



The Cabinet Secret.

THE SENATOR EXPOSES SIR JOHN'S PERFDY.

THE CHESTNUT PARK COMPACT

THE PREMIER'S CONTEMPTUOUS TREATMENT OF CATHOLICS EXCEPT AT ELECTION TIMES—CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT CABINET OFFICE FOR MR. O'DONOHUE—AT MACKENZIE'S—HON. FRANK SMITH'S VERSION—HE WILL CALL A MEETING IN TORONTO.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE STREET CARS

OTTAWA, May 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. O'Donohue moved that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House the patent of the appointment, or copy thereof, of Mr. John O'Donohue to the Privy Council, a copy of the letters of the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald to their Lordships certain Bishops of the Province of Ontario, and all other letters and papers, and a copy of all Orders in Council in reference to said appointment, or the cancellation thereof. He said:—For some time past considerable attention has been given to the subject upon which I am about to make some remarks. Questions were put and answered in the House of Commons which have been commented upon very largely throughout the Dominion, and I must say that almost any other duty would be more pleasing to myself than to dwell upon a matter in which I am personally concerned. But, as a member of this House, I feel it a duty to the Senate as well as to myself to state as briefly as I can the nature of these proceedings. For the greater part of my own life I have been a member of the Liberal party of Canada, particularly in Ontario. From

MY BOYHOOD UPWARDS I worked with them, I had thorough faith in the principles of their policy. My fellow-countrymen and co-religionists in the Province of Ontario were one with them during the early period of our difficulties. When Downing street ruled and Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine were the leaders of the Liberal party, the Catholic people of Ontario were one with them and continued so. Afterwards a good deal of irritation arose between Upper and Lower Canada on the question of representation by population in the school question, and various other matters of that kind. They were treated by a wing of the Reform party in language so strong, so vituperative, and abusive that the Catholics who up to that time had acted with that party, withdrew from it. They then joined the Conservative party, finding that party yielding more of those particular demands on which they insisted than the party with which they had been acting. They continued supporting Sir John Macdonald and his party firmly, and almost unanimously, until 1871. During a period of 20 years or more they had supported that party. In 1871 they found that, although they had been supporting the Conservative party in all matters of

HONOR AND EMOLUMENT they had no place. They found that they were only used at the times of elections to support Sir John Macdonald and his party. They bore their share of the burdens of the company. They bore more than their share in the political battles of the country. They then decided that they should no longer continue in that position. They put themselves in communication with both political parties, and found that while both of them were willing at all times to avail themselves of the support of our people, neither was willing to do full or fair justice. They insisted that they should continue in that groove no longer, but should look for representation, believing that all other matters which belonged of right to them would follow. They found that with the Liberal party of that day they were more likely to succeed in securing that representation than they were with the Conservative party. During all this time I myself took a pretty active interest with the Liberal party in the interests of obtaining representation for our people. After explaining the reasons of his withdrawal from the Reform party before 1878, Mr. O'Donohue spoke of the elections of that year. He said:—On that occasion, and in order to avenge ourselves upon Mr. Mackenzie, we joined ourselves together. An additional inducement to the desire

TO HAVE REVENGE upon the leader of the Reform party was the inducement of qualified protection which we believed would be beneficial to Canada, and towards that point we leaned, many of us, as did many of the leading Reformers of Ontario, at all events for the sake of that issue, and gave our support to the Conservative party. Many Reformers had gone in to stay in the ranks of that party, but a very large number of them, I have no doubt, fell back from time to time again into the ranks of the political party to which they belonged, and whose principles they upheld. I took a strong part in the elections of that time, and continued giving my support in every way I could to the Conservative party until towards 1882. The elections of '82 were coming on and much correspondence took place between Sir John Macdonald and myself. He knew very well our purpose. He knew that we were united as a people upon one point, representation, particularly representation in the Cabinet. Having no

being the minority in Ontario, it became of paramount importance to us to have, in the Cabinet at all events, some representation. He himself, unolicited by me, offered me a seat in the Cabinet and a seat in the Senate. After conferring with my friends, and they having acquiesced in that arrangement, it was consented to, and shortly afterwards the right hon. gentleman wrote a letter offering me a

SEAT IN THE SENATE. I did not understand that exactly. The arrangement once made with a man in his position, made where many were present, made where it was all understood, I considered just as good and as binding as if it had been on parchment. There was considerable correspondence, much of which I cannot use because of its being private, or intended to be private, but the last was as follows:— "Let me hear from you about this notion of the Upper House by telegram on receipt of this.—O'DONOHUE."

