

accommodate themselves to the location of their labor. The object of the Dominion Franchise Bill viz., the extension of the franchise, is good; but its operation, viz., the mode of acquiring the franchise, is absurd and unjust.

THE GLOBE AND THE CABINET SECRET.

Under the heading, "Was it a forgery?" the Globe of Saturday says:—"The Irish Canadian is silent respecting the extraordinary statements published last week by the Montreal Post. Silence seems assent in this case.

Sir John Macdonald has so often deceived those who trusted him that his treachery to Senator O'Donoghue, even if all that THE POST says of it is true, does not add much to the load of his guilt. Some of his admirers, we have no doubt, will be found to maintain that by thus obtaining Mr. O'Donoghue's support, and detaching him of the stipulated price, he proved himself eminently fit for the leadership of the Tory party. The revelations made by THE POST were not necessary to prove that Sir John always yields to the demands of the Orange Association, when made in such a way as to satisfy him that it would be dangerous to disregard them. Catholics, we presume, will not like to learn that those who are supposed to represent Irish Catholics in the Cabinet are selected by Sir John, subject to the approval of the Orange Association. The whole public should insist on knowing whether the name and authority of the Governor-General were used to promote a base intrigue and deceive those whom Sir John Macdonald sought to purchase. It might be that the telegram was a forgery, as some suggest, but to say that to accuse Sir John of another and a very serious crime. What was actually done should be ascertained beyond question. A return, we presume, could be moved for in Parliament, which would show whether Mr. O'Donoghue was or was not appointed a member of the Cabinet, and whether the Marquis of Lorne ever did send that telegram. Sir John has defiled and contaminated every Canadian public man who has ever yielded to his baleful influence. The idea that he made a Governor-General, who was not only the Queen's representative, but the Queen's son-in-law, a party to his vile intrigues, should be dispelled as soon as possible by making all the truth known."

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Politics are, we hear, already at work to injure the Knights of Labor, and it is alleged that it came about this way:—Some politicians in this city began to fear the growing influence and consequent power of organization. Although, as a body, the Knights of Labor belong to no particular party, yet it is natural to suppose that many of them lean to that side in politics that they believe most calculated to advance the ends they have in view. It is easy to understand that those who speak ill of them are looked on as enemies. And their enemies saw the danger and set about to discover some flaw in their constitution, something that could be construed into antagonism against the Church. In this they professed to have succeeded, and the attention of the Bishop was called to it. And the politicians succeeded thus far. The Bishop, if such a flaw existed in the constitution of the Knights of Labor, was, of course, bound to notice it, and the Knights of Labor, to prove their desire to conform to the rules of the church, professed, as we understand, their willingness to amend their constitution, if such was necessary. And it is said that this will be done, and thus the politicians will be foiled. If this story is true we are glad of it. We are glad because the constitution will be in harmony with the church for one reason, and we are glad that the eyes of the Knights of Labor will be opened to the danger of political intrigue for another. And the Knights of Labor may rest assured that the work of the politicians to injure their organization is not yet over. In fact, we doubt if it has yet seriously begun. Political intrigue is a subtle agency. If an aspirant for political honors has reason to fear the Knights of Labor the members of that organization may be sure that, if the politician can, something will be done to injure them. They are too powerful not to be feared, and to fear—with a politician—is to conspire to destroy, or failing to destroy, to injure. Prenez garde.

PROTESTANTISM AND ORANGEISM.

