O. M. B. A.

Another New Branch.

Branch No. 43 of Canada was organ-ned by Chancellor J. J. Behan, at Brock-tille, Ont., on the 24th April. It starts with 17 charter members. The follow-ag is its list of officers:

Oarthy
President—William Braniff
First Vice President—James Shaw
Second Vice President—Thos. A, Fitz.

g and Cor. Secretary-O. K. Fracer Recording Secretary-D. J.

Mooney
Inancial Secretary...W. J. McHenry
Passurer...S. J. Geach
Iarshal...A. McNabb
Itard...S. J. Ryan
Pustees...J. J. Curran, A. D. LeClaire, P.
J. Venney, M. J. Kehoe and James
Daley.

The New C. M. B. A. Organ.

DEAR SIR—I have before me your last issue of the CATHOLIC RECORD and the C. M. B. A. Reporter of Erie, Pa., which, I must say, is one of the best publications in the interest of the C. M. B. Association both in the United States and Canada. As Bro. Deare's letter in your last issue speaks of starting a C. M. B. A. Reporter in Canada, providing he can fully sustain the same. I, for one, would like to see such a journal published in Canada, which I know would be a benefit to all Catholics as well as the C. M. B. A. in Canada, and I am well pleased to see that some action has been taken in Canada to published in Canada, or Erie, Pa., and if one-third of the members in Canada would take the Canadian publication I think we would have as good a Reporter in Canada as the one published in Erie, Pa., and I would like all Branches in Canada to take action on this question. The New C. M. B. A. Organ. think we would have as good a Reporter in Canada as the one published in Erie, Pa., and I would like all Branches in Canada to take action on this question right away. In conclusion I would suggest to all members in Canada to give Bro. Deare a helping hand in this great undertaking.

Yours fraternally,
C. B. RYAN.
Asst. Sea., Branch No. 19, Ingersoll, Ont.

Resolutions of Condolence.

At a regular meeting of Branch No. 18, held on Monday evening, the 26th inst., the following resolutions were moved by treasurer Brother Farrell, seconded by trustee Brother Thomas Mulligan, and asseed unanimously:

trustee Brother Thomas Mulligan, and passed unanimously:
Whereas, Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has been pleased to remove from the circle of our Brotherhood one of its most faithful and cherished members, our late brother Michael Whalen:
Resolved, That in the demise of Brother Whalen this Branch has lost a sealous and faithful member, the town an industrious and upright citizen, and his 5-milly a true, devoted and affectionate husband and father.
Resolved, That the bereaved wife and family have the sincere and heartfelt

by the "fathers" of the C. M. B. A., and for years not practiced, is hardly necessary to state. While not in violation of the law, double-headers are in direct conflict with the spirit of the Association, which was intended for and does consist principally of the laboring class, whom it embarrasses in no little way, to be compelled to pay two assessments at one time. To illustrate: How much easier and practical would it be for a man of limited means to buy a brick block costing, say \$50,000, and pay for it in installments, while if he were compelled to pay spot cash, its purchase would be out of the question. So it is with the majority of members, on a scale, of course, much smaller than the one used in illustration, but to them perhaps of just as much significance. It may be said as an argument for continuing double-headers that, to use a homely adage, "it is as broad as it is long," and members must learn to prepare for these emeris as broad as it is long," and members must learn to prepare for these emergencies. That is easier said than done. It is true it may not be difficult for many of us to do this, or to put our hands in our pockets and pay a double assessment, but to the majority it is at least difficult. Now, that the minority have rights the majority are bound to respect, there is no doubt but if those rights are detrimental to the convenience and interests of the majority, the minority should submit. If not, then away with the boasted submission of the minority. That double-headers are a hardship to the majority, and are only issued on the the majority, and are only issued on the score of economy—the reason given in score of economy—the reason given in open council by one of the executive officers of the Association—any one who will take the trouble to inquire of his one council by one of the executive chiefers of the Association—any one who will take the trouble to inquire of his less opulent brothers who are not blessed with this world's goods, as perhaps some of the officers of the Supreme Council are, will ascertain. While economy is commendable in any business, yet when its practice becomes parsimonious in the extreme, it should not be practiced to that extent. According to the last annual report of the State Superintendent of Insurance of New York, it will be seen that the cost of collection for the C. M. B.

