THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Gladstone's Great Speech on Home Rule,

In Reply to the Address of 3,730 Nonconformist Clergymen.

"Redress the Terrible Errors of the Past."

Late English mails have brought us a full report in the London Star of the extraordinary meeting when the Nonconformist ministers of England presented Mr. Gladstone with the address which we have already printed. Mr. Gladstone's great speech in reply has only appeared on this side of the water in a form more or less mutilated. We give the report in fall.

The address was signed by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, Chairman of the Commitsee, the Rev. Dr. A. Mackennal, late Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, the Rev. Dr. J. Clifford, Chairman of the Baptist Union, and the ministers a Government prepared to grant Home Rule of almost all the Nonconformist churches in to Ireland; so that we have to submit to inman of the Baptist Union, and the ministers the kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone, accompanied by Mrs. Glad. stone, mounted the platform about a quarterpast two o'clock, the whole audience rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs. When Mr. Gladstone came forward and bowed his scknowledgments, a verse of "Auld Lang Syne" was sung.

Amongst those present on the platform were Mr. Bart, M.P., Mr. Pickersgill, M.P., Mr. W. S. MoLaren, M.P., Mr. Causton, M.P., Mr. Heally Stewart, M.P., Mr. B. Crossley, M.P., Mr. Guinness, M.P., Mr. J. Craven, M.P., Mr. J. Roberts, M.P., Mr. Priestley, M.P., Mr. J. Stuart Macliver, Mr. Schnadhorst, the Rev. Dr. Parker, the Rev. Hugh Price Hugher, &c. The Countess of Aberdeen was also on the platform.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said they were met as Nonconformists, and they were proud of their ancestry, but they were far more proud of their principles; their ancestry departed, but their principles lived for over. (Cheers.) They were there to stay until they wop. (Renewad cheers.) It was their shame and their regret that they had waited so long for their application in Ireland. They were impatient to redeem the time, to atone for the past, and therefore their first business was to bid their Irish brothren be of a good hope. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers said they were faithful to the principles their fathers handed down of equal right and liberty. And, because they were so, they were there that day to do honour to the man who, through evil report and through good report, had for more than half a century borne aloft the flag of freedom and of righteousness. (Cheers.) The rev. gentleman then presented the address, which, he stated, was signed by 3,730 Nonconformist n inistere.

MR. GLADSTONE'S

rising was the signal for another extraordinary demonstration of enthusiasm. As soon as he could make his voice heard he said :-- I accept with gratitude as well as pleasure the address which has been presented to me, and I rejoice

been. There are many important questions before Parliament-non-Irish questions. We wish heartily well of those who have taken them in hand. I will reserve for the present any further description of them until we have more knowledge of how far the promises which have been mate-made, no doubt, in all good faith-will be brought to the full performance. But what I wish, gentlemen, to impress upon you is this. To the rule, the almost absolately inflexible rule, that this Parliament, whether employed in the discussion of the Irish question at this or the other given time, that it is

IRELAND AND IRHLAND ALONE, which truly holds at this moment the interests of the British Legislature. (Cheers.) And why, gentlemen, do I say so? Not only because the present Parliament is a Parliament elected to deal with the Irish question, but because the sole motive which influences the composite majority of that Parliament upon discussions of every English question is taken place since the beginning of last year to so treat that question that there should be show that they do not represent the present no risk run of the frightful calamity of the mind of the people of England. (Hear, hear, introduction of a Government that might give home Rule to Ireland. (Cheers.) To upon that. I am not going to dwell give Home Rule to Ireland. (Cheers.) To upon that. I am act anticipating their illustrate what I have said, I dare say you are aware that there has passed through the say is not to happen for five years, which House of Commons, notwithstanding resistauce by a large majority, a measure which apportions the death duties in a way so that every thousand pounds of personal property shall pay to the Exchequer three times as much as the same value of landed property. Well, gentlemen, between the Liberals so called and the Opposition there is not such a majority in the House of Commons which could prevent that injustice. The reason why it was not prevented was because the motion to obviate that injustice was made

by the Opposition, and the success of that mission might have meant the introduction of justice in England for the purpose of preventing the contingency of what the Ministerial party believe to be the greatest of all national calamities. There is another similar case. For the sake of obtaining a sum of reveaue which may be called a trumpery sum of £25,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is going to disturb the commercial arrangemonts with France, and put in the hands of the powerful Protectionists of that country

