JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

Scheme.

HOME RULE TO TAKE PROCEDURE.

Mr Chamberlain's Course—John Bright Opposed to the Nation-alists—A Shadow of His Former Self.

No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHELSEA. LONDON, March 25, 1886.

"Exercise a prudent reserve," eaid Mr. Gladstone to the House of Commons yesterday, " and I may say a wholesome scepticism regard to the current rumors about a schemes of the government for Ireland." Mr. Gladstone was in good form. He seemed to enjoy the whole situation. His advice about scepticism had to do with the enormous sums common report insists are to be demanded for buying out the Irish landlords. It is now the business of the London press and of a certain class of Whig economists to magnify to the utmost the amount the Government is likely to demand. Three hundred millions sterling is talked of as the minimum. This is absurd.

The landlord purchase scheme, if it comes on, is not to be a scheme for the compulsory expropriation of all the landlords. It will be a scheme to buy out those landlords who wish to sell and will be gradual in its working. It probably will not involve the risk of one hundred millions sterling to the State. Observe that the only risk is nothing more than a guarantee for the debt, which is very certain to be paid. Exhausted Russia, impoverished after the Crimean war, spent a hundred millions sterling to settle her emancipated serts on the land. A hundred millions millions guarantee need sot frighten a sountry like England, which is twenty times richer than Russia.

HOME RULE FIRST. But maybe the land scheme will not be inproduced by Mr. Gladstone after all. Judging from present appearances, I think it likely that the home rule scheme will be brought forward first and separate. London papers announce to day with an air of profound knowledge that Mr. Gladstone will proceed not by resolution, but by a prepared acheme in regular legislative bills. I announced the same fact to the readers of the Herald quite a fortnight ago. chances are that a home rule bill will be brought in. The battle will be accepted on that issue. The land question will be left to take its chance either in this Parliament or in the Irish House on College Green.

Every eye is now fixed on Mr. Chamberlain. His friends all say he will resign. It came to a parting of ways once before at the time when the Gladstone Government was Dilke was anxious to go out on the principle that Radicals ought to have nothing to do with coercion.

CHAMBERLAIN.

If Mr. Chamberlain had gone out he would have been the head of the new radical party in its alliance with the Irish nationalist members. In other words, the Irish people never would have been split between Irish members and radicals; never would there have been the bitter struggles about coercion; mever the wild passions aroused on both sides. Mr. Chamberlain missed his chance. motion

He then decided the wrong way. Will he

"That this house feels it its duty to exdecide the wrong way now? I still have a

press its deep regret that the sentence of
other order. If these things are done, the faint hope he will not, but the friends of Mr. Chamberlain insist that his mind is made up to resign. I do not believe he will carry many with him. To us Irish it does not much matter. When once the great statesman in office brings forward his scheme for home

rule, home rule is practically carried. A STRONG ALLY.

Lord Spencer is the strongest ally of Mr. Cladstone in his home rule scheme. Lord Spencer's position is quite logical and consistent. In substance it is this :- "There is no alternative to home rule but coercion. They have tried coercion to the utmost, with all the resources of the State to back it, and have found it a miserable failure. There is nothing left, therefore, but home rule." THE ONCE GREAT TRIBUNE,

Mr. Bright is furious against us. He speaks of us only as rebels against the Queen. In the eld days of the London Morning Star Mr. Bright used to find fault with me on the ground that I was not nearly a strong enough Irish nationalist. Mr. Bright counts for next to nothing in political life. It is now melancholy to see the once great tribune of the people outlive his time, outlive his best convictions, outlive all his faith in true, liberal principles. It is melancholy to hear of his talking jargon about Metternich or Castlereagh with those lips on which at the time not so long ago,

One thing Irishmen in America may be sure of. While Mr. John Morley remains in office things will go well for Ireland. When the resigns, take for granted the present schemes will come to an end. So far things are going well—quite well. The whole question will probably be settled at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday next.

truth, peace and freedom hung.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes I have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

M. PASTEUR'S PATIENTS.

PARIS, March 25 .- Seven of the persons who were recently bitten by dogs in Bradford, and who were sent to Paris to be treated by Pasteur, have returned to their homes. They are all in good health.

