Another Scene in the Legislative Assembly-Norquay Answers Greenway.

WINNIPEG, May 15. Another scene ocourred in the Legislature to-day. Rising to a question of privilege, Mr. Norquay referred to the accusation made, with threats of arrest, by Mr. Greenway against him. He en-quired of Mr. Greenway if he would reiterate charges made by him in the press, or if he was incorrectly reported.

Mr. Greenway said he would reiterate some, but did not distinctly affirm, or deny, all the

charges he made. Mr. Norquay denied the Premier's charges, and moved for the appointment of a commission to investigate all accusations made by

Mr. Greenway against him.

Mr. Martin (Attorney-General) moved an additional clause to the motion, to include charges against Lariviere.

Messrs. Acton, Burrows Harrison, and other members of the Oppos tion, claimed that it was only justice to Mr. Norquay that the Government should give him the fullest opportunity of vindicating himself.

Mr. Norquay ably defended himself, and

demanded that he should be either proven guilty or his innocence proven, and it was unfair to implicate him in others' misdeeds. Supporters of the Government contend that Norquay is responsible for the delinquencies in the different departments, but he held this as ridiculous and absurd.

After recess Mr. Norquay repeated Mr. Greenway's charges, and claimed that he had made every effort to meet them publicly. He charged that Mr. Greenway acted in a cowardly manner in refusing him the commission of enquiry he demanded.

Mr. Kirchoffer dared Attorney-General Martin to take out oriminal information and proceed against Norquay, and moved an amendment to that effect.

The Attorney-General charged that Norquay was also privy to the printing steal.

Mr. Norquay indignantly denied this, and a hot scene followed, a dozen members speaking at once, and the efforts of the Speaker to restore order being fatile. Mr. Norquey defied the Speaker.

Continuing, Mr. Martin said the object in making the commission general was to get at the whole facts, as all the late Government were involved in the scandals. He would assume the responsibility for the wrong doing of his colleagues, and feel equally guilty with them in any misdeeds they committed. He preferred a commission to a criminal prosecuion, as he knew from personal experience the

difficulty of securing facts in the latter.

Mr. Harrison said the Government accuse Mr. Norquay of crime. Specifically he challenged them to investigate the charges. They didn't accept his challenge and refused him a fair tribunal. It was, first, his personal con-nection with the boodling of the Hudson's Bay Railway bonds; now it was printing steals. His first challenge being unaccepted, he challenged them to prove the latter charge. Still they refused. He said there should be a Royal Commission to investigate into what became of the \$75,000, which was the discrepancy in the amount secured for the loan and the progeeds of it, intimating that Moffatt, one of the Government's auditors, being a member of the firm which floated the loan, divided up the boodle, a portion of which went to the election fund. He accused the Government of cowardice, and charged that they wanted not only to make Norquay responsible for the sins of others, but to keep charges hanging

over him till after the elections.

Mr. Jones replied that he was willing to be included with Norquay, Burrows and Lariviere, and his connection with the loan thoroughly investigated by a royal commis-

Mr. Douglas accused Mr. Greenway of cowardice, and, in a long speech, pleaded for

fair play for Norquay.

Mr. Martin having given notice of a new bill to dismiss the Provincial Auditor, he petitioned the House to be heard and was present with his solicitor; but opportunity did not offer to hear his explanations.

The galleries were jammed and the greatest

excitement prevailed.

The Law Amendments' Committee this morning exempted from seizure one month's wages of workmen's earnings. Members' indemnity was reduced by fifty

dollars. An amendment was made to the act by which shareholders of any incorporated companies having contracts with the Government are not disqualified from seats in the House. This covers Luxton's case.

Ex-Prothonotaries Usrey and MacDonald. in letters to the press, deny the statements made by Treasurer Jones in the budget speech respecting them. The former contradicts the assertion that in vacating office he (Carey) carried off books on the ground of being private property. He says they were there

two years ago.
Gilbert McMicken is mentioned as the Conservative candidate in South Winnipeg and Alfred Pearson in Centre.

