



EMILIO CASTELAR.

How the Famous Spanish Orator Views the Irish Situation—Censure for Chamberlain and Praise for the Grand Old Man—Ireland Will Never Rest Till She is Legislatively Independent.

In a recent article contributed to a leading Spanish paper, Emilio Castelar, the world-renowned Iberian orator, discusses the Irish situation at great length. After speaking of the defeat of the Gladstone bill, and paying his respects in scathing language to the twin traitors, Bright and Chamberlain, Castelar writes as follows: For all of us who have followed with equal attention the martyrdom of Italy, the martyrdom of Greece, the martyrdom of Poland, the martyrdom of Hungary, the martyrdom of Rumania and Servia, the martyrdom of Ireland cannot appear foreign to our sentiments and strange to our way of thinking. Ah! no; it is not strange to us who suffer when others suffer. Although we enjoy liberty and a fatherland, we in no way seclude ourselves in an isolated egotism, but rather, on the other hand, feel relieved from a burden when there is severed a single bond of slavery, or there falls a single stone of despotism, whose horrors embittered and afflicted a hundred oppressed generations. There is no movement of European civilization, there is not a phase of the now resigned modern spirit, without its influence on the people that clamor and combat over the fiery piles kindled by their tormentors to devour them and reduce them to lifeless ashes. It is impossible to relate Ireland's struggle in former days without experiencing in one's breast mortal anguish, as our view is ever presented the passion and sacrifice of nations which have not in their desperation the consolation that belongs to individuals, nor the hope of that haven which death opens to the miserable. Emmet, the first of those valiant combatants for Ireland in our century, died at the guillotine, as a feudal castle, guarded as with a tower by an oath of fealty. O'Connell,

after he had surrounded the head of his martyred country with the luminous tongues of the sacred fire—ay, of the divine word—and had exalted her by his magnificent eloquence, died in despair, not foreseeing how soon his ideal would take life and assume form in the flesh and blood of his people. Afterwards the Young Ireland parties—the legion of heroes—arose in '48 from the heat of the French republic, and were animated by the ideas scattered and spread to the four winds of heaven by the new revelation of spirit. Following that frustrated attempt came the Fenians, like to invisible geniuses of war condensed by the sorrows and the martyrdom of Ireland. And after the Fenians were terribly punished and driven into banishment the great association known throughout the world by the name of "Home Rule" was founded by Butt in 1870 on the modest platform of a tranquil reconciliation. This movement was formed into a powerful party by Parnell. In Parliament a party was formed that resolved without truce to combat all the English parties by means of obstinate obstruction, unlikely alliances, the most contradictory tactics, stratagems the most incomprehensible—strategems with a view to regaining for their countrymen self-government within the British empire, having at the same time due regard to imperial unity as an indispensable security for the three islands. And does not this determination of a people tell all those who struggle against their rights that their hands, already well furnished for the combat, will never rest until they have

RECOVERED THE LIBERTY they so dearly prize. In face of the undying resistance of a people determined to fight to the very death, there is no other possible solution than the scheme of Gladstone, who is resolved to grant all power of self-government consonant with imperial unity. If we grant that there exists irrevocably a greater difference between the Celts and the Saxons than between the Swedes and Norwegians, as much, at least, as between the Germans and Hungarians, or between the Hungarians and Croations, or between the Croations and Rumanians, or between the Rumanians and Slavonians, then there remains no other recourse but immediate federation, as it is quite impossible to constitute that closer junction by which England and Scotland form a homogeneous nation. To separate into federations peoples united in nationality is, in my opinion, to retrograde; but to unite in federations people that have not been able to settle upon a constitution of interior and intimate unity is a great and superior progress. Such is Gladstone's idea. And to this idea what do his enemies and various rivals oppose? Well, they oppose now the very vague and indistinguishable autonomy of Mr. Chamberlain, who proposes to give the same as Gladstone without formulating it in clear and tangible terms; again,

