

SPEECH OF ALONZO WRIGHT, M.P., ON THE IRISH QUESTION

Mr. WRIGHT.—It appears to me that the resolutions introduced by the hon. member for Victoria, are couched in such loyal, liberal and appropriate terms, as to merit the favorable consideration of every member of this House. That a state of things exist in Ireland discreditable to the Empire, and discreditable to the civilization of the nineteenth century, is not to be denied, and it is to be regretted that it is to become chronic, if this deadly cancer is to eat up and destroy the Irish body politic, then we must mourn the destruction of a gallant and generous people, connected with us by the closest ties of consanguinity, and whose history is bound up with many of the brightest and some of the darkest portions of that of the Empire, I think that, under the circumstances, the Canadian Parliament might with propriety suggest that a great political problem which has received a favorable solution in Canada, might, by the application of some methods, produce the same results in Ireland; that a concession of a system of self-government similar to our own, and an amelioration of the landed system, might make Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland as happy, contented, prosperous and loyal, as are Her Majesty's subjects in Canada. It may be said that we have nothing to do with this matter, and that this Parliament has no right to discuss the condition of things which exist in another part of the Empire. We might be told that it is ultra vires, and that the inferior cannot advise or dictate to the superior Legislature; I would submit that that which touches the honor and well-being of one part of the Empire touches the honor of all. At any rate, we are free men, in a free Parliament, and from time immemorial every British subject has had the right to lay his petitions and remonstrances at the foot of the Throne. Only the other day when Her Majesty's life was attacked by a vile assassin, it was thought right and proper that the Canadian Parliament should give expression to the feelings of loyalty and devotion which animated the whole Canadian people. If this was fitting in a case affecting Her Majesty's life, it cannot, surely, be improper in a case affecting Her Majesty's honor, for Her Majesty's honor is intimately concerned with whatever effects the well-being and good government of every portion of Her Dominions. We have a great destiny before us. It has fallen to our lot to build up and maintain a great Dominion for Her Majesty in the northern part of this continent. We are bound to hold against all odds this outpost of the Empire. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to us that every ship that crosses the Atlantic should be freighted with gallant and generous defenders, and not with greedy and dangerous foes. It is of the greatest importance to us that the men who come to aid us in this great work should honor and revere British institutions, and not be imbued with feelings of hatred and horror of the English name. Contrast the condition of things which exists in Ireland with what exists in Canada to-day. Every one must have read with feelings of pain the reports of the progress of Her Majesty's Secretary Mr. Forster through Ireland. In his visit that gentleman was protected by an army of soldiers and policemen. It was regarded as a most daring act that Her Majesty's representative was able to pass through that portion of her Dominions with safety. These reports remind us of Russian and not English life. One can fancy such things occurring under the sway of the Czar, but not under the rule of the noblest monarch and the most loving woman that ever the sun shone upon. In Canada Her Majesty's representative is protected only by his own nobility of nature, and by the love, loyalty and respect of the entire body of the Canadian people. It will be a happy day for Ireland and the Empire when her people are as happy and contented as the people of Canada. The history of Ireland is a sad one. All historians and statesmen agree as to this. Mr. Goldwin Smith tells us: "that during one period of the reign of Queen Elizabeth the eagles took wing and flew to the British main while the vultures swooped down on unhappy Ireland. And from that day to this they have never left her. With sharp beaks and cruel claws they have tugged at the heart-strings of these unhappy people." All classes, Protestant and Catholic, have become the victims of these birds of prey. The race of Valentine McCutcheon, the vulture tribe, fattened and still fatten on this unholy feast. It has been one long saturnalia of the landlord, the middleman, the informer, the process-server, and the sheriff. Ireland, like a caged eagle, has beaten its wings against the bars in a vain attempt to escape from the talons of its tormentors. The best and the proudest of her sons were forced to seek in foreign lands that prosperity and position denied in their own. We are told that a like fate befell the Jewish people, and that on a dark night Jerusalem agonized and died. The great city was lost to the Jewish people and they took the world in exchange. The Irish land was lost to the Irish people, but practically they took the world in exchange. By dint of dauntless valor and patient perseverance, they succeeded in obtaining that position in foreign lands which was denied them in their own. Only in Ireland were Irishmen outlaws from human reason and justice. In the face of what Lord Beaconsfield calls this great misgovernment, it will be well to consider what has been suggested as a remedy for these evils. The main object of every Government is the greatest good for the greatest number, and in almost every country in Europe this has been observed, except in England and Ireland. The rule has been to give the land to the many instead of to the few. The most practical suggestion for the relief of the Irish has been resolved into three propositions: 1st. A local system of self-government similar to that which exists in Canada. 2nd. A re-arrangement of the landed system, so that the land may be divided among the Irish people, the landlords and the landless to the Irish people. 3rd. In sections which are over-populated, emigration is the remedy proposed. Some years ago, I was introduced by the hon. the Minister of Agriculture to an English gentleman of the name of Tuke, who had given much attention to this subject. He had, I believe, been Commissioner for Mr. Gladstone for the sale of the glebe lands belonging to the Disestablished Church. He informed me that the lands had been sold in small parcels to the peasantry. I understood

