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RUSSIA AND POLAND.

THE CONDITION OF THE SKILLED AND DESTITUTE POLES ALMOST HOPELESS—THE STRATAGEM OF THEIR CONQUERORS.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The correspondent of the *Liverpool Catholic Times* writes:—
The Garodor Pops has come out in his true colors. After spending six weeks in Poland, and declaring at Warsaw that he gratefully owned that he was nowhere safer than amongst his Polish subjects, this descendant of a cruel and hypocritical race sent the ukase of the 27th of December (old style) or 8th of December (new style), by which Catholic Poland was condemned to a new system of oppression. The subject is so full of importance and interest that the representative of the *Catholic Times* sought and obtained an interview the other day with

PRINCE ALEXANDER OSTROVSKI who, as the chief representative of modern Poland, was good enough to explain the aggravated condition of Polish Catholics, whose hopes had been raised by the negotiation between the Holy See and the Government of the Czar. Prince Ostrovski, who lives at the historical Hotel Lambert, and there continues the traditions of his saintly mother, the Princess Anna Ostrovski, the great benefactress of exiled and destitute Poles, is the husband of the Princess Blanche d'Orleans, his first wife having been the daughter of Queen Christina of Spain, by her marriage with the Duc de Richelieu. The Prince is an enlightened scholar and a fervent Catholic. His son is now the elective King designate of Poland, a title which he himself describes as a possible crown of thorns.

According to the Prince, the condition of the Poles under Russian rule has now been rendered almost hopeless. By the Ukase promulgated through Mowravian in 1864 no Pole was allowed to buy or sell any property unless to Russians. This lowered the value of land to a ruinous extent, and Russian adventurers of a doubtful class stepped in as the purchasers. After some time these purchasers wished to sell the land in the frontier districts. Gradually the loopholes were found by which Poles might at least benefit by lending money on mortgage to the proprietors of these lands. But by the last Ukase this privilege has not only been taken away, but all transactions of this kind have been declared invalid *ab initio*. The Prince does not deny the right of the Russian Government to enact repressive laws, although the Czar might well think that the exercise of a little generosity would be advisable. But he complains that a law spoiling contracts that have been validly signed before its enactment is unjust in spirit if not in the letter. Poland, he adds, has now been left without any resource. Even the Holy See confesses its inability to lessen the persecution put upon the Bishops, which is now being revived in all its old-fashioned rancour. According to present laws no Bishop is allowed to leave his residence to visit any parish in his diocese. He does not dare to communicate with the Holy See except through a committee under the direction of the Ministry of Public Worship at St. Petersburg, and he is powerless to correct one of his clergy. Recently a schismatic Bishop persuaded a priest to allow him to preach in his church. The Bishop, of course, suspended the priest, and his allowance was immediately stopped. No priest in Poland dares to administer any Sacrament or hear a confession unless the recipient presents a ticket from the police. Any priest receiving a Russo-Greek schismatic into the bosom of the Catholic Church incurs the penalty of banishment to Siberia. Conversion on one side is a penal offence. On the other it is a summary process embracing whole villages, the inhabitants of which are forced to accept the ministrations of the schismatic clergy. Latterly an attempt has been made to cause

MASS TO BE SAID IN RUSSIA.
This course was resisted. Unfortunately the present Czar is under the influence of three men who hate Poland, Catholicism and all western civilization. These are M. Pobedonozoff, his former tutor, M. Kutkoff, the editor of the *Moscow Gazette*, and Count Tolstoy. While these men are dominant Alexander III. will never give even a semblance of justice to Poland. And yet he was safe among the Poles, whilst at the present moment he is kept in a constant state of panic by the nihilists. Even the army is being corrupted; and although the apathy of the population of Russia would prevent a revolution, it is not too much to say that

