

wings of a great national party being united, turn to the Irishmen of the North, to the Orangemen, the anti-Home Rulers, extend to them the hand of fellowship; prove to them that their most sacred rights and their most cherished liberties will not only be respected, but even protected. Then, as the genius of Ireland's nationality passes from the shades of sorrow and desolation into the sunshine of glorious existence, these enemies of your cause, perceiving that they had misjudged you, will be converted to the side of "virtue and Erin;" they will learn to respect that which they now so much dread, and some day, like the champion in the "Fanny of Con. O'Donnell," their leader will advance and say:

"Maudlin I stretch to you and yours,
This hand, beneath God's blessed Sun,
And for the wrong that I might do,
Forgive the wrong that I have done!"

Then will the Martyr of Nations have triumphed; the clouds of seven hundred years of misery will have rolled away, and radiant in all the beauty of her regenerate splendor, Ireland will go forth to preach and teach in days of yore, scattering seeds of wisdom along her way, and drawing down blessings upon all with whom she shall come in contact. Her future and passion over; having reached her cross on the sides of a national ideal, and having expiated the crimes of her very persecutors, with Faith and Peace to gaze upon her, she will undergo a glorious Transfiguration. No longer the Noche of the Isles, she will become the Mother of happiness.

THE SULPICIAN.

A literary paper, then, *La Patrie*, and *the Daily Witness*, have been publishing of late comments anything but favorable to the Sulpicians. We cannot spare this week to answer the slanders of these writers, but we will confine what we purpose proving later on.

When "The Company of Montreal" was established, two and a half centuries ago, it received charter rights from the King of France. When it found itself unable to compete with the obstacles in the new world, it gave over its rights and claims to the Priests of St. Sulpice, who bound themselves to build churches, erect schools, and establishments for the poor and for missionary purposes. They got possession of the whole island of Montreal on these conditions. In the order were sons of noble families possessed of great wealth; these men poured all their money into the cause of colonization, conversion of Indians, and the establishment of the Faith. Therefore, without receiving one cent of the cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars, they succeeded in converting the savages, in erecting churches, in forming a community, in protecting the poor. The day of the conquest came, and, as a matter of history, we all know that the English authorities refused to recognize all charters from the French king, they suppressed all Catholic religious bodies, and expelled them all from the country. Five or six old fathers of the Sulpician Order were suffered to remain, in consequence of the good they had done and their friendly relations with the new comers. After holding on, like grim death, for nearly a life time, these old men were relieved by the advent of a few younger members of the order.

The Fathers set up a seminary and college for the benefit of Canadian Catholics; they built churches, hospitals and schools. Montreal kept pace with the march of civilization; to day it is a vast metropolis. It would be impossible for any one order to undertake the building of all the religious, benevolent and educational houses that the daily augmenting population must need.

These accusations are all the outcome of the old feud between the fanatical Methodists of years ago and the men who were the pioneers of Christianity and civilization in Canada. We have no time nor space to go into further details. However, there is one point we wish to touch. It is false that the Sulpicians are rolling in wealth. Every cent they have is spent upon secular or clerical education, and upon the poor. Their resources do not always cover their expenses. The *Witness* talks of their sending money that should be spent here to France and Rome. We state emphatically that the accusation is as unfounded and as false as ever was a calumny. They do not, and never did, send a dollar to France. They never send a cent to Rome, until three or four years ago, when, at their own expense, they built a Canadian College in the Eternal City. The revenues of the College are far and away too small for its support. The first year they had eight or nine pupils; the second year about fifteen; and last year only twenty-three. The money spent there is for the education of Canadian Catholic young men. While American bishops and their people are fairly "bled" to keep up the American College in Rome, our Canadian bishops and their flocks have not a cent to pay for the Canadian College there. The Sulpicians built it, and support it, for the benefit of Canadians, out of their own means. When their enemies dragged

them before the tribunals of the country, court after court decided in their favor and against their assailants. Hence these calumnies and vindictive attacks.

OUR CHICAGO COMMISSIONERS.