A. is only a trifle more than one cent on the dollar. Now, taking this for a guide, it at the most could only be doubled to assessments, and more frequent assessments, would, it occurs to the writer, be the vary means to secure better attendance at meetings. Any one who is a frequent attendant at meetings, will notice that the attendant at meetings, will note that the attendant at meetings. Any one who is a frequent attendant at meetings, will note that the attendant at meetings. The first more columnated by Colonel O'Farrel; Colonel on which the gins were mounted. He can be attendant at meetings and more frequent and more frequent successing the succession of the color of the succession of the color of the succession of the color of th

Phelim O'Noill sought on the left.
O'Noill addressed a few words of cathusiastic exhectation to his man, the chaplin, Rev. Bottius Egan, gave them the Apostolic Benediction. "Advance," cried O'Noill, "and give not fire until you are within pike length." The colonels sprang from their horses and, sword in hand, led on their men. With the wild hurrah that has re-echoed on many a battle-field the Irish dash at their ancient foemen. Down the hill they surged in compact masses, across the hollow which lay between, and up the height from which Munroe's cannon kept playing on them in vain. Though the iron hail fell on them in deadly shower not a man wavered. Squadron after squadron of British horse charged at them, only to be driven back like the foam from the prow of a noble vessle, Half O'. Neill's men were armed with the pike, half with the musket. The pikemen speared the cavalry with unerring thrust; not a shot was fired by the musketeers until they saw the white of their enemies' eyes. The charge was terrific. Long and stubbornly did the English and Scotch resist, but the superior valor of the Irish was not to be denied. One final charge of cavalry was ordered by Munroe, It was hurled back with such rout and confusion that all order was lost amongst the infantry. The splendid army became a wreck. Everywhere the victorious Irish were spearing, sabering, and shooting down, its flying members. The commanders saved their lives by swimming the Blackwater. Munroe escaped to Armagh, but without hat or wig. But the vast bulk of his forces were cut down. The dead bodies of 3,248 Scotch and English lay on the field. Twenty-two officers and two hundred men were taken prisoners. Twenty stand of colors and immense stores of provisions and ammunition fell into the victors' hands. It seems almost incredible, but it is, nevetheless, a well-attested fact that the Irish loss on that memorable day was only seventy killed and two We deeply sympathize with Bro. John Bruce, of Branch No. 4, who a few days since sustained the loss by death of his youngest daughter, aged four years. A Memorable Day of June. United Ireland.

Arms virunque Canimus! Our theme is Owen Roe and the magnificent day of Benburb—a day that should be remembered in Ireland until the last syllable of recorded time. Benburb stands out distinctly as a great Irish battle. Although it was an engagement of which some English chroniclers affect utter ignorance, its details are remarkably well known. Indeed, it is questionable whether such full particulars could be had of the battles of Tel el Kebir or Teb, fought only a couple of years ago, as are to be got concerning the insidents of this fight about which it has sometimes suited the English book to affect incredulity. It is remarkable above all things in this—that it was a victory gained by the Irish forces in the face of appalling odds. O'Neill's force was hardly more than half that of his antsgonist, Munroe. It numbered only five thousand foot soldiers and five hundred horses; and he had not a single piece of artillery. The Scottish general's army showed a total of all arms of more than ten thousand men; and he had beside a splendid park of artillery, conristing of seven field pieces. Besides his troops were furnished in every respect for the fields—full accoutrements, ammunition, commissariat, well officered, and well drilled—hardy Scotch Soldiers, and equally hardy Ulster levies. The Irish troops, on the other hand, were largely composed of men who had never before exchanged musket shot or crossed halberd in anger—men upon whom Owen Roe had spent months in licking into military shape. Mixed with these of course, he had a large number of seasoned troops—for he had been fighting, or playing Fabius Cunctator, off and on by this time for a couple of years. But, looking at the fight every way, perhaps no two men ever joined battle under more unequal circumstances than O'Neill and Munroe that day at Benburb. The fight was fought on Friday, the 5th of June, 1864, according to the old style—equivalent to the 15th present style. Its exact locality is given by "An Ulster Archelogist" in the "Transaction United Ireland. victors' hands. It seems almost incredible, but it is, nevetheless, a well-attested fact that the Irish loss on that memorable day was only seventy killed and two hundred wounded! So this was the way in which five thousand Irishmen beat ten thousand Britishers on that memorable day of June, on the banks of the laughing Oonah and the bright Blackwater. ST. JOHN, NEWFOUNDLAND. SEVERELY COOL RECEPTION.

