THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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Catholic Record,

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 15, 1884. DYNAMITE.

The Ottawa Free Press of the 4th inst.

treats its readers to the following :-

"The Parnellites have at last openly avowed their detestation of the terrorist faction. In the British Commons last week several members of the Irish party week several members of the Irish party vigorously denounced dynamite warfare, and declared that there was no excuse for such atrocious plotting against life and property. They asserted that these dia-bolical conspiracies were hatched out in the United States, and were in no manner connected with the pathiotic cause. Ford, Sherijan and O'Donovan Rossa have agree with "A Bystander" in The Week, in attaching dishonor to any flag because these villains ply their wicked industries beneath its folds. The attempt in Eng-land to blow up the Parliament buildings brought, in our opinion, no shame to the flag of England; the murder of Thos. D'Arcy McGee in Ottawa, Canada, did not in the least sully the honor of the Canadian banner; nor, if Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, should send money to avenge the murder of O'Donnell's death, would the Stars and Stripes be chargeable. If Lord Chief Justice Coleridge had gone to Canada and had been murdered there by four assassing reported to have been finally been slapped in the face by Parnell, Davit and Healy and the other legitimate representatives of the Irish race. But fellows three thousand miles from the scene of action find it safe to indulge in terroristic clap-trap. Perhaps they find it profitable, also."

"At last," says the Free Press. Will "At last," says the Free Press. Will that organ kindly rise to explain when or where Mr. Parnell or any of his followers ever lent countenance or extended sym-pathy to the terrorists? Will the Free Press, on the other hand, deny that Mr. Parnell has at all times repudiated the dynamite faction and in season, as well as out of season, condemned the policy of assassination, advocated by a wretched assassination, advocated by a wretched handful of scheming adventurers! Mr. Parnell has never had, nor at any time has the sought alliance with this faction. he sought alliance with this faction. His methods are open and above board, and the Free Press does him an injustice by implying that at any time he gave countenance, direct or indirect, to the schemes or purposes of men of the stamp and calibre of O'Donovan Rossa. Of the latter we can only say that he is to-day Ireland's ing about such an alienation. worst enemy. The cause of Ireland could be immensely benefited by the sympathy of friendly foreign nations. That sym-