That was on the 23rd May, 1882. After a good deal of correspondence. "On the 23rd of May he telegraphed me:— "I will write in answer to that telegram." He was written to as follows:—

25th May, 1882. Sir John Macdonald, Ottawa. Your letter received. Does the letter mean that our people in this Province shall have no seat in the Cabinet? If so, their protest will be prompt and unanimous.—J. O'DONOHUE. Then he came to Toronto and invited us to the residence of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson. We met there—the Hon. Mr. Smith, the Hon. David Macpherson, Mr. P. Boyle, Mr. John Shields, and the Premier—and on that occasion he signified his full adherence to the arrangement he had made, and then declared his intention of carrying it out. He presented on that occasion the patent of the appointment.

EXECUTED AND SIGNED by the Marquis of Lorne. Everything was done and perfected. Then it was expected that we should, of course, give all the support in our power, and bring all the influence to bear that we could for the support of the administration. We did so, and we issued an address to the people of Canada. That address was signed by Mr. Smith, Mr. Costigan and myself. Before letting it go abroad we desired to have the matter

COMMUNICATED TO OUR BISHOPS so that they would understand the position of affairs, and Sir John Macdonald on that occasion wrote to each of them this letter:—

TORONTO, June 5th, 1882. (Private and Confidential.)

MY DEAR LORD.—Mr. O'Donohue will tell you of the tempest that has been raised here in Toronto on account of the supposition that his views are extreme as to the Irish question. This might destroy his future, and it has therefore been arranged between the Hon. Frank Smith and Mr. O'Donohue that the former is to represent the Irish Catholics in the Cabinet, while Mr. O'Donohue will get a seat in the Senate. Hon. Frank Smith is to make way for Mr. O'Donohue in the Ministry when they think the time is opportune. These two gentlemen are acting in perfect accord, and desire that I should explain to your Lordship the nature of their arrangement, which, of course, must be kept a profound secret for the present. Believe me, my dear Lord, faithfully yours, (Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

That was Sir John Macdonald's letter to the bishops. That letter having been sent, the letters were given to me to deliver. They were read, conned over, and considered in the presence of all whom I have named. On that being done, the address to the electors was signed by Frank Smith, John Costigan and John O'Donohue. I believe that there should be generosity from the majority to the minority in every country. I believe the minority should not only get that

DEGREE OF POSITION to which it is entitled according to numbers, but I believe they should have more. I believe that that would be the way to make the whole people feel contented and happy. Has it been so with us? I have related enough to leave to the honorable gentlemen to understand that we were not idle in supporting parties on every occasion. We were supporting Protestant parties. Being Catholics had no effect in keeping us back from aiding Protestants to places of position. I myself, have stood on the platforms of Ontario with the late Hon. George Brown in many of the counties in Ontario at a time when my co-religionists looked upon him as a man that no Catholic could stand by. Times have changed, and he was found, after these questions, which irritated the country and in which he was such a factor, had been settled and buried, to be one of the most anxious men in the whole of Ontario to deal liberally and to deal generously with the minority in this Province. We find now much we suffered in every respect from the want of representation. We find how much our young men suffered through it. We find from the present Government that the Dominion offices in Ontario are being turned into Orange lodges. We find the Customs House and Post office being filled in the same way. We find the Customs Department presided over by

EX-GRAND MASTER MACKENZIE DOWELL. We find the Customs Houses in Ontario nothing less than Orange lodges. Our Catholic young men get an education just as good as any young men in the Province. They pass examinations for the Civil Service, but they have no Civil Service to obtain. They see their neighbors being appointed to office. They have an opportunity of looking on, but they cannot touch them. They have no representatives to advance their interests, and because they have not they must either pursue some other occupation or leave the Province. I believe that the hand of the strong should ever be stretched forward to lift the weak and to make them happy,

and make them feel that those who are stronger than themselves are capable of extending to them the hand of succor. How is it in Ontario? We are one-sixth of the population of Ontario by the last census. What representation have we in the Commons? We have two Irish Catholics, one Frenchman elected in Ontario, and one Scotchman, Mr. Dawson from Algoma. We have four representatives from Ontario. We have