THE WEAK AMELIORATION of Harrington, like to lentives, calculated to soothe the suffering, but incapable of diminishing, much less of curing, the evil. Again, we have the Irish changes of temperature natural to Churchhill, who leaps with acrobatic freedom from a policy of servile concessions to the exalted national Celts, to the incitement of the intolerant Ulster Orangemen to disturbances. We get a thousand other expedients, all dangerous to the public peace and incapable of a salutary application. To Gladstone's concessions there remains no other rival policy but the retrogressive suggestions of Salisbury. He would reconstitute the barbarous legislations of cruel governments; he would publish the statutes of death and extermination already forgotten in their infancy; he would take down from the feudal archives the bloody receipts of William, the Conqueror conceived during the horrors of the Norman inva-

sion; he would shut up in their houses at evening's close the inhabitants of every town, and during the night, by means of his inquisitors and policemen, he would keep espionage over the sleep and dreams of those he has thus enclosed; he would fill the prisons with those who aspire to set their country free, or expel them from the national hearth, as the kings of old did the Moors, the Jews, the Waldenses, the Huguenots and Puritans; he would exterminate them on

THE GALLOWNS AND SCAFFOLD. But he cannot absolutely exterminate them all, and as long as there remains one drop of Celtic blood and there burns a single ember of the national life, there will arise a Macabre cabaret constrained by hereditary fatalities to defend the independence of his nation and to shed his blood for the cause of his fathers. The plan of universal expulsion with which Salisbury, the representative of the antique cruel Toryism, is assailed as if by a spirit, is discredited by the experience of the most honorable and just Spencer, who, having been the viceroy of Ireland, armed with all power, at one time to prosecute the Fenians, at another to crush the Parnellites, exhausted the resources of force with the result that to-day, from the experience of personal knowledge, he stands the most lofty exponent of the evils produced by a policy of oppression and war." Castelar then makes a severe criticism on the action of the Belfast Orangemen, who indulged in all sorts of rowdiness, when the news of the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's proposals was announced, and comments on the

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT by the Queen at the grand old man's suggestion, after which he concludes as follows:—"The reconciliation of the Celt with the Saxon will be reckoned in the future as one of the great works of the nineteenth century, one of the most glorious crests with which contemporary democracy could adorn the shield of reform and crown her great achievements. Against it has rebelled the superstitious spirit of resistance, which by its checks and opinions moderates the spirit of progress, which it curtails by its attacks and its combats. But such has always been the course in historic ages. Those who fought against electoral reform, against innumerable evils in its adoption and establishment. It was carried, however, and the serene power of pacific progress has thereby reduced the evils engendered by privilege, and diminished the multiple motives of discord and anarchy. The prophecies of the reactionaries will not be fulfilled; and, notwithstanding that we are already advanced on the road of life, we believe that we will yet live to see a reconciliation between England and Ireland. Eternal praise to Gladstone!"

GLADSTONE'S SON STANDS BY HIS FATHER.

"TEN THOUSAND LIES." The Rev. Stephen Gladstone has written as follows to a correspondent who had no need of an extract in a Tory newspaper, contributed by "a London correspondent," alleging unhappy differences of opinion and feeling in Mr. Gladstone's family circle:—

HAWARDEN RECTORY, July 17, 1886. DEAR SIR,—I thank you for your letter. It is a hopeless task to expect to be able to contradict the ten thousand lies circulated by Tories about my father. In the present instance, every single statement made by "a London correspondent" in the extract you send me is false. That is the only answer I have to make. Friends may rest assured, in spite of present reverses, that Mr. Gladstone has no more doubt that Ireland's aspirations for self-government will eventually be conceded to her than that the sun which is hidden to-day will soon shine out splendidly again; and for my part I firmly believe that England, when better informed, will yet, "unless the Conservatives change their minds," wish to give him and his brave and true colleagues the commission to carry out a great measure of Irish self-government, which will be but an act of wisdom, justice and good-will.

Yours, very faithfully,
STEPHEN F. GLADSTONE.
—Pall Mall Gazette.

A REAL IRISH GODSPEED.

LORD ABERDEEN GIVES AN OVATION ON HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE IRISH VICEROYALTY—AN UNPRECEDENTED DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN—IRELAND SHOWS ITS GRATITUDE TO GLADSTONE'S LORD-LIEUTENANT.

