FEB 16, 887

goon an unworthy party ? Alas, had human nature and history not admonished us by constant examples of men of the loftiest virtue and purest motives defending the worst of causes, we might be inclined to put some store by Mr. Murphy's argument. Perhaps the common human failing which causes men to remember long past much better than more recent events may account for Mr. Murphy's forgetting the No-Popery orusade of the Tory party, to which he is so deeply altached, during the recent Ontario election compaign. And, perhaps, we must charitably suppose that he has not read the declaration of Bishop Cleary of Kingst n. If so let us again quote those memorable words of the distinguished prelate :---

"I authorize you to say that 1, as a Bishop, would consider it most ungracious on my would consider it most ingracious on my part to encourage my people to vote against the Reform party, who so honorably, and in despite of such grevious temptations to join the No Popery crusade, sustained us and our Catholic rights in the recent terrible struggle with the demon of bigotry."

If this has escaped the attention of Mr. Murphy, he surely could not have been unaware of the long continued and persistent attacks-attacks that have never been disthe Catholic people.

strange that any man, pretending to a know- resolution." ledge of political movements in Canada, Popery howlings of the Tory party. Mr. Murphy can quote from The Daily Witness and other papers, yet he ignores facts that have been ringing from every housetop for the last fifteen months.

On May 18th, 1886, The Mail, then the accredited organ of the Conservative party, made the following editorial remarka :---

"Hessians in politics, like Hessians in war, are entitled to the dirty shilling for which they have covenanted, but to nothing more, and even that is flung to them with con tempt.

Leagues and covenants without number have met in this city in times past, to arrauge for the sale of the Irish Catholic vote. usually, we regret to say, under the immediate patronage of spiritual guides, who ought to have known that corruption is an unclean thing, whether perpetrated by communities or by individuals.

For nine long months this sort of journalistic deviltry was kept up day after day by The Mail and echoed by the Hamilton Spectator, London Free Press, Victoria Warder and a host of minor Tory organs, till the Haldima if election came on." In that contest Mr. Thomas White, Mr. Dalton Mcthe Tery candidate, insulted and reviled the Catholic religion and people. Throughout it subject. At the same time he gave government anti-Catholic cry a dead failure, he made a In a speech of faint repudiation of The Mail only, as his organ, but called it "a great paper," and said Mr. Blake supported the resolutions. But he

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Home Rale Movement in Canada-Blake Home Rule Resolutions of 1882 - Mr. Blake's Mauly Protest-Tory Batred of Abortional Amendment - A Review in about View of the Elections-The Division List-Michael Davitt's and Justin McCartby's Declaration in Favor of Mr. Blake.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb, 15.-It is necessary now, on the eve of polling, to refresh the minds of our people as to the Home Rula issue in relation to the present contest between parties in the subject, in order that there may be the Ministerialists were alight corrections. There is not have some sode in our parliamentary history more thorbughly exposed than the miserable, but unfortunately successful, dodge by which the Government of Sir John Macdonald

BURKED MR. BLAKE'S RESOLUTION

in favor of Home Rule. Notwithstanding the great publicity given to the debate of the ewned or rebuked by the Conscrvative 4th and 6th May, 1886, and the very decisive leaders-made by the Conservative press character given thereto by the Orange memupon the Venerable Archbishop Lynch, the bers who voted for the amendment drawn up upon the Venerable Archilishop Lynch, the by Sir John Macdoneld and moved by Mr. Catholic Church, Catholic institutions and Costigan, both these worthics bave attempted recently to deceive the friends of Home Rule indeed, it appears more than passing by representing that the "amendment was more beneficial than Mr. Blake's original

Left anyone should be misled by the Orange should be so blinded by party sympathy as anti-Home Rule Premier or his Irish out's not to have heard of Mr. Blake's speeches in paw, a brief review of the question is not out of place now that ministers are on their knees and out of Parliament in relation to the No to the Irish electors. The idea of the Canadian parliament interforing with a suggestion to the Imperial Government in favor of a measure of

JUSTICE TO IRELAND

was first mooted by Mr. Blake in the session of 1880, when he expressed the hope that the then recent accession to power of a Liberal administration in England would lead very shortly to the concession of some measure of Home Raie to the Irish people. There was no very hearty response by Parliament to Mr. Blake's plea. Meantime, the agitation grew in potency on both sides of the Atlantic, and in 1882 the question was again brought up in the house by formal resolution embodying an address to Her Majusty. Meetings had been held throughout the country at which resolutions were adopted in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. To give the popular feeling thus expressed its full weight, the Irish members of the Senate and House of Commons met at Ottawa and drew up

