noon: but it decision that bsisted as to Local and the certain cases at any rate, a le Legislature anada, which not believe ged, but there how far have I, at any rate taken place, al Legislature e wishes of the ce, on a ques-nd civil rights

nat power we lecided, in my the wishes of d to confirm That is th for myself in not intend to ll which acts erceiving that s, which came ntirely within out that I ob-Bill seemed to point of view, I sympathize, as ebec will have view as to our nould not inter

ose of imple-ig local legis-There is no ture for the passed it. st Bill, it was ranted in two as for the pu aking sure the d civil rights
Union was to
Local Legisare going to

h. Now, with ular measure, atever that the corporation of ose which its ration—which, ntity enabling control of the report of the hn A. Macdon-l of 1873, be-tre, which was

gain be passed. should consider h them at once lency to inter-ial concern and the jurisdiction Legislature o

correct stateas a perfectly is proposed in-ely within, but thin, the com-There have now, in several ting the Order er has been in-in Nova Scotia, hree at least of incorporations pose for which the applicants come here be-Brunswick: not s the question. erent from the am willing that and intervene, in the decision h, but it is be-be obtained in parties come m, not to com-ny Province in lty had arisen em; but it is to cepting legisla. e as I proceed, oting extracts.

d by five of the corporating our no fault of ours, s, Ontario, Man-Island, the Bills Under these er to settle the ed to the Pare passage of a ration for our

ry of the order

to supplement. ct local legisla-ocal legislation they come here you the date of

I remember the pefore the last Since that nt. as been passed at that time would be disalvetoed by the a county lodge,

t any political s it is very imon to have a

noble brethren will be without n their Provincial Legislature, where Protestants are in the minority."

in the minority."

There you see, Mr. Speaker, once again, that it is because incorporation cannot be obtained in a particular Province or in particular Provinces, that they come here, and not because there is some difficulty or defect in the Provincial legislation, which they want us here to heal. This view is not a view which is held by those who oppose this measure alone; it was held by leading Orangemen of the order. Leading members of the order, up to a comparatively Orangemen of the order. Leading members of the order, up to a comparatively short period, held the view that the measure should not be brought here; that it was a matter of Provincial concern and should be discussed elsewhere. cern and should be discussed elsewhere. The hon. member for East Hastings (Mr. White) who introduced the Eill last Session, and who has occupied a very high position in the order, and who still holds a high position, speaking in Winnipeg, after the defeat of the Eill last Session, said:

Winnipeg, after the defeat of the Bill last Session, said:

"He, along with Brother Marshell and other members of the order, had asked that the Incorporation Bill be not sent to the House of Commons, as he thought it should be brought out in the Ontario Legislature; and if defeated there, they should wait till their friends gained power; but in suite of all arguthere, they should wait till their friends gained power; but in spite of all argument on his part, he had been forced to take the Bill into the House."

Once again, the hon. gentleman said, in a speech at Brockville, after the Session of Parliament:

"At the Session of Parliament he found the spire work assistance than

himself needing more assistance than ever before in his life. "Many of his triends were adverse to

the Bill being given a second reading: they were divided as to its effect; and in this way he found himself assailed on all \* \* \* \* \* \*

"Prominent Conservatives advised him to withdraw the Bill." Once again, at Hamilton, he said: "He was willing to admit that the

"He was willing to admit that the Orangemen themselves were not as united in asking for the Bill as they might have been. They did not act as manimously as they should have done; and there was no use in denying the fact that a certain portion of their own organization did not want the Bill to come to a second reading."

Mr. Marshall, a gentleman holding high office in the order, speaking at Winnipeg, said:

nipeg, said:
"He had been opposed to sending the incorporation Bill to the Dominion House. The battle had been commenced in Ontario, and should be fought out