DUBLIN, Aug. 3.—The farewell levee given by the Earl of Aberdeen and his wife at Dublin castle to-day was attended by a large number of members of the Irish National League. The streets are profusely decorated in honor of the departing Viceroy, and an enormous crowd of people is assembling from all parts of the country to tender the Aberdeens a rousing ovation when they take final leave. The farewell to Lord and Lady Aberdeen was phenomenal. All Dublin was abroad and the enthusiasm was unbounded. The procession was a gorgeous affair, the trade guilds vying with each other in display. There were numerous bands in the procession and all played national airs, there being a marked absence of British tunes. Lord Aberdeen and the Countess were much affected by the demonstration. Lord Mayor Sullivan asked Lord Aberdeen to describe the scene to the Queen and to tell her that "this was a pale forecast of the reception she will receive when she comes in person to restore to Ireland her ancient right of self-government." The address of the corporation to the retiring viceroy declared that nothing short of Mr. Gladstone's measure would satisfy the Irish people. In his speech at Kingstown Lord Aberdeen promised that he and the countess would fervently pray for the peace and prosperity of Ireland. The farewell levee in the afternoon was less brilliant than that of Earl Spencer and the attendance was smaller. The procession was two hours in passing the castle. Two thousand horsemen were in line. The crowd broke through the ranks of the police in their endeavor to shake hands with Lord Aberdeen and his wife. The viceroy and the countess were inundated with bouquets.

HOME RULE IN ULSTER.

What the Orangemen are Afraid of—Observations of a Protestant.

(From the N. Y. Sun.)

BELFAST, Ireland, July 24.—For a week or more past I have been studying the question of home rule as seen from an Ulster point of view. The opposition to home rule in many parts of Ulster, and in particular, is even more violent than in the most Conservative of English boroughs. English Tories oppose it because they do not feel willing to give up their dominion over Ireland, but Protestant Ulster opposes it from a very different motive. To be plain, the question is a religious one here. The Protestant minority in Ireland is not willing to entrust the government of the island to the Catholic majority. A few Protestants support home rule very ardently, but the mass of them oppose it most bitterly.

Speaking as a Protestant, it seems to me that the Protestants of Ireland are very wrong in thus opposing a measure so evidently for the good of the Irish people as a whole. The Protestant minority in Ireland is not in danger of Catholic domination, which they dwell upon so strongly, is surely mostly imaginary. But it is very encouraging to be able to say that a few of the most reputable Protestants of Belfast are earnest supporters of home rule, and that there is actually a Protestant Home Rule Association in the town, which renders very valuable assistance in the election of those members of the first House of Commons ever sent to Parliament from Belfast. Four members are returned from Belfast. Three divisions gave large Conservative majorities, but one gave a seat to Mr. Sexton. In November a Conservative was elected by nearly 50 majority in this district, but Sexton has now 108 majority. It is a very important vic ocy.

I visited a number of the polling places on election day. One fact that struck me most forcibly was that Mr. Sexton's strength came chiefly from the portion of the division where the work people are found. At the polling places where the votes were largely from the commercial classes, the Conservative candidate had a majority as a rule. At one place I noticed that the well-dressed part of the crowd was ranged mostly on one side of the street, and seemed to be nearly all Conservatives, while a more roughly dressed crowd, supposed to be mostly Nationalists, was on the opposite side. "See," said a Conservative, pointing across the street, "that is the class that supports home rule." I did not look, but saw no reason to be ashamed of the supporters of home rule. They were dressed like working men, but they did not look a bit like roughs.

At the polling place, where Mr. Sexton's largest vote was given, the people stood in the surrounding streets literally by thousands, and the women turned out almost as universally as the men. They were all there in every-day garb, and they were dressed early in the day. It seemed to me to indicate that the struggle for Irish independence is a people's movement. It is not claimed that the landlords and the rich generally have suffered from English rule. It is the millions of the poor that have made complaint. It is logically a people's movement. They are in earnest, too.