A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS

which they placed in the hands of Mr. Costigan for presentation to Farliament. That gentleman was chosen on account of his position as a prospective member of the Cabinet. The resolutions were put on the Commons paper as agreed. Strange to relate, when the time came for moving them Mr. Costigan apologized to the House for producing resolutions which were not the same as those on Carthy and Mr. Alfred Boultbee, stumping for the paper. Ho said the alterations had been made to overcome objections which had been made by certain members. The real truth of the matter was that Sir John Macdonald all Sir John Macdonald remained silent on the had toned down the resolutions to suit his own views, and Mr. Costigan humbly acceptsubject. At the same time he gave government printing to the extent of tens of thousands of thing that caused suspicions of Mr. Costidollars to the No Popery organs. But when gan's sincerity as a home Ruler when his the Liberal victory in Haldimand proved the patriotiem conflicted with his party allegiance.

THRILLING ELOQUENCE.

Mr. Blake moved again as agreed time he has given his eloquence and his Miniaters had made no suggestion regarding the resolution in the meantime. But when Mr. Blake had concluded a powerful speech, Mr. Coatigan, in a hulting, miservs. Sir John and Costigan-Story of the able, numbling manner, proposed as amendment, which was not an address to the Queen or anybody else, and which eliminated the beart and soul from Mr. Blake's resolution, Home Rule-Sir John Shows the Coven and interpolated, as in 1882, this time with Hoor - The Minority Plca - Costigan's emphasis of repetition, the wretched plea

THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF THE MINOBITY." a New York Express reporter on the hope-As these were the words which Mr. Blake ful prospect of the Home Rule movement in "THE RIGHTS AND STATUS OF THE MINOBITY." had formerly condemned as unnecessary and prejudicial, he refused to accept the amend. followed. Sir John was furious. The Tory Irish contingent looked as if they The

would dry up and blow away. The Orange members flattened out their faces to the proper 12th July expression. Sir John scribbled notes to various members behind him, and

After a few speeches had been made Mr. McMullen (Liberal) moved, in amendment to the amendment to add the following :- "And that this House is confirmed and strength

ened, by the events which have occurred ' since the passage of the Home Rule resolu-"tions in 1882, in its convictions that the true interests of both Ireland and the rest " of the Empire will be served in the highest "degree by the granting of Home Rule to "Ireland."

In the debate that followed, Mr. O'Brien (Orange Tory) made a speech in vehement opposition to Home Rule, and wound up by sying : "I shall vote for the amendment of Mr. Costigan simply on the ground that it is just the one of all the three that I think is likely to have the least effect."

Mr. Wallace, of York, another Orange Tory, followed this up by declaring he would not support Mr. Blake's resolution "because not support Mr. Blaks's resolution it asks the House to affirm the principle of Mr. Gladstone's Bill giving a measure of Hone Rule to Ireland.'

THE COSTIGAN ABORTIONAL AMENONENT

was carried. It was immediately cabled to England and at once seized by the anti-Irish Tory press and party there and trumpeted forth as condemnatory of Home Rule by the Canadian Parliament. In the face of these indisputable facts, how much more than monumental is the impudence oi S'r John and Mr. Costigan in saving that the amendment was more beneficial to the Home Rule cause than Mr. Blake's resolution.

Now that the general election is close at hand it would be well for all Irishmen to know who were with them, who against them on that memorable occasion. Here is the division list :---

For the Home Rule Resolutions.

Yeas-Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Wentworth), Bechard, Bargeron, Ber-nier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee, Cam-eron (Huror), Cameron (Midellesex), Camp nier. b il (Renfrew), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Concy, Casgrain, Cock. Coursol, Davies, Desaniniers (Maskinouge), Desjavdins, Dupon', Fairbank, Fisher, Forbes, Gigsul, Gillmer, Glen, Guay, Gunn, Harley, Holton, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk, Lauderkin, McIntyre, McMullen, Miils, Mitchell, Mulock, Patterson (Brant), Platt, Ray, Rin fret, Scriver, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce). Springer, Satherland (Oxion), Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson, Wright and Yeo-60.

Against the Resolutions

NAYS-Abbott, Allison, Bein (Soulanges),

eurnestness and his influence to champion that cause, and that at a time when it had far fewer supports ra than it is lucky enough to have at present,"

THE-TRU-WITNESS-AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Every vote cast for the Liberal candidates in this election is as truly a vote for Home Rule as if it were given in Ireland. Every vote cast for a Tory candidate is just as traly

a vote in favor of Orange ascendancy. DEPOSE SIE JOHN.