The inquest on the body of the Russian who died of hydrophobia while under Pasteur's care, revealed the presence in one of the man's cheek hones of a portion of decayed tooth that undoubtedly belonged to a wolf by which the man was bitten. This, Pasteur supposes, hastened the incubition of the disease. The lungs and other internal crgans were filled with clotted blood. Two other Russian patients have shown symptoms

of acute hydrophobia.
New York, March 25.—The Herald's Paris correspondent had an interview yesterday with M. Pasteur about the death of the Russian Mujik Kajusurow.
Correspondent—"Was rabies the cause of
Kujusurow's death;"

M. Pasteut—"Undoubtedly."
Correspondent—"Do you consider his death shows that his treatment by innocula-

tion was inefficacious?" M. Pasteur-"By no means. It proves that the virus of a mad wolf is more intense, the current number of Truth with regard to

March 1st and died of rables nine-teen days after the bite. He had only received seven inoculations, and virus of serious strength can only be used on the His Views on the Land Purchase sixth inoculation. His wounds were terrible. Part of his jaw was torn away, and the wolf's fangs penetrated right through, and caused what amounted almost to direct inoculation into the brain of the wolf's virus. I am informed by physicians from Russia, where bites from mad wolves are more common than those from mad dogs, that death from the bite from a mad wolf generally occurs sixteen days after the bite, and that 95 per cent. of those bitten by mad wolves die of rabies. Thus in the pure interest of science, the death of Kajusurow may be considered a benefit. The autopay made yesterday proves conclusively that Kajusurow died of rabies. If the treatment succeeds in the case of the eighteen others

bitten by the same wolf, what demonstration can be more complete?"

Correspondent—"These mujiks, then, present the most severe test that the pro-phyllatic method has been subjected to?" M. Pasteur—" Yes, I think so."

THE RIEL DEBATE.

THE DIVISIONS ON SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN'S PREVIOUS QUESTION AND MR. LANDRY'S MOTION OF CENSURE.

OTTAWA, March 25 .- The following is the division list in this morning's division in the House of Commons on Sir Heator Langevin's motion, "That the question be now put":--Yeas - Abbott, Allison, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Barker, Barnard, Beaty, Bell, Benoit, Bergin, Blon-deau, Bosse, Bourbeau, Bowell, Bryson, Burn-ham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Chapleau, Cimon, Cochrane, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Cathbert, Da y, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers (St. Maurice), Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett. Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Gren-ville), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gagne, Gault, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Hurteau, Ives, Jamieson, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kinney, Kranz, Landry (Kent), Langevin, Leasge, Macdonald Klivert, Macmatter, Macmillan (Kings), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McCallum, McCarthy, McDougald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLelan, Massue, Moffat, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Ouimet, Paint, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Pope, Pruyn, Reid, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Rob-Reid, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Royal, Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Shanly, Small, Smith, Sproule, Stairs, Tascherean, Tassé, Taylor, Thompson (Antigonishe), Townsend, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Valin, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wood (Recekville), Wood (Westworgland), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Woodworth, Wright. Total year, 126.

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, (Wentworth), Bechard, Auger, Bain, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middsex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn, Cook, Courare paring a coercion measure to precede the Land Bill. Mr. Chamberlain deliberated about resigning. Sir Charles Dilke was ready to go if Mr. Chamberlain went. Mr. Bright would have gone in that case. Sir Charles Dilke was anxious to go out on the principle of Landry (Montmagny), Langelier, Laurier Livingston, Mackenzie, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McCraney, McIntyre, McMullen, Mills, Mitchell, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Koy, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Scriver, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson, Yeo-Total, паув 73.

