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Opens the Campaign in Scotland

mis Edinburgh Speech—The Struggle for Home Rule—The People's Battle-Coercion or Conciliation - The Danger of Indecision and Delay-He Wants the People . to Speak Out Clearly, Haufally and Decisively.

EDINBURGH, June 18. -Mr. Gladstene spoke in the Music Hall here to-night. Tickets of admission had been issued, and the hall, which is capable of holding 2,000 persons, was filled to its utmost capacity. The audience cheered Mr. Gladstens and Lord Roseb ry, and groaned for Mr. Chan, berlain and Lord Hartington and other Unionists, but Mr. John Cowen, chairman of Mr. Gladstone's election committee, who presided over the meeting, called for silence. When he began his speech, Mr. Gladstone's voice seemed less powerful than formerly. He said that Inkerman was a soldiers' batale. It was n t known by the generals' tuctice or ability, but by the sol lisrs' val r. Equally were the present dissolution of Parliament and the general elections the people's battle.

Referring to the seceding Liberals, Mr. Gladstone said the question was whether the country would resclve, with a strong sense of justice and sympathy for Ireland, to com-pensate for these defections. "I am strongly convinced," said he, "that the people have resolved to carry the day, not withstanding the defection of prominent leaders of the Liberal party. This contest was fought against us by the officers of our own army. The Conservatives were content to leave the work in the seceders' hands. They call themselves unionists and us disintegrators. They wish to preserve the paper union unaltered. We feel that it should be specially conserved so far as it is valuable. We seek the union of heart and mind which we are struggling to restore. It is desirable to speedily close this great controversy for every interest in this country. The position of all parties will be deplorable, public business will be interrupted and public confidence shakan, social order in Ireland will not be restored unless the people speak clearly, manfully and decisively, such as the question merits. (Cheers.) Do not let it be said that the with the question. Some flinch difficulty; for some turn their backs in the hour of trouble. the excitement has passed away it will resemble the old questions of religious disability, parliamentary reform and free trade. The people will wonder why opposition was raised. As before they forgot the opposition to the repeal of the corn laws and the removal of religious disability, so will they now forget the opposition to the change we are striving to attain. The Irish claims were defeated by Irish agency, the Conservatives having obtained forty seats through the support of the Parnellites. Do not praise or blame Mr. Parnell for his action. It is important that the electors should realize the true issue which is much disputed. Is it a choice between opposite policies regarding Ireland, between opposite principles of action, or a choice upon the details of a large and complicated bill? Important journals urge you not to consider the policy to be pursued, but to entangle yourselves in the details of this or that particular method of establishing

that policy. The question you are asked to decide is the proposition to establish a legislative body in Ireland to manage exclusively Irish affairs. It is a principle upon which you are called to vote and not details and particulars or even a bill. I propose to reduce the issue to a point from which there can be no escape. Among the great and painful defections from honesty and honor whereof we are convinced, and which we deeply lament, is that of our former powerful ally, the Scotsman newspaper (hisses and groans), which has rendered great and valuable services to the Liberal party. The Scotsman now goes to the root of the matter and puts the issue in a way in which it can be met more miritoriously-and just as our opponents in Parliament put the issue in a way at one time favoring home rule and the principle of the biil, and yet voted against it because they objected to the datails of the measure. The Scotsman puts the question

fairly and clearly. Itsays -"Any general professions by Ministerial ists of a desire for self-government in Ireland will serve them. One question will test the value or meaning of these professions. Let a candidate be asked if he would, in the new parliament, support Mr. Gladstone's bill if reintroduced with the alterations explained at the Foreign Office meeting. If he will, he is for disunion and ought to be rejected. No play upon words will help him out of his position

Now, mark the coming words:
"Safe self government for Ireland is the

one thing most desirable in Mr. Gladstone's bill, but there is another most undesirable

I now make the Scotsman, and all agreeing with the Scotsman, a very handsome offer, I am sure. When they mention safe self-government they don't mean by safe to emasculate the substantiative. They mean that, with reasonable precautions, the Irish ought to have a real effective control of Irish affairs. That is all we want. (Cheers.) All we ask of you! We never asked Parliament to tie itself to the details of the bill. There is no part of it that Parliament is not perfectly free part of it that Parliament is not perfectly free "dismemberer." I do not find fault with to change is compatible with a Lord Salisbury if he entertained a wish in

bodied in the bill. We would come to accept the change in this as no novelty.