him to say that the lands had been sold to the tenants, and that the result was that some of the most disorderly districts in Ireland were converted into the most peaceable and law-abiding. His remedy for the existing evils, was the elimination of the landlords, and the establishment of a peasant proprietary, self-reliant, and emigration from over-populated districts to Canada. He asked me as to the condition of the Irish people who settled in Canada. I was happy to be able to inform him that they were just as happy, contented, prosperous and loyal as any other portion of Her Majesty's subjects. That the Irish people were men of marked ability, energy and enterprise. They had secured by their sterling qualities some of the finest positions in the country. They have become Ministers of the Crown, Members of Parliament, Judges, eminent Lawyers, Wardens and Mayors, and are prominent as successful agriculturists. These men were succeeded by another class of emigrants, the survivors of the Irish famine. These also have been successful under discouraging circumstances. I recollect a visit I made to a newly-settled township. Our meeting was in the open air, in the very heart of the forest. I was much struck by the appearance of the settlers as they came to the place of meeting; some were suffering with fever and privation, and were most unhappy. They looked as if they had escaped from some beleaguered city, where plague, pestilence, and famine had done their deadly work. They were imbued with an awful hatred of the English name, and every man had his tale of wrong, oppression, murder and outrage to tell. A few years after I revisited this scene; it was transformed as if by magic. The dauntless valor, the patient perseverance of the exiles had done their work. The forest had been replaced by broad fields covered with waving grain. The tall pines had given place to pleasant farm houses. The pallid looks and wasted forms had been replaced by the hues of health and the strength of manhood. Stalwart sons and blooming daughters gathered about the hearthstone, and altogether they were as contented and happy a population as ever the sun shone on. If to-day Her Majesty's throne was attacked, among the first to rally round the English flag would be the gallant exiles and their descendants. We have been told that the Irish are discontented, and will never be satisfied, and have been told that they are unable to govern themselves, and we are pointed to the outrages so frequently occurring that disgrace a noble cause, and a gallant and generous people. It is admitted by every right-thinking man that these outrages should be sternly suppressed. No country is worth living in where life and property are not protected. It is a proof of what Lord Beaconsfield calls the great misgovernment, that life and property are not protected in Ireland. It is likewise a proof that there is something radically wrong when a Government is unable to perform its natural and legitimate functions. I think that Lord Macaulay has once depicted a similar state of things in terms which are singularly applicable to the Ireland of to-day. He refers to the outrages that occurred during the great English rebellion:—"We are not careful to answer in this matter. These charges, were they infinitely more important, would not alter our opinion of an event which makes us to differ from the serfs who crouch beneath despotic sceptres. Many evils are, no doubt, produced by civil war, they are the price of liberty. Is the acquisition worth the sacrifice; it is the nature of the devil of tyranny to tear and rend the body which it leaves. Are the miseries of continued possession less terrible than the struggles of the tremendous exertion. If it were possible that a people brought up under an intolerant and arbitrary system could subvert that system without acts of cruelty, half the objections to despotic power would be removed; we should in that case be compelled to acknowledge that it produced no pernicious effects. We deplore the outrages which accompany revolution, but the more violent the outrages, the more we feel that a revolution was necessary; the violence of these outrages will be proportioned to the ferocity and ignorance of the people, and the ferocity and ignorance of the people will be proportioned to the oppression and degradation under which they have been accustomed to live. The Government had prohibited free discussion and had done its best to keep the people unacquainted with their duties and their rights. The tribulation was only natural. If the rulers suffered from popular ignorance it was because they had taken away the key of knowledge, if they were assailed with a blind fury it was because they had exacted an equally blind submission; there is only one cure for the evils which acquired freedom produces, and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day. The remedy is not to remand him to his dungeon but to accustom him to the rays of the sun. The blame of liberty may at first dazzle and bewilder the nations accustomed to the house of bondage, let them gaze on and they will soon learn to bear it. In a few years men learn to reason, the extreme violence of opinion subsides, hostile theories correct each other, the scattered elements of truth cease to contend and begin to coalesce, at length a system of justice and order is deduced out of chaos. Many politicians of our time are in the habit of setting it down as a self-evident proposition, that no people ought to be free till they are fit to use their freedom. The maxim is worthy of the fool in the old story who would not go into the water until he had learned to swim. If nations are to wait for liberty until they grow wise and good in slavery they may well wait for ever."