does not meddle with them. "This." adds

may continue their old traffic, and shall not abandon their old habits of brigandage. Such, Colonel, should receive from you neither remission nor mercy. Everybody there must be made to understand that men, simply because they are of a different color, are not to be con-sidered as merchandise; and that human life and liberty are sacred things." Mr. Parnell in the amendment he moved to the reply to the Queen's speech, and in his speech in advocacy of it, certainly made his point against Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan as representatives of the royal power in Ireland. It was not diffi-cult to quote from the harangues of the Orange leaders threats of violence and dis-order far more explicit than those for which he and his associates were sent to Kilmainham jail. But with the Ulster offenders against the public order nothing has been done, except that the most res-ponsible man among them has been least, strained. The visit of Sir Stafford THE CITY OF TORONTC. SLAVERY IN THE SOUDAN. Northcote last summer, a visit which stirred pathy Ireland has thus far had-notably Ten years ago Col. Gordon was acting up the embers of smouldering fanaticism The city of Toronto which last week from France and the United States. But under a semi-barbarian prince. To-day The Ottawa Free Press, in its issue of in the north, a visit planned and enginhe acts under the enlightened direction of celebrated with so much eclat, enthusiasm the 3rd inst., speaking of the struggle in no government nor people can endorse eered by a baffled landlord faction, the Britain. Ten years ago he was directed midnight massacre or dynamite outrage. and success, the fiftieth anniversary of its the Soudan, says : consequent continuous violence of the to prohibit and extirpate slavery, to-day incorporation, is one of the most opulent, No government nor people, we say, now "Civilization and commerce, as well as the in sympathy with Ireland, can view the interests of the nations of the world in the preservation of peace and the establishment of order, require that a strong arm should govern in the Soudan. And what better arm could be found than that of England. Orange faction and the connivance of the he proclaims its continuance. enterprising, and progressive cities on the overnment at that violence, have contrithreats and the doings of the dynamite More than two years ago a public continent. From small beginnings it has party with any other than feelings of buted very seriously to the gravity of the meeting of the British and Foreign Antirisen to a position of proud eminence situation. The government has permitted has been used, except that the most res-ponsible man among them has been removed from the commission of the peace. Even this slight punishment has been received with protest and denunciation by men who have been allowed to remain in the commission and to admission in the Slavery Society was held at Willis's horror and alarm. It would be of the among the social, mercantile and political its functions, as has every government communities of the New World. While She is accustomed to deal with Orientals. She can beat them well in the field and very greatest benefit to Ireland if such Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl since the union, to be exercised by repremen as Rossa were seized on by the resceding to some in point of wealth, to others She can beat them well in the held and govern them equally well in council. While we cannot approve the grounds from which this war originally arose, and while we think the Egyptian policy of England on the whole has been indefen-sible, we must admit the necessity that of Shaftsbury. Among those present sentations of the party of Protestant aspective governments under which they live in point of extent and population, Toronto were the Cardinal Archbishop of Westand prevented from further disgracing cendancy in Ireland. Whether Whig or he commission and to administer yields to no city on this continent in rejustice On the minster. in accordance with Orange ideas. Tory is in power in Ireland it makes little Mr. Foster, M. P., moved, That this meeting would earnestly impress upon Her Majesty's government the urgent import-ance of employing the influence that rea brave, noble, heroic race. Public opinion gard of intelligence. There is amongst its other hand, every threat from the Orangeif any difference to the people of that illin France has been already so thoroughly citizens a spirit of restless activity that men to suppress a Nationalist meeting, except in the case of Dromore, has led fated country. The channels of adminisaroused on the subject that the governkeeps Toronto abreast with the times and now exists for the maintenance of British prestige in Africa and Asia. But this Earl Spencer to proclaim that meeting illegal, while other meetings of the same character and not a whit more orderly ment has decided on the expulsion of tration are in all cases controlled by enewhich will, we have little doubt, make prestige in Africa and Asia. But this campaign in the Soudan, once entered upon, must be pursued to a successful issue. This may involve the conquest of the country and the permanent establish-ment of British rule. If so, so much the better for the country. Good order will dynamite agents. Many, no doubt, innomies of the people and government thereby that city, when its railway connections made odious to them. We often hear it cent of participation in the henious crimes northward, westward and eastward are said that the Irish are ungrateful, that Mr. Gladstone has done great things for them, but that they prize not his services on their have been allowed in districts where there projected by Rossa and others will suffer completed, one