an argument in consequence of the new duties he is imposing on wine. A measure

MORE BLINDLY IMPOLITIC

I have never seen. For my part, I would have been very glad if the Government had abandoned it, but they treated it as a Ministerial question because that also was apparently a question of the Ministerial life, and a large majority was brought down to vote for this impolltic duty on wine, which in its results will be most dangerous, as tending to disturb our commercial relations with a neighbor-with whom we have fifty millions' worth of commerce-simply because there may be no risk run of letting in a government which will give Home Rule to Ireland. Gentlemen, these are things which have actually passed ; but others are coming on. We have got before us a Local Government Bill-a Bill in many respects very useful and very promising, but a bill un countedly which has serious blemishes. (Cheers) I will just men-tion two of them. I think you will agree with me that one of the very first-if not the very first and most appropriate duties of all institutions of local government, is

THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF THE POLICE,

and under this Bill it is proposed to commit that care and management, partly it is true, to the elected representatives of the local communities, but partly also to nominated per-sons. I think you will agree that this is objectionable. It is the elected representatives, and they alonr, who ought to conduct the detail of police administration according to the law for the legal security of person and of property. (Cheers) I have no doubt we shall raise that question in the House of Commons, but most probably we shall be beaten. And why will Englishmen have to submit to have their polico partly controlled by nominated personages ? Simply that there may be no risk of a Government that will give Home Rule. (Cheers.) There is another question that interests you more deeply than the important question I have just mentioned-I mean the question of the licensing clauses. I am not going to discuss these clauses, but this I must say that the Government-although, I have no doubt, with good intentions-(laughter)-have made a great mis-take, (Cheers.) For the first time they proposa to create by statute a legal right of renewal and

myself. (Hear, hear.) But I am going to say only what possibly may be thought dis-respecdful. (Laughter.) It is a deliberate statement that they have or breach of contract under any sircum-

FORFRITED THE PLEDGES

on which they were elected. (Cheers.) If that was so, the question arises in how far and in what sense do they represent the peo-(Hear, hear.) Well, we know vary ple. well they do not represent the people of Ireland-(laughter)-as six out of every seven members of that country assure me. We know they do not represent the people of Scotland, where the majority are against We know they do not represent the them. people of Wales. (Cheers, and "No, no.") They condemn the policy of the Government by a majority even equal to that which Ire-land herself sends to the English Parliament. Do they represent the people of England? ("No. no.") I think you are right, (Laugh-ter.) The aggregate of the elections that have they think they can very safely run against

THE LIFE OF AN OLD MAN.

"Shame, shame," and hisses) They have a perfect right to say that if they please. 'No, no.") But in the first place I think they make a very great mistake-(bear, hear) -if they suppose that the life of an old man or the life of a young man has anything to do with the progress of this country-this country which, in the long run, is self-governing. The national sentiment and conviction will find a means of asserting itself. It is not this or that judividual who will determine the issue. (Loud cheers.) And as to the question of their five years or any number of years, I have always said this, and it is my conscientious belief, that this country, this England, is so strong, humanly speaking, she can, as she has seen many instances befere, so persist for many years in a course of wrougdoing without being driven and compelled to mend her ways. Therefore, I am not going to say how long this resistance will be continued, or

HOW LONG THIS PARLIAMENT WILL LAST.

It is not for me to determine the time or the season ; they are in batter hands than ours ; and I am content to await the judgment which will be given by the supremu authority upon the issue of this great question. But what I say of our mejority is this, not only does it appear that the sentiment of the country is adverse to the actual policy, but that they have abandoned and forfeited all the pledges of the Irish pakey upon which they were chosen. The m jority have, in the first place, completely verified our declaration, which was that there was no option but that between Home Rule and Chercion. One among them, with, I believe, two or three followers behind him,