I think there are unmistakable signs that the dark night for Ireland is passed and that the hour of deliverance is at hand. It appears to me that English statesmen and people are at last aroused to the necessities of the situation. Lord Beaconsfield said that while they had not listened to earthquake and lightning, the still small voice would reach the conscience of England. I think that before long the English Parliament and the English people will concede those rights which they claim for themselves. It may be said that this is a question which will create dissensions among our people. I do not believe that this is the case. Protestants and Catholics alike are interested in the solution of this great problem. I am assured that Irishmen and their descendants all over the world would like to see the same rights given to Ireland which are enjoyed by other portions of Her Majesty's dominions. Mr. Forster, at the close of a long and eloquent speech which he delivered in Ireland, concluded by making use of the form of words appended to all revolutionary documents, namely, "God Save Ireland," and I am certain that every generous heart throughout the world will earnestly and devoutly repeat that prayer. We trust that the prostrate form so long bowed in the dust may at last stand erect in all the dignity of freedom; that the people of Ireland may be as happy and prosperous in the future as they have been unfortunate in the past; that there may be the most perfect

union among all classes of the people and that they may be guided by wise and just judgments, that they may be saved from their own fierce passions and those outrages which disgrace a noble cause and a gallant and generous people; that they may be saved from the wiles of desperate demagogues, and that at no distant period of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland be as happy, loyal and contented as Her Majesty's subjects in Canada. And that the Irish land may belong to the Irish people, and that with their own free Parliament they may prove the glory and pride, the strength and bulwark of England; instead of being, as she now is, the weakness, the menace, and the abomination of desolation of the Empire.

To the Editor of the True Witness and Post:— Sir, You will confer a favor on your many readers in Ottawa Co. by inserting in full in your valuable paper the speech of our member, Mr. Alonzo Wright, on the Coistigan resolutions.

It is a source of regret to the great majority of this large county that Mr. Wright is inclined to retire from parliamentary life and an section of our population will regret this retirement more than the Irish Catholic portion, by whom he is deservedly held in the highest respect and esteem.

Mr. Wright is a liberal gentleman in the fullest sense of the word, and Mr. Editor, you would probably be surprised at the large sums of money which he donates yearly for the erection and repair of the Catholic churches in his vast constituency. On several occasions he has given very liberally to our church in Lowell, and I presume our experience of Mr. Wright's generosity is the experience of every Catholic congregation in the county.

Mr. Wright has been our representative for the last twenty years, and both in and out of Parliament he has always proved himself the steadfast supporter of every measure affecting Irish or Catholic interests, and although a life long Conservative, yet when any question arises in Parliament affecting our element he never hesitates to support our claims even if his action in that respect is not in accord with the views of the leaders of the party.

I would respectfully suggest to the electors of the County of Ottawa that every effort should be made to induce Mr. Wright to again honor the county by becoming its representative in the next Parliament, and in the event of his declining, some means should be taken to show the appreciation of the views during the course of his long and honorable parliamentary career. In any steps taken for the furtherance of these objects I doubt not that the Irish Catholics will take, if not the initiative, at least a prominent part, as ingratitude is not supposed to be one of our national vices. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, as the True Witness and Post are the most influential organs of the Irish Catholics in the Dominion, so I make no excuse for asking a part of your valuable space to give credit where credit is due, and feebly strive to express our acknowledgments, both as Irish and Catholics, for the valuable services rendered us during the past twenty years by the member for Ottawa County, Alonzo Wright, M.P.