The result in Sexton's district was announced at the Court House on the day after the election. Hundreds of troops and police were massed in the Court House yard and in the surrounding streets, for a riot was feared. There were no election riots, however; but it may be that these precautions were what prevented them. In the evening the Home Rulers wished to have a meeting in honor of the victory, but on Mr. Sexton's advice none was held. However, some 500 or more of them did march through the chief streets with an improvised band. I followed this home rule procession in their entire round, which must have been fully three miles in all. I wished to see who began the rioting in case any took place. They attacked no one, but at one or two points on the way Conservative crowds gathered, and side streets sent small showers of stones at the procession. No one was hurt, and I saw no missiles returned.

When it was dark bonfires were blazing in nearly every street in the working quarters, and the police and soldiers were on guard by hundreds. There was really a condition of riot all over the city, but the police kept things pretty well under control. When ever dressed gathered they scattered them as speedily as possible. A few heads were broken, but no extensive rioting took place. Home Rulers burned tar barrels in honor of their victory in the West division, and Conservatives made effigies of Sexton, poured oil over them, and burned them in derision. The Conservative vote of the four divisions was in all about 18,000, and the Home Rule vote about 8,500. That is over one-fourth Home Rule. They are entitled to one member, but the Conservatives will not allow the other party to have representation.

Opposition to Home Rule in Ulster is largely centred in the organization known as Orangemen. I presume these lodges to be mostly of a political character, and purpose, however. But their influence in keeping alive the fires of hate between Protestants and Catholics seems to me most mischievous. I do not understand why bodies of professed Protestants will continue to celebrate in this semi-military manner an event of this kind. Everything connected with these demonstrations is of the nature of a taunt or defiance to Catholics, and seems to say, "We whipped you once, and we can do it again." They have the right, most surely, to celebrate with fire and drum as much as they choose, but a non-Christian observer would get from them no lesson of Christian love and concord.

Ulster is almost every year disgraced by dreadful riots connected with the 12th of July celebrations, and Belfast has just been disgraced with one of the most shocking riots that ever took place here. Which party precipitated these riots? That is hard to tell. Neither side admits any part of the blame. But I get some information from prominent police officers which seems to me reliable. One of these officers told me that he was in a certain police station last night when the station was attacked by rioters. He told me that the attacking party was a Protestant one in that case. In one of yesterday's riots a private soldier named Hughes was shot almost in cold blood by a man named Walker. The identity of the murderer in this case is certain. He is a Protestant. Two police officers in two separate interviews told me that the Protestants were more incensed against them—the police—than were the Catholics, and that attacks on the police came from the Protestant side. The police force now in Belfast numbers about 1,800 men, about two-thirds of whom are from other towns of Ireland. Besides these there

are some hundreds of regular troops present. Belfast really looks like a town in a state of siege. But the rioting is probably now at an end.

I have said that the question of home rule in Ulster has assumed a religious aspect. I mention these things to show why Ulster opposes home rule. I find, too, that Protestant loyalists in Ulster understand boycotting, and practice it, too, as well as the Nationalists do. I talked yesterday with a Presbyterian Home Ruler from county Down. He is engaged in some commercial business. He said he voted for the Nationalist candidate, but did not dare to let his Protestant friends know it, for had he done so openly, his trade would have been worth nothing. He told me that a friend of his who accepted the post of Secretary of a Protestant Home Rule Association had in consequence lost nearly his entire business. The Conservatives have complained bitterly of the boycotting of members of their own party, but I find that they consider the system a proper one when it can be used for their own purposes. It makes a great difference whose ox is gored. The Conservative ox rampant is all right, but the native home rule animal is unruly and vulgar, and needs to have his horns sawed off. So think the Conservatives at any rate.

THE QUARANTINE LAWS.

New Regulations for the Defence of Public Health to be Put into Force at Once—Stringent Rules to be Observed in Regard to Quarantine, Vaccination, and the Inspection of Bags.