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILI,

adhered precisely and verbally to the pledge he gave at the election, and in 1886 siter the election, when he engaged that wastever was given to England and Scotland in the matter I of local government should have freely and as largely given to Ireland, and should be simultaneously given to Ireland. When I say simultaneously you are aware that a certain sequence is required in Parliamentary business, and, of course, I do not mean actu ally the same moment of time, but I mean in the same chain and order of proceeding. Well, what has happened now ? A great measure of local government is contemplated for Eng-land, a like measure is promised for S otland. But what has happened to Ireland ? Mind, this was the second pledge. This was the alternative when they said there should be no coercion and no statutory legislature in equal institutions for Ireland. I am obliged to read to you words spaken by Lard Haiting-

well known. We have not repented of them. We thought them our duty. We are NO FRIENDS OF DISORDER

stances. But I am now pointing out to you the success of the policy which has been adopted by the present Government, in defiance of its pledges given at the last election. It might have derived a sort of glamor from their success had that success been realized, but with regard to which you can now judge whether there is even that false ap-pearance of credit due to it after the words which I have read. I quoted to you words from Lord Hartington, but I ought to remind you that the words of Lord Hartington show that there is to be no granting of local government to Ireland of any sort until the Irish have entirely abandoned what Lord Carnarvon called their national aspirations. (Cheere.) I ought to have reminded you that these words have been quoted in the language of Mr. Smith, the leader of the House of Commons. Mr. Smith has expressly declared that until the Irish people are prepared to use their local institutions in a constitutional and orderly manner, that is to say never to turn them to any account for the purpose of obtaining more extended privileger, not a jot or tittle of its local justitutions shall be conceded to them. Well, I think I have justified what I have said. (Loud cheers) And now I come to the minority of the House of Commone. Well,

you will say nothing can be more deplorable han their position. We have large, solid majorities opposed to us on every imaginable question, especially and with absolute certainy upon any question that could possibly give

FRIGHTFUL CONTINGENCY

ise to that

to which I have just alladed, danger of the incoming of a Government that might grant to Ireland the concession of Home Rule. In egard to the sad position of the minority, I take some comfort from the reflection that the majority against us is not quite so large as those majorities we had to face in what we now call the Jingo period. There was a still worso position. We are a minority, and we are incessantly beaten down. Yet I venture to assure you that discussion in this country and denunciation in this country within the

walls of Parliament, and without the walls of Parliament, have brought about a reign of good in Ireland as limiting and restraining the reign of evil. You may, perhaps, remem ber some words-they are so short they cavily implant themselves upon the tablets of the brain-the words

" REMEMBER MITCHELSTOWN,"

(Loud cheers.) Two days ago I received a copy of a small green silk label from Australis, and printed on it were the words-" Re-member Mitchelstown." The writer assured me that many thousands of these were worn by the population among which he lived. You will recollect the osse. I will be extremely brief in referring to it, but it is too important to let it drop. Proceeding, the right hop. gentleman said an illegal areault was committed upon a legal, peaceful and orderly meeting by the constabulary. Every man in that constabulary ought to have been committed for this offence. But for the action of the Liberal party there would have been more Mitchelstowns ; but, thank God, they had been stopped. Instead of maintaining law and order, the present Government had promoted murderous breaches of the law. After referring to the conduct of the resident magistrates in giving double sentences of one month, and thus depriving the man sentenced of the right of appeal, the right Hon. gentleman said he saw it stated in

"THE STAR" NEWSPAPER

-(cheers) -- that there had been another case of the perpetration of the same miserable and shuffing trick, which he conceived to be just as gross a breach of the law in its spirit as if Dublin ; that there should be, and will be, a the letter of the law were broken. That generous administration of equal laws and practice ought to be put an end to. Of the more recent practices, they had heard how the courts of appeal, appointed for the ton and quoted by Lord Spencer, declaring benefit of the person on whom sentence had

possessed them in regard to the sister country, and to join with this assembly in assertion that at length justice shall be done, and that the future, if it cannot be cancelled, shall at least confess, and in some degree redress the and terrible errors of the past. (Lond and long continued cheers.) The hon. gent's man then sat down, having spoken for an hour and a quarter.

SUMMER TOURS.