IRISH CATHOLIC.  
Lowe, Ottawa County, May 25, 1882.

Every color of the Diamond Dyes is perfect. See the samples of the colored cloth at the druggists. Unequaled for brilliancy.

THE SUTTON FLATS TRAGEDY.  
SWITZERLAND, May 31.—The trial of William Richards for the murder of Joseph Jackson was continued here yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock. Present: A. G. H. Boright, E. A. Dyer and C. H. Boright.

Benjamin Ibbotson, of the city of Montreal, Immigration Agent for the Province of Quebec, testified that the prisoner, in company with Jackson and others, came to his office about the 12th or 13th of July last, and shortly afterwards the deceased went into the service of George Mackay on the Upper Lachine Road. The prisoner remained about the city for a few days, and afterwards afterwards gave him a railway pass to Abercorn.

William Richards, the prisoner, was then examined and related in detail his acquaintance with Jackson, whom he met for the first time on the S.S. "Montreal" on the passage from Liverpool to Quebec. He also gave a full account of incidents attending the arrival of himself and the deceased in Montreal, their journey to Abercorn, and went on to relate the circumstances connected with his (the prisoner's) engagement with a farmer at that place, but which he refused to accept, as the farmer was only in a position to employ one of them. The prisoner then went on to say:—"I shall not then engage with you, I suppose," I then asked him if there was any nearer way of getting back to the depot without going back by the way we came by the road, and he said there was; "you can go across that lot," pointing to the direction he meant, "and through the woods;" I said, "Thank you, sir," and left him, and as I turned away from him I said to my comrade, "There is a nearer way, across this lot and through the woods," my comrade said, "Well, we will go that way," and we went, and after we had crossed the road into the lot, we were about half way across the lot, and I said to my comrade, "Well, Joe, what shall we do? You have no money, and I have spent all mine but 25 cents;" he said, "I don't know, Will; all I have is ten dollars;" so I looked at him in amazement, and said, "What do you say, you G—d—scamp?" I have been telling me all along that you had no money;" he said, "What did you call me? A G—d—scamp?" I said, "Yes I did, and you are worse than that;" he had his umbrella in his hand; he struck me with the umbrella, and caught me by the side of the neck, and then with his fist; I said, "If that is what you mean, we will have a round or two at it;" he threw off his basket that he had strapped across his shoulder, and we squared at each other, and to the best of my knowledge I struck him twice; the second time I struck him I felled him to the ground, and he lay there and never stirred; I stood looking at him for a second or two, and I went and lifted his head up, and I saw that it had struck against a piece of rock, and the blood was coming out from the back of his head; I laid his head down again, and I stood up again and looked at him, and then I looked around to see if there was any one coming around towards me, for I did not know but the man upon the hill who had directed us across could see us; as I saw no one coming, I said the words "God help me, Joe, and you," but I said to myself again, "it will not do to leave you here," and I considered what I should do; I took it in my head to hide him away somewhere, and I carried him to the edge of the ravine; I could not walk down with him, so I threw him down and followed him down, and thought to myself, "I shall now see what you have got, as you said you had \$10;" in the first pocket I found a purse and a shut-knife; I put them into my pocket, and I took his watch out of his pocket, and I put my hand