That erratic organ the *Canadian* has been recently making some characteristically eccentric comments. For example: it cried out against the Quebec Government for having appointed an English-speaking Protestant commissioner to represent us at the Chicago Exhibition, and for having neglected to send a French-Canadian and Catholic. In a few days the Government appoints a French Protestant, a French Catholic layman and a French ecclesiastic: behold! the *Canadian* finds fault and sneers at the chaplain, and states that England has only one commissioner. It may be so; but that one is backed up by a whole committee, and he represents a uniform nationality. Here we are Catholics and Protestants, French and English all living together; and each section has therefore a representative. As far as "the chaplain" is concerned, we desire to inform the genius of the *Canadian* that intellectually, morally, socially, and in every other department, the Rev. Canon Bruchesi has not his peer in Canada. Leaving aside his religious rank and his sacerdotal dignity, speaking of him merely as a citizen, he is one of the best, brightest and most creditable representatives that our Province could send to any foreign country. Judged by our commissioners the delegates of the world, united in Chicago, would form a high estimate of our national standard. These sneers and would-be witty remarks come with a bad grace from the weathercock *Canadian*; and they almost cause one to ask if there is any longer "faith in Israel." Whether he has any or not we cannot say, but the public certainly has lost faith in that organ, and in the self-selected political detective that boasts its editorship.

St. Ann's Pilgrimage.

On the first of July, the Rev. Father Strimble, C.S.S.R., of St. Ann's parish, had a most enthusiastic pilgrimage of the men from his parish to the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. On Saturday next the women's pilgrimage will take place; and we hope it will be a grand success. It should even surpass the men's pilgrimage, since women are generally more devout than their more hardy companions. The steamer "Three Rivers" will leave the Richelieu Company's wharf at 4 p.m. on Saturday. State-rooms can be secured at St. Ann's Parsonage, Basin Street, every afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock. Tickets for adults are \$2.50, and for children \$1.50. Applications by mail for state-rooms, tickets, etc., may be made to J. S. Johnston, No. 165, McVail Street. The tickets are limited to six hundred. We hope sincerely that advantage will be taken of this occasion to visit that far-famed shrine. Rev. Father Strimble deserves great encouragement for the unflinching interest he takes in the welfare of his large flock, and in no better way could the ladies testify their appreciation of all that is being done, than by largely patronizing the pilgrimage.

Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament.

In June last we published a circular from the Fathers of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, in which the grand object of the society, the means to attain that object, and the advantages arising therefrom, were fully explained. As a contemplative order, or rather an order of perpetual prayer, these Fathers undertake to unceasingly invoke Jesus Christ, in the Holy Eucharist, and to ask for blessings, spiritual and temporal, upon mankind. All who contribute, in any way, towards the building of their Church and Monastery, on Mount Royal Avenue, may be certain of a hundred fold blessing in return. In order to facilitate these good priests in their sanctifying work, we have opened to columns of the *True Witness* to them, and any subscriptions or donations that piety may suggest will be received by us for that object, and at once transmitted to these pious ecclesiastics. The foundation of their buildings has been laid and the work progresses favorably. But the more help they get the sooner the structures will approach completion. Thousands in the world, whose faith is deep and true, but whose duties in life prevent them from constant prayer, may have their names and wants perpetually before the Eucharistic Presence. It is not necessary to say any more to the sincere Catholic.

Reunion of Former Schoolmates.

There is a reunion of the class of rhetoric of 2880 of the Montreal College at Valleyfield to-day. The reunion is taking place on invitation of Mgr. Enard, who belongs to the class. Those present are: Dr. Bernard, Jos. Brunet, N.P., Grévaux, Decary, Abbe Chs. Lafort, Abbe Wilfrid Hébert, Abbe René Labelle, Albert Giroux, Thos. Lesage, Arthur Cavanagh, Isidore Prefontaine, J. R. Harrel, Dr. McNamara, Abbe Jos. Guenard, Jos. Roy, Aimé Lanthier, Ernest Mathieu, N.P., Fernand, Rev. Hervey Enard, O.M.I., Lowell, Abbe Philippe Gagné, David Girard, St. Valentin; Elphège Girard, Lacolle.

Forty Hours.

The exercises of the Forty Hours took place yesterday at St. Ann; to-morrow they will commence at St. Joseph du Chamilly; and on Saturday, at St. Vincent (St. Jean).

Pastoral Visitation.

During the three first days of this week His Grace Archbishop Fabre continued his pastoral visits. On Sunday last he was at St. Marguerite; on Monday, at St. Hypolite; and on Tuesday, at St. Sophie.

THE HOME RULE CONTEST.

Continued from first page.