The Allan steamer Caspian, first direct boat of the season, arrived here from Liverpool and Queenstown shortly after noon to-day. A large number of people assembled on the wharf to witness the landing of the new Governor, Sir George DesVœux. Members of both branches of the Legislature went on board as soon as the ship reached her moorings and tendered their congratulations to His Excellency. Shortly before one o'clock Sir George, with Miss Carter leaning upon his arm, and accompanied by Sir F. B. T. Carter, escorting Lady George Vœux, appeared in the gangway and received the cheers of the Caspian's officers and crew. As he walked up the wharf the people on either side preserved a cool yet dignified attitude. Not a cheer was raised nor any other demonstration made that could possibly be construed into a feeling of pleasure over the appointment of this gentleman to the governorship of our Island Home. And here we would like to offer a word of explanation. Sir George DesVœux must, not infer from the general cocloness mani-ARRIVAL OF SIR GEORGE DESVOUX .about two miles westward from the old castle of Benburb, and about seven miles from Armagh. The reason it was fought was this—that Munroe had determined to march, with the whole Scottish and British forces in Ulster, on the city of Resolved. That the bereared wife and family have the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of each and every member of this Branch, and that our charter be supreme moment had come, and he was respect in mourning for the next thirty days as a token of respect to the memory of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be tendered to the completion, he tendered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be completed in the form of deceased by our secretary, and that be completed in the form of deceased by our secretary, and that be completed by the deceased by our secretary, and the completed by the deceased by our secretary, and that be leadered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be the completed by the deceased by our secretary, and that be leadered to the widow of deceased by our secretary, and that be the completed by the deceased by our secretary, and that be the deceased by our secretary, and that be the complete of the complete British forces in Ulster, on the city of Kilkenny to smash the Confederation. Owen Roe had been for some time in the county Cavan, patiently drilling the army with which he intended, God willing, to smash the British power in Ireland. Though his preparations to fight were far from completion, he knew that the supreme moment had come, and he was not the man to shirk his responsibility. If the Confederation was to be saved, the strong force of Munroe must be stopped in its march by his own weak one, even though the attempt meant annihilation. Fortunately for O'Neill, the enemy's army was to be made up of two large contingents, one coming from Carrickfergus under the command of Munroe himself, the other from Coleraine under the command of his brother. The junction was

of Cayan just at the proper moment, and had chosen a position which the most consummate generalship would certainly select as one for an inferior army to de-

fend. His right rested on a wet bog, and his left on the junction of the rivers Blackwater and Oonab; rough, broken ground covered with "scroggs" and bushes, protected his front. The rear

on the Irish lines from an advantage height, but the fusillade was not

insuit we, as a people, have received from some quarter, by the appointment of a stranger over the head of Sir Ambrose Shea.—a popular and pre-eminently qualified "son of the soil". That insult must be charged to be "running account" of the unparticitic party and policy that dominates here at the present time. But the fact that such is the case remains all the same, and the sooner His Excellency begins to realize what is really meant thereby the better for his own popularity and the future welfare of this corner of "Her Majesty's mighty empire." However, we shall have other opportunities to acquaint Sir George DeaV@x with the awkward kink which has recently occured in the political situation here.

His Excellency was sworn in as Governor and Commander-in Chief, at Government House at four o'clock this after-

ment House at four o'clock this afternoon.—Evening Telegraph.

True Words Well Said.

ground covered with "scroggs" and bushes, protected his front. The rear was protected by a dence wood. O'Neill held the bridges crossing the river with sufficient forces to repel any attempt to gain them. The battle began by a skirmish between a force of cavalry sent out by the Scottish general to communicate with the advancing forces of his brother. They were repulsed, while at the same time the Coleraine army was held in check and driven back, though not without some loss, by the Irish cavalry. Thus the great object of dividing the force was successfully achieved. Munroe's cavalry crossed the river and his artillery played on the Irish lines from an advantageous A father taking his careless daughter aside, said, "I want to speak to you of your mother. It may be that you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I want you to get up to morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes and begins to express her aurprise. go height, but the fusillade was not very destructive, as the range was not by any means accurately attained. Several hours were spent in these attempts, but not a break was made in the Irish position. Munroe's forces began to grow weary; and Owen Roe had a terrible task in hand endeavoring to check the impetuosity of his men, who, galled by the artillery fire, several times implored him to allow them to charge the height on which the guns were mounted. He and begins to express her surprise, go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth. You can't imagine how it will brighten her dear face. Besides you owe her a kiss or two. Away back when him to allow them to charge the height on which the guns were mounted. He told them to be patient until the horse-men he had sent out in the morning to

your comfort, and everyone of these wrinkles would seem to be bright wavelets of sunshine chasing each other over her dear face. She will leave you one of these days; the burdens, if not lifted from her shoulders, will break her down. Those rough, hard hands, that have done too many unnecessary things for you, will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave you your baby kiss will have opened in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother's love when it will be too late."