I make this declaration on behalf of the Government. The case is this: We had before us a principle to establish an Irish statutory legislative body or parliament to manage exclusively Irish affairs. We laid down several conditions essential to a safe the Empire, must be founded upon political equality, embrace an equitable distribution of Imperial burdens, and reasonably safeguard the minority, to afford any rational prospect of peing accepted as a settlement of the question. Nobody questions those conditions. They are admitted to be just and rational The principal has been reiterated over and over again. It is now idle to say that the country will be asked to

VOTE ON THE DETAILS OF THE DILL. The bill is dead with Parliament. (Cheers.) The principle of the bill survives. (Loud cheers.) I will never be guilty of dishonesty in promising to you without reflection a new plan to give effect to the principle. I never will accept a new plan unless I believe it to by better than the old one. I have been grievously disappointed at the barrenness and sterility of min the critics have shown concerning our plan when they have raised objections. The last thing they have shown themselves competent to do has been to suggest improvement. (Cheers.) Perhaps they thought they would not waste the treasures of their minds on such an unproStable audience as the present Government. Perhaps when they are returned to Parliament, such of them as get there (laughter) will produce one or more excellent plane. They will find us the first and most eager to hail and welcome them and we will premise in the name of our colleagues, to cast our own bill to the winds the moment we are shown a better plan to give effect to our principles, provided it is not an evasion of the subject or artificial machinery deviced to defraud the Irish of their hope of justice. Ministerial candidates must not be tested by the bil we introduced in Parliament, ecause it was the best we could frame. Doubtless they were better men than we, and if so they will frame a better bill or put us in a way of doing it, and if they do this they will not be more happy than we, perhaps not quits so happy. The Scotsman says every ministerialists must be considered as pledged to support the bill. He can hardly be pledged to support the bill as a ministerialist when the ministy itself do not ask or expect it. We expect him to act in good faith, knowing the meaning of his words and not using others as feints, screens or stratagems to escape from it, but that he shall in the meaning of his words give Ireland real and effective control of local affairs. If he is ready to do that he is a good ministerial candidate. If he pledges himself to do that let him speak nation is unequal to the task of dealing by the hour, or yard if he likes, to the satistion of Scotchmen against the vice, defects. weaknesses, and the follies of the bill. What Let the nation's voice be given in defence of the nation has to decide is not a clause, detail our cause. When the contest is settled and or the method of the bill, but the policy and principle embodied in it. He who accepts them is our brother in arms. He who repels them, shirks them, and uses fictitious means to falsify them, is an adversary in the fight whom we must, without injury to his life. limb, or reputation, endeavor to defeat. I read in London that Scotland was doubtful or adverse to home rule. I answered that I did not believe it. (Cheers.) I hoped for an opportunity to test it, and I saw enough in

