violent effects of the passage of the inter-state commerce bill. Heretofore all freight from either the east or west, passing from the main line of the Pennsylvania road to the main line of the Pennsylvania Company, or *vice versa*, has been rebilled and transferred in this city, but in future all freight will be shipped through to its destination without any transferring whatever.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 29.—The following cablegram was received by Hon. John Fitzgerald to-day and the following reply sent to Parnell:

## HOUSE OF COMMONS,

London, March 27, 1887.

To Hon. John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Nebraska:

The coercion bill proposed to-night in the House of Commons, is the eighty-seventh since the act of union eighty-seven years ago. It is also most stringent, tyrannical and uncalled for by the state of affairs in Ireland. Never before has a coercion bill been proposed when crime was so rapidly decreasing, as compared with previous years. The measure is aimed against all open agitation, and appears to be expressly designed for driving the discontent from beneath the surface. It places all public speakers, writers and conductors of newspapers absolutely at the mercy of

## STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

holding their office at the pleasure of the Crown. It consigns the Irish-speaking peasant of rack-rented Kerry to the tender mercies of a packed jury of Orangemen, or landlords, or a jury of Englishmen at the Old Bailey in London. The liberal party, headed by Gladstone, stands as one man against this measure and will fight shoulder to shoulder with us in opposing it to the last. It seems impossible to believe even the present House of Commons will continue to follow the tory government in their mad course, and good judges consider the measure will be weak and ruin the cabinet. We must, however, prepare for the worst, and I confidently appeal to the American people for that sympathy and support which they have never withheld from people struggling for liberty.

(Signed)

PARNELL.

LINCOLN, Neb.

To Hon. Charles S. Parnell, M. P. House of Commons, London:

Your cable received. The league will redouble its efforts. Ireland is sure of American sympathy and support in the coming crisis. The Nebraska Legislature to-day by a unanimous vote passed resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and condemning the policy of coercion. This and similar manifestations throughout this free country, give the lie to the slanders of the English press that true Americans do not sympathize with Ireland. The great liberty loving people of the United States are entirely in sympathy with Ireland's struggle for home rule.

JOHN FITZGERALD, President.

The following resolutions passed both houses of the legislature by unanimous vote, and were moved by Hon. Whitmore in the house and Senator Colby in the senate; and were immediately cabled to

## PARNELL AND GLADSTONE:

WHEREAS, The Government of Great Britain, in defiance of the wishes of the Irish people and of the expressed will of the people of Wales and Scotland and of the democracy of England, deny the Irish people a responsible government, and now threaten them with the infliction of laws that will trample on every vestige of personal and constitutional liberty and must only end in bloodshed if not in the ruin of the Irish people; and

WHEREAS, The Irish people have always been steadfast and faithful friends of American liberty, fighting for its achievement and dying for its preservation, and so bound up with us by

## TIES OF BLOOD

and honorable memories that our