THE POST wishes to be thoroughly understood on the question of its relation to Protestantism and Orangeism. We wish to let our Protestant friends of all political opinions, know that we would as cheerfully give our influence to sustain their rights and liberties as we would to sustain our own. To Protestantism, as Protestantism, we have nothing to say. If Protestants choose to be Protestants it is their own business. We may believe that they are wrong, but we respect their convictions, quite as much as we respect the convictions of those who agree with us in religious faith. We never have, and never will, say one word that could be reasonably construed into offence to any man's religious belief. Let our Protestant friends show us that they labor under any disabilities and they can rely on the POST to do all that it can to secure equal justice for all. That has been, that is, and that will continue to be the mission of THE POST. But Orangeism is not Protestantism. We do not, and we never have, regarded them as one. The one is a religious body. That, in its own way, reasons with the Catholic Church on the great question of man's eternal future; the other conspires to force the Catholics, by fire and sword, if such were necessary and prudent, to become converts to their views of what is best for man. They would burn Cervinus anew in the Market Square. It was only two years ago that a

chaplain of the Orange Order said at a demonstration on the 12th of July, in Ontario, that "Catholic emancipation was a mistake," and we know but too well that, if Orangemen could and dared, it would establish the terror of the Penal Code in Canada. The Irish Catholics have suffered too much by Orangeism in the past not to be its enemy in the present, and we do not confine our enmity to Orangemen alone, but we extend it to political Catholics and Protestants and all creeds and sects and individuals who help Orangeism to retain the power it has in Canada. That is the issue which we intend to combat to the end.

"THE FELONS OF OUR LAND."

An Irish poet, Arthur Forrester, has sung the praises of "The Felons of Our Land." In patriotic verse he has invoked God's blessing on the men who have suffered for Ireland, and in emotional rhythm he has said that "a felon's cap is the noblest crown an Irishman can wear." On the 17th of March next one of these Irish "Felons" will appear in public in this city. His name is General Burke, an old time Fenian, and he may be a Fenian yet for all we know. We do not know General Burke, and beyond his public record care nothing one way or the other. All we know is that he is an Irishman, that he was condemned "to be hanged by the neck" until he "was dead," and that he made a patriotic speech when, as he believed, the grave was opened to receive him. His "crime" was that he loved Ireland, perhaps, too well. That "crime" gives him a lasting claim on our sympathy. The more England attempts to crush, the more we try to exalt, and for that reason it is our duty to give General Burke a loyal reception. It is by showing a bold front, and only by showing a bold front, here as in Ireland, that we can gain the respect of those from whom we differ, and the justice to which we are entitled. No nation ever yet won its liberty by half-hearted measures. No people who are struggling for national existence are worthy of respect if the people of that nation do not prove themselves in earnest. An overflowing house and a hearty reception to General Burke will be an acknowledgment that the Irish of Montreal "bless the felons of their land," and a proof that we, in a British colony, are as devoted to Ireland and its cause as our brothers in the adjoining Republic. The men who go to hear General Burke on St. Patrick's night will do something more than go to a concert; they will go to make a public declaration of their faith in "the felons of our land," and to tell the world that we of the old Irish race

"Want the land that bore us,
We'll make the world our chorus,
We'll have it yet, though hard to get,
By the heavens bending o'er us."

BRITISH POLITICAL GOSSIP.

New York, Feb. 20.—The Mail and Express cable letter says:—"The difference between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone, which threatened the former's withdrawal from the Government and the establishment of an independent Radical party, has been reduced to the temporary satisfaction of both sides. The Cabinet has consented to introduce Mr. Chamberlain's county government bill including the laborers' allotment, concurrent with the Irish proposals. Indeed Chamberlain's definite plans for legislation are the only plans that have been decided on at all with regard to the tenantry question, the ministry not having fixed upon anything except the rather vague one to do something sometime for somebody. As soon as any determined step is taken, of course, the fight will begin, and this is what the Premier is afraid of. As long as he can keep the opposing factions in a state of expectancy he can employ the time thus gained in strengthening his position, and may charge all his resources for the conflict which is sure to come as soon as the Government advances. It is quite possible that his inaction, if too long continued, will fret the restless spirits of the Opposition and bring about some pretty brisk skirmishing, if not a concerted assault on the ministry."

GLADSTONE'S APPEAL FOR INFORMATION.