> accomplish the present enterprise. (Loud Regarding the Parnell-Carnaryon incident, I blame neither. It is extremely import int to know what happened. Mr. Parnell said that Earl Carnarvon offered, if the Conservatives were successful in the elections, to grant a home rule measure and to protect Irish industries. Earl Carnarven denied the accuracy of this statement, but Mr. Parcell adheres to it. I believe that both had spoken with perfect verscity, whatever may be the point of dispute between them. But Earl Carnarvon has told us what he did not say. He said he did not report the conversation to the Cabinet. Earl Carnarvon explained his views as lord-lieutenant and as a cabinet minister. Lord Carnaryon told his colleagues that he favored a plan that would fully meet the wants of Ireland in respect to local self-government, and would to some extent satisfy her national aspirations. Lord Carnarvon may dislike it, but in substance he is our man, not theirs, if he is ready to meet the wants of Ireland and local self-government (disturbance, and cries of "turn them out"), and also in some degree to satisfy the national aspirations of Ireland. There is no room for dispute between him and us. The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain carefully avoided expressing a readiness to satisfy, in some degree, the national aspirations of Ireland. This, and no other, is the turning point. These are Lord Carnarvon's opinions, and this is what he said; but I call his attention, and shall call it repeatedly, if necessary to what he did not say. He has not stated what he did say to Mr. Parnell. I shall believe until he contradicts it that he told Mr. Parnell he favored satisfying the wants of Ireland fully with regard to local self-government, that he desired to satisfy Ireland's naand tional aspirations. Why did not the Cabinet expel the disunionist for his misdeeds, but for the fact that they were sorry to lose him? I believe Earl Carnaryon's statement that he never told the Cabinet, but I feel sure he told Lord Salisbury, because it was his absolute duty and because he was not entitled to make such a statement to Mr. Parneli and withhold it from the Premier, if he did so.

We know that Earl Salisbury until August

knew that his colleague was in communica-tion with the great "disintegrator" and

my progress yesterday to show me that the

heart of Sectland is more deeply and pro-

foundly touched than Scotland's will, and

that Scotland was never more earnestly bent

on a work of policy and justice than it is to

summit of my ambition would have been to support him and give effect to his wise in-clinations. If Lord Salisbury faltered and connected with that subject before the election was over and forty seats secured he has fully ocnoseled his opinion, that satisfying the national aspirations of Ir-land is disintegration and dismemberment. If such is the case he application of that principle. It must be has a serious responsibility resting upon him compatible with and conducive to union of and a difficult account to render. The course he then pursued is placed in contrast with his conduct now. After giving the pretences of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain a scor-ing, Mr. Gladstone continued: "At another time I will discuss toe plan of local government for England, Ireland and Scotland as a mode of dealing with the great and crying subject of social disorder in Ireland. one broad, blazing, glaring difference between these countries is that whereas these are well governed, well constituted and contented communities, Ireland has not attained the primary purposes of civilized life.

I ask whether Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions can be taken as a substitute for the Government plan. Well, gentlemen, the real, rival policy is coercion. We won't quarrel about the word, but it means a policy of special r ressive criminal legislation for Ireland to the exclusion of the remainder of Greet B.itain. You must choose between a policy of coercion and a policy of conciliation. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury describes my reference to his policy of twenty years' coercion as one of the most deliberate misstatements on record. Well, I hold by it, I mean to hold by it, I mean to repeat it, mean to impress it upon the country and I mean that the country shall fairly have the means of coming to an issue on it and know whether it is true or false. (Prolonged cheers.)

There are only two policies before the country, and it remains with you to decide between them. Reflect each one of you, in the name of Almighty God, each one in the sanctuary of his chamber, in the sanctuary of his theert, his soul, what it is in this year of 1886 -after nearly a century of continued coercion, becoming weaker and weaker, more and more odious and less and less effective as we go along, repudiated by a large majority of the Irish members—what it is to propose coercion as an alternative to local government in Ireland. (Cheers.) Do not allow yourselfs to be carried away by craven fears, but believe that by acting justly you will act strongly. (Cheers).

Justice is always strong. Join us in our effort to close this painful, terrible, our effort to close this paintil, terriole, awful chapter of the relations between by the Mi England and Ireland, which for centuries and centuries has been the opprobrium of our country in the eyes and tad to the judgment of the world. Join us in this inations happy, yea holy, effort, and rely upon it if we attain our end, it shall be done more perhaps to the honor of Great Britain than even the happiness of Ireland. (Loud and prolonged cherrs.) Mr. Gladstone spoke for an province to give our exacquatur for Protesthour and a half. At the end of his speech a vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was carried un mimously amid great enthusiasm.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

REV. P. A. M'KENNA CRITICISES THE STEN-OGRAPHER ON THREE POINTS-IT WAS SALISBURY'S REMEDY WHICH WAS "IM-PUDENT, INSOLENT AND BRUTAL" -KOSSUTH NOT KOSCIUSKO-KING BOMBA LEFT OUT ALTOGETHER.