The second division, that on Mr. Landry's

death passed upon Louis Riel, convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution,

resulted as follows :-

Yeas-Mesers. Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Soulanges), Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Bourasse, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Casey, Casgrain, Cook, Conrsol, Daoust, De St. Georges, Desaulnier (Maskinonge) Desjardins, Dupont, Edgar, Forbes, Gaudet, Geof-frion, Gigault, Girouard, Glen, Guay, Guil-bault, Harley, Holton, Kirk, Labrosse, Landerkin, Landry (Montmagny), Langelier, Laurier, Lister, McMillan (Vaudreuil), Mc-Intyre, Massue, Mills, Ouimet, Rinfret, Robertson, (Shelburne), Somerville (Bruce), Trow, Vail, Weldon, Wells—Total year, 52.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Allison, Bain, (Wentworth), Baker, (Missiequoi), Baker, (Victoria), Barker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Benoit, Bergin, Billy, Blondeau, Bosse, Bourbeau, Bowell, Bryson, Burnham, Burns, Burnee, Cameron, (Inverness), Campbell, (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cartwright, Chapleau, Charlton, Cimon, Cochrance, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Davies, Dawson, Desaulniers, (St. Maurice), Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Farrow, Ferguson, (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson, (Welland), Fisher, Fortin Foster, Gagne, Gault, Gillmore, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Gunn, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Guillet, Gunn, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Hilliard, Homer, Hurteau, Innes, Irvine, Ives, Jackson, Jamieson, Jenkin, Kaulbach, Kilvert, King, Kinney, Kranz, Landry, (Kent), Langevin, Lesage, Livingston, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McCallum, McCarthy, McCraney, McDougald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLelan, Mcffat, Montplaisir, Mulock, O'Brien, Orton, Paint, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Pope, Pruyn, Ray, Reip, Riopel. Robertson (Hamilton) Ray, Reip, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Royal, Rykert, Scott, Scriver, Somerville (Brant), Springer, Sproule, Stairs, Sutherland (Oxford), Taschereau, Tessé, Taylor, Temple, Thompson (Anread, 1886, 1aylor, Temple, 1nompson (Antigonish), Townshend, Tapper, Tyrwhitt, Velin, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Ward, Watson, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wilson, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Woodworth, Wright—Total nays, 146.

THE DUKE'S PROTEST.

MACCALLUM MORE ON IRISH AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 25.-The Duke of Argyll to-day writes a remarkable letter to the press, the headline of which might approprithe Duke, writing obviously as one of the chief landlords, points out in detail how every important measure in Parliament thus far, whether for or against the government, has been solely carried by the Parnell vote.

THE DUKE GOUTY. The Duke's lugubrious conclusion evidently is that Irish Americans rule Great Britainthese aiding the National League, which guides Parnell, who dictates Parliamentary resolutions and statutes. An explanation of the letter may be found in the fact stated in and works more rapidly than the virus of the Duke's views that "he is suffering from a mad dog. Kajusurow was bitten on a sharp attack of gout." ization. Accepting the doctrine that labor

THE LABOR QUESTION.

POWDERLY'S MANIFESTO TO THE KNIGHTS.