There is no definite scheme of home rule yet before the Cabinet, and no one in it seems able to formulate one. This condition of things is now irritating the public. Mr. Gladstone receives but few responses to his letter asking the Irish people to communicate to him their views with regard to a Dublin parliament and kindred subjects. The accusation that the object of this request was merely to gain time and not an honest desire to obtain information has had its effect in keeping the people silent. The Conservatives in the north of Ireland treat Mr. Gladstone's letter with silent contempt, while the Whig press denounce it as a humbug, unworthy of any response. Mr. Gladstone having already the newspapers' information concerning the condition of Ireland, and needing no new facts of any description to enable him to form or present a clear view with regard to reforms in that country. The corporations of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and other centres of political thought and commercial activity take a serious and practical view of the letter and propose to respond to it by formal demonstrations in favor of legislative independence as the only possible or acceptable solution of the difficulties of the Irish problem.

IRISH LANDLORDS LEAVING IRELAND.

In addition to this there is on foot and already in operation a combined move of the great Irish landlords to close their residences and retire from the country till the final settlement of the land dispute. They see no other course open to them for their personal safety or the prevention of serious loss from the existing chaotic condition of their relations with the tenantry. The Marquis of Waterford, who sits in the House of Lords as Baron Tyrone, the Earl of Bessborough, who sits as Baron Ponsonby, and the Earl of Kenmare, who sits as Baron Kenmare, and other peers who own large estates in Ireland, are leaving them in pursuance of this policy. Lord Bessborough has dismissed all his men on his estates and has refused to grant the 30 per cent. reduction in rents which his tenants demand, declaring this to be impossible owing to the heavy charges of collecting the rentals in the present confused state of affairs. He will withdraw permanently to England and leave his Irish lands to the care of themselves unless his tenants will accept a reasonable reduction. The trustees of Lord Kenmare have offered his tenants a reduction of 20 per cent. on their rents, but this has

been refused, insisting on the 30 per cent. schedule.

WHIGS UNITING AGAINST HOME RULE.

The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Goschen are heading a move of the National Liberals to obtain a declaration of their party and the English people against home rule. It is expected 120 Liberal members of the House of Commons will adhere to these leaders and their policy of the unity of the Empire, and will thus overbalance any assistance that Mr. Gladstone can expect from the eighty-six Irish members to pass a home rule bill against Tory opposition.

THE LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

The Queen is much distressed at the im placable hostility which the Whig peeresses continue to show Mr. Gladstone, refusing the posts of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, which are in the gift of the Prime Minister, and which still remain vacant, so far as any official position is concerned, since the Marquis of Salisbury's defeat. The Duchess of Roxburgh, indeed, accepted the post of Mistress of the Robes, the highest office that a woman can hold in the Queen's household, under the urgent pressure of Her Majesty, but she has since written to the Queen that she is compelled to decline the office because the Duke of Roxburgh, who, as a Scottish peer, holds his seat in Parliament under the title of Earl Innes, is unable to approve Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. The other ladies of the bedchamber, who had accepted these posts under protest, have withdrawn since the Duchess of Roxburgh refused to serve.

THE QUEEN AND SIR CHARLES DILKE.

It is reported that the Queen has sent to Mr. Gladstone a very strong expression of her opinion in regard to Sir Charles Dilke, asking the Premier whether it is advisable to permit him to continue on the roll of the Privy Council. Despite the vote of confidence accorded him by the Chelsea Liberals, Sir Charles is also named with action by the independent Liberals, who intend to direct their efforts toward compelling him to resign his seat in the Commons. Not only the Pall Mall Gazette, but the entire press of Great Britain of every shade of political and religious faith, denounce him as unfit for public life, and demands that the Queen's proctor shall intervene to bring about a new trial and to subpoena witnesses, and force Dilke's life so that it will be impossible for Mr. Gladstone to ignore them and retain him in the Government.

THE DILKE CASE AGAIN.

The Post's London despatch says: The Dilke case still almost monopolizes public interest. Dilke was whitewashed by the resolution of his constituents, but the weekly press of all sorts of opinion is strongly against him. It must not be supposed that the Chelsea resolution will replace him in permanent public life. Only one course could do this, namely, Dilke's compelling the intervention of the Queen's Proctor to forbid the decree of divorce from being made absolute on the ground of the falsehood of Mrs. Crawford's statement. If the latter is true, Dilke is guilty; if false, then the divorce was improperly decreed.