AN ERA OF MASSACRE
will soon begin where class hatred is so intense. In Russia, schism with its attendant corruptions has done its worst. Religion is at a discount, and a combined feeling of callous indifference and bitter hatred pervades every section of society. When asked whether any movement was being organized to bring about the eventual freedom of Poland, Prince Ostrovski replied with much animation, Never! I will rely upon God's goodness. The Polish kings in former days were the administrators of the Queen, and by the Queen they meant the Blessed Virgin. It shall never be said that Poland will lift the hand of useless intervention. We do not even hope for a war, for it would be the fate of Poland to become the battlefield of the combatants, and her suffering would only be increased tenfold. The vocation of every true Pole nowadays is to look after his fellow countrymen whether old or young. This is being done only in Paris by the venerable Sister Mikulowska, who sends Poles to the hospitals and where young girls are being brought up to their country. Sister Mikulowska, who made her profession in Wilna 1855, thirty-three years ago, is herself 60 years of age. Her house in Paris is in the Rue de Valenciennes, there being another branch house at Philadelphia, and another in London. The work of the Poles has been extended to Philadelphia and London, and the object of the Association is to assist in

SCOTCH NEWS.

SNOW FELL ON BEN NEVIS ON WEDNESDAY. THE DEPTH OF THE SNOW GAUGE IS 127 IN.

The death is announced of the Dowager Lady Ramsay of Bamff, at the age of 82. It is understood that Mr. Buchanan intends, when the proper time arrives, to offer himself as a candidate for the north-western division of Edinburgh.

A ROSE IN MID-WINTER.—Horticulturnists will be interested in knowing that in Rotheray churchyard there is at present in perfect bloom a rose of the variety known as the hybrid perpetual.

SIR GEORGE HARRISON AND THE REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.—It is announced that the Lord Provost of Edinburgh (Sir George Harrison) will put his services at the call of the citizens at the next general election.

SALMON DISEASE IN THE TAY.—A correspondent at Murthly writes to the *Dundee Advertiser* that the mortality amongst the salmon on the Tay is evidently on the increase. No fewer than eighteen fish were observed lying dead the other day on a short stretch of the Murthly and Stenton waters. Many are also in a sickly state, being badly covered with fungus.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN AGRICULTURAL REPORTER.—At a late hour on Tuesday evening, and after a short illness, Mr. Thomas Hogg, 77, died. Deceased, who was a reporter on the old *Dumfries Courier*, and until the time of his death he was employed on the *Dumfries Standard*. He was well read in the folk-lore of the South of Scotland.

HONOR TO A GLASGOW STUDENT.—We understand that the scholarship of 20 guineas in International Law and Constitutional Law and History, annually awarded about this time at the Middle Temple, London, has been gained by a Scottish student. The successful candidate is Mr. John R. M'Ilwraith, who is an M.A. of Glasgow University, and who became a member of the Middle Temple only so recently as November last.

RUMORED LEASE OF KINNIRD CASTLE.—It is currently reported in the Brechin district that the Earl of Dudley has taken a five years' lease of Kinnird Castle, the seat of Lord Southesk, who, it is said, is shortly to leave for the Continent. It will be remembered that little more than a year ago the Earl and Countess of Dudley had newly entered upon a short lease of Cortachy Castle when it took fire, and a large portion of it was burned to the ground.

Alexander Gilruth Fleming, lately manager of the Scottish Banking Company (Limited), Dundee, was liberated on a bail condition to the extent of £100 for his appearance at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary on 2nd February next, having been found. Fleming, it will be remembered, was charged at the late Dundee Circuit Court with having stolen or embezzled nearly £3,000. Mr. Hay took objection to relevancy of indictment on account of want of specification, and Lord Adam, in view of the difficult points raised, decided to certify the case to the High Court.

OPENING OF A SILO ON ALLIA PARK HOME FARM.—On Saturday the Earl of Mar and Kellie opened a silo which had been constructed by him in June last, in presence of a large number of farmers and others interested in the feeding of cattle. The silo contained 180 loads of natural grass, ryegrass, oats, prickle comfrey and clover, and was estimated to weigh about 80 tons. The cattle, horses and other animals on the farm were supplied with a quantity of the contents, and seemed to relish it heartily—the crop, as is usually the case, was pronounced a great success by the practical farmers present.

