

APRIL 27, 1887

great satisfaction, apart from its mere political significance. It shows the unity of Celtic sentiment and the establishment of a bond of union between the two great branches of the race, which bodes good for the future. The Irish cause is recognized in the Highlands as the cause of the people, as opposed to a class who have too long held control of parliament and wielded political power for its own selfish purposes. The Democracy, in fact, is taking the place of the old sections and obliterating old prejudices and jealousies. This is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and, though the struggle may be severe and protracted, there can be no doubt whatever of the ultimate triumph of the popular cause.

THE EVICTOR LANDSOWNE.

The esteemed *Kazoot* again quotes from THE POST what it is pleased to style "Further specimens of the violent attacks to which the Governor-General is subjected." The fact that Lord Lansdowne is Governor-General of Canada is no reason why his crimes against humanity should be treated with silence. On the contrary, the position he holds in this country as the representative of Her Majesty illuminates in lurid colors his cruelty and avarice. THE POST has given ample proof, from the testimony of gentlemen whose veracity cannot be questioned, of the charges it has brought against him. Neither His Excellency nor the toady press has made a satisfactory defence. One paper has produced something that was said in favor of him in 1876. But for the Laggacurran evictions no excuse has been offered, for none can be made. On the other hand we have the historical evidence of the barbarities practised by the Landsdownes and their agents, the Tranches, for generations. It is a history of extermination, confiscation, plunder and rapacity. In gloom and horror the Landsdowne infamies may be paralleled, but they are not exceeded in recent Irish annals. And we men of Irish blood, whose memories are thronged with the spectres of the victims of Landsdowne rapacity, must speak with bated breath and whispered humbleness, because the cold-blooded tyrant who is carrying out the hereditary policy of extermination happens to polute the free air of Canada as the pampered menial of the British Government!

Judged by the standard which the good and the wise of all ages have applied to the conduct of men who have inflicted sorrow, misery, famine and death upon their fellow-beings, Lord Lansdowne stands before us without a claim to forgiveness or toleration. Nothing, it seems, will soften the black and bitter heart within him. He has needlessly and with malice premeditated entered into a war of extermination against the Irish people occupying the land which his thievish ancestor usurped through fraud and confiscation. Mr. Gladstone has termed evictions "sentences of death," and will any reasonable man assert that when a landlord unjustly inflicts these dreadful sentences upon hundreds of men, women and children, as Lord Lansdowne's father did, and he himself is now doing, that it is improper to denounce him?

Were we not to denounce him we would be come sharers in his crimes and would merit the infamy which he knows in his heart clings like the curse of Cain to the name of Landsdowne, with the added stench of Treach.

If the reports of what he is causing to be done in Ireland were not true, all we might say would pass as the idle wind. But the facts cannot be denied. Therefore, whatever facts the apologists of a brutal landlord may try to put upon those facts, the Irish people all over the world understand them only in their true light and meaning—a declaration of war to the knife by Lord Lansdowne against his unhappy tenants. As such it will be accepted. And he must have known, from the temper of the people he persecutes, before he entered upon this war of extermination, that his cruelty would be resented, his power resisted, and himself punished to that extent which forbearance, not justice, may consider adequate to the circumstances and the enormity of his offences.

Here in Canada we are content to see him surrounded with the fiery circle of Irish hatred, the only man in the broad Dominion who dare not walk abroad in the free air and sunlight without a gang of detectives to protect him! Not that he is in the slightest bodily danger, but because his guilty conscience fills him with terror.

In this isolated hell, which he has created for himself out of his own malignancy and sordidness, we are satisfied he should abide till he rid the country of his pestilential presence.

ORANGEMEN AND HOME RULE.