OTTAWA, August 6.—In view of the existence of Asiatic cholera in Europe and of smallpox in the United Kingdom a proclamation will appear in to-morrow's *Canada Gazette* prescribing additional rules and regulations under the Quarantine Act. The following are main provisions in the new regulations:—

- VESSELS ARRIVING IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.
1. All vessels from any port outside of Canada must be inspected by medical officers at Grosse Isle.
 2. Steamships carrying mails to be met and inspected at Rimouski.
 3. No passenger or other person to land at Rimouski from the mail steamer until she has been declared free of contagious diseases by the medical officer.
 4. Persons ill with cholera, smallpox or other contagious diseases to be landed at Grosse Isle, and the vessel disinfected before being allowed to proceed.
 5. No person shall be allowed to land from any steamship or vessel without furnishing satisfactory evidence to the medical officer that he or she has been properly vaccinated within the last seven years.
 6. Every unvaccinated person to be vaccinated by the medical officer, or, in the event of refusal to be landed at Grosse Isle and placed under quarantine observation.
 7. Quarantine officers at Grosse Isle or Rimouski to have power to examine under oath the medical officer of any steamship or other vessel as to the health of every person on the vessel.
 8. Every vessel arriving with infectious disease on board shall be liable to be detained at the quarantine station Grosse Isle, for disinfection, together with its cargo and passengers and crew; but every steamship or vessel provided with one isolated hospital for men and another for women, on the upper deck, ventilated from above, and not by the door only, may, in the discretion of the quarantine medical officer, if he is furnished with satisfactory evidence that such hospitals have been promptly and intelligently made use of, be allowed to proceed after the landing of the sick and the disinfection of such hospitals. Any vessel, however, arriving with infectious disease, without having such special isolated and ventilated hospitals, shall be liable to be detained for disinfection at the quarantine station.
 9. The master of every vessel liable to quarantine, must produce a clear bill of health before being allowed to make customs entry at Quebec or Montreal.
 10. The inspecting physician at Quebec must visit every vessel arriving from ports outside Canada and send back to Grosse Isle any vessel having on board contagious disease in contravention of the foregoing regulations.
- FOR ALL OTHER ORGANIZED QUARANTINE PORTS OF THE DOMINION.
11. Every vessel arriving at Halifax, Lakesbury, or Sydney, N.S., St. John or Miramichi, N.B., Charlottetown, P.E.I., or Victoria, B.C., to be subject, as far as they can be made to apply to the regulations for Grosse Isle, for all ports under the direction of the collector of customs.
 12. At all ports where the collector of customs is authorized to act under the Quarantine Act, the collector shall, in the case of any steamer or sailing vessel arriving from the continent of Europe or the United Kingdom, cause a medical inspection to be made of any such vessel, and shall not grant a Customs entry except upon the production of a clear bill of health after such inspection.
 13. In the event of a vessel having contagious disease on board, such cases shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed in the quarantine regulations of January 21st, 1873, aforesaid, applying to such ports, supplemented by the foregoing regulation in so far as they can be made to apply.
 14. Vessels with contagious diseases on board arriving at any port in Canada are required to display a flag in the foremast and a yellow flag at the stern as a distinctive quarantine signal.
 15. Rags shall not be allowed to land at any port in Canada, except at a port which is one of the regularly organized quarantine stations hereinbefore specified.
 16. Rags shall not be allowed to enter or pass beyond the limits of the quarantine grounds until disinfected by such process or processes as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture, or unless specially directed by the Quarantine medical officer. The definitions in the proclamations of 1883 and 1884 respecting rags continued in force by the

order-in-council of October the 18th, 1884, are withdrawn.

HOURS OF INSPECTION.

17. The hours of inspection, for mail steamers, shall be from sunrise to sunset.

PENALTIES FOR PILOTS AND ALL OFFICERS AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.

18. It shall be the duty of every pilot to hand a copy of these rules to the master of every steam and sailing vessel coming from a port outside of Canada under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars. Every collector of customs, officer or other person charged with putting into effect or having any duties in connection with the foregoing regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars and imprisonment until such penalty is paid, for any contravention of such regulations or for omission or neglect of duty in relation to them.

MORE RIOTING.