Round-trip excursion tickets at low rates are now on sale via the Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R., from Unicago, 1 strained St. Louis to Denver, Coloradu Springs, Pae-blo, Salt Lake City, Orden, S. Paul, Minne-blo, Salt Lake City, Orden, S. Paul, Minneapolis, and resorts West and Northwest. The "Burlington" is the only line running sleeping cars from Chicago to Denver without change. It is the only line by which you can go from Chicago to Denver and be but one night on the road. It is the picturesque line to S'. Paul and Minnaapolis. It runs daily "fast trains" to Kunsas Cuty, St. Joseph, Atchieon, Council B'uff-, Omahe, Lincoln, Cheyenne and Denver. Fine Government Lands are located on its new lines in Ne brasks. It is the best line by which to reach all principal land points in the West and Northwest. Tickets via the Burlington Route can be obtained of coupon ticket agents of connecting lines. Send in postage to Paul Morton, Gen 1 Pass, and Ticket Agent C., B. & Q R. R., Chicago, Ill., four cents for a copy of the Burlington Route Guide, or six cents for an illustrated book about Colorado and the Garden of the Gods. 44-J6-20

IRISH BISHOPS FXPLAIN.

The Resolutions Adopted by Them on the Papal Rescript-Complete Reconciliation Effected-The Irish Press on the Resolutions.

LONDON, June 1 .- 'I'me following is the text of the resolutions unsuimously adopted by the Cathele Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland at a meeting held in Cionliffa College on Wednesday, and ordered to be pub lished :---

" In obedience to the commands of the Holy See and in willing discharge of the duty thus placed upon us, we desire to put on public record that the recent decree of the Holy Office addressed to the Irish Hierarchy was intended to affect the domain of morals alone, and in no way to interfere with politics in this country. "2. Even this very day we have had from our

Holy Father the Pope direct and unequivocal assurances of his $d \leftarrow ep$ and paternal interest in the temporal welfare of our country, and that, so lar from intending by this decree to injur-our national movements, it was the hope and purpose of His Holiness to remove those things which he judged might in the long run be obstacles to its advancement and ultimate suc

"With these facts thus clearly b fore us, apart sltogether from his numerous titles to cur filial affection and respect, we must warn our people against the use of any hasty or irreverent lauguage with reference to the Sovereign Pontifi or to any of the Sacred Congregations through which he usually issues his decrees to the faith-

"While expressing our dep and lasting gratitude to the leaders of the Jational movement for the signal services they have rendered to religion and to the country, we deem it our duty at the same time to remind them and our flocks, as we most emphatically do, that the Roman Pontiff has an inalienable and divine right to speak with authority on all questions appertaining to faith and morals."

Signed by the Archbishop of Armagh, Pri mats of all Ireland, and twenty-six bishops. The resolutions of the Irish bishops are con-strued in London by all parties to signify that a full understanding has now teen arrived at between them and the Vatican. All the Gov-ernment organs to-day are not as jubilant over "the chagrin of the Irish leaders" as they were.

COMPLETE RECONCILIATION EFFECTED. The Dublin Freeman's Journal save :--

The affair is at an end, for the Pope never inetnded to interfere with political action or its details. We are glad to find the Bishop of nerick name an strday's resolutions. With regard to His Lord-ship's phrase in the letter already alluded to, viz :--- "In furtherance of an spitation conducted against the Pope"-we think we may speak with authority for all concerned and say with emphasis that there is no such agitation. It could not find a foothold on the soil of Ireland. Such things may have been said on platforms an 1 at a meeting or two where men were stung by the enemy's taunt that their Pope had turned against them but these were the merest soullitions of the mo ment, regretted the next. United Ircland says, in a long editorial :-- "It would be cant to affect not to know that the action of the Holy Office is an affront to the deepest and most earnest con-victions as to what is best for the moral as well as the material interests of the people. On the other hand, disobedience to explicit instructions from the Holy Office would be an act of revolt from their disciplinary ecclesiastical duty." The St. James Gazette, which is the closest of all the journals to the Cabinet, remarks :--Many causes have co-operated to bring about the revolt which has lately been seen in Irethe revolt which has lately been seen in Ire-lend, although for a century the papacy and ecclesiasticiam in general have been in steady opposition to the Nationalist and agrarian movements. O'Connell was opposed from Rome, but he defied and discoveyed the Papal rescript Smith O'Brien and the men of '48 attributed their failure to hostile ecclesiastical influences. "The Irish people," wrote John Mitchell, with bitter scorn, "would be free now only for their damned souls." Over and over again the Papacy has exerted a moderating in-fluence-successfully in the main-upon Irich revolutionary movements ; but bacause of that success there has grown up, wherever revolu-tionary passions are strong, feelings of hostility toward the Pope and all the order of ideas which the Pope represents. In our own time the Irish hierarchy and priesthood have never dared to hierarchy and priesthool have never dared to oppose vigorously any popular movement, or when they made the attempt were besten. They only preserved a nominal authority by guiding the people as a man might affect to guide a headstrong horse by running at its side, patting its neck and keeping a hand on its brille. Whether they like it or not the pricets must go with the peasantry. _ The result seems to have had its effect at The result seems to have had be chose as Rome. The truth seems to be that the Pope has been frightened. His bleasing on the movement remains and it is to be feared that Leaguers will feel that in their differences with the Pope the victory is with them. The foregoing seems perfectly to summarize the situation, which, at best or worst, is a draw. The Irish leaders had been already discountenancing boycotting, and the "plan of campaign' had practically ceased to operate. The Vatican will now accept the cessation as the result of the rescript, while the Irish leaders will quit using heated language toward Rome and let well alone.