Orangemen are a very peculiar class of people. Their "loyalty," of which we hear so much, is a very unstable element in their constitution, and their leaders vary the motomy of their devotion to the Crown of England so often that outsiders will be excused if they regard the professions of these gentlemen with mingling. In Canada the annexation movement was led by Orangemen, and we all know how the same class conspired to deprive our present Queen of her right to the succession. It is, therefore, not astonishing, remembering these historical incidents, to find that some of the most vehement opponents of Home Rule at present were at one time its warmest advocates. An English paper, the *Sheffield Independent*, recalls the fact that Col. King-Harman, the recently appointed colonel of the Orange Grand Lodge of Ireland, was held in Dublin, at which resolutions were adopted declaring that the passing of the bill would be a violation of the constitution, and that if the Queen signed it "she would violate her coronation oath." At a meeting of the grand lodge the same day the deputy grand secretary, Brother Nunan, gave notice that if the bill ever became a law he would move that the words "the legislative union," in the statement of the basis of the institution, be expunged therefrom, and consequently that the members of the institution should not themselves be

bound as Orangemen to maintain that union. At another meeting of the Grand Lodge the Rev. J. Flanagan, who once expressed a wish "to kick the Queen's crown into the Boyle's," moved a resolution of gratification at the election of O'Donovan Rossa to Parliament from Tipperary, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. In May, 1870, the Orangemen passed the following resolution: "That all statements in the objects, rules and formularies of the Orange Institution imposing any obligation upon its members to maintain the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland be expunged therefrom."

They then invited the leaders of the Irish Nationalists (of whom the late Isaac Butt, M. P., was the chief) to a conference in Dublin, which was held on the 20th of the same month. There was a large gathering of representative Orangemen and Nationalists, and among the leaders of the former was Colonel King-Harman. After long and earnest discussion the conference, upon motion of Mr. Butt, unanimously adopted the following resolution: "That it is the opinion of this meeting that the true remedy for the evils of Ireland is the establishment of an Irish Parliament with full control over its own domestic affairs."

A committee of thirty-five Orangemen and Catholics was appointed to promote the objects of the new institution, and among the leading Orange names was found that of Colonel King-Harman, while a foremost National member was Patrick Egan, late president of the Irish National League of America. "In this way," says the *Independent*, "the Irish home rule movement was launched upon the world. It was founded by the Orangemen and adopted by the Nationalists, and yet Colonel King-Harman can be so cruel to his own banding as to disown and denounce it. It is well at times to poke a few facts at Orangemen and Tories who lamentably forget their antecedents and distort history."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(Special from our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 21. The session this afternoon afforded members of the Commons a sort of field day in the discussion of Mr. Curran's Irish Home Rule resolutions. The galleries were crowded to overflowing both before and after the dinner hour. Among those present were several hundred ladies, of which Lady Lansdowne, who occupied the front seat in the Speaker's Gallery, was the centre of attraction. During the discussion she seemed to take particular interest in the remarks of those members who favored the bill. When any particularly strong remark was used she would lean forward, and after smilingly catching every word, would turn to Capt. Streetfield, who accompanied her as escort, and discuss the language used. As might have been expected, she was the cynosure of all eyes. After the preliminary work before the House was over, the first order of the day was called, and Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, rose in his seat and addressed the Speaker. He was greeted

WITH ROUNDS OF APPLAUSE

from both sides of the House. He spoke earnestly and seemed to weigh the effect of every sentence. He denounced the Coercion bill in the strongest terms, and appealed to the House to carry the resolution which was about to offer. It would, he felt, have its effect even upon such a man as the Marquis of Salisbury. He warmly eulogized the position taken upon the question by Mr. Gladstone. Ireland, he said, stood better than it does at present, and the English Government must treat Ireland kindly and honestly, and earnestly strive to remove the bitterness of heart which years of oppression had left there. His presentation of the case was a strong one and when he had closed he was warmly applauded.

Mr. McNiel then rose upon his feet and addressed the House. He is a weak looking man from a standard of intelligence, parts his hair in the middle and talks like an old woman. He attacked the resolution in the bitterest terms. Home Rule he said would endanger the integrity of the empire.

The men who supported, favored and encouraged Home Rule for Ireland almost without exception were traitors to the Queen and enemies of all that was British. He pointed out that among the most eminent statesmen of Great Britain, such men as Lord Salisbury, Sir Henry James, John Bright and Sir Chamberlain, were opposed to the measure as introduced by Mr. Gladstone. He said the resolution was a direct insult to the English people. Men who will fight for their lives, their property and religion to the last gasp are in the minority in Ireland and if the resolution passes, evil would be the certain and sure result. He was frequently cheered from the Government side of the House. In closing he moved, seconded by Mr. Sproule,

"That this House desires to repeat its deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of the people of Ireland, and its adherence to the sentiment on the subject of Home Rule enunciated by the joint address to Her Majesty from both Houses of the Canadian Parliament passed in 1882 and the resolution adopted by this House in 1886. This House is, however, unable to express or affirm an opinion as to the merits or demerits of the measure now before the House, now before the Imperial Parliament, in the absence of the measure itself and the documents and evidence upon which it is based."