Sr. Louis, March, 26.—General Master secretary of each assembly to call a full meet ing and read before it the sentiments which follow. The address opens with an order to the assembly to cease initiating new members until the relations of capital and labor shall become less strained, and continues : To attempt to win concessions or gains with our present raw, undisciplined membership, would be like hurling an unorganized mob against a well drilled regular army. It is not fair to older assemblies to bring in new members, pick up their quarrels as soon as organized, and have them expect pecuniary aid from those who helped them to build the order up for a noble purpose. We must not fritter away our strength, and miss the opportunity of present auccess in the struggle against capital, by rushing into useless strikes. To the cardinal principles of the order we must add another — patience. Your scales of prices must stand as they are for the present if you cannot raise them by any other process than a strike. Find out how much you are justly entitled to, and then the tribunal of arbitration will and that the seeming excess is only a result settle the rest. Mr. Powderly cautions the produced by combination through its power assemblies against receiving into their to fix and maintain an artificial estimate, then ranks employers. To use the name of the we may once and for all drop the question order in a political contest is criminal, and of overproduction in fact and deal with it as must not occur again. The assemblies of it really exists, as an artificial estimate fixed Knights of Labor must not strike for the and controlled by monopoly. Understand-eight hour system on May first, under the ing the question as it really is, the rempeople in the United States and Canada, our order has possibly three millions. It is nonsense to think of it. An injury to ished. Raise the price paid for labor to a to injure all for the sake of one. 1: would have been far better to continue at work and properly investigate the matter, bringing it before every known tribunal, than to have struck. I warn our members against that the cause which produces financial de-hasty, ill-considered action. The church pression is not overproduction but an insuffiwrong it is our duty to change it. I am ashamed to meet with clergymen and others, to tell them our order is composed of lawabiding, intelligent men, while the next duction, despatch brings the news of some petry boycott or strike. I write this circular to lay before the order the exact condition of things. I am neither physically nor mentally capable of performing the work required of me. I am willing to do my part, but will not be asked to maintain a false position before the world any longar. One of two things must take place, either the local and district assemblies of the order must obey its laws or I must be permitted to resign from the vocation which obliges me to play one part before the public and another to our members. I say to the world that the Knights of Labor do not approve of or encourage strikes, and in one day despatches come to me from Troy, N.Y., Manchester, N.H., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Lynch-burg, Va., Springfield, Ohio, and Montreal. It is impossible for human nature to stand the strain any longer. I must have the assistance of the order or my most earnest efforts will fail. Will I have it? If so, strikes must be avoided, boycotts must be avoided. Those who boast must be checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the court of last resort has been appealed to. Threats of violence must not be made. Politicans must be hushed up or driven out. Obedience to the laws of the knight hood must have preference over those of any next five years will witness a complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly. In our members we require secrecy, obedience, assistance, patience and courage. If, with these aids, you strengthen my hands [will continue in the work. If you do not desire to assist me in this way, then select a man better qualified to obey your will, and I

will retire in his favor. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The House Com mittee on Labor to-day heard Representative Anderson in favor of his bill to provide a United States commission of arbitration to consist of nine members to settle troubles between employers and their employes. Mr Anderson urged the adoption of the bill. which, he said, was the most feasible and effective measure now possible. The committee discussed the present unsettled condition of labor through the country and were agreed that something should be done by the Government towards the settlement of the troubles between employers and employed, but differed somewhat as to the best means of securing that end. The committee determined to hold meetings until some conclusion is reached.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

When anything is said by a laborer, upon the subject of organization as a means by which workingmen may hope to gain any specific object in their favor, about the first question he is asked to consider is overproduction. This overproduction theory is utilized in every argument and in every newspaper article in opposition to the organization of working mer. And, as it seems to be the strong point upon which the combinationists hope to further delude and misguide the laborer, and thus impede the effectual objects of organization, it becomes necessary that we look into and analyze this absolute dictum of which there is so much said and little understood, or cor rectly stated, by those who use the argument, either from a pure ignorance of the applica-tion of the law of supply and demand in its relation to the commodities of life, or an open intention to deceive the producer into the belief that there exists available means by which the laboring man may ever reasonably hope for a better condition of things, either for himself or his posterity. Then, there is not an overproduction in the application of the law of supply and demand, as that law relates to the exchange of the commodities of life, that is, in a general sense ; but that which seems to be an overproduction is simply the results directly produced by combination or mono-poly. Does every family or person have all that they need? It so, and there is then a a surplus left in the markets, then we may correctly say that there is an overproduction. But, if the great majority of the population have not all that is necessary to insure a comfortable living, nor the means to purchase these comforts, then we may safely say that there is no truth in this overproduction argument, as it applies to the whole population. Combination assumes the power to fix artificial values, and through the force of monopoly Now, to regulate these conditions and reform the means by which combination has found it possible to debauch the equitable applications of this law in its legitimate relations to exchange is one of the objects that we, as laboring men, hope to attain through organ-