D. McArthur, M.P.P., has been elected president of the Manitoba Central railway. Col. Houghton, who leaves for Montroal in a few days, was banqueted last night at the Manitoba Club.

In a drunken row at St. Boniface last night an Indian was seriously stabbed about the head and his nose nearly separated from his

GOVERNMENT NUMINEES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCILLORS AND FACTORY IN-SPECTORS APPOINTED-OTHER NOTES,

The Quebec Official Gazette contains notice of the appointment of the following to be Legislative Councillors: Wilfrid Prévost, for the Rigaud division; Louis Tourville, for the Alma division, and Louis Phillippe Pelletier, for the Lauzon division.

Benj. Sicotte, sheriff of St. Hyacinthe, is

appointed a justice of the peace under authority of the act 33 Victoria, chapter 12, with jurisdiction over the district of Saint Hyacinthe, Iberville and Bedford. Under the same statute George Isidore Barthe, district
The west did not wish to get rich in the same
magistrate of Three Rivers, is appointed a
manner. Its moral plane was so high that it
fustice of the peace, with jurisdiction over rejected with scorn and contempt the proposi-

he whole province.

Mr. Joseph Cyprica Dupuis, teacher, of
Montreal, is appointed inspector of common schools, vice Mr. Jos eph Napoleon Mille; called to another office., Mr. Joseph McGown is appointed inspector of common schools, vice Dr. S. F. McMahon, deceased,

Gustave Grenier, clerk of the executive council of this province, is appointed a com missioner per dedimus potestatem.

The appointment is announced of Charle T. Coté, of Quebec, Louis Guyon and Jame Mitchell, of Montreal, to be factory inspect ors under authority of act 48 Victoria, chap

Application will be made to the Legislature for an act to incorporate "The Saint Chrysos tome Railway," with power to build a rail-way connecting the parish of S int Jean Chrysostome with Caughnawaga and with the township of Hinchinbrooke, passing through the same as far as the frontier line between Carada and the United States. Androren American Prospitate compan

and the Montreal Car Wheel company are applying for incorporation letters patent.

Letters patent have been issued incorporat ing Lionel H Shirley, of Montreal; William Wilford, of Buckingham; John H. Wood, Alexander Bremner and James Howley, of Montreal, under the name of the "Buckingham Brick and Tile company," for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, drains, &c., with a capital atock of \$30,000.

Letters-patent have been issued incorporating Hugh McLennan, W. W. Ogilvie, William Johnston, James Robertson, Francis McLennan, advocate, of Montreal, under the name of "The Johnson Magnetic Iron Company," for mining, manufacturing and sale of magne tic iron ore and other substances used to produce paints and colors, with a capital of \$60,000.

SPECIAL CABLE NOTES.

THE QUESTION OF KATIONAL DEFENCE DIS-CUSSED IN THE COMMONS-EMIGRA-TION TO CANADA-CAVALRY REMOUNTS WANTED.

TORONTO, May 16.—The following special cable appears in this morning's Mail:-LONDON, May 15.—The question of na-tional defence formed the chief debote in the Commons to-night. Answering questions, Mr. Stanhope, the war minister, declined to give details of the coaling station fortificacations and a description of the guns, but said these would be mounted on disappearing carriages. All auxiliary forms would be utilized on these works. Lord George Hamilton, the First Lord of the Admiralty, also declined to state the system to be employed for the replenishing of the stations in the event of hostilities, but he said ample precautions were taken to preserve the stocks of coal. Mr. W. H. Smith, the First Lord of the Treasury, proposed a ratification of the agreement relative to the Australasian fleet. Several Radicals opposed it, but Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Childers supported the motion, which was carried by 85 to 37. On the resolution to borrow £850,000 to construct the Australian squadron, Mr. Childers said it was a pity to borrow such a small amount, but the resolution was passed by 92 to 48. The resolution authorizing the raising of £260,-000 for the defence of ports and coaling stations and making further provision for imperial defence was also opposed by the back Opposition benches. The war minister stated, in reference to Lord Hartington's commission, that it would be restricted to enable the Government to get an early and useful report. Guns would be issued shortly and the supply would not again be defective. The debate then adjourned.