From the loins of this founder of the family half a dozen branches sprang and are now members of that real aristocracy of the British Empire, the Landed Gentry.

A scion of this great family of the Galway Blakes was Samuel Hume Blake of Castlegrave, county Galway, whose son in the middle of the eighteenth century married first the Hon. Miss Netterville, daughter of Lord Netterville of Drogheda, and secondly, the daughter of Sir Joseph Moore, Baronet, of Annaballa, county Cork. By her he had four sons, one of whom, Dominick Edward, took orders and became Rector and rural dean of Kiltegan and Longbrinkland.

This reverend gentleman married Anne Margaret Hume, the eldest daughter of Mr. William Hume, M.P. for county Wicklow. In the troublous days of 1798, this gentleman was an officer of the Yeomanry, and while commanding a party engaged in pursuing the rebels was killed in a skirmish near his own residence.

One of the sons of this union between the Blakes and the Humes was William Hume Blake, the late Chancellor of Ontario, and the father of Edward Blake.

The life of William Hume Blake was varied and remarkable. Born in 1801, he was of an ardent and mercurial temperament, and his course must have at first given his relatives much anxiety. His general education was completed at Trinity College, Dublin, and he at first tried the study of medicine under the surgeon-general, Sir Philip Crampton. But becoming disgusted with the profession, he thought of the church, and finally in 1832 emigrated to Canada.

The well-known stringency of means that attends younger sons in Britain, coupled with the encouragement of Sir John Colborne, Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, and that of Major Jones, a hero at Landy's Lane, and father-in-law of Rev. Dominick Edward Blake, the eldest son of the family, caused this step. Quite a colony set sail at this time, the ship "Ann" of Halifax being chartered. Among the settlers were the two Blake brothers, their widowed mother, their sister and her husband, the late Archdeacon Brough, the late Mr. Justice Connor, the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, the late Bishop of Huron, the Rev. Archdeacon Palmer of Huron, and others.

member of the Canadian Privy Council and joined the Mackenzie administration, in which, for various periods he held the Ministry of Justice and the portfolio of President of Council. For a time ill-health withdrew him from public life, and the same cause obliged him to refuse the Chancellorship of Ontario and the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, which were successively offered to him. In 1876 he visited England on public business, and three years later re-entered the Dominion Parliament as member for West Durham. The honor of Knighthood was declined by him in 1877. In 1880 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Toronto.

THE HOME RULE STRUGGLE.

We will commence with the 14th July, when the tide turned in favor of Home Rule. Heretofore there were grave doubts as to the results; but ever since Gladstone's gains have gone on augmenting until today, as we approach the close, his majority is in the vicinity of between forty and fifty.

MR. BLAKE'S BIG MAJORITY.

The returns from the South division of Longford show that the Hon. E. Blake, anti-Parnellite, received 2,514 votes, and J. H. Miller, Conservative, 347, the anti-Parnellite majority being 2,167. In 1885 the Nationalist majority was 2,723 while in 1886 the Nationalist candidate was unopposed.

MR. GLADSTONE FULL OF CONFIDENCE.

Thousands of people gathered about the railway station in Aberdeen this afternoon to witness the departure of Mr. Gladstone for Breamar, where he will remain for a week's rest after the fatigues of his Midlothian campaign. He was heartily cheered. In an interview with the president of the Aberdeen Liberal Association Mr. Gladstone said:

"The falling off in Midlothian was not due to the Irish question. About 2,000 out of 15,000 electors voted against me on the church question. They were influenced by the exertions of the clergy from the pulpit. But witness the effect of their labors. The churchmen make the elections turn on the disestablishment question. They have demonstrated that a majority of the electors are favorable to disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone

has been mitigated by the unexpected series of success they have achieved in the counties. The *Daily News*, in an editorial on the result in Midlothian, says: "The Tories will naturally and properly make much of the reduction of Mr. Gladstone's majority. It is a striking phenomenon, account for it how we may." The article concludes: "Although this is the first time Home Rule has come before the Midlothian electors, there have been no contest in 1886, it was the disestablishment question that did the mischief. Colonel Wauchope fought like a gentleman. If Mr. Gladstone requires consolation, he may reflect that Mr. Balfour, in Manchester, would have been very glad of his majority in Midlothian."