is a marketable commodity, as it is understood to be in the application of the law of supply and demand in relation to commodi-ties, and seeing that the supply of any commodity is not, through existing combinations, a fixed quantity, but that the supply is regulated wholly by monopoly, then we as owners of labor, claim the power to regulate the supply of that commodity by whatever means we may find most suitable. And as organization is held to be absolutely neces ary in all the various departments of of the objects proposed by the members was industry, and, as it is coexistent with the the giving a series of entertainments of a formation of society, and as precedent better character than those usually given, plainly tells us that it is necessary if we and so try to improve the public taste, and would hope to gain any permanent or this has been done in a most marked degree. beneficial concessions in our favor, we have simply adopted the principles of organization as the means by which we hope to gain certain specific objects. Through organization we hope to control all the supply of labor and make it an equal exchange for all of those comforts which combinations now tell us we cannot have because there is an overproduction. Combination forces an artificial overproduction and then tells labor to produce less and it will have more. Now, how s this artificial overproduction to be disposed of? Simply and logically by increasing the power to consume. If, as I have already said, the whole population have all of the necessaries and comforts and want is not known among the people, and there is then left in the market an excess, that much remaining will be just so much overproduction. But since this proposition is not true in fact, we may once and for all drop the question impressian that they are obeying orders from edy for the evil would seem to suggest itself in which a group of merry school girls headquarters, for such an order is not, and —increase the power to consume. How is was assembled; this called forth loud will not be given. Out of sixty millions or this to be done? Largely by reducing the and well deserved applause. The tableaux hours of labor, thereby employing the over-Can produced or idle labor by which the power to we mould the sentiments of millions consume will be increased, just in proportion Michand) managed the entire affair, you may in favor of a short hour plun before May 1? as the excess of unemployed labor is dimin-suppose that her labors were by no means one is the concern of all; but it is not wise living rate, making it possible for the work | she works because her heart is in what she ingman to consume more, or as much as his undertakes. The town band of twelve memwants or necessities may require. High bers kindly lent their sid, and by their five wages, or living wages, is one of the prime selection added largely to the pleasures of the factors in domestic prosperty, for it is a fact evening. Rat Portage will, we expect, mark that the cause which produces financial de St. Patrick's Day of 1886 with a "white will not interfere with us so long as cient power of consumption as is possessed took parts were either members of the wo maintain the law. If the law is by the masses. And, as the working people Catholic choir or members of the church. are the great consumers, it necessarily follows that high wages mean an increase of consumption and thereby an increase of pro-

THOMAS HOOD'S

"SONG OF THE SHIRT."

With fingers weary and worn, With eyelids heavy and red, A woman sat, in unwomanly rags, Plying her needle and thread— Stitch! stitch! In poverty, hunger and dirt, And still with a voice of dolorous pitch She sang the "Song of the shirt."

Work! work! work! While the cock is crowing aloof, And work, work, work,
Till the stars shine through the roof! It's, Oh! to be a slave Along with the barbarous Turk, Where woman has never a soul to save, If this is Christian work,

Work-work-work Till the brain begins to swim; York—work—work Till the eyes are heavy and dim, Seam and gusset and band, Band, and gusset, and seam, Till over the buttons I fall asleep, And sew them on in a dream

Oh, Men, with Sisters dear ! Oh, Men, with Mothers and Wives! t is not linen you're wearing out. But human creatures' lives ! Stitch—stitch—stitch,
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt.

But why do I talk of Death?

Work, work, work,

That phantom of orisly bone; I hardly fear its terrible shape, It seems so like my own-It seems so like my own, Because of the fasts I keep. Oh, God! that bread should be so dear, And flesh and blood so cheap!

Work-work-work! My labor never flags; And what are its wages? A bed of straw, A crust of bread—and rags, That shatter'd roof—and this naked floor— A table, a broken chair—
And a wall so blank, my shadow I thank
I'or sometimes falling there.