NOBODY IN THE CABINET made in Ontario. When the arrangement was made in Toronto for the appointment of one of us to the Cabinet, it leaked out, and at once the Orange procession was organized in the city of Toronto and marched in their way point up to the park, where Sir John Macdonald was scurrying, marched there, and they said to him, "Sir John that man O'Donohue is objectionable to us; you must not appoint him to the Cabinet. If you do, we will raise the lodges throughout the land and hurl you and your Ministry from power forever." That was the threat. That is what they did. They were not content with having full representation in the Cabinet there. They were content with having representation everywhere. They never heard, and nobody ever did, of a Catholic coming forward and saying, "You must not appoint that Orangeman." On the contrary, I myself went into the counties, and helped to elect Orangemen. John Gray, who is dead, did the same thing. We helped to elect them, notwithstanding that they were Orangemen, but the instant a Catholic is brought forward for appointment to any position then the Orange lodges go to work and tell Sir John Macdonald that these appointments must not be made. Sir John Macdonald leans upon that power. He gives his

INFLUENCE AND ADHESION to that power, because without it he would not have a crutch upon which to lean in our province, and therefore he supports it, and therefore he panders to it, and what does Sir John Macdonald do? He finds his difficulty, but still he did not come and say, "Well, O'Donohue, we find the Orangemen will not take you, but they are willing to take Smith. They will not take you, you are too Irish for them altogether. They will take Smith." So when I say we have no representation in the Cabinet, I mean to say the Catholics have none there, because Mr. Smith is put there by the favor of the Orangemen, and that is the body he is representing there, and not the Catholics. He is there without a portfolio. He is there but as an ornament. That is his position. There are times when he attends, that is, when his business at home will admit of it. There are some occasions that he makes sure to be there. If there is a very large bonus to be obtained for a railway of which he is a director, he really can become young again and become one of the boys. If a change is to be made in the tariff there is no man knows better the value of a little information upon such an occasion than Senator Smith. Sir John Macdonald has not stated the fact in this letter that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Smith) had agreed, that he had pressed upon me in my own house to come into the arrangement. He appealed to me that he knew very well that he might not want to be there, that he had too much to go through to go there merely to bridge over this Orange tempest for a while. Sir John Macdonald calls it

A LITTLE TEMPEST. That is the tempest. It was a tempest of his friends. I think it is only right and proper that it should be known throughout the length and breadth of the land that this is the state of things in our Province. We find in Newfoundland when one of our creed and nationality is offered a governorship that the Orange body there organizes and send home to England and get that appointment rescinded. We find when we come to Kingston that the late James O'Reilly was appointed a judge. But the Orangemen came down to Sir Alex. Campbell and appealed to him to erase Mr. O'Reilly's name from the parchment, and reduce that gentleman, who had been all his life-time a supporter of the Conservative party. That is the power the Orangemen are exercising over us. Political power is what they want. Take the pulpum and political power from them and they go down without a blow. We are ourselves a good deal to blame. The Catholics in Ontario are themselves largely to blame. They have been voting for them and giving them power simply to be used against themselves. Any Liberal Protestant who wishes to get into any high position considers the best mode of doing it. How does he reason with himself? "I will first go into the Orange Lodge. By getting there I will secure myself the Orange vote, and although I do that I know I can get my Catholic friends to vote for me, and by thus combining the forces I will be successful." That is the way that we help to take away liberal Protestants and make Orangemen of them. We have here as well as elsewhere Catholics, well described by Archbishop Croke. He says:—There are Tory Orange Catholics who are always ready to sell country and creed for party plunder and pelf." (Continued on 8th page.)

LEFT ON THE WAYSIDE. NEW YORK, May 14.—The Herald's Dublin special says:—Heartrending details have reached here of evictions on the estate of Lord Kenmare at Headford, near Killarney. While he as Lord Chamberlain was attending the Queen at the Liverpool festival and enjoying the good things of life, the sheriff and bailiffs backed by ninety-seven policemen, turned out a large number of his tenants of the poorest kind, with the usual concomitants of sympathizing neighbors and an exasperated people fighting the police. The most aggravating case is that of Jeremiah Callaghan, who has eight children, all under twelve years of age, who was turned out on the roadside. They cried and sorrowed so pitifully as to move even the police. The house was a poor old place, but they knew it as their home. At another house, that of a woman named O'Connor, the occupant was very ill, and a consultation was had, but as it was concluded she could not die, she was set on the roadside, being removed in her bed,

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LETTER.

THE HOME RULE BILL ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE REJECTED AND AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY MADE—CHAMBERLAIN FULL OF WRATH AT HIS ABANDONMENT BY THE LIBERAL FEDERATION—THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY REORGANIZED—CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO A BIRMINGHAM RADICAL. No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHILLINGHAM, LONDON, May 15, 1886.