A COMPLIMENT TO MORLEY.

The postponement of the Irish proposals leaves the political situation in chaos. Mr. John Morley's short speeches last night were warmly received. United Ireland says to-day: "Mr. Morley will be the first to understand that his coming is not the coming of peace, but an armed truce, during which it was never more necessary to keep our strength intact. In the meantime the most uncompromising Irishmen need not hesitate to think of him with friendliness, respect and hearty good will in his dangerous encounter with the dragons of Castle Rock."

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Irish party will hold a meeting at Cannon street hotel, on St. Patrick's day. Mr. Parnell will preside. The object will be to issue to England the ultimatum of the Irish people concerning home rule. As the date selected for the event precedes by five days the 22nd of March, the date set by Mr. Gladstone for the commencement of the Government's work on Irish legislation, it is believed the Nationalist leader means to force a crisis on the home rule question. Mr. Parnell has also arranged to have his party hold fifty meetings throughout Ireland simultaneously with one he will preside over. The ultimatum will also be announced at these meetings.

LORD HARTINGTON.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Lord Hartington will make an address on March 5th. His speech is awaited with much interest, as it is expected he will disclose his programme of action in Parliament.

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—The Loyalists of County Tyrone to-day held a monster meeting in Stewartstown, and resolved to oppose home rule and maintain the union.

THE IRISH CHURCH FUND.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Parnell has prepared a scheme to apply the Irish Church surplus not yet exhausted to relieve distress in Ireland.

WHY PARNELL SUPPORTED O'SHEA.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Capt. O'Shea, recently elected member for Galway, although pledged to sit and vote with the Parnellites, was not admitted to the recent private meeting of the Irish party. It is stated that O'Shea was chosen by Mr. Parnell to represent Galway in fulfillment of a promise given Mr. Chamberlain and because of his utility as a go-between in negotiations with the Government.

AT THE REFORMERS' TREE.

IMMENSE MEETING OF LONDON SOCIALISTS IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—To-day Socialists marched from all parts of London and massed 50,000 strong in Hyde Park. The leaders arrived at the Reformers' tree at 4 p.m. in waggons. Mounted police controlled the entrances to the park, and strong reserves were held in readiness for any emergency. During the meeting 2000 rounds of threatening appearance gathered on Great Street and dispersed by the police. Speeches were made from three platforms. Resolutions were adopted expressing indignation at the delay of the Government in commencing public works for the relief of men out of employment. Burns in his address deprecated any attempt at looting or rioting. He attributed the previous rioting to the mockeries of club men and appealed to the audience not to take their ransom prematurely nor to give the police spies a chance to traduce them. Hyndmann, Williams and Champion spoke in their usual strain but without using violent language, although earnestly demanding a social revolution in the positions of capital and labor. When the meeting was ended the crowd moved in an orderly manner to the exit at Hyde park corner. There, without warning, the parties of mounted police made a rush into the crowd, and especially in the vicinity of the leaders' waggons. Many blows were dealt, and the police were raising, but in response to the appeals of the speakers they behaved admirably. A large section of the

crowd escorted the waggons to Victoria street. The police continued their attempts to disperse the Socialists, and by the time Westminster was reached the crowd had been scattered and quiet prevailed in the streets. There was no attempt at rioting. In the melee with the police several people were knocked down and slightly injured. Some stones were thrown by men in the crowd and several shop windows were broken in Westminster Bridge road.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD TO SETTLE DOWN IN ENGLAND—THE MINISTRY'S DEFEAT—THE OUTLOOK.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.) OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—A rumor is afloat under the rose that Sir John Macdonald is quietly preparing to transfer

HIS FAMILY AND HIS FORTUNE.