IMPRISONMENT OF SALVATIONISTS.—At Cupar Burch Court on Wednesday, Thomas Syme, painter; George Sharp, gardener; members of the Salvation Army; and Catherine MacLeod, a lieutenant in the army, were charged with a contravention of the municipal bye-laws, and with committing a breach of the peace on the street on 20th January. Recently the Town Council issued posters prohibiting the Salvationists from marching in procession through the streets, on pain of prosecution. The Army, preceded by the accused, marched in procession on order to the Court yesterday morning singing. The Courtroom was crowded during the whole proceedings, which extended over four hours. At the conclusion the Magistrate found both charges proven, and fined the prisoners 10s. each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment. They went to jail.

MR. BLAINE'S RELIGION.

FATHER CLARKE ADVISES THE PLUMED KNIGHT TO RETURN TO THE CATHOLIC FOLD.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 7.—After the funeral of Mrs. Walker, yesterday, Mr. Jas. G. Blaine met Father Clarke, S.J., and their meeting, though for the first time, was very cordial. During the war, Major Walker's family, of which Mr. Blaine's mother was a member, lived in this city, and Father Clarke was their spiritual adviser, and he had spoken with them of the Baptist, and confirmation of Mr. Blaine. Having Mr. Blaine by the hand, after some conversation, Father Clarke said:—"You sister had a strong belief that you would one day return to the fold of the Catholic Church—the one universal, apostolic Church. Stranger things have happened. A few months ago you looked forward, no doubt, to a very different scene, from that to which you have just come. But, my dear Mr. Blaine, we have Holy Writ for the saying that, 'It is better for a man to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting and merriment.'"

EMMET'S ANNIVERSARY.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT IN QUEBEC—ADDRESS BY J. P. SUTTON.

The Irish National League of Quebec held a very successful concert on the occasion of Emmet's anniversary. The hall, which was handsomely decorated, was crowded, and a rich and select programme was executed. The president, Mr. J. P. Sutton, delivered an able and stirring address, which was much appreciated.

Ladies and gentlemen,—As this is our only public appearance in our distinctive character as members of the Irish National League of America, in accordance with custom you will expect us to say something concerning our aims and objects, and prospects of success. In order therefore to fulfill this duty, and economize time, we will utilize the intermission between the first and second parts of the concert. You all know that the two great elements that constitute a nation's strength are numbers and intelligence, but to make that strength available to effect a national purpose the organization of these elements is absolutely necessary.

Convinced of this truth Mr. Parnell gathered the number and intelligence of Ireland into an organized body which is called the National League of Ireland. Branches of the League exist in every nook and corner of Ireland. These branches are controlled by and in close communication with a Central Council in Dublin, thus forming what may be called the nerve and brain system of the Irish nation. Nothing affecting the national cause can happen in the most remote district of the island without being instantly communicated to the Council in Dublin; and the wishes of the Council are in a like manner simultaneously transmitted to the various branches throughout the country. The Council are thus always in possession of such information as enables them to gauge the strength or weakness of the people, and to guard them not only against the enemy but against plausible cranks with utopian hobbles, and adventurers who come with treacherous intent.

The National League is in fact the Irish nation awaiting the recognition of Irish independence, and has within itself all the elements necessary for a Provisional Government should circumstances demand its formation. (Applause.) Beyond the shores of Ireland there is a greater and more powerful Irish nation, imbued with the same devotion to liberty, the same detestation of oppression. In order to make this united Ireland's struggle, Mr. Parnell counseled the establishment of three great Leagues, the National League of Great Britain, the National League of Australia and the Irish National League of America. To the last named wing of the Irish army the Quebec branch belongs. I am sorry to say it is the only flourishing branch in Canada.

I might give reasons for this apathy and indifference, but I shall pass them to-night. Whatever be the cause, the fact is not creditable to the Irishmen of Canada.

The aim of the Irish National League of America is simply to supplement the efforts of the National party in Ireland. The means whereby we would effect our objects are only those sanctioned by the State in which each branch is located. Each member subscribes one dollar per annum, which is transmitted to the headquarters of the League in America, and thence to Dublin, there to be expended as may be deemed fit by the able and patriotic men of whom the Council of the Irish League is formed. We encourage our brethren in Ireland, we assist them, we suggest what to us may seem practical, but in no sense do we dictate the policy they shall adopt. (Hear, hear.) The platform of the League is broad enough for all. We recognize no distinctions of Creed. The President of the Irish Nationality is the Protestant Parnell. He is ably seconded by the Protestant McCarthys, Fisher and son. The Treasurer of the Irish League is the Quaker, Alfred Webb; and his co-religionist Abraham Shekleton; another prominent Nationalist. Behind them, raising his hands to bless our Irish banners, is the mitred Ion of Tipperary, firm and true like his own Kook of Cashel, the great Archbishop Croker. (Applause.)