of the greatest commercial in the execution of this decree. But the centres on the continent. The growth of country wherein the strongest resentment | Toronto's population has been very rebehalf and reward him with opposition. Egyptian dominions. The Cardinal, in seconding the resolu-tion, congratulated the noble chairman on will be aroused against the Irish cause icile Ireland to the contin. behalf and reward him with opposition. Now, nothing could be further from the truth. The Irish people value the services of Mr. Gladstone on their behalf. They markable. pressed, and western civilization will be generally, on account of the dynamite carried to the heart of the Dark Continoutrages, is the United States. Say what is as follows :--1834, 9,254; 1835, 9,765; 1836, 9,654; 1837, 10,871; 1839, 12,158; 1840, 13,092; 1841, 14,249; 1842, 15,336; again presiding at an anti-slavery meeting, but contrasted the scanty attendance that day with the multitudes that used to we will, disguise the fact as we may, the What good, we desire to ask, is the per-This is the view taken by impartial writmanent establishment of British rule in the Soudan going to effect for the wretched people in that country, when slavery is to wouli under British authority even as it wouli under that of El Mahdi. We have no admiration for this barbarian, but he is at all events consistent in his belief in slavery. But the Englishman who enters the Soudan to perpetuate slavery in the British press exercises an influence and feel grateful for the reforms that eminent 1843, 17,805, 1844, 18,420; 1845, 19,706; 1846, 20,565; 1847, 21,025; 1848, 23,518; 1850, 25,166; 1851, 30,767; 1856, 41,760; manent establishment of British rule in ers of the stand made at the very opening a great influence, over American public statesman has inaugurated in their interest. of the session by Mr. Parnell against the But they oppose, and have every reason to opinion. Well, the British press has taken government. That position was in all oppose, his Irish administration. Let 1861, 45,288; 1871, 56,091; 1881, 86,915. ground on this subject that will meet regards justifiable and meets with the A comparison with the population of Mr. Gladstone devote his reforming with favor from the American people. The London Spectator says :--"It has become a serious question whether the Government shall ask Washington to aid ready support and earnest consideration of other Canadian cities and towns will bring power to Dublin Castle, let him clean all Irishmen worthy the name. into the fullest view the wonderful growth out that worse than Augean stable, let of the Queen city of the West. From him purge the magistracy, let suppression of the dynamite mishim give Ireland the benefits of municiofficial figures we are enabled to give the SCOTTISH EMIGRATION. creants by signing a treaty binding both following as the population of the leading pal government and no man will hold scarcely reached the annual total of £200. nations to make a conspiracy to injure foreign cities or inciting thereto highly name of civilization, is neither honorable, scarcely reached the annual total of £200. As for the resolution, it called upon the Government to use its influence; but what did that mean? Did it mean the whole strength of the country or the easily-silenced pleadings of diplomacy? If the latter, he would not second the resolution; but if the former than there was no proa higher place in Irish gratitude and Irish In the Dublin Freeman's Journal we cities and towns of Canada in 1871 and consistent, nor even human. offences. If English desperado esteem and Irish affection than Mr. Wilpenal 1881 respectively : read were plotting or advising fire raising in New York the Americans would expect Yet this is precisely what Gen. Gordon liam Ewart Gladstone. But these demands, "Thirteen families, numbering 52 per-sons, are to leave the Island of Skye for POPULATION. proposes to do. Lieut. Gen. Chas. P. Stone, NAMES-PROVINCES. some will say, are unreasonable. Is it un-1871. 1881 the English Government to help them. Why is the obligation not reciprocal? writing to the N. Y. Sun, under date Feb. North Carolina, in the United States. They are to be conveyed by steamer to Liverpool and thence to their destination in America. The landlord, Lord Macdon-ald, has taken over the poor people's effects at a valuation, and his factor adds ± 10 for crofters and ± 5 for cotters out of the Lord Mayor of London's fund. We Montreal, Que..... 107.225 140.747 reasonable, we ask, that the magistracy of North Carolina, in the United States. latter, he would not second the resolution; but if the former, then there was no pres-sure that might not lawfully be applied to the Government of Egypt. Our Government now had facilities such 22, 1884, says : Toronto, Ont Ireland should, in some respects, be made Congress cannot compel the State of New York to alter its laws, but it can sanction 56,092 "The newspapers of New York, the Sun included, published this morning a portion of the proclamation issued by Gen. Gor-86,415 62,446 Quebec, Que... Halifax, N. S. 59,699 representative of the people ? Is it un-36,100 35,961 a treaty which under the constitution takes precedence of municipal law." The Saturday Review says :--"It may reason-ably be asked of the United States that 29,582 reasonable that the ostracism which has so Government now had facilities such as never before existed for effec-Hamilton, Ont. don to the inhabitants of the Soudan on his recent arrival at Khartoum as the Ottawa, Ont..... St. John, N. B... as never before existed for cogni-tively demanding that the legal recogni-tion of slavery should cease, and would tion of slavery should cease, and would long excluded Catholics from the bench 21.545 27,412 28,805 26,127 19,746 should