Mr. Kenny, the new member from Halifax, made a warm appeal for the Irish in Ireland, and was cheered heartily by both Liberal and Conservative members. He denied that a desire for Home Rule constituted any conspiracy against the Empire. The Coercion bill was an outrage to justice and damning in its details. If it passed, as it would pass in the Imperial Parliament, it would be as inept as the 87 others have been, which have become law since the treachery and money of England prevailed in the purchase of the Irish Parliament. He was of opinion that if the people of Ireland were given Home Rule it would reflect credit upon Great Britain and give the people of that fairest gem of the ocean an era of prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Flynn, of Richmond, next made an eloquent appeal to the House in favor of the resolution, and was followed by a speech from the person of Mr. O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka. He spoke very rapidly, and at times his utterance was so imperfect as to render his remarks unheard. He attacked the National League in unmeasured terms as composed of murderers, thieves and perjurers. He said if Mr. O'Brien, M.P. in the English House, and Mr. Killen, M.P. in the Irish House, would be police surveillance they would need but police protection. There were any quantity of good loyal men who would make it too hot for them in the country. He charged Bishop Lynch not long since with openly insulting His Excellency Lord Lansdowne in asking his hearers not to vote for the Queen's County evictions. The National League, he said, was kept up from America, and by a class of men who knew no sympathy or quarter; they hated everything English, and were prepared to do everything possible to free Ireland at whatever cost. He was cheered by a few supporters in different

parts of the House, and was surrounded by a little party of friends, who congratulated him as he sat down.

Mr. Casey, of West Elgin, next took the floor and defended the resolution. He took up the argument of the first speaker and showed how fallacious it was and how radically wrong. He held him up to ridicule and showed him any one could lay a finger on O'Brien when he arrived here. It was such ranting, he said, as that of the last speaker which would carry the coercion bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Burn, Bérin, Jones and Welsh in support of the resolution, and by Mr. Wallace (York) against it. The debate was then adjourned until tomorrow.

Mr. Jones on Monday next will ask an order of the House for a detailed statement of the sums charged to capital expenditure on the Intercolonial Railway each year from 1879 to 1887.

Owing to the big kick made from all quarters the Government has given the examination of the baggage of passengers coming into Canada. A motion is before the House to come up on Monday, introduced by Mr. Thompson, to pension Godefroi Laviolette, former warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for the remainder of his natural life at the rate of \$2,000 per year, \$1,000 extra toward his expenses in moving.

Mr. Beauséjour will, at an early day, bring up the question of where the reports of the commissioners who were appointed to enquire into the matter of the periodical floods in and about Montreal are.

Mr. Preston wants the Government to say that they have put into the estimates a sufficient sum to cover the building of the new wharves at Longueuil, in Chambly County. The Senate today took up two divorce cases; first, that of Noel vs. Noel, and then Ash vs. Ash. But little evidence was taken, and the members adjourned at an early hour.

OTTAWA, April 22.—There was youth and old age, beauty and ugliness, fashion and penury, and the rain yesterday afternoon on the opening of the House. The reason for all the crowd being the further discussion of the Home Rule resolutions.

"How is the vote going to stand on McNiel's amendment," I asked last evening, before the opening of the House, of Sir John. "Oh," he replied, "it is going to be beaten by a big vote; but you know as well as I about just how the vote will stand," and the result justified his expectation. I asked Blake the same question, and he guessed about 100 against the amendment and from 50 to 70 for.

When Mr. Laurier, who opened the debate this afternoon, rose he was greeted with loud and continued applause. He was in the Speaker's Gallery, and his remarks were his hearers. After expressing the sympathy which he and his French compatriots generally had for the people of Ireland in their deep distress, which he attributed entirely to English mismanagement and corrupt rule, he drew a comparison between Ireland today and the Canada of yesterday. He said that the Irish people never brought contentment to the Irish people. The government of any country must have for its subjects happiness and contentment, which would bring allegiance to administration and a respect for law and order. It was liberty in its widest and fullest sense which would bring this Ireland to the level of the English people in a short time he believed the majority of the people of England would be in favor of Home Rule as favored by Mr. Gladstone.