inside of his vest pocket and took his spectacles out; there were some other papers in his pocket, and I did not take them out; I put my hand into his inside coat pocket; there was nothing but some papers and a German silver spectacle case; I put them back; I did not take anything else from him; I looked at him again very hard, and I could see that there was a large cut on the right side of his cheek where the stones or rocks had cut him when I threw him down; then I pulled him nearer to a hole of water, and I washed the blood off his face, and it oozed out as fast as I could wash it out; I pulled him into this hole, and I believe I put two or three flat stones on him to hide him away, and the remainder was brushed, and there I left him; I went up on the bank where I had knocked him down, and I picked up his basket and threw it down into the little ravine by his side, and I kicked some dirt over the spot where he had lain, and I made my way across the lot through the woods on to the track; as I went along I examined the purse and there was nothing more there but the \$10, and the key of his trunk was in the purse; then I threw the purse away and put the money and the key into my own pocket; his knife had got his name on it; I threw that away also; I threw his spectacles away, too, at the same time; his umbrella I brought with me; I went to the depot and ascertained if there was a train that ran through there into Hartford; the officer told me that there was; I believe he said at 11:30; I asked him to give me a ticket for Hartford, and the amount of the fare he told me was \$3; I gave \$3 out of the \$10 that I took from Jackson; I went my way when the train came; I had the checks for our baggage, and brought it with me to Hartford; I gave the checks to the station master, and he put two fresh ones on the boxes; I put the very bad; I did not know what I was doing, but I have not been myself since; I made up my mind to sell the trunk, but the consequences be what they may; the trunk here shown to me is Jackson's, and the articles in it are his; I made away with a great portion of his books for waste paper; I received a letter from Montreal, wishing to know where I was; this letter was addressed to my daughter; she was ill and could not make it out, and forwarded it to me, stating that they wanted to know where I was; the writer of the letter said that a friend of his wanted a good man to look after cattle; the letter was from the immigration agent, Montreal, he wished I was there; he could afford to give me \$36 a month and a house to live in; I knew myself what they wanted me for; I answered the letter myself; the letter shown me by the High Constable is the answer; I forwarded it with letters to my daughter at Elmwood, with instructions for her to read it and send it on if she chose; I had signed her name to it.

The evidence being read to prisoner, he cried, and said it was true.

USELESS FRIGHT.  
To worry about any Liver, Kidney or Urinary Trouble, especially Bright's Disease or Diabetes, as Hop Bitters never fails of a cure where a cure is possible. We know this.

EGYPT FIGHT?  
The Egyptian army, as at present organized, consists of nine regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, three regiments of cavalry, three regiments of cavalry and four regiments of horse artillery. Every Egyptian, between the ages of nineteen and forty, and regardless of religion or race, is liable to military service. The term of service in the active army is three years for the infantry and four years for the cavalry and artillery. After leaving the active army, the soldiers retire to their villages, and for a period of six years are inscribed in the first reserve; after the expiration of the six years they are inscribed in the second reserve, which can only be called out in case of invasion. This organization was introduced in 1872, so that the troops of the second reserve are just beginning to be inscribed. The infantry regiments are composed of three battalions of eight companies each. In time of peace only two and sometimes four of these eight companies are present with the colors. The cavalry regiments are each composed of six batteries of four guns each in time of peace and 8 guns in time of war. Two of the six batteries are mounted and four are foot batteries. The infantry are armed with Remington rifles, of which there are about one hundred and fifty thousand in Egypt. The cavalry are armed with sabres, revolvers and Remington carbines. The field artillery are supplied with rifles, breech-loading Krupp guns, of which there are about one hundred in the magazines. The garrison and coast-artillery are provided with heavy Krupp and with Waberdroff guns of eight inch and ten inch calibre. The powder mills and cartridge factory at Tourah, near Cairo, render Egypt practically independent of a foreign supply of ammunition. The quartermaster's department and the commissariat are in a sad state of chaos, and are the weak points in the organization. A firman of the Sultan, limits the number of troops to 18,000. At the present moment there are, perhaps, 12,000 or 13,000 men with the colors, but the regimental cadres of commissioned and non-commissioned officers are so maintained that in five weeks the effective strength of the army could be increased to 45,000 men by calling in the first reserve. In case of invasion the Bedaween contingents, who furnish their own arms and horses, and the second reserve would enable Egypt to place in the field 120,000 fighting men.

DEATH OF DR. CAMPBELL.  
Some months ago Dr. G. W. Campbell, so well and favorably known in this city, went on a visit to the old country in the interests of his health, which had been impaired to a considerable extent. He passed some time in London, but finding that its rough and damp climate was only detrimental, he passed over to Scotland. Here, however, he also failed to recover that strength and health which were fast fading away, until death reeled him yesterday, the news of which has been cabled, and which will no doubt cause many to regret that a good and great citizen, a kind friend and benefactor, and a professional man of worth will never return to our midst. He ranked among the first of the medical profession of Canada, and was one of those able men who made Montreal celebrated for the school of medicine which they founded, and which has ever been a credit to their enterprise and public spirit. He was the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine in McGill University. In financial circles he also gave undoubted proofs of competency, and was for years a leading director of the Bank of Montreal. In his death the community loses a member who was not only useful but an honor to it.