Since his overthrow by the Liberal Federation Mr. Chamberlain is full of wrath, which he does not even try to conceal. "The spirits I have raised abandon me," says Byron's Manfred. The spirits raised by the Liberal Federation are driven wild by the abandonment. He did it, however, at first through himself completely and declared by the Liberal Federation party, but the rejection of the home rule bill that has been a real determination came simply from his knowledge of the fact that Mr. Gladstone did not mean to make any serious concession to him. When I wrote last it was a question whether Mr. Gladstone would or would

NOT COMPROMISE WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN at the expense of Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. I was satisfied then Mr. Gladstone would not make any such compromise. Mr. Gladstone's speech on Monday night made this clear at once, and from that moment Mr. Chamberlain determined to do all in his power to wreck the bill. I met both Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain on Wednesday evening. It was curious to notice the difference in manner between the two men. I met Mr. Goschen at a dinner party. Of course all the talk was about Mr. Gladstone and the home rule measure. Mr. Goschen was in the highest spirits, full of humor, anecdote and pleasant talk, even chaff.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION did not seem to have impressed him with the slightest sense of responsibility. The truth is that Mr. Goschen is quite well pleased with himself, just now. He has not lost popularity like Mr. Chamberlain, for he never feels "all happy and good," as the children say, never was popular in that sense, and now finds himself in a conspicuous position, much talked of, the centre of keen observation and quite an important figure in political life for the time being. Besides, he is really sincere, and I am sure in heart entirely opposed to the national claims of Ireland. With Mr. Chamberlain things are quite otherwise. I met him at another place on the same Wednesday later in the evening, at a great party given by a member of the present Government. Some men there

TRIED TO ABUCE THE IRISH QUESTION with Mr. Chamberlain, but he became quite hot, petulant and angry, and lost his temper in the discussion. He declared he could not keep his temper while discussing it. I can quite understand his fretfulness. He must be undertaking a terrible responsibility. He must know he is inflicting perhaps irretrievable damage to his own political career. The great majority of English Radicals in and out of parliament never forgive him for what he is now doing and for what he has already done. What will happen, everyone now says, is that the bill will be rejected on the second reading. Certainly that is what it looks as if what everyone now must come true. I do not myself altogether despair of the second reading yet. But I admit I am inclined to take an optimistic view. Assume then that the bill is defeated at the second reading. What next? The present intention of Mr. Gladstone is to dissolve Parliament and

APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY, and arrangements are being made this very moment for such a course. There is an alternative, which, if Mr. Gladstone were a few years younger, I should strongly desire and urge. That alternative is to resign office, let the coalition of Lord Hartington and the Tories come in, and see what they can make of it. The coalition would prove itself impossible in less than a month. No administration can ever again attempt to meet Parliament without some scheme for the better government of Ireland, and what scheme that the Radicals in the House of Commons are likely to listen to could the Tories and Lord Hartington agree to bring forward? Probably they would try coercion, and would thereupon be smashed. Not much time would pass over before the House of Commons and the country would begin to find that they must look to Mr. Gladstone alone for the settlement of the Irish question. He would be recalled to power and would carry a new and better home rule scheme by a rush. But Mr. Gladstone cannot hope for the strength, activity and endurance all this. He has no days to throw away and must crowd his deeds into the shortest possible time. So there appears no course open to him but an appeal to the country, and I am convinced that on the home rule question the country is much further advanced than the House of Commons.

THREE SPEECHES BY IRISH MEMBERS greatly impressed the House of Commons during last week's debate, the speeches of Messrs. William O'Brien, John Redmond and John Dillon. John Dillon's speech possessed all the eloquence that comes of profound sincerity and emotion. Mr. O'Brien's and Mr. Redmond's had sincerity, emotion and genuine oratorical power and grace as well. Mr. Redmond's speech was unfortunately delivered during what is called the dinner hour when the house is almost empty. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Dillon had a crowd of hearers and the presence and close attention of Mr. Gladstone. No man cheered Mr. O'Brien more often or more earnestly than Mr. Gladstone. Let me notice a curious sign of a change in public feeling on the Irish question,

Next Wednesday the Devonshire club gives a great dinner in honor of Lord Spencer and John Morley. The Devonshire Club Radical association was founded ten or a dozen years ago by Lord Hartington and called after the title of Hartington's father, who is the Duke of Devonshire. The Devonshire club was organized altogether under the patronage and influence of Lord Hartington, yet not entirely out of sympathy with Lord Hartington is the club on the Irish question that it goes out of its way to do public honor to the two men most directly opposed to Lord Hartington's policy on that very subject. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

A VENERABLE PRIEST.