BELFAST, Aug. 7.—A riot took place this morning between the Orangemen employed in the Queen's Island shipyard and the Catholic navies employed by the harbor commissioners. The fighting was severe for a time, and resembled in character that which occurred between the same elements on June 4, when the Orangemen, greatly outnumbering the navies, overpowered and beat them and drove them into the water, where one was drowned. Men on both sides were badly injured in to-day's fighting that they had to be removed to hospitals. To-night the conflicts were renewed. The fighting was the most desperate that has taken place during the recent troubles. The mob was infuriated and fought with savage fury. Fifty persons were injured, some of them it is thought fatally. Terrible struggles occurred on the Shankhill road. The police quartered in McKenna's tavern, on the Old Lodge Road, were attacked by the mob with stones and revolvers, and were compelled to fire from the windows of the beleaguered house. During the attack eighteen persons were injured and subsequently taken to the hospitals. A youth named Jackson is said to be dying from his injuries. Four policemen were badly wounded.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary for Ireland, has written to Mayor Harland, of Belfast, saying that the Lord Justices are seriously concerned about the condition of affairs in Belfast, and consider it imperative that the most energetic measures be taken to terminate the disorders which are bringing discredit and disgrace upon the town. The Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary has been ordered to proceed to Belfast as promptly as possible. A large meeting of the magistracy was held to-day. It appointed an executive committee to take charge of the town, and to assign the troops and police to various points. All the taverns in the city have been ordered to be closed at 6 o'clock this evening, and to remain closed until Monday morning.

BELFAST, Aug. 8.—The excitement here is unabated. This morning rioting broke out in Old Lodge road and the police were obliged to fire in order to disperse the rioters. This afternoon the rioting was resumed with great violence in Old Lodge, Grosvenor and Springfield roads. Many persons with gun shot wounds have been sent to the hospitals. Additional troops have been telegraphed for. The aspect of affairs is serious. The Mayor presided to-day at a three hours' meeting of the executive committee. There are rumors of many fatalities, but it is difficult to obtain accurate accounts. A panic is seizing the peaceable inhabitants.

BELFAST, Aug. 8.—Midnight.—The rioting shows no sign of abatement. The McKenna incident, which was principally the sacking of wine shops and other public houses, was repeated to-night, the result being that two persons were killed and another was fatally wounded. The latter was sent to a hospital, where he was treated and then discharged, while numerous slight cases were retained. Twenty-six cases of serious injury are reported, one of the sufferers being a boy who has since died.

DUBLIN, August 8.—In response to urgent telegrams received from Belfast this evening 400 infantry soldiers, some of them being on furlough, were summoned by bugle in the morning and dispatched in haste to Belfast by special train. A body of 200 dragoons and infantry will leave for Belfast at four o'clock to-morrow morning. The police of Belfast will be suspended by the military.

BELFAST, Aug. 9.—Inspector-General Reed, with a small escort, was surrounded by a mob in Lodge street last night, and was obliged to run for his life. The aspect of affairs was so threatening at noon to-day that the authorities ordered all the taverns in the city to be closed until to-morrow evening. Groups of men are assembled everywhere excitedly discussing the situation. The military early this morning dispersed several mobs at the point of the bayonet. The city, owing to the wreck and ruin of houses, presents a deplorable aspect. Its appearance is similar to that of Paris after the Commune. It is feared that numerous deaths, resulting from the riots have taken place, which will never be heard of. The hospitals are taxed to the utmost to accommodate the great number of wounded persons in addition, a painful feature of the riots is the number of children wounded. Yesterday a boy was shot while returning from Sunday-school. To-day a little girl was shot on the streets. It is thought fatally. She was carried away apparently helpless. Train loads of troops are constantly arriving. An incident of the disorders is as follows:—Mrs. McIlwaine, on Saturday harnessed a small crowd of neighbors in regard to the riots, and roundly abused the

police for firing upon the people. She afterward expressed the fear that she would lose her life on account of her speech. She, therefore, in order to avoid recognition, put on a black dress on Sunday instead of the white one which she wore on Saturday. This precaution, however, failed to save her. Yesterday during the progress of the riots she ran to her door to gather in some straying children, a bullet struck her on the head, and she fell lifeless in the doorway.