Prizes Pald in Cash, Less 10 Per Cent, S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary, 19 St. Jame s Street. NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT, DURING ITS NEXT SESSION, the Parliament of this Frovince will be petitioned, on Lehalf of Fellx LAROCHE, of Montreal, to authorize him to demand and obtain from the College of Physiciants and Surgeons of the Province of quebec a license, in virtue of which he will be permitted to practice addicine, Surgery and Midwifery, in the said Province. Montreal, May 12th, 18-8. DAVID, DI MERS & GERVAIS, Solicit rs for Petitioner, 1608 Notro Dag e street, OLDEST CARD HOUSE In U. S. 100 Sersp Pic-prices, 200 Styles cards 4cts. CLINTON BBOS, 24-13 Clintoaville, Cong.



NOTICE IS GIVEN that amongst other N amendments mentioned in their previous notice of demand of amendmente, "L'Associ-atien St. Jean Baptiste "e Montreal" will pray, during its next Session, the Parliament of this Province, for being authorized to issue hypo-theory bonds for the purpose of erecting a

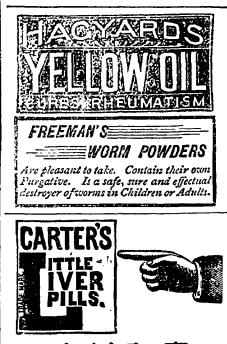
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again to meet you within walls which, although no great number of years have passed since their erection, have already become his-toric, and are associated in my mind and in the minds of many with honorable struggles, fought sometimes under circumstances of depression, sometimes under circumstances of promise, but always leading forward, whatever may have been the phenomena of the moment, always leading us forward along the path of truth and justice, and, thank God, to

A TRIUMPHANT DESTINATION.

I have heard with deep interest the speeches and the terms of this address read by Mr. Rogers, and your own speech, Mr. Chairman, and that which he (Mr. Rogers) delivered. I feel, indeed, that the warm and too generous description-(No, no)-of my political life ought to have on the one side a humbling, yet, undoubtedly, on the other hand, a cheer. ing and encouraging effect. I am also very thankful to you both (the Ohairman and Mr. Rogers) and to those who have signed this, for the courageous manner in which they have not scrupled to associate their political action and their political intention with the principles and motives of their holy religion. I will not detain you with any longer promise.

WE ARE HERE ON POLITICAL GROUNDS

this side of St. George's Channel that the progress should be fruitful in British legislation. We of the Opposition have done our very best to expedite the business of the Government, and to assist in the fulfilment to Ireland. (Loud cheers.) That is one of of that reasonable wish. I take no credit for the cases in which truth is a great deal of that reasonable wish. I take no credit for our so doing, but I must say a word on behalf of gentlemen who are seldom mentioned without condemnation, or who were seldom mentioned without condemnation, before a British audience-I mean those Irish Nationalists who, notwithstanding the pressing needs of their country and the grevious oppression which, as we think, she is undergoing, have refrained from anything like persistency in what may have been an unseasonable urging of her claims, and have thoroughly and heart ily co-operated in that purpose which the ordinary Opposition entertain of promoting the general business of the country, a sign of what has already been accomplished by the holding out