to England. His only son, Hugh Macdonald, has retired from his Winnipeg business. He had a law office there in partnership with a son of Sir Charles Tupper and the solicitorship of the Canadian Pacific Railway. But like a good many men who failed to make a strike out west, he falls back on the slower but surer methods of the east. Having flashed his maiden sword on board the North-West at Batoche, Mr. Hugh Macdonald is to go through a military course at Kingston, and after a time bloom out with the requisite military rank to secure his admission into the British service. These preliminaries settled, Master Hugh will be made independent by his father's settling an income upon him large enough to enable him to uphold the family honors among the Britishers. Sir John being wealthy in spite of his "poor man" whim, will meantime arrange matters so that, in case of adversity, he can retire to enjoy his declining years in some of the beautiful spots of the old world, what it is worth, but the fact of its currency, taken with the general utility of the British ranks, makes it not at all improbable. From what I can gather the Opposition is by a means desirous of

DEFEATING THE MINISTRY. It is pretty certain that another year will see a complete, disastrous collapse of the Tory policy. No man in his senses can suppose that the wild system of extravagance in expenditure and excessive taxation can continue any longer. The crash must come, and the Liberal Government is in a position of anticipation of it. Should they foolishly do so the Tories would turn round, as they did before, and blame their successors for a catastrophe for which themselves were alone to blame.

THE OUTLOOK.

financially and commercially, is very gloomy. The revenue is decreasing while the expenditure is increasing, and most further increase. A huge deficit stares the country in the face, while it is evident from the stagnation in business that the limit of customs taxation has been almost reached. The North-west must add largely to the burden owing to the cessation of settlement, the necessity of maintaining a large military force, and the fact that the Government has no other resource but to increase the duties on the importation of goods. The country is in a state of depression, and the Government is in a state of financial straits. The revenue is decreasing while the expenditure is increasing, and most further increase. A huge deficit stares the country in the face, while it is evident from the stagnation in business that the limit of customs taxation has been almost reached. The North-west must add largely to the burden owing to the cessation of settlement, the necessity of maintaining a large military force, and the fact that the Government has no other resource but to increase the duties on the importation of goods. The country is in a state of depression, and the Government is in a state of financial straits.

UNUSUAL MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

A few days ago a young man named S. C. Archambault, residing at St. Gabriel, Bowden, married a young lady named Parent, of Somerset, and they decided to celebrate their honeymoon at the residence of the groom's father, Mr. Archambault, at L'Assomption. It so happened that the day of the young man's marriage was the anniversary of his father's wedding day, and the 50th anniversary of the marriage of the latter's father and the young man's grandfather. As may be expected, a grand festival took place on the occasion of such a rare occurrence. The grandfather is 74 years of age and his better half 69 years, and they still expect to enjoy many years of this life together.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

L'Etendard, commenting upon the article which appeared in the editorial columns of THE POST on the 19th inst. relative to "French Canadians and Irish," says:—"Orange fanaticism does not only afflict the Irishmen who live in it, it also afflicts the French Canadian people who learn with interest that our Federal Ministers are not isolated in their crusade against us. All their forces are combined. And it is the Witness which is on top. How is it that these mighty men did not see that such a display of forces was excessive. They can only kill us. They really they make us proud, and we are tempted to believe that we have a harder life than we imagined. Our finances shaken to the foundation by Mr. McKenzie Bowell, our moral influence assailed by the denunciations of the Witness. The latter even goes so far as to call us names. It must have been, indeed, an act of abnegation when our friend THE POST, gave us a helping hand in our deeply depressed condition. After quoting THE POST's article L'Etendard says:—"Bravo! Conferees. And thanks. A community of interests to defend, a community of enemies to conquer, an adhesion to the same sublime cause, which dominates all the petty interests of party policy. These are three bases of an alliance which are worth many more."