From weary chime to chime, Work, work, work, As prisoners work for crime; Band, and gusset, and seam, Seam, and gusset, and band, Till the heart is sick, and the brain benumb'd As well as the weary hand, Work, work, work, In the dull December light,

And work, work, work, Then the weather is warm and bright, While underneath the eaves The brooding swallow cling, As if to show me their aumy backs, And twit me with the spring. Oh! but to breathe the breath

Of the cowslip and primrose sweet— With the sky above my head, And the grass beneath my feet, For only one short hour To feel as I used to feel. Before I knew the woes of want And the walk that costs a meal

Oh! but for one short hour! A respite however brief;
No blessed leisure for love or hope, But only time for grief.
A little weeping would ease my heart,
But in their briny bed My tears must stop, for every drop Hinders needle and thread,

With eyelids heavy and red, A woman sat in unwomanly rags, Plying her needle and thread— Stitch! Stitch! Stitch! In poverty, hunger and dirt, still with a voice of dolorous pitch.-Would that its tone could reach the rich! She sang this "Song of the Shirt."

With fingers weary and worn,

BABY FARMING IN BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, March 26 .-- The police yesterday made a raid on the residence of an old Frenchwoman named Marie Dumont, who lives in the suburbs, who has long been sus pected of carrying on an extensive business in baby farming. In her house, which is a declare an overproduction, while in truth it is no more nor less than a forced unproduction.

Now, to regulate these conditions and less than a forced unproduction. starvation and neglect. The yard at the back of the residence was dug up, and no less than seven infants' bodies were found in various stages of decay. It is suspected that the woman has been carrying on her abominal trade for a number of years, and intense indignation pre-vails. The police will make an effort to find out and bring to justice the patrons of the old

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE NORTH-

RAT PORTAGE, March 19 .- " Can anything good come out of Rat Portage?" This is a question you may very probably ask your-selves, when we willy, you look upon our heading. Were, yes, we think we can show you that the torner a possible, and that too to an extent larger than you may suppose.

The fourth entertainment of the season took place on St. Patrick's Day with a success far beyond the promoters' most sauguine expectations, so much so that it had to be repeated on the following night. The enclosed programme will give you some idea of the character of the entertainment. Our Catholic ladies will not lend their aid to anything of a mean or vulgar nature, and in this they are most warmly supported by members of all denominations.

The programme speaks for itself, and we do not intend to turn critic on any one of the performers, it would be unjust so to do, especially when each tried to do his or her best. One marked feature was how each had selected the "cast" most suitable. The musical part was eagerly enjoyed оу the audience, whilst the drama, farce and operettas, met with the most hearty applause, in fact the whole of the arrangements were so entirely new and unlooked for and of a superior character, that every one was taken by surprise. What gave a great charm to the drama was the introduction of new and appropriate scenery which had been minted and "set up" by a local artist (Mr. Michaud). One scene was a perfect picture, a wood scene, were highly successful and were well received. When we tell you that one lady (Mrs. suppose that her labors were by no means light, but then she does not look for praise ; stone." With but two exceptions, all who

PROGRAMME. Overture, Selected. Band
Chorus Farewell to Erin Roster
Vocal Solo. Annie o' the Moy Wiegand
Miss Minnis.

Miss B. McDonaid.

OPERATTA—"The Blind Beggars"—Offenbach.

Messrs. Gadbots and Poudrier.

Tableau—Scenes in the Life of Mary Queen of Scots—Scene 1.—The Rival Queens. 2.—Slaning the Death Warrant. 3.—Sceres of the Execution.

4.—The Execution. "God Save the Queen"—Band.