Time was, but is no more, when creed was a factor in Irish politics. The Presbyterians of the North are again wheeling into line, and are burning up the pikes with which their grandfathers, under Harry Monroe, chased the British at Ballinshinch. Even the wretched dupes of laudroid villainy, the miserable Orangemen, are opening their eyes to the depth of their folly, and are quietly passing into the National ranks. Their crimes have been great, but great also has been the ignorance; and if now in the eleventh hour they swear fealty to Ireland, she will take them to her bosom forgiving and forgetting. (Cheers.)

I have spoken of our aims and objects and now you will say, "What are your prospects? Cast your eyes along the political horizon and judge for yourselves. Events of portentous magnitude are chafing—oh other like sounding clouds athwart a March sky. They forbid the hurricane that is about to sweep the continent of Europe. War without and velleid anarchy within; the nations that have seen the wind are about to reap the whirlwind. Empires are swaying to and fro, and governments are bending like the masts of a ship in the breath of the storm, and there is none less able to ride the waves than the Empire of Great Britain. It boasted 'merrie England' and ruled and pronounced the guarded night and day of the approaching attacks of imaginary Irish savagery. She had not a palace or stronghold that is safe from the mad vengeance of those whose hearts she has sowed with the iron of her tyranny. In her legislative halls there is a band of hostile Irish aliens who exist in the success of her enemies." From John O'Connell to Lord's End there is a hue and cry. In Ireland, England's 'murderous' 'straps' 'the modern' but more brutal 'Gales' with his 'criminal' associates, is surrounded by British bayonets.

IN IRELAND THIRTY THOUSAND OF ENGLAND'S CHOSEN TROOPS ARE LOCKED UP, SCORPED BY THE PEOPLE THEY ARE PRESUMED TO HOLD IN CHECK.

Away in the dark Soudan her beat-up generals are screaming for reinforcement, but the cable flashes back the answer: "Not a man can be spared from Ireland." Without a friend among the great powers England falls back upon her navy. Her merchantmen are crowding every sea, and call for every war ship she has to protect them; but one third of her fleet must remain to guard the Irish coast.

All round the world Ireland scourged and crucified, Ireland the victim of English cruelty and lust, Ireland yesterday the corpse on the dissecting table, Ireland to-day the risen. Nemois confronts England and stares her in the face with the withering glare of triumphant hate.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the face of these indelible facts, it is not to be wondered at that many Englishmen declare that England's future would be brighter to-day had Ireland possessed her Grattan's Parliament during the last eighty-five years. They listen now to the voice of self-interest, who so long refused justice a hearing. Then let us make that voice sound louder in their ears. A general election is imminent, and if we sustain our people in Ireland, eighty sterling Irish Nationalists will be sent to the English Parliament to enforce the demands of Mr. Parnell, or make domestic legislation for Great Britain an utter impossibility. This tremendous political influence joined to the disturbing element of a world in arms will teach the British a lesson of wisdom, and induce them to listen to Parnell as their fathers did to Grattan. There is every probability that Parnell and his leaguers will win for Ireland as glorious and as bloodless a victory as that achieved by Grattan and his volunteers in 1872. Let us make that probability a certainty. Every Irishman who is not a traitor and a renegade should stand with his nation now. We want your dollars, but we do not want your men behind the dollars. (Cheers.)

Whatever be your position in life defend your country's claims to independence. Do your duty and I have every confidence that our days will witness our Emmet's monument unveiled, his tomb in-erected, and Old Ireland free from the centre to the sea. Then it will be indeed a pleasure to recall the labors of to-day and your present heat will be that you were one of Parnell's Volunteers. (Prolonged applause.)

CANADIAN RYE VS GERMAN BEET ROOT SUGAR.