The following special cable appears in this morning's Globe :

LONDON, May 15.—The protest of the Toronto press against immigration, of which brief news has been received by cable, attracts attention here. The recent rush of emigration to Canada is much commented on, and the result is awaited with interest, in view of the renewed attention to emigration in connection with the Crofters and the evils of the "sweat-

ing system."
Veterinary Surgeon Matthews, of the Royal
Horse Guards, leaves Liverpoel to-day to join Col. Goldie to assist in the purchase cavalry romounts in Canada on behalf of the ${f War}$ Office.

NO PROTECTION WANTED.

MEMBER FROM MISSOURI DOES NOT BELIEVE IN ROBBING NINE MEN TO ENBICH ONE.

Washington, May 15 .- The House to-day went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Cariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Hatch of Missouri.

contended that that industry had borne more than its just share of the burdens of government. No system of taxation could be devised to benefit one class of people that would not bear with harshness on some other class. The protective tariff had inured to the benefit of the manufacturer alone, and the farmers and the consuming masses had no share in their benefits. A tax that enriched the manufacturer impoverished the farmer: and the claim made by the protectionists that the tariff duty did not increase the cost of the article he regarded as too ridiculous to discuss. He was opposed to the present system of protection, and he regretted that the pending bill preserved every single feature of that system. The measure was simply a proposition of modification and reduction. not touch the principle involved in the Morrill Tariff Act. He wished that there was a bill before the House based on a principle of equality and fairness broader and deeper than was involved in the pending proposition. But the principles of protection were fastened on the country, and all that could be hoped for to-day, and all that the bill sought to accomplish, was the reduction of the amount of taxation collected by the Government and put into the Treasury. He read from a table giving the receipts and expenditures of the various nations of Europe, and asserted that not one of them was strong enough to dare to do what the United States was doing to-day —collecting \$100,000,000 from taxation in excess of the needs of the Government for the benefit of a favored class. The protective eystem had been conceived in greed and avarice and had been kept up by corruption and fraud. If the gentlemen on the other side would learn a lesson from the past legis-lative history of the country, they would not only accept the bill now presented to them, but they would be glad to get it; for if the measure was rejected in less than twelve months the protectionists would give millions of dollars to get as moderate a reduction of taxation. The protective system, merciless as death itself, robbed alike the neighbor and the stranger. Gentlemen from the west were asked why that section did not diversify its interests and become rich like New England. tion that it should rob nine men in order to make one man rich.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, from the Committee on Rules, reported, and the House adopted without discussion or division a resolution

providing that the general debate on the Tariff bill shall close on Saturday next. The principal speakers on the Tariff bill during the remainder of the week will be Mr. Butterworth on Tuesday, Mr. Randall on Wednesday, Mr. Breckinridge of Arkansas on Thursday, Messre. McKinley and Breckinridge of Kentucky on Friday, and Mr. Reed and Speaker Carlisle on Saturday.

THERE IS NO ONE ARTICLE IN THE LINE OF medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters.

In order to judge of another's feeling re

member your OWD.

NOTES FROM "UNITED IRELAND."

The mill of coercion moves steadily on, grinding its innocent victime. Men go to jail regularly for free speech and for legal combination as before, but we have had some new samples of coercion during the last week. A number of men in Westmeath have been sent to jail for tilling the farm of a neighbor who was in prison under the Coercion Act. A number have been sent to jail at Ennis for wearing Land League tickets in their hats. How long will the people of England shut their eyes to this mean and malignant tyranny? How long will they tolerate that these shameful atrocities should be committed by their authority and in their name? To us is the suffering, but to them is the shame. Our comfort is, if they are slow to light they are fierce to burn. The day of reckoning for the Ceercionists will come. A neat little bit of judicial blackguardism