THE HAND OF RECONCILIATION

to the Irish people-(cheers)-and of the happy and blessed consequence which cannot fail to flow forth in proportion as they see more and more what a hold their caute has obtained on the mind and heart of the British nation, and how surely it is marching forward towards the happy accomplishment of their wishes. One good work has been done during the present session-I mean the financial scheme-not perhaps deeply studied by a large partion of the public. I do not mean the financial scheme of the year, but the fin-ancial scheme for what is called the Conversion of the National Debt-a very good

A VESTED INTEREST

on the part of the publicans-(cries of "Shame")--in the perpetuity of licenses such as has never been dreamt of in the history of this country. (Hear.) I am not going to enter into the question whether, when you come to deal with publicane, compassion or equity will induce you to adopt any practical measure to any men. But I speak of the creation of a statutory right of an estats in the licenses only subject to the forfeiture upon contingencies which practically never bappen. An estate in the licenses it is proposed to create. (Hear, hear.) That subject will be raised in the House of Commons, but it may be decided adversely to what I gather to be your opinion-and adversely certainly to discuss a political matter, and 1 will begin by reminding you that there has been am perfectly certain of this, that if it is dean anxious and most reasonable desire on cided it will not be so decided on the merits of the case. The liquor question and the session of Parliament which is now in temperance question in England will be ruled according to what the Government chooses to exact and require, for fear an Administration should come in that will give Home Rule

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

(Hear, hear.) If anybody told you five or ten years ago that you would live to see the time when English politics would in principle and detail be decided by the question whether Ireland was to have local self-government or not, you would have said it was a supposition contrary to the good sense of the country, and that it would not be allowed to endure. There is the system before your eyes in full bloom, and in full operation, working from day to day, from week to week, from month to month. I have pointed out to you the cases in the past tense. I have pointed out the cases in the future tense, and in a few weeks you will have an opportunity of judg-ing whether I am guilty of exaggeration or

not. (Cheers.) So much, gentlemen, for the relations of the English and Irish question, and for the claim reasonably made by the people and boastfully countersigned by the Government, that we were to have an English session. You are to have an English session—(laughter)—a session in which every English question will be decided from the basis of Dissentient Liberals, not upon the question involved in that subject itself, but upon the question whether the decision would shake the foundations of the present Ministry, and risk the bringing in--(loud obserst and laughter)---the bringing in of a piece of work, which we have been most meady and desirous to promote and advance. With regard to the other financial operations, 1 man, I am going to say of the majority of praise, and it would be premature to speak at the House of Commons, without in the slight-the present time of what the operations of the in the state and the dot of their arrears as would have been their due had the Act of last year been passed in 1885. Not only that, but the advect of the slight-the present time of what the operations of the present time of what the operations of their and the slight of the slight of the slight of the slight of the present time of the present of the slight of the present time of what the operations of faith or questioning their right to a free and laughter.) The efforts we made for their facts as they stand in order to induce them to 10th ; Ls Presentation, 10th to 12th the session will at the close of it prove to have judgment, at least equal to that I claim for collection in Ireland under Lord Spencer Is amend the errors which have so long un happily Dime du St. Resaire, 12th to 14th,

that under the new policy Ireland shall have

NO LOCAL GOVERNMENT-

shall have no remedy for her present scandaleus injustice but municipalities which neither England nor Scotland would accept, until she has changed her mind on the subject of Home Rule. I believe that the first duty of Parliament is to assert the recognition of Irish nationality as the basis of Irish Local Government. (Cheers.) The policy of the Govern-ment is a flat contradiction of the pledges which they gave at the general election. It now appears that their pledge for giving a large measure of local government to Ireland, which they promised if the constituencies sent them back to power, was

UNTRUE, UNSOUND, EMPTY AND FALSE

pretence. (Cheere.) I say that it seems to me that the government have no legal right now to represent Ireland and Scotland, and they have no legal title to represent England. A measure of coercion has been for the first time imposed on Ireland in the face of the opposition of the Irish popular party, and when there was to exceptional state of orime. The measure of coercion introduced has not been against crime, it has been against combination. Combination. gentlemen, as every page of Irish history shows, is the only action by which the poor, destitute, feeble population of Irstand nave been able to make good their ground in the slightest degree against the domineering power of the landlords of the State wealth, able demands in 1886 they were re-sponsible for the Plan of Campaign. In the government quarter endod 31st December, 1886, the agrarian offences reported to the constabulary, after deducting threatening lettere, were 94; in the last quarter, ending 31st March, 1888, they were not 94, but 98; so that I am not treating that as a serious increase, but only as an instance in proof that this Bill was not passed against crime, but to get rid of juries, and to place the question of coercion in the hands of judges of the stamp such as the Government could reckon upon with very great and rather unusual confidence, and to out down the combinations of the people. (Hear, hear.) It is a Bill

TO PROMOTE THE COLLECTION OF RENTS.