He was followed by Doctor Landierin of East Grey. He favored the motion of Mr. Curran and attacked in vigorous terms the amendment of Mr. McNiel, which he said connected with the House of Commons. He eloquently denounced the wrongs of the Irish people under Tory misrule. There was nothing, he claimed, to be gained by coercion; it would fail as other bills had. Its effect would be to take from the Irish people the right of a trial by jury and the right to be tried by a jury of their peers. He was cheered by the House. He next turned his attention to O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka, who, under the terrible tongue lashing of the eloquent member from East Grey, got even madder than he was during his speech of yesterday and plainly showed his feelings. He moved time and again under the seat. In closing he was loudly applauded as he resumed his chair.

Mr. Blake rose hesitatingly in his place amid a storm of applause. He commenced to speak in favor of the motion slowly but emphatically, but with evident feeling. He pointed out in what respects he thought the bill might be improved. Regarding this, he simply offered a suggestion across the floor.

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and unwise for this House to express an opinion, or in anywise interfere with the Imperial Parliament as to the course to be adopted by it regarding the bill now before the House of Commons for the amendment of the criminal law and procedure in Ireland.

Other members followed and this House adjourned. Mr. Davin having the floor.

The debate will be resumed on Monday. Mr. Curran will likely accept the suggestion of Mr. Blake, leader of the Opposition, to somewhat modify the wording of his resolution. He says he will do so on the principle he acted upon last year in supporting the Oustigan amendment—accept the strongest expression of opinion favorable to Ireland that will secure the largest vote in the House.

As might have been expected Sir John now holds the bit to Sir Charles and resigning the leadership, consequently may be expected that "Old To-Morrow" will retain the head of the party and that Sir Charles will return to England after the session to bask once more in the light of royalty at the expense of the Canadian taxpayers.

The correspondence on the fishery question was laid upon the table today as promised by the Government. They will not be taken up until Monday, and, as usual, in the meantime the Government papers are inspecting their contents. The Senate today after looking away two or three hours adjourned until May 11th without doing anything. Many of the members are now home during this vacation.

Mr. Gordon, M.P. for West Elgin, the Minister of Interior, will be expected to intend to despatch an exploring expedition up the Yocan river this season for the purpose of testing the gold mines and auriferous deposits in that region. I learn that such an expedition will be sent out early in May.

Mr. Curran on Saturday last will ask for a return of the value of the property in Nova Scotia during 1885-6, giving dates and names. The estimates for the next fiscal year will be brought down on Wednesday, and will show a large reduction as compared with last year's figures. Among the chief items cut down will be those from the Department of Public Works and the amounts usually granted for assisting emigration.

The total estimated revenue of the current Dominion year, ending June 30th, is \$34,500,000, and the expenditure \$34,212,000. If the items proper were charged to capital account there would be a deficit in place of a surplus.

Mr. Fisher moves early next week, so he tells to the House of Commons that he will be a Deputy Speaker. Before this is done you can depend on Peter White getting a soft snap in that direction.

The prohibition element are in a fix as to what course to pursue. On general principles they are favorable, but when considering the matter they want to know how to procure a revenue if the manufacture of liquor be prohibited.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., April 23.—"Did you hear Blake's great speech on Friday?" is the one great question which the human kind of the political world here are now asking of one another. If the answer be "yes" the two generally go into ecstasies over the arguments advanced by the great liberal leader, and if "no," a fit of commiseration is the proper thing, and it is true Mr. Blake, always a great and eloquent speaker, did his best previous effort. As he stood like a giant in his place in the House appealing for justice for the sorrowing of Ireland, he became more and more earnest and eloquent. He not only laid down a rule to be observed, but having laid it down he fairly nailed it to the floor and clinched the nails.