"Ireland Soher is freland Free."

"Ireland Seber is Ireland Free."

"Ireland sober is Ireland free," is one of the aphorisms which the late A. M. Sullivan, who was a great temperance advocate, was fond of impressing on the minds of his countrymen. It may not be that Ireland has yet reached the standard of sobriety which Mr. Sullivan held to be indispensable to the attainment of freedom, but it is beyond question that excessive indulgence in intoxicants is much less common among the Irish people now than for generations past. Several of the judges on their recent circuits took occasion to notice the marked decrease of drunkenness, and St. Patrick's week presented an excellent opportunity of testing the National progress in the direction of liberty on the road indicated by Mr. Sullivan, and all accounts agree in recording a highly favorable judgment. There is no day in the year upon which Irishmen are supposed to indulge so freely and upon which the taking of a glass or two extra is so readily excused as St. Patrick's Day. In former times wetting the shamrock, and pretty liberally, too, used to be regarded by many people as an essential item to the celebration of the festival. This year, as for several years past, sobriety has been the rule everywhere throughout Ireland. In Doblin the police had hardly any cases of drunkenness. In Cork the Universal sobriety of the citizens was attested in an Dabin the police had hardly any cases of drunkenness. In Cork the Universal sob riety of the citizens was attested in an amusing way. The police had only one case of drunkenness to bring before the justices on the morning after, and in the charge sheet the solitary offender was described as a "stranger from London."—

Ligh American.

THE CUSTOMS SEIZURE.

SEVERELY COOL RECEPTION. THE TORONTO "MAIL" AT IT AGAIN— FALSE CHARGES AGAINST BEADING MON-

TREAL FIRMS. The Montreal correspondent of the Tor-onto Mail has got that paper into trouble again, and has laid it open for another heavy action of damages. Yesterday the Mail published the following under flaring head lines:—
Montreal, April 25.—Messrs. O'Hara and Ambrose, of the Customs Department, who, as stated in the The Mail a week ago, had made a seizure of the stock of church

Collector of Customs:

CUSTOM HOUSE, Montreal, }
April 27th, 1886. }
The Mail correspondent has been misinformed. I have made no seisure from Messrs, J. B. Rolland & Fils and J. Sadlier & Co., nor have I had any reason to do so. (Signed), W. J. O'HARA.

Messrs. Sadlier & Co. intend to take an action of damage against the Mail.—
Montreal Evening Post, April 27, 1886.

COME TO CHRIST'S CHURCH.

Rev. Morgan Dix is one of the most prominent of the Protestant clergymen of New York. He is an Episcopalian, and is rector of Trinity Church. He has been preaching a course of sermons during Lent. In one of these, he asked: "Is there need of a re-adjustment of Christianity to suit the condition of the time?" and he answered—"Yes and no." He went on to say:

This double answer is necessary because the word "Christianity" no longer conveys a clear idea. If by that you mean the loose, vague Protestantism about us, we answer, Yes; that certainly does need readjustment, or very vigorous treatment of some kind. But if by Christianity you mean the Catholic religion, dogmatic and ascramental, bring to us from the supernatural world a positive body of truth, demanding an acceptance of it as a revelation, and applying it by mysterious agencies to men, we answer, No. That religion needs no re-adjustment. It is the world and these times that are out of joint; nor shall there be health, peace or safety till they are made to harmonize once more with the teachings of that religion. Of all wrong ways of settling the question, what primitive Christianity or the old Catholicism was, the most common, the most hopeless is this: to study the New Testament alone, without note, comment or reference to historical tests of truth. Christianity is not evolved from the New Testament, the book grew out of it. What the world wants now, is a new

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that man doth not live by bread alone, but by the words which proceed out of the mouth of God; and that they have been spoken to us in those last days by His Son; and that He continues with us, His Son; and that He continues with us, At 58 Harrison Ave. Details April 3rd, of At 58 Harrison Ave. Details and At 58 Harrison Ave. Details and At 58 Harrison Ave. a living, present Saviour, in that large and luminous mystery, His kingdom, His

This is strange language to come from a Protestant minister—strange because true and destructive of the Protestant principle of private judgment.