Again we find Michael Davitt, speaking to

America, mentioned, among other cheering indications, that, he expected "in a month ment. I shall never forget the scene that the Liberals would depose Sir John Macdonald, and a new Goveanment would be formed."

OTTAWA, Feb. 11 .- Mr. Papineau, a nephew of the great Reform leader of 1837, is out as the Lib ral candidate in Ottawa county, and has heid a series of very successful meetings. At Hul', on Wednesday night, there was a very large gathering. By eight o'clock the hall was crowded to the doors, fully twelve hundred being present. Throughout, the meeting was of the most enthusiastic description and clearly

showed that the electors of Hull would give a big majority for the Liberal candidate. Mr. A. Marcoux was appointed chairman, and immediately called on the Liberal candi-date to address the meeting.

MR. CAMILLE PAPINEAU

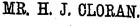
was reclived with deafoning cheers. Having thanked the audience for the reception ac-corded him, he referred to the recent provincial elections in which Mr. Cormier was returned in order that he might support the Ross-In order that ne might support the Ross-Taillon Government. But now that that govern-ment had been defeated, the county was only represented in oppo-ition to the present provin-cial administration, and consequently they had no influence and could not command any con-cessions. There was not the slightest doubt

cessions. There was not the slightest doubt but that at the coming Federal elections Sir John A. Macdonald would be defeated, and con-equently, if they returned Mr. Alonzo Wright, they would be represented in Oppesition in both the Dominion and Provincial Houses, which would tend to make the county a perfect nonentity. In referring to the North-West, he explained that it Sir John had not been guilty of such gross maladministration of affairs in that religns the secent trouble would us have taken re. ion, the recent trouble would not have taken place. If he had given justice to the oppressed place. If he had given justice to the oppressed people there instead of sending soldiers with nu-kets to subdue them, his action would have teen more honorable and commendable. Ite-fering to Mr. Alonzo Wright's candidature he showed that as he had done next to nothing for the county while the Government he supported was in power, it was certainly a poor outlook for their interests if that gentleman was returned to represent them in Opposition. In coach-ion he promised that if he was elected he would support Mr. Blake, and he sincerely housed Mr. Blake would be long spared to accord a just and equitable administration to the affairs of this counter. the affairs of this country.

MR. JOHN CAMERON, OF THURSO,

was next introduced and cordially received. He had c mo to Hull to attend the meeting expressly to accord his support to his friend, Mr. Papinean

He was convinced that in his municipality all the English speaking residents were in favor of Mr. Papineau, and he firmly believed the Francis Canadians were also in favor of the Liberal candidate, (Cherrs.) He hoped that end of the canty would give a hearty support to Mr. Papineau now that they had the opportunity. At present they were virtually without a member, as their representative was a supporter of the minority in the legislature. Consequently now was the time for them to avail themselves of the grand o portunity of recording Mr. Papineau. He had known Mr. Papineau for many years, and known Mr. Papincau for many years, and he was not afraid to confide his interst in that g utleman's hands. He was fully convinced that if they did the sume they would receive every satisfaction. He would not speak disparagnally of Mr. Wright as he bad known him for many years also. That gentleman had been known as "The King of the Gatineau." But what had he dows for them. He could thick of



Sketch of the Life of the Popular Cadidate for Montreal Centre.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, the National, Liberal and Labor candidate for the electoral (Liberal and Labor candidate for the electoral division of Montreal Centre, is one of those y ung men whose personal merits, sincerity of conviction and devotion to a good cause have rendered sympathetic to all those who have closely watched their career.

An Irish Canadian and an uncompromising Home Ruler, like all patriotic Irishmen be ranks among the number of these broad and Trades and Labor Council, in the foundation of In the narrow circle of an exclusive programme. He is a man of principle, and has on all oc-casions the courage of his convictions. There is humanize in his nature, he is at all costons the courage of his convictions. And is no hypocrisy in his nature; he is at all times manly and straightforward. Animated by no prejudice, he bards and yields to none His public opinions are also his private ones—a trait which is not always to be discovered in the character of public men. He is an ardent lover of fair play and finds his pleasure in championing the cause of the weak and the wronged.