On the other side. This is how he closed his remarks:

"I do not speak of the Irish people in the sense of the Irish Roman Catholics—I say the whole Irish people. I regard them as one people after all, and I have no doubt, for my part, that an example of tolerance, of generosity, of magnanimity will be set by the numerical majority, and that the natural measure of ascendancy due, not to their possessions, but to their intelligence, their education and their power, will be awarded with a liberal hand to the minority when the measure of Home Rule takes place. These prophets of civil war are something of the same kind when the Church establishment question was in vogue. We were told that the waters of the Boyne were to be

REDDENED WITH BLOOD,

but the Church was disestablished and there was not a shot fired; all was peace, and I believe the cause of Protestantism and the cause of religion benefited greatly. They say that separation is the goal. You may make separation the goal if you persist. It may be that the Irish people, as they are, are a people of despair, and that despair may produce the feeling of hostility. But I say that separation is not now the goal of the mass of the Irish people. They are simply making a demand for these rights which are their due for a fair share of self government, and a fair and equitable condition of existence upon the soil upon which they were born and on which they desire to live. So I say that those considerations which do most deeply affect us all, as I pointed out the other day, in our material condition, which affect our own relations to

THE POWER ADJOINING

us, the maintenance of amity and cordiality which ought to be one of the highest objects, as long as it can be honorably obtained, of Canadian statesmanship, which affects us as citizens of the Empire, and which affects us as partners in its prosperity and share in its shame, those considerations do justify, nay, I will add that they demand, our action now in this critical position to-day. I believe that, if this ill-omened measure which we propose to pass, should be passed, it would be the cause of difficulty and distress for Ireland, and for all of us hardly exempted before will survive. Let us then do our feeble best to avert it. I believe that the postponement for any long period of a measure of Home Rule will make that measure much less valuable for the great and chief purpose for which we hope to see it adopted, and that the postponement will be the cause of discord and animosity and friendship between the two islands; and, therefore, let us do what we can to avert the ill, let us do what in us lies to procure the good."

THE TEST COMING.

How soon will division come and how is the vote going to stand is what everybody wants to know. It's all guess work. I believe a division will be reached to-day and that Mr. Curran's resolution will be carried by from 25 to 40 majority. There are some who say there won't be 25 votes against it, but they are of the sensitive kind. There are others like McNiel and O'Brien, who seem to think Curran is going to be beaten by one of the amendments submitted. Time will tell, but I think my figures will be about right when the time is made up.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

According to Sir John, the correspondence on the fishery question will be laid before the House this afternoon. I learn that, in relation to this question, the last papers to make public, which Sir John only gave permission to publish on Saturday, will contain a despatch from Lord Salisbury, in which he says:

"Her Majesty's Government would have no objection to the appointment of a mixed commission, as proposed, to determine the limits of those territorial waters within which, subject to the stipulations of the convention of 1813, the exclusive right of fishing belonged to Great Britain. But Her Majesty's Government are inclined to propose another course."

PROPOSE ANOTHER COURSE.

In their opinion would afford a temporary solution of the controversy equally creditable to both parties. The Ministry's Government and the Government of Canada in proof of their earnest desire to treat the question in a spirit of liberality and friendship, and understanding the action of the United States in a great measure.

DUE TO CHARGE.

at being called upon to pay \$1,100 under the

Halifax fisheries award, are now willing to revert for the coming season, and if necessary for a further term, to the condition of things existing under the treaty of Washington without any suggestion of pecuniary indemnity. This is a proposal which I trust will commend itself to your Government as being based on that spirit of generosity and good will which would animate two great and kindred nations, whose common origin, language and institutions constitute so many bonds of amity and concord."

A FRAGILE FISH.

You may look out for a large and liberal storm when these papers are placed upon the table. Hon. Peter Mitchell and Hon. A. G. Jones are both loaded for bear in the shape of the Minister of Fisheries.

NOTES.

Mr. Paterson, Brant, will enquire to-day if there has been any dispute between the Department of Customs and the Manager of the Montreal Cotton Co. with regard to duties.

Mr. Amyot will ask this morning for information regarding the sale of the North Shore to the Grand Trunk, and of its subsequent purchase by the Canadian Pacific.

Mr. Holton will ask on Tuesday whether the Government has renewed its contract with the British American Bank Note Co. of Montreal, and if so, what are the terms of contract?