was attempted at Loughrea. Along with Mr. O'Brien a number of other persons were prosecuted for participation in the demonstration. Mr. O'Brien's case was tried first by Messrs. Paul and Hodder, sitting as a Coercion Court. When Mr. O'Brien's case was adjourned, Mr. Bodkin, who ap-peared for the other defendants, asked if their cases had also been adjourned, and received what seems to be intended as a deliberately evasive answer, that "the Court was adjourned generally." When counsel were safe out of town Mr. Tynte, Removable, suddenly formed a Court of his own, called on the cases in the absence of the accused (who were kept out of Court by the police), and in the absence of their professional representatives, and in five minutes sentenced them to two months' imprisonment apiece. Luckily the infamous proceeding was brought to the knowledge of their counsel, and on his indignant protest in open court against this shameful outrage on "law and justice," for shame sake the centences were cancelled.

Mr. Balfour is sustaining his reputation as the first liar in Europe. His excuses are generally more false than the original falsehood. He impudently declared in the House of Commons he considered that the sentence of Mr. Blane, M.P., had been diminished instead of increased, because, though the time was doubled, hard labor, which had been added to the sentence in the court below, had been removed on Everyone who knows anything about it knows that hard labor or no hard labor makes scarcely a pin's point of difference. The plank-bed and the skilly, and the solitary confinement, and the degrading garb appertain to both forms of imprisonment alike. Prisoners frequently ask to have hard labor added to their sentence for the sake of the better food and exercise it entails. All these circumstances were known to Mr. Balfour. If the fact had been as he stated his comment was deliberately misleading. But his statement itself was false. Being hard pressed by questions he was compelled to confess that in neither court was hard labor added to the sentence of Mr. Blane.

Police blackguardism has reached its zenith. Some young ladies of the convent school had the audacity on Tuesday morning to present a bouquet and address to Mr. O'Brien, at the bishop's residence in Loughres. That evening, a number of them were hustled and insulted in the public street by a number of the ruffians in uniform who were "in charge of the peace of the town." If there is one spark of self-respect remaining in the force, the cowardly blackguards will they have disgraced.

Missouri.

Goercionists. They are in a sorry pass when he said that he would be derelict in his he reproaches them with broken pledges and duty to the people, faithless to his constitu-ents and disloyal to the agricultural interests ahead at the next general election. Only ahead at the next general election. Only of the country, if he neglected to speak earnestly and plainly in what he considered a legislative crisis in the history of the country. He extolled the industry of agriculture as the most honorable occupation of man, and he described as more intolerable than the 6967, 26451, 37217, 47147, 57646, described as more intolerable than despotism of the Czar.

The Coercionists affect a terrible indignation because a number of people left the chapel as a Boycott entered. We are not aware that any influential person openly defended and condoned this exact form of boycotting except Lord Salisbury in his famous speech in Newport when he was begging for the Irish

vote. It is a novel thing, truly, for Catholics to be lectured by the Times on the dogma of the Papal infallibility.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE.

AN ALL-NIGHT SESSION WITH MORE LIVELY

AND EXCITING SCENES. WINNIPEG, Man., May 16 .- It was a quarwhich was characterized by some of the liveliest scenes ever witnessed in a deliberative body. Charges and counter charges were hurled across the House. Members shook fists at each other and "liar," "scoundrel," and other pet names were amongst the pleasantries of the evening. At one time Gaelic, French and English were spoken. Several times pandemonium was let loose. At another time the House was Speakerless. The Upposition was apparently determined that the Government's motion should not be substituted for Norquay's, asking for a Royal Commission to investigate Greenway's charges against him, and, as the Government wouldn't accept Norquay's motion, the talking match commenced. It was confined pretty nearly to the Opposition members who taunted the Government with cowardice in not accepting the gauntlet Norquay had thrown down. Norquay himself made several elequent speeches, and for the first time this session rallied the whole strength of the Opposition around him. He appealed for the same British justice that the meanest criminal in the land would receive, and denounced the Government for cowardice in trying to implicate him with others. Both sides asserted they would fight it out if it took all summer. Shortly after one o'clock while a substitute for the Speaker was presiding, he, being an Oppositionist, discovered there was no quorum, and left the chamber, the mace following. A hurried consultation was held by the Government, and A. F. Martin soon reappeared with the mace. Speaker Glass refused to occupy the seat, and A. F. Martin was elected Speaker for the day. The debate then continued until 3 o'clock, when, there being no signs of surrender on either sides of the House, efforts were made to effect a compromise. The Attorney-General stated that the Government had not decided to criminally prosecute Norquay, nor did they intend to. The Opposition demanded if there was a prima facie case against him, but the Government would make no further statements, Several members of the Opposition accepted the explanation as satisfactory, as Norquay did shortly after, and all motions on the question were withdrawn. This afternoon the Attorney General moved that W. R. Nursey,