be removed ? Is it unreasonable representative of the Government of Great London, Ont 15,826 the present extraordinary facilities accor-ded the conspirators shall be curtailed that the fanatics who infest the Castle Britain, and, nominally, as representative of the Khedive, Tewikk, though we all know that he does not at all represent the Khedive. The extract from Gen Gordon's Portland, N. B... read that the people are heart-broken at having to leave the native soil on which incur the most serious responsibility if it made no such demand. It was impossi-ble to say that slavery was so interwoven with the social and religious life of the East that it could not be abolished. It had been abolished in India, where there were forty millions of Mahomedans and 12,520 15,226 should be driven from office ? Is it unrea-Kingston, Ont. Charlottetown, P. E. I. but while our own Custom House officers 12,407 sonable that the county government of they have bestowed so much toil, and while hundreds of acres around them are are so lax in allowing the importation of dynamite. we can't greatly blame those 8,807 6,878 11,485 Ireland should be in the hands of the dynamite, we can't greatly blame those of the United States for not stopping its Guelph, Ont ... 9,890 9,631 It may be taken for granted that these whole clearances in Scotland will not St. Catherines, Ont. proclamation is as follows : 7,864 8,107 majority of the people ? No, these de-Brantford, Ont..... I desire to restore your happiness, and export. If England were at war with the States the Government at Washington would be compelled to suppress any 9.616 mands are not unreasonable. But there is o I have decided to permit slave traffic. 7,305 were forty millions of Mahomedans, and Belleville, Ont an English, or so-called English interest, escape the notice of the Irish landlord Every one having domestic servants may he was confident that there was no greater Trois-Rivieres, Que 8.670 class, and that these pinch of hunger emi-grations will embolden Lord Spencer and obstacle in the way of its immediate abolition in Egypt. If the achievements consider them his property and dispose there is a Protestant, or rather Orange St. Thomas ... 2,197 1,313 consider them his property and of them. Now mark well the above, as part of a proclamation made by Gen. Gordon on his arrival there, fresh from conference with and instructions from the humane and Christian Government of England." association of citizens levying private war against the English, otherwise it would be disgraced as a civilized belligerent and Stratford, Ont ascendency, to be protected and promoted, his Chief Secretary in their cruel policy 8,239 Winnipeg, Man..... Chatham, Ont..... socurity in the achievements of our army were to result only in better security for the payment of coupons, the army would not wish to inscribe Egypt on its colors. And if we failed to efface the unchest better of the second s 241 7,985 and Mr. Gladstone's government, like all of evacuation." would provoke terrible reprisals. Because England is at peace with the States does 7,873 Brockville, Ont preceding governments, lends itself to the England is at peace with the States does it follow that the Government at Washing-The Scottish landlord despots have evi-5,102 7.609 Levis, Qae. 6,691 protection and promotion of these interdently adopted the same policy of de-Sherbrooke, Que. the unclean doctrine that man could hold ton ought to tolerate the creation of a fund to pay for the destruction of British Christian Government of England." 4,432 ests-interests un-Irish and anti-Catholic. population long since acted on by their Hull, Que Gen. Stone then invites the editor and 6,890 6,812 property in man, we ourselves should Mr. Gladstone's local government of Ire-Peterborough, Ont..... property and the slaughter of British sub-jects." Other papers adopt the same strain. The Times declares that it is in-4,611 Irish brethren. By this means they hope readers of the Sun to go back ten years land is at fault, and, therefore, Ireland to settle the land question. For selfish ome once more unclean. Windsor, Oat..... 4.253 The resolution was unanimously car-6 561 and mark what then happened. On the stands arrayed against that gentleman. purposes of their own they rob the coun-St. Henri. Que ... Fredericton, N. B...... Victoria, B. C..... 6,006 As an instance, take the suppression of try of its best elements of population. 21st of February, 1874, Col. Gordon left tolerable that England should be exposed 6.218 What, we ask, do those leaders of public public meetings. There is no right more Better war or famine or pestilence than Cairo for the Soudan to take charge of the 3.270 to a succession of plots, not even secretly 5,925 matured, from a nation professing frien ship. English laws against the mount opinion, who attended that meeting think With the sole exception of Winnipeg no sacred in any free country than this of the ravages of landlordism. It is a curse Egyptian Provinces of the equator. Egypt of Gen. Jordan's late proclamation ? English laws against the manufac city in the Dominion has made equal propublic meeting. What has been the course and a blight upon any nation or people was then ruled by the Khedive Ismail There is no doubt in our mind that Briture of explosives, having driven conspira-tors abroad, they find a safe harbor in gress with Toronto. The growth of Winof the government on the subject ? Hear afflicted with its presence. And the govwho had invited Col. Gordon into his tish rule will be established in the Soudan. service with the view of establishing a And much as we disapprove many of Mr. Parnell himself. In the debate on ernment that sustains it, participating in nipeg is, as our readers know, quite America, under a Government which