FATHER O'CONNELL HONORED ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION.

St. Patrick's church of Fallowfield, on May 14th, was crowded by the many friends of the Rev. Father O'Connell, who assembled to do honor to the venerable Priest on the occasion of the anniversary of his fiftieth year in the ministry. For thirty seven years of this long missionary career he had served Nepaul, and after a severe and nearly three years the people of the mission called him back to express to him in a formal and substantial manner their appreciation of and regard for him. They were all in his undertaking by their present parish priest, Rev. F. J. Slosson. The gifts presented were rich and costly vestments, manufactured by Messrs. Benoit of Montreal. His Lordship the Right Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D. D., Bishop of Ottawa, accompanied by the Very Rev. T. O. Routhier, Vicar-General, Rev. J. A. Dallaire O.P., and his secretary, the Rev. F. J. A. Sloan, were seated on the throne arranged for the occasion. Messrs. Thomas Quinn, Thomas Troy, James Tierney, John R. O'Grady, as representatives of the people of the parish, came before the sanctuary rail, when Thomas Troy read an address in which they congratulated the venerable clergyman on having lived to see the fiftieth year in the ministry, and expressed their great happiness at having him amongst them again. In conclusion they wished him that his remaining years of his good and useful life might be spent in peace and happiness. The Rev. gentlemen thanked the good people of Fallowfield for their kind remembrance of him and of his past long services. He had always worked in the interests of and for the spiritual and temporal advancement of the people. He thanked the Rev. Father Stenson, their pastor, for his kind and successful organization of the beautiful feast in his honor, and would long cherish the day as being one of the happiest of his life. After Father O'Connell had concluded the Bishop of Ottawa came forward and presented the aged priest with a new and beautiful set of breviary. His Lordship spoke in feeling terms of the long missionary labors of him in whose honor they had assembled. The Rev. P. O'Connell, in a very happy way, thanked the very Rev. donor and expressed the hope that he would live many years yet to use this gift. The Rev. gentleman then celebrated High Mass. It is needless to say that under the able management of Mr. Champagne, P. P. of Gaitneau Point, the music was excellent.

Another conversion. A magnificent ceremony took place recently at the convent of Notre Dame, at Sorel, when Miss Laura Davis, of Springfield, Mass., formerly Protestant, was baptized. She was baptized by Rev. Curé Dupré, of Sorel, and her godfather and mother were the Rev. Mr. Dupré and Mrs. Justice Gill. The new convert, who is a pupil of the convent, was beautifully dressed in white. This morning she made her first Communion, and she will be confirmed to-morrow afternoon by His Lordship Mgr. Lesche, of St. Hyacinthe.

PILGRIMAGES TO ST. ANNE.

The ninth annual pilgrimage for the men to St. Anne de Beauport will take place on July 17th, under the direction of the Rev. Fathers Maréchal and N. Trois. The steamer Canada has been chartered for the occasion. On June 27th the pilgrimage for St. Bridget's parish will be held to St. Anne. The pilgrimage will be under the direction of the Rev. Fathers Bonin and Dugas. The boat leaves Jacques Cartier wharf at 7.30 p.m.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST AND TRAVEL WRITER.

DEAR SIR.—The funeral of Mr. John Giblin of Merriton, took place from the family residence on Monday, 3rd inst. It was the largest that has been witnessed for some time; relatives and friends from different parts of the States and Canada came to pay their last respects to their honored and departed friend. The stores closed during the funeral. The floral offerings from Windsor and London were grand, and at 10 a.m. the remains left the family residence and were taken to the R.C. Church, where a requiem High Mass was offered up by the Rev. W. J. McGenby, of St. Catherine's, assisted by the Rev. Father Sullivan of Thorold and Father Shanahan of St. Catharines. The music was furnished by the Thorold choir. The Rev. T. J. Sullivan, of Thorold, delivered a very touching address on the occasion, and his touching words moved many to tears. Mr. Giblin leaves a family of four sons, and six daughter and fifteen grandchildren. Peace to his ashes. P. GILDAY. Merriton, May 9th, 1886.

THE RADICAL CAVE.

Chamberlain on Ulster's Right to Resist.