Perhaps you would like to hear how it has succeeded, not from myself, but from the mouth of Mr. Balfour himself. (Hooting and hisses.) These are his words at the last full debate on the state of Ireland : "All the information that I have been able to collect" -I quote from the Times-(laughter and hisses)-" leads me to the bellef that at this moment the landlords of Ireland, with exceptions which might be counted on the fingers of both hands, would gladly accept the proportion of the arrears which the honorable member would desire to see then: receive. You may search Ireland from north to south, from east to west and few indeed would be these landlords who would not grasp at the terms of the hon. member, and who would not gladly receive in lieu of the debts owed them by their ten-

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been passed, had augmented and aggra-vated his sentence. (Cries of "Shame.") Whether it was against the law or not, it was against the fixed usage of all jurisprudence. He denounced it strongly in the House of Commons, and the Government came forward to vindicate the system, but there had been no more cases. (Laughter and choere.) He ventured to say there would be no more cases, but if there were more cases they would hear of it, and the House of Commons would be asked to pronounce whether these intolerable things ought to be done in Ireland which England would not endure for one moment. The question of the law was a serious question, because in England great value was attached to the law.

MR. PARNELL

said last night very properly, "I regard the right of combination, the right of free speech, freedom of the Press and of public meeting as vital for the securing of our liberties in Ireland." (Cheers.) Beyond that demand he was as much devoted to the maintenance of law and order as was the assembly before him. As to the Plan of Campaign. neither he nor Mr. Parnell vindicated it. Bat It ought to be fairly judged who were the authors of the plan. It was the present Government and their conduct that caused the Plan of Campa gn. The Government had seemed to be to insult and exasperate and degrade the people of Ireland. Instance upon instance could be given in which the Government did acts which tended to drive deeper and deeper into the hearts of the people of Ireland feelings of estrangement. That was no longer the action of the people of England, but it was of the party who had the power of rule. One among many instances was the appointment of an Under Secretary for Ireland. Another instance was the refusal to do anything for the relatives of those who were wantonly shot down, and in awarding to the constable (Leaby) £1,000, who illegally attacked a peaceful meeting and was injured. (Cheers.) And then, forsooth, they would go to Ireland and preach law and order. Mr. Gladstone then said he addressed the assembly as Nonconformists because of their historic traditions and respect for the principles of

LIBERTY AND OBEDIENCE TO THE LAW.

He wanted to see a spirit of obedience to law which never could be generated by coercion, which was the child of freedom, the mainstay of order, and which was far beyond their armies and navies, their factories and their farms-that was the secret of British strength. In producing that spirit of legality, the Non conformists had played an important part, and he congratulated them upon their contributions to that end. Their reward had been to see established here the foundations of law and order. The coercion of the government. concluded Mr. Gladstone, has been a failure in every direction. The people of this country must not hesitate in their endes-vour to secure justice to Ireland. All they want is to bring home to the upright mind of Englishmen the proof of the

ANNUAL PASTORAL VISITS.

Bishop Moreau, of St. Hyacinthe, will tomorrow commence his annual pastoral visits throughout his diocese as follows : St. Pierre of Sorel, lat to 3rd June; St. Joseph of Sorel, 3rd, 4th and 5th; St. Ann's of Sorel, 5th to 7th ; St. Robert, 7th to 9th ; St. Victoire, 9th to 11th; St. Ours, 11th to 13th; St. Roch, 13th to 15th; St. Anthony, 15th to 17th ; St. Denis, 17th to 19th ; St. Charles, 19th to 21st ; St. Hilaire, 23rd to 25th ; St. Mathias, 27th to 29th; Notre Dame du Richelleu, 29th to 1st July; St. Michel of Rougemont, 2nd and 3rd July; St. Jean Baptiste of Rougemont, 4th to 6th; St. Damate, 6th to 8th; Ste. Magdeleine, 8th to 10th ; Ls Presentation, 10th to 12th ; Notre

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