OTTAWA, April 26.—Judging from the way in which business has commenced in the House, there is every prospect of a six month's session. There was absolutely nothing done yesterday in the way of getting through, unless meeting, Davin and an hour's speech from Nicholas Flood. After the formal opening of the House and the usual business had been disposed of, preparatory to taking up the questions to be put by members, this order was reached, and in the course of the lot Mr. Beauséjour asked:

"Whether the Government has received one of the reports of the Commission of Engineers appointed to enquire into the periodical floods at Montreal and its vicinity? Were the Commissioners instructed to extend their enquiries to other localities which suffer in like manner from such floods, such as the town and parish of Berthier, St. Bartholomew, Laprairie, St. Lambert, Longueuil, Boucherville, &c.? If the Government has received this report, when and under what circumstances, and if not, why not? Is it the intention of the Government to order a report to be made of operations up to date, and to submit the same to this House?"

Replying Sir Hector Langevin said that

IN JULY LAST.

a report had been sent by the commissioners in which they recommended the construction of a dyke for the protection of the Montreal district of the Lachine canal, south at an estimated cost of \$120,000. On October 28, the commissioners reported on the experiment of keeping the river open from Sorel to Three Rivers by the use of the tugs specially prepared for that purpose, but as the season was too far advanced the experiments were not made. He said the commissioners were not limited as to the scope of their investigations.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, the Minister of Railways said that the sum charged to capital account of the Intercolonial Railway up to April 20, 1887, was \$44,197,851.

The other questions answered were unimportant, the only thing affecting Montreal being the question as to whether there had been a dispute between the Department of Customs and the Manager of the Montreal Cotton Company. The Hon. Mr. Bowell said there had

BORN NO DISPUTE.

but the Customs officers had been informed of certain irregularities in regard to the duties on goods imported. This the directors had promised to set right.

On the day being called, Nicholas Flood Davin took the floor in support of the Curran motion favoring Home Rule for Ireland. He is not a pleasing speaker, and made the House tired. First he would seem to favor Home Rule, and in perhaps five minutes after, he would be speaking against it. He spoke of ancient and of cradles of Lord Salisbury and Charles Stewart Parnell, of Gladstone, Sir John, of Beaconsfield and Milton. Mr. Davin is said to be eloquent, but the boys in the press gallery haven't been able to find it out. Upon

TAKING THE FLOOR.

he said he didn't want to speak any way, but his constituents would certainly expect to read his views on the question, so he had decided to write for himself. He went into a library of government from the time of the Norman conquest until the French revolution and the Commune. Then he gave the House a dissertation on philology to show that the Saxons and Celts became so mixed that there were no longer any Irishmen and in the next breath he proclaimed himself an Irishman. He then went on to say that Canada had no right to discuss the Home Rule question, and would not do so with the statement that he could see no reason why the House should not say their say, as Canadians were emancipated from the prejudices of the old world by living in a new country.

DE. MACDONALD.

next took the floor. He is a good speaker, and for the twenty minutes which he occupied the floor kept the attention of the House. He has a full beard, just tinged with grey, and a high forehead, and the hair which he waded into O'Brien, of Muskoka, for his recent utterance against the motion, was a terror. He sympathized deeply with the people of Ireland, and then plunged into a brief review of all coercive measures directed against that unhappy land from the time of the Union until the present day. He recited the figures, showing the crime in Ireland in 1829 and in 1885, which showed a great decrease, and then in eloquent words and telling manner dwelt upon the necessity for some measure of local self-government for Ireland, which, he said, would bring peace, contentment and prosperity.

MR. FREEMAN.

then took the floor and began to speak against the resolution, but was knocked out of time by Sir John, who said that several gentlemen wanted to attend to a little private business, and that the evening had therefore be would move, seconded by Sir Hector, that the House adjourn, and it was accordingly done.

The papers in the Queen's County election case are here and were yesterday read before the House. A big fight is on hand over them, and the big and little guns are loading for it. The whole matter will come up for discussion as soon as the Home Rule motion is disposed of.

ANOTHER PROTEST.

Mr. Sample, Tory member for York, was served with a protest this afternoon. Deputy Sheriff Sherwood is looking for one or two other candidates for a seat, but can't seem to find them.

THEY WANT \$10,000.

Mr. H. J. Hill, secretary of the Toronto Industrial Association, accompanied by Mr. Frederick Nicholson, of the Manufacturers Association of the city, had an interview yesterday with Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, in respect to the details affecting the Dominion grant of \$10,000 granted to the Toronto Industrial Exhibition for the present year.