the House could not aummarily dismiss him, but must first make specific charges and furnish them to him, and afford him the fullest opportunity of meeting them. The correctness of this was admitted, and Martin, feeling that it was impossible to secure a committee of members, owing to the lateness of the season, moved for a royal commission to investigate the condition of affairs and the conduct of the auditor. The motion was car-

The budget debate was resumed to-night. Leacock defended several officials against the attacks of the Provincial Tressurer. Hon, Mr. Smart dwelt on the extravagance of the late Government, and charged that they spent 40,000 dollars more on Selkirk asylum than was necessary. Brown made explanations of transactions in the department over which he presided, and the debate is still going on. Prorogation takes place on Friday.

A mass meeting of Conservatives to-night decided to contest the three divisions in Winnipeg. Meetings will be held on Friday to choose candidates.

Hon. J. Norquay's name is mentioned for North Winnipeg, but it is not probable he will accept.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PRIZE-WINNING NUMBERS. The monthly drawing in connection with Rev. Father Labelle's Lottery of Colonization, which was commenced on Wednesday afternoon at the Seminary Hall, in presence of Rev. Messrs. Bonin and Lapalme and numerous other spectators, was brought to a close last evening. Following is the official list of winning numbers for the month of May:—

1st series, or \$1 tickets-One real estate, at \$5,000, No. 62497; real estate, at \$2,000,

Building lots in Montreal, at \$300—2002, 5999, 19196, 27990, 36854, 41196, 45429, 82690, 5360, 18209.

Bed-room or drawing-room suites, at \$200 -6531, 20029, 20714, 30628, 36415, 66288, 90678, 98507, 19043, 20429, 29767, 32290, 51812, 66881, 91034. Bed-room or drawing-room suites, at \$100

-7629, 19006, 35634, 43038, 58439, 70464, 71507, 81125, 11054, 23056, 39600, 45849, 66236, 70871, 76959, 99387, 14774, 32147,

39784, 47508. Gold watches valued at \$50.—1056, 28322, 36970, 45957, 55750, 68829, 83288 1978, 21127, 28324, 37714, 46228, 68905, 85349, 2632, 21581, 29307, 56739 38134 46638, 69324, 85650, 3727, 21587, 30214, 38191, 48038, 57103, 70592, 4377, 21781, 31193, 38219, 48105, 57724, 71238, 88229, 5390, 23362, 31627, 38401, 48915, 59156, 72712, 89383, 7505, 24266, 32239, 39053, 49002, 60558, 73336, 7742, 25741, 32244, 39060, 73442, 93121, 8627, 25906, 39060, 49497, 32800, 40683 49935, 64878, 78696, 93916, 12680, 26726, 41519, 53666, 66195, 79463, 97301, 27247, 34833, 42109, 55282, 67617, 80682. 98142, 13306, 27614, 36658, 43197, 55425. 68776, 82743, 99360, 14408, 28139, 36715, 43355.

Silver watches at \$20.-Number 62,497 having drawn capital prize \$5,000 all tickets ending by 97 have drawn each a \$20 watch. Silver watches at \$10.—Number 76,327 having drawn second capital prize \$2,000, all tickets ending by 27 have drawn each a \$10 watch.