(From the Boston Globe.]

A jeulous regard for the interest of the Irish cause, such a desire to see facts properly represented, lead me to corroborate Hon. Mr Blaine's correction of the stenographer's report of the much praised and much abused address at last Tuesday's monster gathering in Portland I was very near to Mr. Blains during the

ent're address, and listened with the closest att ntien I did not miss a word of it, I can testify that the stenographic report r has made at least three errors. The first one is when he says that Mr. Blaine characterized Lord Saliabury as "impudent, insolent and brutal." It was not Lord Salisbury but Lord Salisbury's remedy for Ireland's grievances that Mr. Blaine so qualified. The second is when he claims that Mr. Blaine used Koscluska's name. It was Kossuth that Mr. Blaine invoked.

The third error (by emission) is when the atenographer failed to give any mention of King Bomba, to whom Mr. Blaine also alluded, in his masterly arrangement of English public men (of the Lord Salisbury class), and their illogical methods. The stenographer scems to claim absolute correctness of his report of Mr. Blaine's address. Evidently his claim cannot bear the test of examination. The best proof of the excellence of Mr.

Blaine's Tuesday night address is the abuse heaped upon him by the English papers, and, also, the pro-English press on this side of the water. "It is the wounded flutters," Mr. Blaine's shots told. "It is the wounded bird that

Yours truly, P. A. McKenna. Marlboro, Mass., June 5, 1886.

At the semi-annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge of the County of Huntingdon, Que., the following resolution was adopted :-Resolved. That this Loyal Orange Lodge of the County of Huntingdon, in County Lodge assembled, hereby express its deepest feeling of sympathy with their brethren and friends in Ireland, and that this County Lodge, on behalf of the Orangemen of the county, pledge them our moral and substantial report, towards the maintenance of a loval and united Empire; and we further express our disapproval, and denounce in the most emphatic terms, any attempt to establish a Home Rule Government for Ireland, believing such movement is sought for to dismember the British Empire and place Ireland under the dictation of the Vatican.

principle likely to forward the application of the same direction as Earl Carnaryon. I An Austin paper alludes to a contemporthe principle better than the provisions em. think it very wise of Lord Salisbury. The ary as "the old hag down by the gulf."

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH REPLIES.

An Alleged "Protestant Reformer's" State ment Contradicted.

To our Protestant Friends:

The lett.r which we had the honor of addressing you some months ago, asking you to read both sides of a question before deciding, was taken in a perverse sense by many, and wendering from the subject assailed most virulently our church, its head, and its discipline, quoting, as usual, from biased Protestant authorities. We did not think it worth while correcting their misstatements, n.t. wishing to prolong a controversy which stirred up so much bigotry. The advice which we gave to our Protestant friends, to read up both sides of any religious question, was evidently not uncalled for.

In a recent issue of the Mail we are per sonally attacked by one calling himself "A Protestant Reformer." One can hazard as sertions recklissly when hidden behind a mask.

Now this gentleman makes no exception to the rule. He has asserted that to be true which we know to be false in every particular. We should not take notice of an anonymous writer, but the public require to be set right, and not to be misinformed on public ques-tions. The editor of the Mail thoughtlessly follows in the wake of our " Protestant Reformer.'

First assertion-That we control the On tario Government in its railroad policy, financial policy, expenditure, and in fact all its acts. This is

A SILLY FALSEHOOD.

We ask the Government for very few favors and never pretended to suggest any law or any reform, except an improvement of the Separate School Law, which was unjust in some part'culara towards us.