The grain trade of this continent is already feeling the effect of the tariff levied upon imports of foreign grain into France and Germany. The outlook for Canadian rye is very gloomy, owing to the action of the German Government in placing an import duty upon it of 30 marks per 100 kilos, or just only 10 marks per 100 kilos on American rye. If Bismarck is determined to vent his Anglo-phobic spleen against Canada, it would be a very easy matter for Sir John A. Macdonald to pay him back in his own coin, by insisting upon the collection of duty on the German drawback on beet root sugar imported into Canada. It is not long since that our Premier thought of carrying out this idea, but somehow he was induced to reconsider it, and finally the matter dropped. Now however, he has every reason for seeing that Germany has aimed a direct blow at Canada by taxing Canadian rye 300 per cent more than American, which effectively excludes our rye from the German market, where it was known and used largely. Now then, is it not the wisest course for Canada to pursue under the circumstances, to effectively exclude German beet-root sugar by exacting the full duty on the drawback as well as upon the f.o.b. price, which was the original meaning and intention of the law. We are in no wise dependent upon the German supply of raw sugar, as the West Indies, which have a larger claim upon us than Germany has, or ever will have, can supply us with all the raw cane sugar we require, giving us a better article at quite as reasonable prices as are quoted in Germany. It is to be hoped that our Government will insist upon the law being carried out, regarding the duty on the drawback on beet root sugar, now that Germany is discriminating against Canadian products in such an unjust manner. If ever a case called for prompt retaliation on the part of our Government, it is this instance in which Germany imposes a 300 per cent greater tax upon rye grown in Canada than upon that produced in the United States. This is a serious drawback to Canadian rye, large quantities of which have hitherto been exported from American ports and by the St. Lawrence route for German consumption.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A young man named Arthur Bouchard, formerly a resident in Montreal, died very recently at St. Jacques, under very peculiar circumstances. He had arrived at the parish about three months ago, and pretended that he was deaf and dumb. A farmer named Fortin gave him employment, and he did his work most satisfactorily. He was a handsome man, and was greatly admired by the young girls of the neighborhood, who often said in his presence how much they felt for him. He was pretty well educated, and could read and write. Being taken with a severe attack on the lungs, he was declared to be in danger by the Doctor, and a clergyman was sent for. To the great surprise of the latter, Bouchard acknowledged that he had only been pretending, and could speak perfectly well. He gradually grew worse, and when lying said that his parents lived at Archa-baska, but several telegrams were sent there without reply. He had been living at St. Hubert, and for eight months had never spoken a word.

Flatt & Bailey, of Quebec, have sold their fine estate, McArthur, Brock, at \$120,000, and \$40,000 francs second and third mortgages, which the party, who have owned \$180,000.

HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

DISCUSSED IN THE LEGISLATURE—AMENDING THE ADDRESS.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 7.—The mail from Newfoundland, distributed here to-day, brings details of a debate in the local House of Assembly on the section of the address in reply to the opening speech from the throne referring to the Harbor Grace outrages. An amendment to the section was moved by Sir William Whiteway expressing regret at the continuation of the disturbed feelings, and the opinion was given that they were owing, in a great measure, to a widespread and strong conviction that there has been a failure of justice in the result of the trials of the parties charged with the commission of outrage. This was adopted, and the address as amended carried by a vote of 19 to 11.

THE PLOTTERS AND THE PRINCE.

ALLEGED DOINGS OF THE PARISIAN DYNAMITERS.

PARIS, March 7.—The Paris correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald* sends the following story—Another meeting of Invincibles of a more informal character than the recent ones took place to-day at Franconville, a village between Sannois and Pontoise, near Paris. As is known through the seizure of certain compromising letters in London, the meeting was to have come off at Sannois, but, reaching the place fixed on for the rendezvous, it was found to be closed. The party, which included eight only of the eleven delegates present at the conclude, therefore, walked on to Franconville, discussing financial matters as they went, a favorite occupation of real and bogus Invincibles. It would appear that the conspirators have an occasional difficulty in cashing checks. This is not exactly amazing. The meeting resolved to draw up a letter for transmission in the Prince of Wales through Michael Flannery, copies of the letter to be sent to Earl Spencer, to the Lord Mayor of Dublin and other notabilities. This precious document is addressed to "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the English Freemasons," and condescendingly promises that consideration and good will will be shown in arranging the trip to Ireland. Neither the Prince nor Princess shall be harmed during their stay on the sacred soil of Erin.