CHURCHILL AND HOME RULE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Lord Randolph Churchill arrived at Garnet this morning on his way to Belfast. He was enthusiastically received by a large crowd on his journey from London. Lord Randolph made a short stop at Stranraer, Scotland. There was a gathering of people at the station, and in reply to their greetings, Lord Randolph made a speech, in which he said he imagined that Scotchmen benefit too much by their union with England to support any proposition for dismemberment of the Empire. The remark was cheered. In his address at Garnet, Lord Randolph Churchill asserted that the granting of home rule to Ireland would result in a dissolution of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland. He declared that the placing of the Loyalists of the north of Ireland under the authority of a Dublin Government would be a monstrous of civilization. The Loyalists must organize and fit themselves for a struggle for the maintenance of the union which was only beginning now, but which he predicted would assume grave proportions.

MASSIE VS. THE "IRISH CANADIAN."

TORONTO, Feb. 19.—In the libel case of Massie vs. the Irish Canadian, in which the plaintiff succeeded in recovering \$8,000 damages, a motion was made to-day on behalf of the defendants to set aside the verdict and for a new trial on the grounds that the verdict was contrary to the law and evidence, and that the alleged libel was a privileged communication and published without malice, etc. After argument the court suggested that the parties had better try and fix upon an amount themselves, and in case of disagreement, the court will decide.

READ THIS.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR WAGES.

"What Nature wants, commodious gold bestows,
The thus we eat the bread another sows;
But how unequal it broadens, observe,
The thus we reap, while who sow it starve."—POPE.

Under the present competitive system unscrupulous employers have trampled upon all human rights of those who have the misfortune to be employed by them, and have degraded themselves by introducing rules and regulations in their workshops which would have made the most caselhardend slave driver of the South blush for shame, merely to enable them to undersell those of their colleagues who from humanitarian motives, or from a sense of justice, pay their employes wages sufficient to keep body and soul together.

But of all the tribe of parasites and Shylocks none have sunk so low, none have stooped to such nefarious and thieving devices to gain their point, as some of the cigar manufacturers of this city. To employ boys and girls under 14 years of age is bad enough in itself, but when a cigar manufacturer can not make his business pay without robbing these children of what little wages he has promised them, then it is time for him to shut up shop and give the devil the key to keep. Yet some of our largest manufacturers do this daily through a scale of fines, which are as contemptible as they are illegal, and this robbery is carried on to such an extent that last week one little fellow, after a whole week's work, was actually 15 cents in debt to his employer, and another was forced to content himself with 10 cents for his week's pay. These children are through force of circumstances compelled to work at an age when they should be at school; all the pleasures of childhood, all the innocent joys of youth, all the comforts of home, must in their case be sacrificed to procure for themselves the necessities of life; from one end of the week to the other these children are imprisoned in an atmosphere trying to the soundest constitution, their intellectual and moral training is neglected, their faculties remain undeveloped, and their spirit is being crushed by cruelty and oppression, and to crown all, they are told at the end of the week that instead of receiving compensation for all this they are actually in debt to the robber who employs them.

Let the reader imagine the feelings of these children who are thus helplessly robbed, the feelings of their mothers who, in many cases, depend upon their small earnings for a living, and it will be unnecessary for me to ask him to refrain from smoking Sab cigars. There are three union cigar factories in this city where the employes receive humane treatment and living wages, and dealers, though they do not derive so large a profit on Union cigars, will be sure to keep them if they are called for, and smokers may rest content that they are free from the blood of children or the curses of all these dishonest employers. If they persist in the course they have taken, if they persist in robbing these children of what rightfully belongs to them, the courts of this country will have to decide whether the penitentiary is or is not the proper place for such criminals.

AN ELOQUENT LABOR SPEECH.

WHAT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR ARE AT—EDUCATION, HONESTY AND JUSTICE.