We very seldom recommend any Cathelic for office because he is a Cathelic. We leave the recommendation to be made by laymen. We sometimes followed them by our signature to petitions. never recommend anyone for an office for which he is not eminently fitted. We have some idea of honesty towards public duty and the public purse. If the Catho lies have a larger share in public offices than they are entitled to, let their names and salaries be published again as they were some time ago. The bare assertion of an anonymons writer proves nothing. 2nd. With respect to the book of Bible extracts issued by the Minister of Education, we did not think of it much less suggest it. The manuscript of the Bible extracts that was submitted to the Protestant ministers of all denom-

WAS ALSO SUBMITTED TO US, as we have a great many Catholic children frequenting the public schools. As a prelate the Catholic Church, it was not in our ant Scriptures. We suggested, however, the propriety of adopting the words of the Protestant Revised Edition of the New Testament in the Lord's Prayer. The old translation was "Our Father which art in Heaven;" in the revised edition it is " Our Father who art in Heaven

3rd. With respect to the taxes of our sep arate schools, we wished to be put on a par with our Protestant fellow-subjects, who are all supposed to be supporters of the public chools, which many call Protestant schools. Any Catholic that pleases may give his name to the clerk of a municipality as a public school supporter, and be assessed as such This is done where there is no separate school: and even where there is a separate school, should he so prefer. But the conscientions Catholic will support his own school. It is untrue to say that as a general thing the Common Schools are superior to our Separata Schools, and we make great sacrifices to have the latter

AT LEAST EQUAL TO THE FORMER. The examinations for entrance to the High Schools prove this. We might give statistics from the records of the Toronto High Schools, but this would only lengthen our letter.

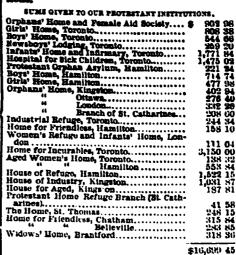
Now, with respect to our action in the Central Prison troubles. We foresaw them long before they broke out, and recommended less severe punishment for trifling offences. Mr. Massie will recollect our observations to him at the Central Prison, and his remarks to us. We spoke to Mr. Mowat on the inhumanity of keeping boys in dark cells so long. They told us frankly how they passed their time. All the wicked actions of their past lives came to their minds, They mused over them and worse followed. We thought A GOOD WHIPPING

for boys of their age would be preferrable to the dark cells. In fact the boys themselves suggested the idea to us. We considered it conscientious obligation to speak to Mr. Mowat on the subject, and that henorable gentleman will recollect that we said to him more than once that we did not wish the removal of Mr. Massie, for has many good qualities. did, however, suggest a moderation in his punishments. We did not recommend the bookkeeper, and only knew his name by the letter of our "Protestant Reformer." So much for our interference in the management of the Central Prison. We visit that institution frequently in our capacity as Archbishop; not as inspector. We lecture the men on their religious obligations and the necessity of obeying the rules. We remind them that our good Lord removed them from the temptation of the world that they might enter into themselves and

AMEND THEIR LIVES, and by listening to their complaints, often trifling and unreasonable; sometimes they are well grounded. Then we feel it our duty, in the interest of the public good, to inform the proper authorities.

5. Our "Protestant Reformer," very un-

He does not forget, we might remark, to record all our Catholic asylume and institu-



Catholics are computed as one to six of the population of Ontario, and they pay the taxes and burdens as other people. But our poor are more numerous than the Protestant poor. This is quite natural, as it is also true, and the present debatos i the Imperial Parliament prove how the Irish Catholica were made poor. They suffered most dire oppres-sion, unheard of in the annals of any other civilized country.