The *Chronicle* says: "The reduction of Mr. Gladstone's majority is almost eccentric. It is partially due to the unsparing and unceasing influence of the Kirk, to which must be added the power of landlordism, but allowing all possible reductions, we will arrive at the conclusion that mere Gladstonism as a symbol of personal rather than political faith is wanting both in England and Scotland. Mr. Gladstone must move with the spirit of the age and close his ministry not from among his select personal circle, but from among men shaped to new aspirations of democracy." The *Chronicle* concludes its article with an invitation to Mr. Chamberlain to return to his allegiance to Mr. Gladstone and endeavor to arrive at a solution of the Irish problem.

London, July 17.—The number of members thus far returned is 652. This leaves only thirteen results yet un-declared. The Opposition aggregates 342 and the Unionists 310. Of the eighteen seats yet unreturned, seven Irish and six British in the late Parliament, were held by the Opposition and five by the Unionists. As changes are unlikely, the new Parliament will consist of 355 Gladstonians and 317 Unionists.

SALISBURY VISITS THE STILES.

As the Cabinet ministers have been summoned to London for Thursday next, Mr. Balfour, arriving in town yesterday, proceeded to Holford House to see Lord Salisbury. Lord Salisbury went to Windsor today to meet the Duke of Devonshire, who has been staying at the castle for some time. Here he had a conference with Her Majesty and returned to London this evening, accompanied by the Duke of Devonshire under escort. It is expected that some developments of an unwelcome character are impending.

WHAT THE FUTURE MAY BRING.

The Liberal leaders are prepared to take office immediately or await the defeat of the Government on the amendment to the address. No tactics that the present Government can adopt will force the hand of Mr. Gladstone. A conference of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues is expected to take place on Thursday. Regarding the coming crisis in Parliament a month must elapse before the actual business of the House begins. The swearing-in of members takes a fortnight; then the election of the Speaker and the chairman of committees proceeds, involving possibly a debate, and next comes the discussion of the amendment of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It is probable that Mr. Gladstone will not begin the work of legislation in the winter session but will postpone it until spring. A section of the Conservatives, holding a majority of the British votes, can refuse to resign until another appeal has been made to the country. Some Tory papers seek to deny that such a course would be unconstitutional though the bulk of them admit that the Government must vacate office on the first adverse vote.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY ELECTED.

Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites, who was defeated in Londonderry a few days ago, was elected yesterday in the north division of Longford, beating his Conservative opponent, J. M. Wilson, by a majority of 2,458.

MR. BALFOUR UNCONSCIOUS.

In a speech at Glossop last night Mr. Balfour said he did not regard the present situation with alarm except as regards foreign affairs. He had much to give as to the course that would be taken in Egypt and other parts of Africa. He had no fear in regard to the Home Rule bill for Ireland, which, he said, is not likely to be passed in our time. He held that the Unionists would be strong enough to control the legislative folly of their successors.

MICHAEL DAVITT'S ELECTION.

The *Daily Telegraph's* Navan correspondent says that Michael Davitt's victory in the North division of Meath, as an anti-Parnellite candidate will not prevent the Parnellites from contesting the seat at the next election. He also says: "Parnellite resentment against the priests is growing in violence. The statement is made that it would be well to collect and remit Peter's pence contributions direct to Rome instead of through priests." The *Chronicle* is jubilant over Mr. Davitt's victory. It says: "He is the only Irishman who really recalls to the touch and genius of personal magnetism which was so supremely attractive in Mr. Parnell. He and his Canadian colleague, Mr. Blake, will form invaluable lines between the Irish people and British democracy at home and abroad."

New York, July 17.—The Sunday *Sun's* special cable says: "Six hundred and fifty out of the 670 members who constitute the House of Commons have now been elected, and the parties this evening stand as follows:

Liberals	268
Anti-Parnellites	65
Parnellites	9
Conservatives	266
Liberal-Unionists	44
Liberal majority	32

Mr. Gladstone has gained altogether in Great Britain eighty seats, but against

this magnificent achievement must unfortunately be set nineteen Conservative and six Unionist gains in Great Britain and Ireland. The net Liberal gain the reform is 55. Of the remaining seats Gladstone can scarcely win more than two and his majority in the new Parliament cannot exceed 45. This result, it must be confessed, is not equal to the sanguine hopes with which the Liberals went into the fight, but Mr. Gladstone is confident.

CHERRISHING A DELUSION.