The following is an extract from an eloquent address delivered by Mr. Terwillik, of Michigan, on labor and its rights:—"In this country we have a class fortunate in some things and unfortunate in others. Manufacturers are a blessing if honest and upright, but many have attempted to bring up a generation after them composed of pants, cheek, and shirt collar. Many of these ask the question, 'What do the Knights of Labor intend to do?' They do not mean to burn property, nor to disturb the harmony of the government. They intend to teach the nobility of labor and that the first fruits belong to them, and not to those who do not work [loud applause]. We find in Great Britain that the Government had to acknowledge that the working people had rights and that day gave such an increase in the power of productive machinery that Gladstone's error of productive machinery to \$800,000,000 men three centuries ago. In America the Knights of Labor are in the field. I was a member when there were but twelve under the flag. We are going forward to educate those who toil until we can control the legislatures and congress, and we demand the right to peacefully meet and discuss the question of human government without let or hindrance of any power on earth [applause]. Do you working people read and study the laws of production and labor? If you do not, intelligence will put the saddle of oppression on your backs and ride you to death. The Knights of Labor say the law of nature is the law of God. We say, let us bring our talents peacefully to the common altar. As the water purifies in the earth, so organization serves as a scholar and you cannot rob labor without getting into trouble, and the Knights of Labor are to teach you, by the eternal, you shan't [applause]. Look at Ireland. They export 13,000 tons of food a month, and yet the people have to sell it because they are too poor to eat it themselves. The Knights of Labor say to Uncle Sam, 'whatever you want of the public lands for arsenals, public buildings, post roads, etc., you shall have, but you have no right to sell or give away a single acre to speculators or railroads, for it belongs to the people' [applause]. We admit women to the Knights of Labor. By the brutality of man women have never had their rights. To-day the young libertine can do what he chooses, but let a poor woman depart from rectitude and there is no place for her to go. We say, whenever a woman is employed in a shop, doing equal work with a man, in regard to quality and quantity, she shall have equal pay for it [applause]. The average pay for the work of women is only 41 per cent of what men take. Now that machinery has taken the place of manual labor the fingers of women are adapted to do the work as well as man. If we do not demand equal pay for women capital will bring man's pay down to the scale now paid to women. There are but two political parties, the skins and the skippers, the autocratic and democratic. Not the Democratic party do I mean, for if you had gone to sleep before the last election and had just waked up you would not know there had been any change in the administration.

Then we say, no child should be employed the mills or factories until they are 15 years of age and have a good grammar education [loud applause]. We deny the authority to sell labor of convicts at fifty cents a day and compel honest labor to compete with it or starve. New York has prohibited it and we propose to make every state in the Union do it [applause]. We demand that where corporate power exists in any state or nation no money shall be paid for wages except in lawful tender of United States money. You have heard of Molly Maguires, but we want no Molly Maguires, what we require is justice to mankind. Labor

statistics show that the average yearly wages of mechanics and laborers in the last decade was \$367 and the United States reports show the average of families to number five. Fifty per cent of the people pay rent, and with all these expenses of rent, fuel and living, etc., I say the laborers of this country get less pay than it takes to feed the convicts in the penitentiary.

Now about strikes. What is a strike? A big railroad corporation reduces the pay of employes a month before notifying them. That is no strike; oh, no. But if the employes of the railroad strike for an increase of pay, the governor cries 'Militia, militia, militia.' We grant the right of the man who makes a carriage, digs a ton of coal or weaves a yard of cloth to put a price on his labor. We know there is a bitter feeling between capital and labor and are sorry it is so.

But whenever differences exist between employer and employe, where such are Knights of Labor, a committee is appointed to arbitrate the difficulty and strikes are blotted out forever. In the Wabash railroad strike the arbitrators endeavored again and again to settle the difficulty without trouble. Finally they struck, and when the cars were piled up in places, miles in length, Jay Gould said, 'Let the board of arbitrators be heard.' Congress never had the power to make Jay Gould bow, but the Knights of Labor did [great applause].

Now there is a way to kill a business man, not with a club or a big dog, but by letting him alone [applause]. We have sworn to make labor respectable and to educate the working people to respect themselves and their character. We demand that the old system of paying off semi-occasionally shall be abolished, and we don't propose to trust the money we have honestly earned in the hands of our employers more than a week at a time [applause]. The Knights of Labor know no Catholic, no Protestant, no Irishman, no Dutchman, no Yankee. We know only that we are brothers and sisters, and that one honest scavenger is worth more than all the tight-panted dudes you can raise in forty years [applause]. You are no less than the labor that makes the earth glad; your skill makes the air breathe happiness, clothes the naked, feeds the hungry and builds school houses. Onward, Knights of Labor, upward, because your principles are true. Work for yourselves, because it is right, and then shall come the time when from earth to heaven shall ring the cry 'Gloria to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men.' [loud applause].