The cause of the Half-Breeds of the North The cause of the Half-Breeds of the North-West-which is, after all, the same in many respects as that of the Irish people-naturally found in Mr. Cloran a willing and earnet ad vocate. His attitude on the North West and Riel Questions was inspired by the purest and most patriotic of motives. He felt that the government of Sir John Macdorald had been putty of pross injustice and most in the putty of pross

government of Sir John Macdorald had been guilty of gross injustice and oppression towards a poor and struggling people; and his desire to have justice done to the victums and to have punishment meted out to the guilty proving stronger than the bond of party ties, he, with marked independence and resoluteness, took off his coat to accomplish his duty towards Canada by aiding in the good work of turning the rateals out and of bringing a corrupt and unjust government to an eud. a corrupt and unjust government to an end.

Living in the midst of French Canadiana, whose friend he is, and a patriot from a Cana-dian as well as an Irish standpoint, Mr. Cloren rightly believed he was consistent with himse in joining with them in the Province of Quebec to defend Provincial rights and autocomy. He finds, with much reason, that Home Rule, if it is good for Ireland, is equally good for Canada; and he has in consequence labored with all liberal minds for the can e of Provincial autonomy, which is in Canada the condition necessary to ensure union and harmony among the different races, and consequently the condition essential to the future grandeur and prosperity of our country. No candidate could therefore be better qualified to represent the populous and influen tial division of Montreal Centre.

Mr. H. J. Cloran was born in Montreal on the Sth of May, 1855. His father and mother are both Irish, from Galway and Limerick, respectively. After having received his primary faducation in the Christian Brothers' Schoil, in St. Ann's which and passed a year in the St. Ann's parish, and passed a year in the public schools of New York, he entered the Montreal College in 1868, where he made a

complete and successful course of classical studies. On leaving college in 1875 he had the good fortune to leave for Earope, where, during three years, he prosecuted a course of scientific philosophical and theological studies in the celeorated coll ge of St. Sulpice in P. ris.

During his sojourn in Europe he visited Italy, Sw.tz:rland, France, Eugland and Italand, and recurred to Canada strongly equipped for the combats of the future, with an extensive stock of knowledge, and a precious caseadde of infor-metion on the list practice stock. pean politics. On his return home Mr. Cloran tilled for a year a professorship of Eaglish interature in his after mater, the Montreal College. He then took a course of L w in the Universities of Layal and McGill and graduated from the latter with the degree of B.C.L. At the close of his law studies, the editorship of The MOSTRAL Post and of The Three WITNESS become vacant in 1882 by the resigna-tion of Mr. J. C. Fleming. This responsible and important position was offered to Mr. Cloran who accepted and then chunned given to them to vote as their masters teld a journalistic career, which has been crowned them. The worl "master" is not used with marked success. We have no no d to quite so much in Canada as in England, Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Barker, Barnard, Beaty, Bell, Benoit, Blondesn, Bouriseau, Exwell, Brysen, Burnham, Burnns, Cameron (Invercess), Cameron (Victoria), Carline, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Cimon, Cochrane, Costigano, Barnard, Mard and the const for the solution of the solut from Mr. Cloran's pen have been widdly reproduced and commented on by the leading papers in Canada and the United States, and even in the European press, Mr. Cloran's political carear had only really commenced on the 16th November, 1885, when he was unanimously cho en at a meeting of citizens, jointly with Mr. Geo. H. Duhamel, now the Honor able Solicitor General of the Province, to fill the position of secretary to the National movement that was inaugurated to secure the deleat and overthrow of Sir John Macdonald's government, which will certainly be accom-plished on the 22nd of this month. Since that time My. Cloran has been constantly in the front rank among the good citizens who con-sider the overthrow of Sir John as a duty of bonor and a necessity for the salvation of the Dominion. He took part in the historic meeting on the Champ de Mars, where he dis-tinguished humself at one bound as an orator capable of speaking in both the French and English languages. He went through the famous winter campaign of 1886, and during the late Provincial elections his fought a brilliant and victorious battle in company will the Hon. Mesers, Laurier, Mercier, Belle rose, Luhamel, Bergeron, etc. There was not a national candidate who made a a vain appeal to him for assistance. Always in the breach, and always at the disposal of his Friends, Mr. Cloran covered almost the entire Province : he addressed mass meetings in over

giving its true signification to the National movement. They clearly proved thereby that

ing to divide and separate the different races, they were, on the coutrary, rendy and esger to strengthen more firmly than ever the bonds that

unite us from one end to the other of the Do

friends of tolerance, and with all defenders of

the principle of provincial autonomy.