If rioting breaks out again it is likely that martial law will be proclaimed. During the day two opposing mobs in an outlying district managed to elude the police and retired to a sheltered field, where for an hour there was a desperate melee. Both parties claimed a victory. It is believed that two persons were killed and that their bodies were smuggled to their houses. One witness declares that sixty persons fell, many of whom were dead. It was evident that each party intended to annihilate the other. The mobs were dispersed by the military and police. It is reported that during a commotion on Shankhill the police were preparing to fire when they were confronted by the military and peremptorily ordered to desist. The police suitably lowered their rifles and the military commander succeeded in urging the rioters, most of whom, it is believed, were Protestants, to return to their homes. A certain man was chased four hours by a mob thirsting for his blood, but he eluded his pursuers after a desperate effort, when nearly succumbing to exhaustion. The police rescued him by charging his pursuers at the point of the bayonet. A boy was chased by a mob on emerging from the back entrance of a factory and badly beaten. The girl who was wounded at noon to-day is dying. The town is apparently quiet to-night, but mischief is smouldering, and it is thought the rioters are watching their chance to renew hostilities. The military occupy the street. Further reinforcements have been requested. The Orangemen are bitterly incensed against the county police, whom they allege to be in sympathy with the Catholics. Fifty rioters have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to six months.

BELFAST, Aug. 9.—Sir Michael Hicks Beach, chief secretary for Ireland; Prince Edward of Saxo-Weimer, commander-in-chief of the Irish forces, and Sir Robert Hamilton, under-secretary for Ireland, held a conference at Dublin to-day, at which it was decided to invest the superior military officers at Belfast with magisterial powers. The local justices to-day ordered that all taverns be kept closed from 5 o'clock this afternoon until Thursday. At a peaceable meeting of artisans to-day resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the police. At a Methodist ministers' conference a resolution was passed expressing regret at the reckless sacrifice of life. At two inquests verdicts were rendered reflecting on the conduct of the police. Nine more inquests will be held to-morrow.

BELFAST, Aug. 10.—There are now 5,500 ex-military and police quartered in the city and more are coming. At two o'clock this morning a mob made a desperate attack upon the police with stones, badly wounding some of them. In Ballymacarrett, a suburb, the police were attacked with stones, and a police inspector was seriously injured.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

The Ottawa *Citizen* attacks the editor of this paper for going to Chambly during the elections. It says that a man who took part in suppressing the rebellion, and was present at Batoche, could not consistently support the "Rielites." The *Citizen* is not logical. It does not distinguish between the man who desired to suppress the rebellion and re-establish the authority of the law, in a humane way, and the man who went to the North-West like some raw-head-and-bloody-bones to exterminate the Metis, burn their houses and desolate their homes. It was all right to put down the rebellion. It was all right to restore peace and order along the banks of the Saskatchewan. It was all right to fight for order as against disorder. Thus far the editor of this paper was in accord with the policy of the authorities. But here he stops. He saw no necessity for putting the torch to the houses of the unhappy people. He could not see the justice of looting the property of a defeated foe. He did not think it right to insult the gallant dead by jumping on their bodies, as some of the militiamen did on the bodies of the dead in the crush at Batoche. He could not, as a Catholic, agree with the men who called the Metis dead—"Papists sons of *****" as he heard officers speak of the Halfbreed dead around the village at Batoche and he did not think it necessary to hang a mad man for a political offence. For those reasons, among others, he supported the "Rielite" candidate at Chambly, and will continue to support "Rielite" candidates whenever he gets the opportunity. The above facts have never been published before, and there may be worse to follow unless the *Citizen*, and papers like it, are more careful in their personalities. And now we must remind the *Citizen* of another fact. The editor of this paper did not voluntarily offer his services to the militia authorities. He never applied for employment. On the contrary he was sent for by the Hon. Mr. Costigan, Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Mr. Chapleau. He had no idea of "offering his services" when a telegram was put into his hands inviting him to go to the North-West. This fact Mr. Costigan admits. He has never denied it. And the editor of this paper accepted the offer, threw up all his literary employment and went to the North-West, where he was told by General Middleton that "no Home Ruler could be a loyal man." And the Government of the Dominion stood by the General. By their acts they too implied that a Home Ruler is not a person to be entrusted with an important military position or command. Is the *Citizen* satisfied. If not we can tell it a great deal more.—Quebec Record.