"Go and see for yourself," says the document, "what the Irish people have suffered. We shall thank you, although you are the residuary legate of centuries of usurpation and attempted extermination." The letter concludes:—"The life of Your Royal Highness, apart from the good feeling shown in your proposed journey, has no definite connection with Ireland's aspirations or Ireland's wrongs."

Signed for the Irish Revolutionary Directory, MICHAEL FLANNERY. It is stated that Father Nugent, chief of the Catholic prison chaplains for England, who had several convicted Fenians under his charge at Walton jail, near Liverpool, and elsewhere, passed through Paris en route for Lyons yesterday. While here he saw two Invincible delegates and adjured them to abandon their policy of murder and violence. Yet the *Herald* learns from a usually reliable source that fresh outrages may be expected within a few days, probably in the navy and the dockyards, and it will soon be known whether the Invincible threats are moonshine or not.

WAR RUMORS.

THE BRITISH LION READY TO DEFEND AFGANISTAN—BISMARCK'S SCHEMES.

LONDON, March 4.—In London, "Is England on the eve of another Russian war?" is the question of the day. The Russians appear to be provoking a conflict on the frontiers of Afghanistan; and Lord Fitzmaurice's explanation to the inquiries of last night did not seem to be "pacified" in any way. It was brought on for renewal next session, and so it enters the hands of our noble rulers that it would be a splendid argument in favor of more coercion if there could be a riot and a little bloodshed in Wexford. We can see through your game, oh! most noble Earl—we have got your proclamation, such as we would like to follow in the footsteps of our gallant fathers, we are not going to get up a rebellion to suit yourself and Campbell-Bannerman. If there are to be more rebellions in Wexford we will, with your Excellency's leave, choose our own good time, and not wait to receive any blustering manifestoes from you! In the good old days (as we have no doubt they are called in the waste) movements for Irish independence were put down by troops without causing half an hour's loss of sleep to English Ministers, who slumbered calmly while their soldiery were uttering our people. Well, things have changed since then. It is not that our hatred of England's rule has slackened; it is not that our arms are less strong, or our hearts less brave than the arms and hearts of '88. Oh! no. Our blood is the same blood that dyed Ourlart, Ross and Vinegar Hill, but we are determined not to be goaded into a forlorn hope. We are, God knows, willing to liberate our land without the cost of more blood, if it can be done. At all events we will not be provoked; we will try to stifle our indignation at such insults as Lord Spencer's proclamation.

That's our answer Earl Spencer; how do you like it?
We are requested to publish the following: On Tuesday morning, the 20th of January, died Catherine Ann McDonald, daughter of Donald A. McDonald and the late Catherine McDougald, of No. 84, Concession, Lancaster, Glenora, Ont. The deceased was a most amiable and pious young lady, esteemed by all, and an ornament to her family and friends; she deeply lamented her premature death. Her parents and relatives were frequent and Christian friends under her infirmities with the Church, and she was a devoted member of the same. Her funeral was held on Wednesday, the 21st, at 11 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of friends and relatives. High Mass was celebrated at the funeral, and the remains were deposited in the family vault in the cemetery of St. Joseph's, at 11 o'clock.

RIDDLEBERGER AND BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Riddleberger is said to have remarked to a friend this morning: "I don't intend to push this Bayard matter very close. My only intention was to remind Mr. Bayard that he is a Democrat and an American. I have done that, and put him on his good behavior. I will offer no objection to his confirmation to-day."

COSTLY DYNAMITE.

WEXFORD'S ANSWER TO SPENCER.

(From the *New Ross Standard*.)

The question which is upon every lip to-day in Wexford is "Why was the Murriertown meeting proclaimed?" and this is a question that will sooner or later have to be answered. For the time being, Dublin Castle rules, or rather attempts to rule this country, and for the time being the Queen's Representative in Ireland can terrorise the Irish people with a great show of power by police, but a day must assuredly will come, when the hand that is crushing the life out of our land will be no longer tolerated. We have had to bear much in the last few years in the way of tyranny and Coercion, but until last Sunday the right of public meeting in Wexford was not interfered with.