minion, inrespective of race or creed, with all

Before becoming one of our most noted public

Branch of the Irish National League. He was Branch of the Irish Indional League. 115 was a delegate to the Irish National Convention at Chicago last year, where he distinguished him-celf by two eloquent speeches. He was chair-man of the organization that gave Michael Units the Forker of the League a respirate Davitt, the Father of the League, a reception that has never been surpassed for brilliancy and enthusiasm

And the second

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He is 1st Vice-President of the St. Patrick's Society; and is a director of the Montreal Dioceann Colonization Society under the presidency of His Graica Mgr. Fabre. At the con-vention of the Young Liberals of the Dominion held last July, ha was elected as the Irish representative from this Province on the executive committee.

hiberal minds who do not shut themselves up which he track a artive part. Since his debut in public life ! t ceas d to interest himself in the welf the working classes. His per-and voice were always at their service.

Long before certain party papers and poli-tical hacks had thought of recognizing the labor movement, to manipulate it for party labor movement, to manipulate it for party purposes, Mr. Cloran was for many years one of the most realous and fearless advo-cates of reform in the labor interest. Ho was a friend in time of need, and at a period when no other public upon or writer direct to was the follows at a period when an other public man or writer dared to urge the claims of the man or writer dared to urge the claims of the working classes and demand their rights from the powers that be. He was their champion when there was neither glory nor profit in the work of trying to ameliorate the material and moral conditions of all wage-carpers. The workingmen and their organizations have evidently not forgottom the services rendered to their cause by Mr. Claran, for they have re-fused to become the dura of the intringer.

fused to become the dupts of the intrigues of designing Tory politicians, or to be misled by the misrepresentation and slander of the Tory pr. se, and they have prenounced strongly us favor of his candidature and accepted him as a

Labor candidate. Although still young in years, Mr. Oloran has acquired much valuable experience, and, as can be seen, has already played an honorable and influential rele in society, and has rendered distinguished service to his country. His past record, which does him honor and is without a stain, is for his fellow-citizons and electors a guar-antee that the public interests that will be committed to his care will not suffer at his hands, but they will, on the coatrary, find in him, an able, conscientious and courageous defender. Such is the man who is the Liberal, National and Labor candidate for Montreal Centre.

BISHOP CLEARY'S DENIAL OF A FALSE INTERPRETATION.

Replying to a GLOBE reporter as to whother the reported statements so zealously circu. lated were true that he expressed a wish that Catholic votes should be cast in this Dominion election for Conservatives in preference to Reformers, Bishop Cleary says :-

I authorize you to say that I, as a Bishop, would consider it most ungracious on my part to encourage my neople to vote against the Reform party, who so honorably, and in despite of such grievous temptations to join the No-Popery crusade, sustained us and our Catholic rights in the recent terrible struggle with the demon of bigotry.

"THE BOSSES" AND "THE HANDS."

Some of the manufacturors of Montreal are behind the age. They have attached themselves too firmly to the traditions of the past. Time was, of course, when "the hands" were practically the serie of their master. They were expected to bow very low in the presence of their masters, and when votes had been given to them to vote as their masters teld

he " was proud to have its support."

Was Mr. Murphy ignorant of all of these facts when he wrote his letter to The Nation ? Canada enjoying so unaccountable an oblivion to passing evonts. It has been said of some menthat confirmation strong as holy writ sannot make them believe contrary to what most important subject." had something to do with the extraordinary obliviousness of Mr. Murphy to matters which have ranged the vast body of his countrymen in Canada in opposition to the etc. With reference to this Government of Sir John Macdonald.

A TRAITOR UNMASKED.

One of the most astounding revelations of political rascality has lately been exposed in the county of Beauce. Mr Jos. Poirier came out as a Liberal-Independent candidate for the county and was supported by the Liber als. But it now turns out that he was merely a tool in the hands of the Government all The publication of the following letter from Sir Hector Langevin to a gentleman in Beauce exposes the secret turpitude of the game that occurred in the session of 1886. Irish hearts was being played :---

QUEBEC, Jab. 22nd, 1887.

DEAR SIR, -The Federal elections are approaching, and I hear that Mr. Poirier is the old counts about to present himself as a candidate in fine it the county of Beauce and that he will be supported by all our friends. We believe it to be the general interest of our party that he should be retuined. Under the present circumstances, I hope that you will also help him by giving him your earnest support and that you will not oppose him.

By so doing you will specially oblige,

Yours etc., HECTOR L. LANGEVIN.