A German scientist has discovered animal life in meteors.

Latest Irish Mail News: [From the Cork-Herald May 20th.] PROTECTION OF LIFE BILL. It would appear that the new Protection of Life Bill may be delayed by the unwillingness of the Irish Judges to accept the duties it seeks to impose on them. Several of the Judges and Crown officials in Dublin have to accept police protection.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MR. PARNELL. London, Monday Night. Mr. Parnell has to-day addressed to La France, published in Paris, a letter, making a somewhat important correction of his report of recent interview between a correspondent of that journal and himself on the subject of the Dublin assassinations. Instead of expressing the opinion that one of the more extreme branches of the Fenian body had organized and executed that crime, Mr. Parnell writes that being asked whether he attributed the crime to Fenians, he said, "No, I am sure the crime was neither organized nor executed by Fenians, nor any of their branches, but by assassins who may be, I think, members of some association much more extreme. I thought it was commonly known that the Fenians did not approve of assassination." Mr. Parnell adds, that the foregoing was an answer he gave, and it expresses his opinion. The interview was conducted through an interpreter and reported from memory.

REQUISITION TO MR. P. J. SMYTH. Clonmel, Tuesday. Nearly 5,000 of the Liberal electors of Tipperary, feeling the reverse of satisfaction at the manner in which the senior member of the county has discharged the trust reposed in him, have signed the following strong requisition:—"We, the undersigned electors of the county of Tipperary, hereby publicly denounce Mr. P. J. Smyth as the vilest traducer of our Archbishop and of the clergy of Cashel and Emly. We declare that he has completely forfeited the confidence of his constituents, and we call on him consequently to resign his seat." The reply of Mr. Smyth is awaited with much anxiety, as a similar request conveyed to him from the Commissioners of Nensgh, the capital of the North Riding, was answered briefly and contemptuously. Should the hon. member refuse to comply with the urgent command to resign, further action will be taken by the constituency.

"THE TERRORISTS." A person who signs himself "Warhawk," and who obtained considerable notoriety six years ago after the Bremerhaven explosion by disclosures which he made in the papers as to the Dublin assassinations, but other Irish outrages have been the work of a society with which he has had intimate relations. According to him, a society, far more important than the Land League, and having its headquarters in America, is at work in Ireland, and makes use of a society called the "Terrorists," which was organized out of the International, and which seems devoted to murder by giving good terms England should secure the best of these Terrorists as a secret police, and says if this were done and immunity guaranteed to them against extradition by Foreign Governments that have an account against them, the perpetrators of the Phoenix Park murders would be soon discovered.

THE DUBLIN CORPORATION AND THE VICEROY. Dublin, Monday. A meeting of the Corporation was held to-day, the Lord Mayor presiding, to prepare an address to the Lord Lieutenant on the occasion of his taking office in Ireland. The adoption of an address, already prepared in committee, was proposed and seconded. Alderman Moyers moved, as an amendment, that in the address—"They express regret at having to approach his Excellency under the harrowing circumstances that had occurred since his arrival in the city, and that they had heard with his pleasure the sentiments expressed by his Excellency—that it will be his duty to fairly, and without flinching, maintain and enforce the law, and thus restore confidence in those parts of the country where the life and liberty of the Queen's subjects have been endangered by the lawlessness of unprincipled men."

The Lord Mayor ruled the amendment out of order on technical grounds. The address was then adopted, eighteen voting for it, and nine against it. Some of the opposers were Liberals, and some Conservatives.

Mr. G. B. Owens wished to be distinctly understood that it was not against an address to the Lord Lieutenant he voted, but because the address in question contained matter to which he objected.