MR. MOFFAT'S DEATH.

The news of the sudden death of R. Moffat, M. P., a Treenator, Ont., this morning, cast a gloom over the proceedings in and around the House of Commons to-day. The despatch conveying the sad intelligence was received from George G. Moffat, a relative of deceased. Mr. Moffat left his son Friday night with the intention of visiting friends at Lucknow, and was in excellent health and spirits. He leaves a widow and four children to mourn his loss. Mr. Moffat represented Renfrewshire since 1882. He was a son of Mr. George Moffat who represented the same constituency for some years prior to 1877, when he resigned and died shortly afterwards. The late Mr. Moffat was a timber merchant by occupation and a Conservative in politics. He was about forty years of age and was very popular with his fellow members.

NOTES.

Sir John Macdonald will on Wednesday next

move that at some future date the following resolution be considered: "That the salary of the Minister of Trade and Commerce be \$7,000 per annum," and you can depend on it that Hon. J. A. Chapleau is going to draw the first year's salary.

Mr. Laurier will on the same day enquire whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce during the present session a measure to amend the laws respecting the inspection of flour, in accordance with the recommendation of the Montreal Board of Trade.

Young Mr. Tupper is on deck asking for a return showing the date on which the returns were made in each electoral division in 1874, and the time on which each return was gazetted, and all the correspondence between the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and the different returning officers in relation to the returns.

The general opinion is that if young Tupper were the son of his father he would not have asked for the returns he now wants. A surprise party awaits him.

Query—What effect will the big dinners now going on about the Government House have on the Home Rule vote?

IRISH LANDLORDISM.

The Founder of the Landsdowne House—The "Kazoot" and "The Post"—Things not Generally Known.

To the Editor of THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:

"Sir,—The ground you have taken on the Landsdowne evictions must meet with the approval of the lovers of justice and equity throughout the Dominion. Your language is manly, frank and righteous; not one epithet you have hurled at the head of the implacable tyrant is misplaced or undeserved—all are true to the mark. Since Landsdowne succeeded to the titles and estates in Ireland, he has been a reign of terror and accursed cruelty to his tenants. In fact, he has out-Heroded even the worst of the Herods, bearing the epithet name of "Petty." A companion with Scully, of Tipperary, that "ill-omened bird with cadaverous beak," whose rapacity and bloodthirsty cruelty called down the vengeance of Heaven on his head, and the merciless exterminator of the poor but contented peasantry of Glendore, would be too mild to set before your readers. And because you have the manliness to confront the tyrant in his palace and hold up his acts to the execration of a free and self-governing people, the *Kazoot*, as you must appreciate, has been a public enemy to this city, has the impudence to dictate to you the line of conduct you should pursue when writing or speaking of the ignoble descendant of the ignoble William Petty, the Cromwellian exterminator of the Irish people. Does the *Kazoot* know whom he is defending, and his master's defence? I venture to think not. Still he must resort to all these devices, and that would be a bait too tempting to lose without a vigorous struggle. But for his information I will refer him to Maule's Biographical Treasury Art, Sir William Petty, where he will find the following notice of the founder of the House of Landsdowne: "In 1692, he (the Hon. William Petty) was appointed physician to the Hon. William Petty, secretary to Henry Cromwell, by whom he was employed in surveying the forfeited lands: for which charges were alleged against him to the House of Commons and he was dismissed from his place."

No doubt the *Kazoot* will be gratified to learn (except for the *Landlord*) that the *Landlordism* was then extensively practised in Ireland, and that Sir William Petty, although it cost him his place, was considered the pink of *Landlords*. Such, then, Mr. *Kazoot*, was the founder of the House of Landsdowne, a scoundrel of the first water, a public enemy to the whole of Ireland, and a bloodier and one of the worst of the many Cromwellian cut-throats, whose accursed presence cast a blight and pestilence on the sacred soil of Ireland, from which he will never be freed till that hydra-headed monster, Landlordism, is exterminated forever. The picture of the founder of the House of Landsdowne, as a scoundrel, is not overdrawn; the picture of his worthy sons (give, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I shall give from time to time), from his immediate successors down to the constitutional Governor-General of Canada—the *Nero* of Laggacurran, Ireland.

Montreal, April 22, 1887.

Optic.