It is not astonishing that there should be strong expressions of indignation at conduct so grossly treacherous and dishoncrable. As soon as Mr. Poirier's conspiracy was discovered, the Liberals placed a strong straight candidate in the field in the person of Dr. Godbout, around whom all men in the county who value public honesty and despise knavery are rallying. He will be elected by a majority that will be a crushing rebuke to Sir Hector and his contemptible tool Poirier.

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU IN PARIS.

PARIS, Feb. 14,-Cardinal Taschereau while here only received visits from Canadians and church dignitaries. He was reserved in expressing cpinions, but had no sympathy with Dr. McG ynn, though looking at the latter's at as to the best and most suitable form of The state of the best and most suitable form of enormous influence he may advise the Pope to resolution. Mr. Blake consented. That manner in which he has spoken out for Home Bulgarian dispute a conciliate him.

weaker than the resolutions proposed in the first instance. Porticularly he objected to the interpolation "if consistent with the in-If so, he must have been the only man in tegrity of the Empire, and if the rights and status of the minority are fully protected and secured," etc. Mr. Blake said :- " There 'ought to be no ifs or ands in the expression " of the views of the Canadian people on this Mark this sannot make them believe contrary to what point, for we will find the same cloven they wish to believe, but conviction is forced upon them in the end, and leaves them only Mandonald in the Costigan amendment of astonishment and regret. Or perhaps a prospective seat in the Senate may have bad competition of the Senate may have a group this to do with the astonishment (Middleex), McMillan (Vaudreuil), McGeteou), was expressed that "the time has come when McGreevy, McLeban, McNeil, Messeu, 1886. The emasculated resolution also conyour Majesty's clemency may, without in 'jury to the United Kingdom, be extended to those persons who are now imprisoned in Ire-" laud charged with political offences only,"

"It is not an application for elemency and " express, but a hope that the ordinary con-"stitutional right of every British subject "may be extended to these particular British subjects-nimely the right of habeas corpus and trial by their peers for any offence with which they may be charged against the law of the land to which they belong." In conclusion he urged the adoption of the resolutions, although on these points he thought they were woak and unsatisfactory, comthe time he was pretending to oppose them. | pared with the original draft. The next step in the evolution of

TORY HATRED OF HOME RULE

everywhere were brunding with hope when Mr. Gladstone in roduced his Home Kule bill. On the cther hand Ocange-Tory antinathy to the measure was builing over in the old country and in Canada. Now is was chought, if the Canadian parliament was sincere in 1882, for the representatives of the Canadian people to speak out and strengthen the hands of the friends of Ireland in the British Parliament. A deputation was ap-pointed by the St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent Society, of this c.ty, to wait upon Mr. Costigan and request him to move a resolution in the House of Commons advo-cating Home Rule. To the intense disgust of the deputation

MR. COSTIGAN DECLINED TO MOVE.

The society then determined to apply to Mr. Blake. When the deputation called on that gentleman he consented at once, and informed them that he had already made | said :-up his mind, but was waiting for Mr. Costigan. On being informed of the Minister's reinsal the matter was settled. The session was far advanced, but Mr. Blake took immediate action and moved the resolution which embodied the full expression of Irish sentiment regarding Mr. Gladstone's bill. It was presented in the form of an address to the Quein as that of 1882 had been. Sir John requested Mr. Blake to allow it to stand for a couple of days in order to give the House

time to consider it and come to an understanding. Mr. Costigan also stated that meantime a conference would be held, when an understanding would probably be arrived

Daousi, Dawson, Desaulaires (St. Maurice) Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Farron, Forguson (Loeds and Grenvil), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gaudec, Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gaudes, (virouxid, Gorden, Grandbois, Gailbault, Guillett, Hwckett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Hirtean, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaulbach, Kivert, Kinney, Kranz, Labrosse, Landry (Kens), Landry (Montmagny), Langevin (Sir Heotor), Landry (Montmagny), Mandens d (Sir Lassge, Macdonald (King'z), Macdonald (Sir John), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan lum, McCarthy, McDaugall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLelan, McNeil, Masseu, Moffatt, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Ouimet, Paint, Pattereon (Essex), Pinsonnaulr, Pruyn, Reed, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Royal, Rykert, Scott, Sbakespeare, Small, Sproule, Steirs, Tas-chereau, Tassé, Taylor, Temple, Thomp-MR. BLAKE OBSERVED :-I is not an application for elemency and f Vanzase, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), mercy that they demand and that we should [Ward, White (Cardweil), White (Hastings), express, but a hope that the ordinary con-white (Reefrew), Nigel, Wood (Brockvilic), White (Reefrew), Might, Wood (Brockvilic), White (Reefrew), Might, Wood (Brockvilic), White (Reefrew), Might, Wood (Brockvilic), Market (Market Market Marke