A section of the Conservatives cherish the delusion that Lord Salisbury, still holding a majority of the British votes, can refuse to resign until another appeal has been made to the country. Some Tory papers seek to deny that such a course would be unconstitutional, though the bulk of them admit that the Government must vacate office on the first adverse vote.

THE END AT HAND.

London, July 18.—The aggregate of the polling up to the present time is: Unionist and Conservative, 2,118,533; Gladstonian, 2,375,337.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the total returns received show the election of 311 supporters of the Government and 347 members of the Opposition. It is officially announced to-day that as a result of the visit of Lord Salisbury to the Queen at Windsor Castle yesterday the Conservative Government will meet Parliament August 11th.

TALK OF A COALITION.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: A rumor is in circulation that the Queen will summon Mr. Gladstone to form a ministry, and that a coalition government under the Duke of Devonshire is possible. The *Pall Mall Gazette* connects the rumor with the visit of Lord Salisbury, Joseph Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire to Windsor Castle last week. The best informed Liberals ridicule a Devonshire coalition as out of all possible contingencies, implying the acceptance of Home Rule by the Liberal Unionists and their return to their allegiance to Mr. Gladstone.

WHAT SALISBURY MIGHT DO.

The *Daily News* says: "The general impression that Lord Salisbury will meet Parliament without resigning may be dismissed with the hypothesis that he proposes to introduce a Home Rule Bill, and dish the Liberals by capturing the Irish vote—a maneuver which would tickle the cynical humor of both uncle and nephew. But another course remains which, though it would not relieve him from defeat, might enable him to fall with a hope of speedy resurrection. He could procure a Queen's speech stuffed with promises of domestic reform. He need not be squeamish about overloading the ship or going too far, as he knows he does not require to fulfil his promises. Some negotiations too may be actually contrived to bring in the Abraham Lincoln proverb about the danger of swapping horses while crossing a stream. Anyhow the Opposition will do well to guard against that or some similar device."

THE CHRONICLE GIVES POINTERS.

The *Chronicle* says: It would be useless for Gladstone to go before the country on the Home Rule bill before he has done something, not only to improve the voting machinery registration reform, and a one man one vote bill, but also to convince the working classes and middle class that it is worth their while to see it in the Liberal interest. Gladstone need not be in a hurry to try a fall with the House of Lords. He can fill the interval between the early and later stages of the Home Rule bill, and between its first rejection by the House of Commons, with fiscal, London and rural reforms. For the Liberal party to go to the country with empty hands is to decree its doom or vital modification of its entire organization.

NOT TO BE RULED BY CLERICALS.

The *Times* says: The election of Clancy by more than a thousand over his sacerdotal competitor completes the revolt of the clericals in Archbishop Walsh's county. The Irish there have shown plainly that they are not clericals and will not be ruled by clerics. Saturday was a day full of encouragement for the Unionists. Had the results then obtained been gained earlier in the struggle we would probably have had a different account to give of the issue of the entire campaign.

PROMINENT IRISHMEN TALK.

Thomas Sexton, yesterday, in a speech at Listowel, Ireland, said—"A few months ago, when things looked black and doubtful, the generous Irish in America and in Australia deputed a Home Rule victory owing to the factionism in the ranks, and the word went around to hope no more for the old land—all its ranks were thin and broken. But today its ranks are re-united, and in the next Parliament Ireland's national representatives will wing from their former enemies a measure of Home Rule satisfactory to the national aspirations of Ireland."

Michael Davitt, who also spoke, said the nine seats gained by the Parnellites had been won with the Tory money influence, and that they would be obliterated at the next election.

New Music.—Songs:—"You'd better stay at home Lou," "Maggie, the Cows are in the Clover," "My Mary Green," "Be friends with your brother Again," "Hooray for Casey," "He is Irish," "A Bandit's Life is the Life for Me," last song. Also, piano pieces: Centennial Jersey; Four Curly Headed Coons Schottische; Ten-ra-boom Folk; March Waltz and Schottische, arranged by Gauthier. All of the above 10 each, or 11c mail. Also, the famous Senator Waltzes and Brass Monkey Lancers. 20c each. W. Street, 29 Deury.

A Correction.

In our last issue we announced the wedding of Mr. John Hogan and Miss Annie Murphy, which took place on the 28th June, in this city, at the Archbishop's Palace. Through an error it was stated that the ceremony was performed in the evening; we desire to correct this mistake and to state that the nuptial knot was tied in the morning at mass.



HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

After a six weeks' voyage the party made the Gulf of St. Lawrence and thence journeyed to little York—now Toronto. In the following spring the party broke up, some going to Lake Simcoe, some to the Niagara Peninsula and some, among them the Blakes, to Middlesex county. Rev. Dominick Edward Blake, the eldest of the family, had been presented with the rectory of Adelaide township, and William Hume Blake purchased a farm near him. Before leaving Ireland William Hume Blake had married his cousin, Katharine Hume, grand-daughter of the Hume who had been killed in "the '98," and now on Oct. 13, 1834, was born Dominick Edward Blake, who, as Edward Blake, has won such pre-eminence in politics and in law.

Mr. Edward Blake, soon after the birth of his distinguished son, moved to Toronto and entered the study of the law; and his legal and political feats are well remembered. Similarly Edward Blake's career, his exploits at Upper Canada College, his legal and political distinctions, as well as his father's progress towards the Chancellorship of Ontario, are well known to our readers. Perhaps it will be of interest to note that the Humes are an old Scotch-Irish family, a branch of the family from which sprang the Earls of Hume, Dunbar, and Charlemont. This union of the English-Irish and Scotch-Irish blood promises well, and Edward Blake to-day goes back to Ireland as an Irishman of many generations' standing and a statesman who will preserve the sentiment of the Empire in all his dealings and measures.—*Toronto World*, 21st June.

The *Parliamentary Companion* says:—[The Hon. Edward Blake, M.A., Q.C., M.P., is the eldest son of the late Hon. Wm. Hume Blake, a distinguished jurist of Ontario, and at one time Chancellor of that Province. He was born in the Township of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ontario, October 13, 1834, and received his education at Upper Canada College, and Toronto University, where he graduated with honors, in 1857. Afterwards, he studied law, was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1856, and made Queen's Counsel in 1864. He is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada and Chancellor of the University of Toronto. He entered the political arena in 1867, being returned for South Bruce in the Ontario Assembly, and for three years he was leader of the Opposition in that body. In 1871 he succeeded the Hon. John S. Macdonald in the Premiership of the Ontario Legislature, and held the office of President of the Executive Council until 1874. For a number of years he also represented South Bruce in the Dominion Parliament and at one time sat for West Durham. In Nov., 1873, he was made a

strongly dwelt upon the fact that in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen Liberal victories had been won in the teeth of the opposition of a majority of the newspapers. He was confident that the final result would be in favor of Home Rule and he was greatly pleased that the counties were doing their duty. There was a large crowd awaiting Mr. Gladstone on his arrival at Breamar. He was given a rather cool reception, however.

THE LORDS THREATENED.

The Gladstonian whip, Arnold Morley, speaking at Mansfield, said that if the Lords were foolish enough to run counter to the vote of the House of Commons they would either be mended or ended. No prominent member of either side has yet ventured to allude to the power he holds the Lords, rarely exercising the constitutional right to interfere, yet known to be ready to repel Mr. Gladstone if he endeavors to alter the constitution of the Upper House without an express mandate from a decisive majority of the nation. The Conservatives know they can absolutely rely upon the Queen to support the Lords in the rejection of the Home Rule bill as passed by any majority Mr. Gladstone can now obtain.

Mr. Gladstone, in a communication to the Star, to-night, warns the Liberals to prepare for the next election, as likely to come "like a thief in the night." Party agents on both sides have been instructed, especially to watch the registration of voters, which concludes at the end of August. Local electoral organizations are to be maintained in full working order. As the reform of registration is likely to introduce a "one man, one vote" measure, which the House of Lords could not venture to reject.

ACQUAINTED TO REVERSES.

Mr. Gladstone is not disheartened by the result of the polling in Midlothian. As an old parliamentary hand, accustomed to reverses, he takes the reduction of the Liberal vote in that constituency with equanimity. Private telegrams from him to prominent Liberals in this city say that he knew Col. Wauchope was a strong opponent, and had expected that the poll would show a heavily reduced Liberal majority. At the Conservatives' headquarters in London last night the managers of the party stated that they disapproved of a renewal of the contest in Midlothian until the next general election, and Col. Wauchope is fully in accord with them. It has been decided, however, to challenge John Morley's seat on his appointment as a Cabinet Minister.

The chagrin of the Liberals over the small majority attained by Mr. Gladstone