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

Sir,—Allow me space in your columns to state one of the many cases that occurred here last summer, to show that even the half-breeds who remained loyal and assisted in suppressing the rebellion, are not treated with justice the same as the white men from other places are. During the troubles of last spring in the North-West, the most important settlement of half-breeds in the North-West, St. Albert, was in a dangerous position, so much so that a delegation interviewed General Strange in hopes of having a company or two of the 60th Batt. stationed there, as the Indians to the north and west were all the time threatening to make a raid on Edmonton, nine miles south of here. General Strange refused to accede to the request of the delegation, took all the troops with him to Fort Pitt but about fifty men, which were left to guard the M. B. Company's stores at Edmonton, under the command of Col. Quimet of the 65th; leaving the settlement of St. Albert more exposed to an attack than before his arrival. Under those circumstances, a meeting of the people was held at St. Albert and volunteers called for by the chairman, Mr. Maloney, to enroll themselves for self-defense, which was responded to at once, every man present enrolling for such purpose. Col. Quimet being communicated with, immediately formed a troop of horse and placed them on duty at once. The men were employed scouting between the Indian reserves and St. Albert, and to report at Edmonton every day; they had a tract of thirty miles to guard. After three weeks of this service they were all sent to Lac LaBiche, a distance of nearly 200 miles from home, to operate against Big Bear, who was evading the two big generals and all their men; this part of his service lasted thirty days. The men of this troop furnished their own horses, also two other horses to freight the supplies. There were also eight men from Calgary with the column engaged for scouts, those men were hired for \$3.50 per day, and the St. Albert men were promised the same pay by Colonel Quimet, and the freight horses were hired for \$3.00 per day. There were six couriers engaged for \$5 per day to carry despatches to and from Gen. Strange. These men were given vouchers signed by the Supply officer, Capt. Hamilton, and countersigned by Col. Quimet, for \$100 each. There was no paymaster here nor money to pay them, but the merchants and other people took and passed the vouchers the same as money, when he and he held the vouchers were repudiated and only \$12.50 paid out of the \$100. In the case of the troop of St. Albert men, they were sent fifty cents per day with word that the Minister of Defence would not allow any more, and that the Department would not pay for the freight horses, as the men that used them should do so; the Calgary men got their full pay of \$3.50 per day for the same service, the waggons and teams got their full allowance of \$8.00 per day, but the St. Albert men being all except four half-breeds, their pay must be cut down, in fact kept in some cases altogether. Now Sir, as we have no member in the Commons from the North-West, to look after the interest of over 80,000 people, we hope that you will bring this before the public in such a manner that some member will ask the Minister of Defence why he cut down our pay, and if that was the particular business that brought him to Winnipeg last fall. There is just a chance that the Indians in the North-West may cause more trouble, and should such be the case, things would go better for the Government by doing full justice to the half-breeds at least even at this late date. As for the poor Indians, I suppose the only thing for them to do is to join the Orangemen or starve, waiting for all their agents to steal enough for themselves before doing justice to the people they are paid to look after.

ST. ALBERT MOUNTED RIFLEMAN.

St. Albert, Jan 25th, 1886.

BANISHING CATHOLIC CLERGY.

WARSAW, Feb. 23.—Several Catholic priests and monks have arrived here, and have been sent into the interior of Russia because they administered a Catholic sacrament to the Greek churchmen. The monasteries are almost denuded of friars.

The Rev. Father Campion, P.S.S., of St. Sulpice Seminary, had another very weak turn last night, and grave fears of his death were entertained, but he recovered, and was slightly easier this morning.