God established a Church with power

God established a Church with power and authority to teach men what they must believe and do to be saved. All they have to do is to find out where that Church is—and there is no church that claims to be such an authorized and infallible teacher but the Catholic Church—and to accept its doctrines and obey

its commands.

It comes from God, is sustained by Him, and cannot fail!—Cutholic Colum-

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At 58 Harrison Ave., Detroit, April 3rd, of Pneumonia, Grace E., daughter of M. E. Comiskey, formerly of Ingersoll, Ont., aged 12 years, 7 months and 18 days.

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INSPECTION INVITED

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THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

before and after he entered public life. He regretted that the last speaker would not accept the resolutions of his hon friend the Minister of Inland Revenue In his opinion they were more dignifies than the others. He was the son of a Irishman and his mother was an Irish women, and his wish had alway been that we could arrive at the day when we could say God save Ireland, and God save the Queen. He did not wish to disparage the motives of the Leader of the Opposition, but there was more suspicion attached to his conduct then to that of the hon, gentleman, the Minister of In land Revenue. The fact that the motion was made by the Leader of the Opposition when going into supply showed sign of his insincerity. Then there was something suspicious about the fact that the Leader of the Opposition should have not first taken the Leader of the Frenci Canadians in that House into his confidence, without which it would have been difficult to carry any resolution for Home Rule. The guestion now Canadians in that House into his confidence, without which it would have bee difficult to carry any resolution for Home Rule. The question now was whether or not such a resolution would be to the advantage of Ireland It was impossible to do anythin more formidable than was done in 1883 and therefore it would be better to let that stand as it was, for the fear the something less might be put in its stead Only one Irish association in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. Not one maior one organization in this country ever spoke on the matter. In fact Mr. Blake's course was disapproved of ball the people of Canada. He reas appreciatively from a newspaper editoristo the effect that the Queen had nothin to do with the matter, it was Mr. Glad stone to whom they ought to address the Queen he would be denounced by a the Irishmen in Canada, and told that should have moved congratulations to Mr. Gladstone. In view of the snubbing which the Irishmen in Canada, and told that habould have moved congratulations to Mr Gladstone. In view of the snubbing which the Canadian people got in the Kimber ley despatch it would not be judicious to put ourselves in the same position again hall were aware of that answer, and would it not look satirical to go and address the Queen under such circumstances? He trusted the leader of the Opposition would support the resolution of the Minister of Inland Revenue, notwithstanding what the member for West Elgin had said. It was question of political politics in England and if Mr. Gladstone would not giv Ireland Home Rule, then the Tories would out-trump the Liberals.

Mr. McMullen, on rising, was received with groans from the Governmen side. He said:—"I don't think it is right that on such an occasion as this a least any Irishman should be received with groans on the floor of this House (Opposition cheers). I am as true as Irishman as any who sit in this Chamber. I was born on the Ould Sod, and lived there for a good many years, have visited the old land again and travelled through it. I love the green hills of Old Ireland, and I revere the noble memories of the land of my birth When I rise to present to the best of minumble ability the arguments in support of the views I take, I think I am entitled to a fair hearing." Continuing, he said he deplored the course the hon, gentlemen opposite had deemed it their duty to take on this occasion. He would have been glad had their duty to take on this occasion. He would have been glad had their duty to the House beet treated by gentlemen opposite in the spirit in which it was submitted by the mover of the resolution. He was quit the stand he did because he was honestly desirous of strengthening the hand of Mr. Gladstone in the herculean tash he had undertaken. Had the resolution emanated from their own side hon, gentleman opp. site would have supported it, and had their leader offered it they would have raised their voices to glorif the resolution and its mover, but because the leader of the Opposition had presented it, after swaiting for weeks, aye months, for the gentlemen opposite was a majority on the other side. If they desired to take action in this matter why had they not done so in all the time they had since the session opened? Was it because they considered it of a flittle moment as to be unworthy of their attention? The member so Montreal (Mr. Curran) said that a meeting of Irish members had been called to consider the matter, and every Irish man in the Commons and Senate was in vited. He (Mr. McMullen) claimed to be an Irishman, and he was not invited He wondered if the leader of the Opposition had been told anything abou

out-trump the Liberals.

if he was present.
Mr. Curran—I said Irish Catholic Mr. McMullen—I regret more than I can say that the hon, gentleman took this narrow view of the question. I would like to know if the resolution of