LONDON, May 14.—I am enabled by Mr. Hurlbut of New York, to send you an important letter addressed to him by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. This letter is in reply to one asking whether Mr. Chamberlain is prepared to maintain the principle of the people of Ulster to a Home Rule of their own, at the risk of civil war in Ireland, if Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure could possibly be now enacted into law. Mr. Hurlbut's enquiry was called out by the following passage in Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Mr. Bolton published May the 8th:—"I may observe in passing," says Mr. Chamberlain, "that if geographical considerations are to yield to natural sentiment, it appears to me that the pryer of

PROTESTANT ULSTER for separate consideration is entitled to at least equal attention to that which has been given to the demands of the population represented by Mr. Parnell. The fate of this Province, however, is in the hands of its own people, and if they are really in earnest in refusing to entrust their liberties and fortunes to the control of a Central Parliament in Dublin, it is not likely that their fellow-subjects in England and Scotland will suffer them to be coerced into submission. I assume, then, that the separate treatment of Ulster is admitted to be an open question which will ultimately be decided in accordance with the wishes of the Ulster population." This is Mr. Chamberlain's reply:—

"I Princess Gato.—Dear Mr. Hurlbut,—I have received your letter of the 14th inst., in which you kindly inform me of the passage in my letter to Mr. Bolton to which you refer. I hold that every

ARGUMENT WITH JUSTICES the grant of local autonomy to Ireland, as against the centralizing pretensions of the British Parliament, would equally justify the resistance of Protestant Ulster to similar claims on the part of a Parnellite Parliament at Dublin. The instructing instances are given from American experience are precisely in point and the Protestant population of Ulster would be fully entitled either to claim a separate autonomy, such as was successfully asserted by West Virginia, or to maintain their connection with Great Britain, as a punishment of the example of a Parnellite party of Toronto and London. I am convinced after careful study that the loyalists of the North of Ireland will not readily submit themselves to the control of a Dublin Parliament, which they believe with much reason would be hostile to their religious and national interests. "I am yours faithfully, J. CHAMBERLAIN."

A NEW KING OF SPAIN.

ALFONSO'S COSTUMOUS DEBUT—REJOICING IN CUBA—THE STRANGE CEREMONIES OBSERVED.

HAVANA, May 17.—A day that has just been received from Madrid concerning that the Queen regent has given birth to a male child. There is great rejoicing over the event. The ceremonies consequent on the birth of an heir to the throne of Spain are very curious and read strangely in the light of the nineteenth century. The utmost precision of detail is laid down. When the child is born the Camarera Major is ordered at once to despatch the news to the President of the council, who informs the Captain-General of Madrid and the commander of the halberdiers, so that the proper signals may be given which announce the fact to the populace of Madrid. The child being a prince the Spanish standard was run up over the palace and a salvo of 21 guns fired. Then all the persons mentioned in the decrees promulgated beforehand as to the ceremonies to be observed, and which in this case was signed by the Royal mother, crowd into the palace. In the outer room are convened all the Ministers of State, the diplomatic corps, grandees, Knights of the Golden Fleece, judges, military and naval commanders, the Prefect of Madrid, the Archbishop of Toledo, the clergy of the cathedral, etc. The Camarera takes the newly born child, places it on a cushion on an enormous silver salver, and carries it out herself from the royal bedroom and presents it to all the guests in turn.

MADRID, May 17.—Queen Christina to-day gave birth to a son. In response to a telegram there had assembled at the palace: await the announcement all the Cabinet ministers, the foreign diplomatic representatives, the principal civil and military magnates, a deputation of members of the Cortes and other distinguished persons.

A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Godard, curé of St. Aimé, and Bissegat, chaplain of the community, received the final vows of the following ladies in the Hotel Dieu church on Wednesday:—Misses Marie Louise Phaneuf, in religion Sister Lagorce, of St. Casimir, and Caroline Boivin, in religion Sister Marie Joseph, of St. Urs. The sermon of the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Father Bourque, curé of the Presentation church.

A PROTEST AGAINST FANATICISM.

OTTAWA, May 18.—In consequence of the anti-Home Rule resolutions recently passed by the Irish Protestant Benevolent society here, several persons have resigned their membership, holding that the society had no business to do so. Amongst those persons is the secretary, Mr. Macfarlane, who has been replaced by Mr. S. Thompson.

GOING FROM JOE TO GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 18.—The Standard says four members of the House of Commons, who attended Chamberlain's recent meeting, now intend to support the second reading of the Home Rule Bill.