Wood (Westmureland)-115. Having adopted the mutilated bantling, the

question arose what to do with it. Blake proposed to send it to Gladstone and Parnell. Sir John suggested Lord Salisbury. Fin liy, amid roars of derision, it was ordered to be sent to-

TUPPIR 1

Irish Natiouslist papers tried to put the best iscenthey could on this contemptible proceed-ings by styling the amendment "a watered down motion." Mr. O'Brien, ex.M.P. for South Tyrone, while in Canada last year, expressed regret that Mr. Blake's resolution was defeated. He told Rev. Father Flan-nery, of St. Thomas, Ont., that if it had been percied it would have materially helped the Home Rule cause in the British Farliament These are

THE PLAIN, INDISPUTABLE FACUS.

They prove Mr. Custigan and the Irish Tories who voted with him to have been recreants, cowards and slaves to Orange Tory masters. No epithet, even the worst that angry men bestow in their exasperation on braitors, is too harsh to apply to them. No panishment that can be imposed by the ballot, by universal contempt and excoration, is too severe for mon who, claiming to be Irish, deserted and betrayed the cause of Ireland at a most critical moment in her history.

MR. MICHAEL DAVIOP,

speaking at Montreal on November 26th last,

"You will understand that I stand here on nen-political grounds, recognizing neither parties, (hear, hear), but I can assure you that the people of Ireland have appre-olated fully the graut services rendered by the Hon. Edward Blake to the cause of Home Kake. (Tremendous applause.) hope that his political opponents will follow his good example on this subject, and realize that we only want the same just rights ac-corded the frish as are granted to the English and Canadian people. Mr. Justin McCarthy

also contributed his meed of praise to Mr. Blake. Sreaking at Toronto on Nov. 24th last, Mr. McCarthy said : "I thank my friend, Mr. Blake, for the

manner in which he has spoken out for Home | Buigarian dispute and in the Franco Gorman

had fallen through. Mr. Wright, he thought, was a powerful man in parliament and he could have got a fubsidy for that road and the road could have been completed, if he had so desired. If such had been done, there could be to doubt that Hull would have been one of the termini. He thought it was time they got a new man to look after their intrests, and he thought Mr. Papineau was the man to do so. He sincerely hoped they would each and all do all in their power to support the Liberal candidate and for his part he would do everyting in his power to secure that gentleman's election.

Speeches were also made by Mesars. H. A. Goyette, Mr. C. Major and Mr. N. Simard, and the meeting wound up with cheers for Bake and Papineau. Mr. Alonzo Wright is a hard man to beat, but if the Protestant Liberals, Isish Catholics and French Canadians show the same spirit that the same peoples showed in the Ottawa city local election they can place Mr. Papinean at the head of the poil. CARLETON TORIES

have been freated to a speech by the Premier which, more than anything I have yet seen, confirms my opinion of the desperation of the government and the certainty of its coming overthrow. Sir John was querelous, abusive, und gaifier and in some passages quite childish. He talked as if then it was the obl Mackenzie administration that was on trial, and expatiated at tiresome length on the alleget shortcomings of a government that forty counties, and everywhere he appeared he won the esteem and the confidence of the allege 1 presed out of existence nearly nine years ago. Concerning the burning issues of the present people who heard him. In the short space of day he said nothing, and had no word of explination to rive, no Edefence to make, of the enormitics with which he and his mulstry stand charged before one year he has become one of our most popular orators and one of our political lights, the most universally known and appreciated.

the country. Perhaps he wisely estimated the intelligence of a Carleton audience, who repard a polytical speech much the same as a 12th July oration. To suit them it must be pitched in a oration. To suit them it must be predict in a certain key and thoroughly in accord with their prejudices, or they won't listen to it. So Sir John had little to trouble himself with, ex-cept to make a confession of Toryism, glorify Tory (lovernment, spout old platitudes, crack style jokes and the average Carleton man majorities. vould be satisfied.

AN INSULT TO THE IRISH.