the Times, "is a state of things to which it is not possible that England should submit. Even if America were hostile, this dynamite war would not come within the limit of permissible hostilities. It appeals to respectable Americans, know-ing that they are ashamed of the inaction of their ruler, to make their voice heard and obeyed. This is the Delivith size. It had also be is not likely to be very rapid for some few years at least. We still hold to the This is the British view. It had already een taken up, even before the last outrage, by some respectable American jour-

nalists. One of them spoke after this "The announcement that a large sum of money has been sent by Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, to Ireland to avenge the death of O'Donnell, should be enough to flush with shame the cheek of every felicitations to the citizens of Toronto on the success of their late celebration, and to express the hope that Toronto's growth may prove a veritable assurance of prosto flush with shame the cneek of every citizen of America and especially of every journalist. Such a deed, if it has been perpetrated, should ostracize the doer from the guild of honorable journalism, and subject him to the frown of every perity not only for Oatario, but for the Dominion at large.

THE MAYORALITY OF MONTREAL.

and subject min to the frown of every man and woman of the land. The diffi-culty of the matter is, that they do not care for the dishonor that good citizens heap upon them. They work their plans of incendiarism and murder in a way that The election of a Mayor for the city of Montreal, which took place on the 18th inst., resulted, as we expected, in the reof incendiarism and murder in a way that the law cannot get at them, and they operate from New York, not because that city is in the American Union, but be-cause it is the best strategical point, and where the largest number of fanaties and turn of the Hon. J. L. Beaudry. The figures stood :

Beandry	3 500
D 1	
Bulmer	2 374
	Beaudry Bulmer

the most money can be found. We cannot agree with "A Bystander" in The Week, Under anything like an equitable system of franchise, Mr. Beaudry's majority had been much larger. But it is quite large enough, as it is to show that the people of Montreal are determined to hold in check the intolerant spirit that has dictated opposition to Mr. Beaudry. The fact is that it is the Irish Catholics of Montreal more than any other class that should, if they felt so disposed, complain of Mr. Beaudry's long retention of office. But they not only do not complain but seem perfectly satisfied with that gentleman's rule. As it is, however, likely that Mr. Beaudry will not be again a candidate for the mayorality, it were well for our Montreal friends to unite as soon as possible on a candidate for the position. Mr. C. J. Doherty for instance, or Mr. Curran or Mr. McShane, not to speak of many others, possess all the qualifications requisite in a chief magistrate. We do earnestly hope that laying aside all mere personal and local considerations our for enforcing it, is the surest remedy, though years may elapse before the re-sults may appear to justify them." fellow-countrymen in the commercial metropolis will be enabled to offer their fellow-citizens at the next municipal elec-If American sympathy be once aliention a candidate in all respects worthy of ated from Ireland, sad will be the result general support. for that country. And we cannot deny

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

The situation in Ireland is, to say the very

it to ourselves that the wicked schemes of

the Rossas et al give fair promise of bring-

has besides, now reached a standstill and important matter with a clearness, force, and precision characteristic of him :

terms :

is not likely to be very rapid for some few years at least. We still hold to the view that we have always held and ex-pressed, that Winnipeg is destined to be a great city, but if after half a century it can lay claim to the present commanding position of the metropolis of Ontario, our friends in the North-West who may be then in the land of the living will have, we think, very much reason for congratu-lation. We beg to tender our sincere felicitations to the citizens of Toronto on grarian crime, not, as they allege, because agaraian crime, not, as they allege, because they feared agrarian crime would follow the holding of such meetings, but because a section of landowners and magistrates in the North, in the interest of their own in the worth, in the interest of their own pockets, have gathered together armed bodies of men, and by threats, intimida-tion, and violence endeavoured to pre-vent the holding of those constitutional meetings. In other words, the Irish Executive by its action in Ulster practi-cally whitewashed the conduct of that Executive by its action in Ulster practi-cally whitewashed the conduct of that section—for it is only a section—of the Orangemen of the North who have so disgraced themselves. Mr. Archdale—All of them. Mr. Parnell—The Orangemen of the north are a large body, but the number of Orangemen who attended these meetings, or could be induced to attend them, was so small that at no meeting in the North.