They were forced to emigrate in all their

poverty, induced by free passages and false representations. No wonder that they and their children should become a burden on the country. We have thus to bear with the chastisement visited on us by the

SINS OF OUR ENGLISH AND IRISH compatriots, and we are too humane to see even an enemy suffer for the necessaries of We would be sorry that politics should prosperous, Protestant and loyal. In regard harden the human heart or cool lifelong friendships. The Catholics, knowing that led by the right honorable gentleman, the they have a large number of poor sick, and member for East Edinburgh (Mr. Goschen), orphans, and wishing to take care of them well and at the lowest expense, religious we rejoice. I rejoice for two reasons communities do this most effectually and that he has been found opposing this bill economically. The sisterhoods receive no in the first place, because everything he opsalary or emolument beyond food and cloth-Salary would have no inducement for ing. ladies to leave comfortable homes and friends to become servants and nurses of the poor and sick. They are sought after on all sides, but their limited number will not permit

Thank God we have A GREAT MANY GOOD SAMARITANS

them to attend to one-half of the invitations.

amongst us. If we give of our abundance to the poor, the Sisters give the services of their entire lives. The poor are supported in our establishments for the one quarter of what it costs to keep the poor or afflicted in a purely Government institution.

It may not be amiss, after all for our "Protestant Reformer" to give us an opportunity to set our Protestant friends right on our actions. For we esteem very much the good opinion of our Protestant fellow-subjects. We are, good friends, your very sincere friend. TJOHN JOSEPH LYNCH.

Archbishop of Toronto.

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THREE RIVERS REFUSES.

QUEBEC, June 17 .- Little short of consternation was caused in religious and political ation was caused in religious and political Catholics had a majority of 100,000 over the circles here to-day by the news that the city council of Three Rivers had, by a majority of Belfast the Protestints have only a majority on division, rejected a motion to send a congratulatory address to Cardinal Taschereau. It appears that one of the aldermen at the last meeting of the council moved the congratulatory address. The Mayor stated that he had consulted the cure and ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese who recommended that no address should be sent to Cardinal Taschereau. After a hot discussion in the council the motion to present the address was rejected by a majority of those present. The in cident has aroused in its bitterest form the old feud between the acclesiastical provinces of Quebec and Three Rivers which originated in the division of the latter diocese. Cardinal Taschereau was blamed for advising the division of the diocese at the Vatican and strained relations resulted between him and Bishon Lafleche, which the mission of Mgr. Conrcy, the Papal ambassador, does not seem to have improved.

A despatch to-night says that a large portion of the population of Three Rivers are themselves indignant at the action of the council, and an effort will be made to have ber for Cavan? There is no safe standing them reconsider the rote. In the meantime ground except to treat Ireland as a unit, and congratulations from all parts of the province continue to flow in upon the new Cardinal. The Irish societies of Quebec presented ad-

THE ZOUAVES' ADDRESS.

To-day Lieut. Col. Hughes, J. A. Drolet, C. A. Lebel, Alfred Larocque and C. A. ment. I cast, therefore, upon the right hon-Vales, of the Pontifical Zouaves, residing in orable gentleman the imputation he has made, Montreal, tendered an address to the Car-INDIAN FELICITATIONS.

The Huron Indians on the Lorette reserve

sent a deputation to the palace to-day, and Grand Chief Vincent read an admirable address to the "Grand Prince," to which His Eminence replied, expressing his desire for the welfare and progress of the Indians.

HOME RULE MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, June 20.—The Parnellites aprointed to take charge of the Irish vote in Great Britain will leave on Tuesday for the various districts to which they are assigned. Thomas O'Connor will remain in London and will be assisted by Dr. O'Doheity and B. Kelly. A great demonstration will be held on Wednesday at St. James' hall in favor of the Gladstonian candidates in the Metropolifairly writing about public charities, sup. tan districts. A deputation of Ulster Propresses a very large amount given to Protestant asylums and institutions. This suppressand merchants who are in favor of home rule sion is equivalent to a false statement, and is coming to London to address several meetand merchants who are in favor of home rule consequently misleads the public. We shall ings under the auspices of the British Home supply the omission of our masked accuser. Rule Association.

Orango Blusterers and Pays a Notable Tribute to the Crand Old Man.