QUEBEC, Feb. 14 .-- On Saturday last one of

I QUEEC, Feb. 14.—On Saturday last one of the Tory speakers in the County of Wolfe made a statement publicly which should be known to-your readers in order to show what gross insults, the Tories resort to every time they find it to their advantage to raise national prejudice and bad feeling. Taking advantage of some election inàcriptions posted in the parishes of that county, reading about as follows :—" Vote for T N Geographic the Nutice in the parishes of that county, reading about as follows: ---- vote for J. N. Greenshields, the Nationalist and idate, and against the somin-law, the father in-law and the public robbers, --- Mr. J. Chveoyne, in the course of a speech at Lake Werdon, on the 12th inst., in the interest of Mr. Ives, affected great indignation at the words, saving that Such dirty appeals were absolutely cut of place in a respectable locality like Lake Werdon,

gram which declares that Pope Leo's action in the grand-st soc read the great Irish leader in Germany secures the peace of Europe. The his memorable visit to America seven years Emparor William will withhold the warlike ago. He has filled the office of President of PARIS, Feb. 12 .- The Matin states that the Pops offers to act as mediator in the Russo-

deliver these votes to Sir John Macdonald. There is a little difficulty about it, because voting is by ballot, and "the hands" may vote, each one as he pleases, without fear or care of any one. But such effort as is possible is made with much energy. We submit that this is wrong. Arti-zans now-a-days must be intelligent and, to a far greater extent than formerly, educated men. They are quite as able in. many cases to judge of large commercial. quistions affecting manufactures and tradeas are their "Bosses;" we should not be: wrong in saying that in some instances they are b tter able to form a sound opinion. The attempt, therefore, that is now going on in Montreal to lead these men by the nose, since they cannot be coerced, into voting for Sir John Macdonald is insulting to them, and altogether ridiculous. They should be allowed to judge for themselvos; they are more capable of doing so than the ruck of pald politician who pretend to advise them. Is it comply . mentary, is it fair to these men to gather them together, whether they desire it on no t. to listen to a dissertation on the manufactr ir. ing interests, from a lawyer who knows Fass about it than they do themselves, and why is merely speaking from his brief? His personal merits are not an excuse for this. 'it is the old master and servant spirit, which still lives, and dies hard in the Tory breast. It is because Mr. El ko persistently holds a d iffer. ent attitude towards the working allar sea of Canada that the Fory leaders are so as minus to beat him. But they always cmit to ask And more recently Mr. Cloran placed himself thomselves the question, will the working people of Canada allow him to be leaten? "The Hands," as well as the "Bornes," at the 'service of his friends to fight out th election campaign in Ontarie, and put down the "No Popery" brigade in favor of the Mowat Administration, which carried the standard of honest government and of civil and religious have something to say in this matter. What that may be time will show, but we feel sure liverty. He took an active part in the struggle that in many directions the work's classes in the counties of Glengarry, Stormont and Presott, where the three Liberal candidates whom he supported were elected by crushing will give marked evidence of the - displeasure at this attempt that has her, mide to sell them like cattle, or, perhays, to use a more accurate simile, to lend them as if they In showing no hesitation to go into On-tano to assist the Liberal Government of Mr. Mowat, Mr. Cloran and his Quebec friends contributed much towards were personal property.-Herald.

AN APPEAL FOR ALD FROM AN IRISH SISTER.

Convent of Morey, Oughteward, County Gal-way, Ireland, January 25, 1887.

in the minds of none of them there never was harbored the slightest thought of a war of races, as was maliciously pretended by the Tory press and speakers; that far from attempt-H. J. Cloran, Esq., President Irish National League :

DEAR SIN, - Will you forgive my asking you to send a few dollars for our very poor Irish people who are in great distress. Many families have been evicted from their houses and lande, and though willing to work can get no employment. A triffe would enable us to give some, as well as to procure little comforts for the miserable sick and dying creatures whom we visit in their vietched hovels. Many of them have not a donk to wet their lips, are lying on straw and no flankets. Do aid us to lessen their sufferings in their last moments and you shall be daily remembered in our united Drayers.



men, Mr. Cloran had occusion, at different times, to give proof of his energy and ability in Litearry, Attentional National and other or being only jit for Griffintown," graditions, to which he was called by the con-filence and esteen of his fellow eitzens. It. was time that he was e cetel President of the Ca ho ic Yours Men' Society, of Montreal, in 1980 and 1981. He was chosen Secretary HIS HOLINESS MENTIONED AS A DUAL ARBITRATOR. of the Parcell Reception Committee which wa

NEW YORK, Feb, 13.-The Sun has a cablemanifesto he would otherwise have rublished.

PEDEAU.