Second series, or 25c tickets-One real estate at \$1,000, 9387.

Gold chains, valued at forty dollarsbe brought to book even by the comrades 2494, 16720, 28950, 39740, 48104, 59156, they have disgraced. 67318, 84541, 2765, 17419, 29485, 40909, Lord Randolph Churchill's speech on Irish 48253, 59406, 68200, 84973, 3071, 17486, Local Government is a bitter pill for the 31965, 41319, 48289, 60190, 71905, 85704, 4066, 18031, 32220, 41536, 48546, 73867, 87235, 4090, 21985, 32673, 48738, 61496, 75206, 87804, 4330, 42302 75206, 87804, 4330, 22046 33997, 44529, 49976, 61738, 77258, 89706. 25813. 95796. 6967, 26451, 37217, 47147, 57646, 64568, 81975, 96855, 8394, 27132, 37921, 47437, 58725, 64939, 82101, 97825, 9810, 27390, 38596, 47464, 58993, 67296, 83876, 98178, 10476, 29371, 38763, 48055.

Number 9,387 having drawn capital prize \$1,000, all tickets from No. 8,887 up to No. 9,887 inclusive have drawn each a toilet set worth \$5.00.

The next drawing takes place on the 20th of June next.

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

In 1841 the official census showed that 8,175,124 people resided in Ireland. By 1847 the population, preserving the same rate of increase, was estimated at 9,000,000. In 1851 the official cansus showed that the ter past seven when the Legislature rose this population had fallen to 6,514,000, a loss in morning after an all night's exciting session, four years of 2,500,000 people—or more than half the present population of Ireland.

The people fell dead of famine as if on a battle field. Men were designated in distriots to go about and pick up those who had died over night. The bodies were thrown, uncoffined and unshrouded, into adjacent ditches.

There is no parallel to this famine in modern European history. Whole families died together and the neighbors buried them

by levelling their huts over them. Veracious history tells us that at this very time, when a million people were dying of starvation, great cargoes of provisions were being borne away in ships from the Irish shore. The people had sold the produce of

the soil to pay their rent.

Since that time the numerical strength of the Irish has been on the wane. The horror of the famine has been spread forward for years and decades. To depopulate the island and to exterminate the people has seemed the settled policy of an inveterate foe.

English landlordism fought a battle with the Irish people in 1847, and a million Irish-Catholics lay dead on the battle field, while two million more were forced into exile. Landlordism won. Vested interests were victorious. The sacred rights of property were vindicated—but at what a fearful expense to humanity,

The same kind of warfare is going on to-day

and the decrease in the population of Ireland tells the story. Landlordism has behind it all the forces of the British government and all the machinery of courts and legislations. Naturally a spirit of resistance is born within the Irish people.

What can they do? They cannot rise in rebellion. That would be folly-four millions of unarmed people against thirty millions armed. They cannot resort to recret societies like Fenianism. Their religion denies them that. They cannot shoot their landlords. That would be wrong. They cannot explode dynamite. That is plainly ruled out. They cannot resort to the land courts. Tory judges sit there, who are as likely to raise as to lower their says a late scientific authority, the difficulty of maintaining a balance—" against thirty millions armed. They cannot are as likely to raise as to lower their rents. The process of litigation with the landlords has proven ruinously expensive and the inutility of these Provincial Auditor, should be dismissed courts is freeely admitted, even in on account of the state of affairs London. The people cannot resort to public shown to exist in his effect by state meetings to petition for a redrais of griev-

ments in the budget speech. Nursey, with ances. The police break up such gatherings counsel Howell and Cast dy appeared at the and massacre the petitioners. Their newsbar of the House and outed from Todd that papers are suppressed. Their constitutional representatives are dungeoned. What can they do? They have had recourse, as a dernier resore, to the "plan of campaign." It amounts to a refusal to suffer famine and starvation. Deprived of all constitutional means of resistance they selzed hold of the only measure that was left them.—Catholic

NOT INDISPENSABLE TO SUC-

An American exchange publishes the fol-

"Although it is more than probable that the Papal rescript does not absolutely forbid to the Irish Nationalists the practice of boycotting and the use of the plan of campaign, even should these two weapons be taken from the Irish people, it does not follow, as appears to be the opinion of certain individuals, that the agitation for home rule and the abolition of rackrenting landlordism is doomed to failure.