From the eloquent speech which Mr. Sexton delivered in Parlioment in reply to Mr. Chamberlain during the debate on the Gladstone bill, we make room for the following extract. After denying the practicability of Chamberlain's plan, and ridiculing Salisbury's coercive policy, the member for South Sligo said: "Sir, the passion of nationality, the scutiment of race, the determination one day to control the internal affairs of freland. maintained through seven hundred years of suffering and struggling, unparalleled in the history of the world, has become the Irishman's second nature. Law may satisfy it, but law can never expel it." Having reviewed in an able and exhaustive manner the arguments for and against the retention of an Irish representation at Westminster, the hon. member proceeded: We ask to have a Legislature, not a committee. We ask to have a law-making body subject to the prerogatives of the crown and the interpretation of the constitution-subject, under certain conditions, to the authority of this Parliament. But we are not willing and will never accept any assembly in Ireland which will be liable by system and as a matter of rule to have its proceedings reviewed and its will annulled by any other Legislature. The right honorable gentleman the member for West Birmi ham has not been afraid again to refer to the life or the little comforts during sickness, case of Ulster. He has spoken of it as to the prosperity I suppose he was misin whose opposition to this bill I may say poses is bound to win; and, in the second place, if he were unfortunately found in the attitude of supporting the bill I should find myself under the painful necessity of considering whether I ought not to oppose it. The right honorable gentlemen took four counties including the great town of Belfast, and other towns, and referred to schedule D, dealing with trades, professions and urban pursuits, and compared that with the half of Ulster which has none. He made out that "loyal"

WAS SEVERAL TIMES MORE WEALTHY

than Nationalist Ulster. But Ulster upon the income tax assessment per head is little more than half of Leinster upon the rateable property per head, and is far under Munster. In each of these respects it is only superior to Connaught, the poorest and most neglected province. It has the largest number of poor cabins; and Munster largely exceeds it in houses of the better class.
Judged by the test of emigration, too, it is increditable that any claim should be put forward on behalf of Ulster. We hear of Protestant Ulster, Ulster is no more Protesting than the rest of Ireland. Leave out Belfast and at the date of the last census the jority of 70,000. Well, sir, since the date the last census the emigration of Catholics from Ulster has fallen off because of the security afforded by the land act, whilst the emigration of the Protestants has greatly increased, especially to would be found that the Catholics are in an absolute majority. Then, what is the meaning of this talk about Protestant Ulster? We are told that it is loyal Ulster. I say that, if loyal means opposed to the national clauses of Ireland. Ulater is not loyal. The majority of the members from the province of Ulater sit below and not above the sangway, and in proportion as you increase the members for Ulster so in proportion you increase the national majority. What comfort would it be to the honorable and loval member for North Antrim, Major Saunderson, to find him-What comfort would self a member of an Uister assembly in which the place and power of the prime minister were held by my honorable friend the memto treat the demand of Ireland as the demand of the people of Ireland. I cannot too solemnly protest against the language of the dresses, which were tendered by Mr. Carbray, right honorable gentleman with regard to the M.P.P. foreign to the genius of the Catholic Church as it is to the principles of modern enlightenment. I cast, therefore, upon the right honand I say what I know to be true of myself and believe to be true of my countrymen— what I know to be true of myself is this—that so far from having felt the feeling of religious bigotry, I have never been able even to understand it. I would invite the right honorable gentleman to look to

OUR PROTESTANT LEADER. When he was attacked in high ecclesiastical quarters, and when an effort was made by base and disreputable intrigues to level against him the supreme authority of the Church, and when it appeared for a moment that the supreme authority was about to be exercised in his case, history records that the Catholic people of Ireland, devoted to their Church and devoted to their country, and the Catholic priests of Ireland, devoted to their church and to their country, but having in their mind a clear and fixed distinction between the spheres of religious duty and that of political liberty, never in one moment wavered in their devotion to their Protestant leader. Before I sit down I must protest with all my force against the insinu ation which has been made that we have

(Continued on S!h page.)