so small that at no meeting in the North, notwithstanding large expenditure on the part of the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland, notwithstanding the immense exertions that were made, and the special rains that were chartered to convey to distant parts of the province-at no meeting, I say, were they able to get tomeeting, I say, were they able to get to-gether, despite their utmost exertions, more than seven thousand persons. It will be necessary for me to recall to the attention of the house certain events which happened at the close of the last session, and which led to the initiation of these meetings on the part of the National party in Ulster."

Mr. Parnell's arraignment of the Irish

Mr. Parnell in the amendment he moved

addressed the Colonel instructions with THE IRISH QUESTION. which Gen. Stone favors the readers of the

MAR. 15, 1884

Sun. We reproduce them with pleasure:

carrying on trade by force with the sur-rounding tribes. My Government saw fit, some years since, and before these provinces were in-corporated among those of the Governor-ship-General of the Soudan, with a view to put an end to illicit and inhuman trade, to indemnify the chiefs of these establish-

tain conditions. But the surveillance of the Khartoum

of men who up to that time had recognized

This state of things has naturally led me

It is now more than fifty years since Sun. We reproduce them with pleasure: [TRANSLATION.] Colonel: At the moment of your departure for the provinces whose govern-ment I have confided to your care, I de-sire to call your attention in a special manner to those points on which I have already conversed with you. The provinces you are about to organize and administer is a country as yet little known. Up to recent times it has been worked by adventurers for their own ad-vantage, who there joined the trade in ivory to the trade in slaves. As you are aware, their mode of proceeding consisted in founding trading stations, in occupying these stations with armed men, and then carrying on trade by force with the sur-rounding tribes. Samuel Taylor Coleridge gave his views on the Irish question in these pithy

"I am quite sure that no dangers are to be feared by England from the disannex-ing and independence of Ireland at all comparable with the evils which have comparable with the evils which have been, and will yet be, caused to England by the union. We have never received one particle of advantage from our association with Ireland, while we have in many most vital particulars violated the principles of the British constitution, solely for the purpose of conciliating the Irish agitators, and endeavoring—a vain endeavor—to find room for them under the same covernment. Mr. Pitt has endeavor—to find room for them under the same government. Mr. Pitt has received great credit for effecting the union; but I believe it will sooner or later be discovered that the manner in which, and the terms upon which, he effected it, made it the most fatal blow that ever was levelled against the peace and prosperity of England. From it came the Catholic Bill. From the Catholic Bill has come this Reform Bill. And what next?"

to indemnify the chiefs of these establish-ments and purchase their trading posts. Some of these people left the country; but others, under a formal obligation not to engage in the slave trade, asked and obtained from my Government the author-ity to trade there under the surveillance of the Khartoum authorities, and under cer-tein conditions. Coleridge was a Tory of the good old type who had evidently a sincere dread of any concessions to the Catholic body. However mistaken as to the Catholic Relief and Reform Bills he may have authorities could be only feebly exercised in those remote countries, where the com-munications were difficult, and over bands been, he was certainly right when he asserted that the continuance of the union between Great Britain and Ireland was more likely to be productive of evil to separate the government of these pro-vinces from that of Khartoum, to give them a local administration, and to decide on a Government monopoly of trade than its severance. The means whereby the union was brought into being, and its maintenance by brute force alone, have for more than eighty years wrought incalculable injury to both countries. Today Ireland is just as much England's

there. In fact this is the only efficacious, the weakness as ever she was. And England's weakness she will be so long as she is deprived of her right of self-government. The union was accomplished by fraud,