It must be remembered that, long before

the plan of campaign was ever thought of, the rackrenting landlords of Ireland had been shorn of nearly all their former power and brought to their knees. The plan was nothing more or less than a late device invented to hasten the complete abolition of alien landlordism and to give a final stroke to its dying struggles. Landlordism, how-ever, had received a lethal wound before the plan was ever dreamed of, and from that wound it can never recover even if the plan should be wholly abandoned. Again, in 1885 and 1886, at a time when the plan of campaign was not in existence, the Irish Nationalists proved their ability to elect eighty-six out of the 103 members of Parliament to whom Ireland is entitled, and it was this signal exhibition of their strength—a strength, let it not be forgotten, to which the plan of campaign added nothing—which induced Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party to make Home Rule the cardinal principle of their party's policy. The weakness of the landed interests in Ireland was demonstrated at the same time that this National strength was exhibited, for every Nationalist member returned from Ireland to Westminster filled a seat in which the landlords would have placed a representative if they had the power to do so. Without doubt it can be said that the Plan of Campaign was the most effective single stroke ever inflicted on Irish landlordism, but the records of the past five or six years abundantly demonstrate that, before it came into use, landlordism was vitally crippled, and the success of the home rule movement assured.

The same assertions can be made in regard to boycotting, a practice which the reliable Freeman's Journal, of Dublin, asserts is now rarely employed. Boycotting, it is true, is of older origin than the plan of campaign, but the purposes for which it was introduced have long since been principally obtained, and hence the practice has of late years fallen greatly into disuse. Landgrabbing is now so odious in Ireland that no boycott is needed to deter people from taking farms from which a tenant has been evicted, and Dublin Castle has made its name so hated that the Irish people require no urging or threats to induce them to have nothing whatever to do with its emissaries, be these landlords' agents or hireling constables. Neither will any influence avail to restore the castle or any one connected with that hatred institution to popular favor, or to obtain it or them friendly treatment. The boycott has done its work, and done it so thoroughly and well that, even if the practice be forbidden the Irish people in future, no benefit will result therefrom to their It is by no means certain, however, that

the Papal rescript forbids the practice of boy-

cotting annd the use of the plan of campaign to the Irish people in the absolute manner in which it was at first stated to have done so. As The Republic pointed out last week, the Papal letter is addressed to the Irish bishops, meaning. Until these prelates have spoken, all assertions regarding the scope of the rescript, and all declarations about the results which will follow from it, are simply so many conjectures and idle guesses. It is undeniable that the opinion of the Irish people is decidedly averse to the abandonment of the plan of campaign, and, if the cable reports matters truly, there is a very general dis-position to ignore all orders that command such an abandonment. It may yet appear that no such sacrifice has been asked by the Vatican, and until the Papal rescript is authoritatively interpreted denunciation of the Holy See's interference and all similar talk is not only premature but stupidly silly. There is an old adage about the folly of jumping before you come to the brook, and the hot heads who are fustianizing against the Pope and accusing him of meddling in matters that are none of his concern, would do well to ponder on it and wait and see if His Holiness has done anything like what they accuse him of before condemning him. Nothing would please the British coercion-

ists better than to see the National League and the Irish people disrupted and divided by the Papal order, but that is something they are not going to witness. The Irish leaders will show their good sense by deliberating with and taking good counsel from the Irish prelates, and the outcome will be united action on the part of the Irish people. There will be no hostility shown towards Rome, for Catholic Ireland will always remain properly respectful to the Holy See; but, on the other hand, there will be no let up in the warfare on alien landlordism and no weakening in the demand for Home

PROPOSING UNDER DIFFICULTIES. "Yes," said the young man, as he threw him-self at the feet of the pretty school teacher, "I love you and would go to the world's end for

you."
You could not go to the end of the world for me, James. The world, or the earth, as it is called, is round like a ball, slightly flattened at the ress. One of the first lessons in elemen-

at the "ss. One of the first lessons in elementaryges saphyis devoted to the shape of the globe. tmust have studied it when you were a boy."

