

While Mr. O'Flaherty read the address the members of the delegation were grouped around Mr. Redmond on the upper deck. As he finished, Mr. Redmond stepped out and made his reply. As he spoke ne leaned against an iron pillar. At his side sat Mrs. Moore, Frequently during Mr. Redmond's raply she and the others applauded vigor-ously. This was what Mr. Redmond said: "I can scatcely tell you how gratified I feel at being surrounded oncengain in my public career by so many o' the independent Na-tionalists of the city of New York. Early in my political cureer, it was my good fortune Amy Barnes, Margaret Wister, tionalists of the city of New Jork. Larly in my political cureer, it was my good fortune to come to America. I remember thinking when I came here first that no Irish Na-tionalist politician would consider himself educated to the work of national politics in Ireland until he had come among his exiled brethran in America and learned from them what it was to have political enthusiasm and political wisdom.

Highest Duty of All Irishmen.

"When, a few weeks ago, I received an invitation from a number of the independent Irishmen in New York to visit their city I felt that it was my duty to come, because in the crisis which existed in Ireland I considered it was the highest duty of every Irish ered it was the highest duty of every Irish-man to place the real issues before the world. I have come here on the invitation of a number of Irish gentlemen of this city to place before the people, in so far as it is in my power to do so, what I consider to be the real issue at stake in Ireland at this moment. There is not one word, not one syllable, in the address which has been presented to me with which I don't cordially sympathize. I recognize, as every raan does who has ever read the pages of history of our unfortunate country, that istory of our unfortunate country, the can never be achieved. 1 am here to tell the lrish people of New York who are the persons who were responsible for having broken that union, and who are responsible broken that union, and who are responsible for prolonging that disuation. For my part-and I am speaking for more than myself-for those colleagues of mine who have passed through 15 months of calumny and trouble in Ireland, I can say for them and myself that it is our most carnest wish that the National forces in Ireland should be runited. And, gentlemon, what we mean by union is the union of independence. We believe in a unity, and it must be a unity iounded on solf-respect, on subile interest and on brotherhood of Irishmen and on national independence.

Necessity of Independence.

"I represent the independent Nationalists of Ireland. I maintain that nothing was obtained for Ireland in the past, and that nothing will be obtained in the future save by a particular body, absolutely independnothing will be obtained in the future save by a particular body, absolutely independ-ent and above every English political com-bination. It is possible to be in close friend-ly relations with an English party and be independent. That was the position in which the Irish National party was from 1886 down to the unfortunate crisis which arose in November, 1890. No man who is not a fool desires to prevent the re-turn to power of Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party, and for this reason they are piedged, although in vague terms-vaguer, I a.a sorry to say, than our party would wish -to the principles of home rule. We desire that the opportunity should be afforded to them as soon as possible, and that we should be in position, if they broke their pledges, to them as soon as possible, and that we should be interest of Iriesand. "I am sure that it is not your wish that I should speak at present at any great length upon the first the men who have been held up as factionists are the men who really wanted to bring about union in Ire-hand. I expect to see, during the few days of my stay in New York, Irishmen of all shades of opinion, and counsel with theses to the best methods of bringing about the desired harmony." The delegation took Mr. Redmond to the

"The delegation took Mr. Redmond to the Hoffman House, where he is to remain during his stay here.

## DEATH-TRAPS AT BOSTON.

A Grand Jury Condemns the Public Institu tions in Harsh Terms,

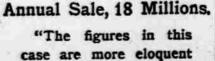
BOSTON, June 12. -[Special.]- Boston public institutions, which have been looked upon with so much pride by her citizens, who did not know anything about the manner of conducting them, have received a scathing condemnation from the Suffolk county grand jury. The grand jury has county grand jury. The grand jury has called the South Boston Insane Asylum a disgrace, and said that the Austin Farm and the Charlestown Alms House were nothing but death-traps. At the South Boston Insane Asylum the jury found one large room containing 13 single beadsteads placed together. It was on the front and had no direct heat, while

and many others; it is healthier-so says every thoughtful physician; and it is cheaper as every housekeeper knows .when she finds that one-half the quan-

## tity answers every purpose. COTTOLENE

is the purest clarified cotconseed oil mixed with pure beef fat. It is the best cooking material ever devised for frying anything and everything-easily digested and highly nutritious. Beware of imitations. Ask your grocer for the genuine Cottolene. MADE BY N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO. PITTSBURGH AGENTS:





than any phrases." THE TIMES, LONDON.