In fact this is the only efficacious, the only possible means of causing the cessa-tion of this traffic, which, up to the present time, has gone on by armed force, which has been conducted as a robbery—the only way to break up old-time habits. Your first work, then, Colonel, is to watch strictly over the application of this principle, for I again repeat to you, it is the only means of putting an end to the barbarous traffic which has been going on up to the present time. it is maintained by force. Since its inauguration the Irish nation has never ceased to protest against it, and the Irish race the world over stands to-day pledged to bring about its overthrow. Well indeed up to the present time. I think that you should accept the services of such as consent to aband will it be for Britain if some statesman trade and make their submission to you, and make use of them according to their character and the work for which they may arise with the fortitude and the foresight required to deal with this question on its be fit; but you should pursue and apply all the rigor of military law to such as in real merits. Too long has it been dealt with from the standpoint of what are any manner, whether open or evasive, may continue their old traffic, and shall termed "Imperial interests." There have been, in consequence, failure, discontent and retrogression. Consequences still more deplorable are certain to follow if Ireland is still to be held tied to the chariot wheels of Britain.

exceptional and abnormal. That growth the address the Irish leader dealt with this its guilt, must share in its punishment.

MAR. 15, 1884.

meant the abolition c less Gen. Gordan's pre drawn we must look w on any success he may

HOME RULE FO

There is a growing for that that country does at the hands of the Im In fact, Scotland, as w cognizes the want and Rule. An English co American journal con siders the Scottish vie He writes:

"The meeting held uary at Edinburgh, Government to give Minister to represent very influentially atte of both parties, the M son-in-law of the Duk ing in the chair, thou indeed all the other conspicuously absent. Majoribanks (heir of I

said that---"nothing was so true injunction, 'Knock and injuction, Knock an unto you; ask and you people of Scotland had sufficient vigor, and th receive a Scotlish Mi affairs. (Cheers.) "Lord Provost Harri "Cord Provost Harri

seconding the resolutio the movement was fou Scotland had been for pendent nation, that ment she retained her mand that national chi and that national ch weakness but a streng (Cheers.) He was no them about Scottish gr he a great grievance ti had to go to England; prise was cramped, be railway could be made, work in connection w work in connection w gas (hear hear), or through, without a ver to England. (Cheers matters had proved an tended more and more on all enterprises. (Ch told that it was now ve an unopposed bill wit thousand pounds upon

If Scotland, which ha erned according to S reason to complain of t of legislative union, m ceded that Ireland, wh governed according to very strongest reasons persistent demand of land since the union has as a conquered Province ral portion of the unite Scotland received su would long since have the union. The defec are now made more : fact that, though so equ Scottish people find ca We trust that their granted, and that ma elapse till Scotland is legislature.

THE C. P. R. A

The late protracted the C. P. R. loan has that line into promine very great pleasure in readers a table of dis serve to show the worl of that great highway : THROUGH DISTANC

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Quebec to Winnipeg... Montreal to Winnipeg... BY OTHER ROUTES TI Halifax to Winnipeg... Portland to Winnipeg.

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Montreal to Winnipeg

Toronto to Winnipeg.

Montreal to Winnipeg Canadian Pacific Ra

Chicago to Winnipeg... St. Paul to Winnipeg... From Montreal to Port

(Pacific Terminus)... From New York to

via Canadian Pacific Montreal From N. Y. to Port

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In other words, Orange violence has been encouraged by the Irish government and opportunity denied law-abiding citizens of stating their grievances. The tyrannical suppression of meetings, because these asemblages were threatened by Orangemen, is a positive proof of governmental friend-

liness for the latter. And until that friendliness is broken off, there will be in Ireland discontent, there will be disturbance. not to say bloodshed, and the government of Mr. Gladstone saffer in the estimation of thousands of Irish men ready, willing, anxious to give him their support.

government was complete, effective, convincing. His position is considered by leading journals on both sides of the water. The American for instance, says:

regular and just system of government Britain's methods of conquest we should in these remote Provinces. The Khedive be glad to see it there established if it have said :

time ago in the Man in furtherance of this than ordinarily good livered. Mr. Duncan McAr