"O1 crse I did, but——"

"And it is no longer a theory. Circumnavigators have established the fact."

"I know, but what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah, Minerva, if you knew the aching void——"

"There is no such thing as void, James. Nature abbors a vacuum; but admitting that there

ture abhors a vacuum; but admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?"

"I meant to say that my life will be lonely

maintaining a balance—"
"Well, at all events," exclaimed the youth,
"I've got a pretty fair balance in the savings bank and I want you to be my wife. There." "Well, James, since you put it in that light,

Let the curtain fail. - Boston Courier.

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER." And Get Instant Relief.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

25 C.s. Per Bottle.

1):

National Colonization Lottery

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF REV. FATHER LABELLE.

Vict., Chap. 38, for the benefit of the blocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The Twelfth Monthly Drawing will take place On WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE, 1888

AT TWO O'OLOCK P.M. PRIZES VALUE - - \$60,000

FIRST SERIES. PRIZES VALUE.....\$50,000.00 Principal Lot-1 Real Estate worth.....\$ 5,000.00 LIST OF PRIZES: 2147 lots worth.....\$50,000

TICKETS, - - - - \$1.00

SECOND SERIES. PRIZES VALUE......\$10,000.60 Principal Lot—1 Real Estate, worth......\$ 1,000.60 LIST OF PRIZES: 1101 lots worth.....\$10,000

TICKETS, - - - 25 Cents. Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.

Winners' name not published unless specially authorized.

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,

Campbell's Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACID STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE,
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. Banroom, Man., 21st Oot., 1886.—I find Campbell's Catharile Compound the best article I have ever used for continuess or billousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, A. N. McDonald.

Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere.

250. per boule.

to \$8 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses feet. Writ BERWSTRE'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO Holly Mich 148-G

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption **CURED BY** allen's lung balsam

25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. CARTERS

CURE

SICK

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while hey also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

For Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, and all diseases of the Lungs,

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is the GREAT MODERN REMEDY. For Croup it is almost a Specific. As an Expectorant IT HAS NO EQUAL!

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Modical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find & Sure remedy in this Balsam. Losenges and wafers some times give roller, but this Balsam taken a few times will

Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle.

rease you. Ah, Minerva, if ing void—"

ch thing as void, James. Namm; but admitbing that there ing, how could the void you if there was an ache in it?"

ay that my life will be lonely to you are my daily thought eam. I would go anywhere if you were in Australia or at rould fly to you. I—"

be another century before men hen the laws of gravitation overcome there will remain to authority, the difficulty of mice—"

sents," exclaimed the youth, by fair balance in the savings you to be my wife. There,"

since you put it in that light, fail.—Boston Courier.

1 Sould fly to you. I—"

we another century before men hen the laws of gravitation overcome there will remain to authority, the difficulty of gravitation overcome there will remain to authority, the difficulty of gravitation overcome there will remain the savings will keep in your home and show to those who call, as to our own property. The art samples are not to you Allourize for more than two months, and then they become years a small place, and and take this means of securing them at once. Those who write is made after the property in the savings and take this means of securing them at once. Those who write is made and the finest general assortment of works of high many at once, will seem, graze, the very leaves the will be to works of high many at once, will seem, graze there is a will as the condition of the property of the many and take this means of securing them at once. Those who write is many the series of the property is no intriner, why no harm is uone. There were shown together in America. All particulars placed the property will be conditioned to the property of the property on the construction of the property of the pr