MR. BIGGAR, M.P., INTERVIEWED. LONDON, March 26 .- Mr. Joseph G. Biggar, M.P. for Cavan, was interviewed by your representative this evening, and in answer to questions concerning the situation in Ireland and the prospects of Mr Gladstone's Irish measures, spoke as follows:—"The greatest chateles, in the way of the precisel working. obstacle in the way of the practical working of Mr. Gladstone's land purchase scheme is the difficulty of obtaining estimates which would present a fair valuation of the estates. In order to get anywhere near the actual value of the land it would be imperatively necessary to deal with each case separately and on its merits. A large majority of the tenants in Ireland are anxious to become owners, and would pay their instalments honorably unless they were unduly pressed. When the Irish Church was disestablished a great many tenants bought holdings at prices above the present valuations. They repaid their loans with remarkable promptitude, and are now presperous. Still I would not advise the advancing of a penny toward the purchase of land without adequate security. Mr. Glad-stone is, I believe, carnestly desirous of satisfying Ireland, and in furtherance of that desire he will have the support of all true Irishmen. Mr. Chumberlain derives his power from the caucus; but a caucus meeting is not Parliament. You may depend upon it that his caucus supporters will not follow him in warfare against Mr. Gladstone, and he will quickly discover this when the time for action comes. cover this when the time for action comes. As the Queen will have certain veto powers over the Irish Parliament, you observe I speak of the Irish Parliament as a fixed fact, she must have a representative at Dublin. This the Parnellites will not oppose, nor will they place obstructions in way of any measure that will be in any manner useful to Ireland. The Tories will, of course, fight the whole Irish scheme tooth and mall as they would fight anything tooth and nail, as they would fight anything else calculated to benefit Ireland, but their opposition has long since been discounted.

HOME RULE OR CIVIL WAR

DUBLIN, March 25.—United Ireland, the Parnellite organ, publishes an editorial speculation based on the supposition of on the supposition of the failure of Gladstone to carry his Irish measures through Parliament. It says if such a failure should possibly occur it would if such a failure should possibly occur it would not only be a Parliamentary scandal, but would be followed by a most terrible "suppressed civil war. The Liberal party," the paper continues, "would be split. One portion would stand watching in helpless shame, the terrorization of Ireland. other portion would be dragged at the chariot wheels of Brummagem Cromwell."

MOTICE.

A bill will be submitted to the Legislature of the Province of Onebec, at its next session, with the object of levying, by assessment, on the Roman Catholic Frenholders of the Parish of Sacred Heart of Jesus, of Montreal, a sum not exceeding forty cents per annum per hundred dollars of the value of the proporties assessed during ten years, for the purpose of finishing the construction of the Catholic church of the said Parish.

The bill shall be founded on certain resclutions adopted at a meeting of the resident Freeholders of the said parish, the seventh day of December last (1885), the principal dispositions of which being that said assessment shall be based upon the valuation roll of the City of Montreal, without being subject to the homologation by Civil Commissioners, and that for the ends of said act syndies will be elected to act jointly with the Curate and the presiding Churchwardon.

J. A. DAVID.

32.5

Attorney for Relationers.

GENERAL

|Pilgrimage&Lourdes

MAY, 1886.

Under the Special Sanction and Blessing of Gurffoly Father, LEO XIII, and of many Bishops.

Prospectus and information on application to

VERY REV. W. RING, O.M.I.. LOURDES HOUSE.

Stillorgan, Dublin.

MOTICE.

Fellx Brien dit Desrochers, trader, of Montreal, has been this day au-d for separation of property by his wife, Alphonsine Gauveau, under Number 1850 the Be ords of the Superior Court sitting in Montreal.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1856.

LONGPRE & DAVID,

20-6 Attorneys for Plaintiff,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Vlucent, Railway employee, of the Parish of Vandreuil. Petitioner for enroi en possession. The petitioner bereby notifies that he has this day petitioned to have possession of the estate of his late wife, Dame Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vandreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll, are summoned to excretise said claims within two mofiths from dute.

Montreal, February 9th, 1886.

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
27-10

Altorneys for Petitioner.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Emilie Piche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife os Ambrolso Tellier di Lafortune, trader, of real, wire os ambroiso Tellier dit Lafortine, trader, of the same place, to the effect hereof duly authorized en justice, Flaintiff, vs. the said Ambroiso Tollier dit Lafortune, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

Kontreal, 2nd March, 1886.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

31-5

Attorneys for Flaintiff.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. No pay asked for p dent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide 23-13

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