THE MISSING PARAGRAPH. The Cork Herald says: The Parliamentary proceedings of this week have been of exceptional interest. Mr. Lewis put his question to Mr. Gladstone on Monday with the object of unearthing the "documentary evidence" on which the Government acted in releasing the imprisoned members, and the matter took a curious turn. Mr. Gladstone refused to give the evidence asked for, on the ground that his doing so would have the effect of diminishing the responsibility of the Government in the matter. Thereupon, Mr. Parnell rose and read the letter he had written to Captain O'Shea, the member for Clare, before the liberation of himself and his colleagues. It indicated what they would consider satisfactory legislation on the portions of the Land Question still unsettled. Mr. Forster put a question as to whether the whole of the letter had been read. Mr. Parnell replied that the document he had read from was a copy supplied him by Captain O'Shea. The latter on being appealed to said he had not the original letter. Mr. Forster thereupon put a letter into Captain O'Shea's hand and directed his attention to a certain passage. Captain O'Shea read the letter, and then it transpired that the following passage had been omitted:—"And I feel every man of the accomplishment of the programme he had sketched—" will enable us to co-operate cordially for the future with the Liberal party in forwarding Liberal principles." The reading of this passage drew loud cheers from the Conservatives. Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked did Mr. Forster obtain his copy of the letter as one of the Cabinet of which he was recently a member, but the Speaker ruled the question out. Mr. Gladstone was then further questioned, and he stated that other letters had passed and that he had seen the letter just read before he made the statement that there was no understanding between Mr. Parnell and the Government, and he added that he still maintained that there was not the slightest understanding on either side.

FACTS AND FIGURES. The net earnings of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in the past year were \$301,000. An ordinary Pullman palace-car costs about \$16,000, and a passenger coach from \$5,000 to \$7,000. Thirty-six iron mills in Pittsburg district will shut down to-day, throwing 18,500 men out of work. The duties collected at the port of Winnipeg for the month ending May 31st amounted to \$15,928.33. The case of the Canadian Pacific Railway vs. Gen. Rosser, has ended in the discharge of the defendant. The Customs revenue at St. John, N. B., in May was \$97,000 against \$85,000 in the same period last year. Messrs. C. P. Darling & Son, liquor merchants, Boston, have failed with liabilities exceeding \$118,000. The Customs returns for the month of May, at Toronto, are \$226,801, or an increase of \$17,482 over the corresponding month of 1881. The Inland Revenue collections at Belleville for May amounted to \$9,467.66. Same month last year, \$6,079.84. Increase, \$3,387.82. The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending May 20th amounted to \$213,453; for the same period last year, \$208,553. Increase, \$4,870. The earnings of the Q. M. O. & C. Railway for the week ending May 23rd, 1882, amounted to \$19,507.47, against \$17,304.38 in the corresponding week in 1881. The Customs receipts for the port of Victoria, B. C., for the month ending 31st May, 1882, were \$1,500. The collections for all ports for May were \$100,000; collections for May last year \$45,000. The directors of the Ogilvie Milling Company, Winnipeg, receive \$2,500 per annum each as directors. The president, Mr. W. W. Ogilvie receives in addition to his salary as director \$2,500, and the vice-president, John Ogilvie, receives \$7,500 in addition as such. Arthur Clayden, "Fellow of the Colonial Institute," writes from New Zealand to the London Spectator: "It is a withering rebuke to our boastful civilization, that the latest conquest we have achieved—that of the New Zealand chieftain Te Whiti—has revealed to us a man in many respects our superior. The strictest temperance reigned in his district, and the self-control of the chief and his followers struck our fully armed thousands with utter amazement. The announcement of the approaching marriage of Lady Emily Clinton to Prince Doria, of Rome, revives memories of her ill-starred family. In 1850 her grandfather, "the good Duke," of Newcastle, who, it will be remembered, visited the Prince of Wales in guardianship of the Prince of Wales, after condoning many scandalous escapades of his wife, sister of the then Duke of Hamilton, divorced her, and she married an Italian courier. Their eldest son, the late Duke, gave bright promise in his youth, and passed through Oxford with high distinction, but had scarcely emerged into the world before he became known as the maddest plunger on the turf, and totally wrecked the family estates, partially saved by his marriage with Miss Hope, daughter of the Amsterdam banker. Thrice was he rehabilitated and set on his legs by friends of his family, but he proved incorrigible, and for the latter years of his life was allowed £400 a year by his wife, on condition of his playing the role of mari complaisant, she living in Paris with Tom Kohler, an obscure fellow who had commanded himself to Lord Dudley as a promising tenor, and to whom she is now married. Lord Arthur, another of the sons, committed suicide to escape a disreputable criminal charge, and the youngest, Lord Albert, was divorced in 1877 by his wife, and is a well known mania in London, on an allowance from the old Duke's trustees of £400 a year. The late Duke died suddenly in London in 1878, alone in his lodgings, a great profit of book makers and other creditors, who had insurance policies on his life for £500,000, all of which were paid.

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