Many prominent and respected Wexfordmen were imprisoned and persecuted by Forter during his reign of terror; and we have felt the curse of the exterminator pretty freely in this country, as well. But in spite of the repeated provocation that has been given to the people of Wexford during the last few years—in spite of the attempts freely made from time to time by the Government to draw the people into an unequal quarrel—the men of our country have always kept the peace, even under the most trying circumstances. In this respect Wexford has been remarkable all during the land agitation. When in other parts of Ireland men were driven into breaking the unjust laws that bound them, we in Wexford remained calm, doing our duty by the National cause, but never allowing ourselves to be forced into an infringement of the law. We also recognized, and do so, more than ever to-day, that it has been manifestly the object of our rulers to drive the people into, what would be now, a hopeless insurrection. If the people could only be goaded "into a rising" oh! how easily the "Irish Question" could be settled, and oh! how joyfully some of the Dublin Castle "Gentlemen" (save the mark) would issue supplies of knuck-shots and grape to demolish the Land Leaguers. And then, ah! what a pleasant trip it would be to have the chance of hanging Parnell and a few dozen of his lieutenants! We have no doubt it would be a great weight off Spencer's mind, and Gladstone's too, if the Irish people would only allow Ireland to be "pacified" in this way! Wexford, for instance, was goaded into a bloody strife—deliberately goaded—in '93. They wanted to quench the light of Irish nationality in the people's blood. They wanted us to fight—because we were unprepared. They burnt our chapels, pitch-capped us, flogged us and starved us. It was necessary for the Union (oh! what a "Union" it has been) that there should first be a rebellion, and so they goaded us to fight and we fought and fought harder than those who challenged us imagined we could. And now it appears we are challenged again, for what is it but a challenge—the proclamation of our right, our lawful right, to meet in public? Is it not a challenge to bring hundreds of armed men to disperse a peaceably disposed crowd of unarmed peasants? Ostensibly we are told the Murriertown meeting was proclaimed because it might have caused disturbance of the "public peace." When have the men of Wexford assembled under the banner of the Land League or National League broken the peace in any way? How many scores of meetings have been held in Wexford county during the agitation? and when was there any riot, any law breaking, except upon the day of the election in the borough when the Don's policemen ploughed the people in the streets? There have been hardly any outrages in this county for years past, and this, we believe, is why, at length, Spencer has sent his proclamation to us. Wexford is too quiet for the Castle. The *Crimes Act* is to be brought on for renewal next session, and so it enters the hands of our noble rulers that it would be a splendid argument in favor of more coercion if there could be a riot and a little bloodshed in Wexford. We can see through your game, oh! most noble Earl—we have got your proclamation, such as we would like to follow in the footsteps of our gallant fathers, we are not going to get up a rebellion to suit yourself and Campbell-Bannerman. If there are to be more rebellions in Wexford we will, with your Excellency's leave, choose our own good time, and not wait to receive any blustering manifestoes from you! In the good old days (as we have no doubt they are called in the waste) movements for Irish independence were put down by troops without causing half an hour's loss of sleep to English Ministers, who slumbered calmly while their soldiery were uttering our people. Well, things have changed since then. It is not that our hatred of England's rule has slackened; it is not that our arms are less strong, or our hearts less brave than the arms and hearts of '88. Oh! no. Our blood is the same blood that dyed Ourlart, Ross and Vinegar Hill, but we are determined not to be goaded into a forlorn hope. We are, God knows, willing to liberate our land without the cost of more blood, if it can be done. At all events we will not be provoked; we will try to stifle our indignation at such insults as Lord Spencer's proclamation.

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OBITUARY.

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RIDDLEBERGER AND BAYARD.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Senator Riddleberger is said to have remarked to a friend this morning: "I don't intend to push this Bayard matter very close. My only intention was to remind Mr. Bayard that he is a Democrat and an American. I have done that, and put him on his good behavior. I will offer no objection to his confirmation to-day."

COSTLY DYNAMITE.

LONDON, March 5.—That repairs to the House of Commons and Westminster Hall, caused by the recent explosion, cost \$43,000, and \$40,000 francs second and third mortgages, which the party, who have owned \$180,000.