These are statements all made since the defeat of the Bill last Session, and they seem to indicate that, on the part of leading members of the order itself, of leading members of the order itself, there was a strong feeling adverse to the propriety of introducing this Bill here, and favorable to the view which I have ventured to take in this House, that substantially and essentially this is an attempt to make use of the power of this Parliament under the pretence that Dominion incorporation is nal law for one part of the Dominion, and another criminal law for another part, and therefore I think it is fit-ting that a law should be brought down on the subject of secret societies. pretence that Dominion incorporation is really wanted and is really needed, when the reality of the case is, that Provincial incorporation is all that is really wanted and is really needed. And it is because the Provinces cannot be induced to grant that incorporation, or at all events, such in some of them, it is proposed yet they are not fatal to the Bill at that stage. The question with respect to the Mortmain Act shows what sort of a Bill it is, but even this is not fatal to the second reading, because, as the hon member for Cardwell properly observed, that provision might be struck out in Private Bills Committee. But I say that the essence of this Bill is alleged by the promoters to be the right to hold real the essence of this Bill is alleged by the promoters to be the right to hold real property. I say that the right to hold real property is, if there be anything, a Provincial right—a property and civil right. I say that we should not strain our jurisdiction to grasp that right in any case. I say, that if we are to use our jurisdiction where we have it, for we jurisdiction where we have it, for we may have it in some cases, as incidental to some classes of Dominion incorporations. For instance, I have supported, in this House, as a necessary incident of railway companies incorporated by us, the power of expropriating lands. a necessary incident of our power to incorporate certain classes of railways, that we should have that power of ex propriation, and we use that power be cause it belongs to us. But, I say, that we should watch jealously when it is proposed to go beyond the necessary inci-dents of corporate rights, and when the whole essence of the corporation is, as it is claimed, the right to hold real property, it should be a very strong case which should lead us to interfere with it. And when we are told that the real reason they come here is not because the Provincial incorporation would not be adequate, but because they cannot get enough Provinces to agree to incorporate them, that should end the question of the propriety of our interference, maintain that they should go to maintain that they should go to the Legislature of Quebec for incorporation Quebec, and to the Legislature of Ontario for incorporation in Ontario, and as the hon. member for East Hastings Mr. White) has said, fight their battle there; and if popular feeling is ultimately with them, they will get their incorporation, and if it should remain against they must content themselves ut it. But it is not only upon this without it ground that I personally am opposed to this Act of incorporation. I entertain this Act of incorporation. I entertain views on the point to which I am about to address myself, which, I dare say, are shared only by a small minority in this House, but none the less do I entertain

them. I am opposed to State recognition of secret societies. I do not care how good in their purposes, or what their objects may be, I believe it is a mistake to lay down the principle that any secret society should be recognized by the State. I think secret and oath-bound societies

are, so far as that point may be brought fairly into question in this case—though I agree that we are to decide it upon our own notions of what is right—I say that own notions of what is right—I say that such societies are contrary to the spirit of English law as to recognized societies. I know it is contrary to the Quebec criminal law. Now, the Quebec criminal law is not to be modified by a private law is not to be modified by a private Bill in this House; we have power to modify, or repeal, or amend it, and an hon. gentleman has before us a Bill for its amendment, upon which I hope to have the opportunity, if it comes to a second reading, of pointing out what I understand are the true principles of action in cases of that description; but I say that the Province of Quebec cannot complain if we propose to amend or complain if we propose to amend or modify any portion of the criminal law, modify any portion of the criminal law, simply because that portion of the law is exclusively Quebec law at this moment; for we have alone the power—they have not the power to deal with it. But the way to deal with the criminal law is to amend or repeal it by a general Act, and having amended or repealed it to such an extent, if you think fit, as will make this a legal society, as would make it legal to have such a society in the country, then proceed to pass your private Bill authorizing that corporate entity to be created which is no longer contrary to the law of the land. It seems to me to be unprecedented and certainly very inbe unprecedented and certainly very in-convenient that we should repeal a gen-

eral criminal law pro tanto by the creation of a private corporation; because nobody can doubt this private Bill, by which we have the corporation of the corporation set up the Orange society, by which we allow it to continue to extend the number of its lodges, and so on: by which we give it corporation and State recogni-tion, by which we give it power to hold property—nobody can doubt, I say, that it comes within the criminal law of Quebec. Now that is no way to escape from the operation of the criminal law. A measure might be brought down, as one was brought down in the other Chamber last Session, dealing with the criminal law on the general principles on which it should be dealt with. I quite agree in the view which I have expressed in this House on previous occasions, that unless on the greatest pressure of obvious necessity, we should pass common laws for all parts of the Dominion, in laws for all parts of the Dominion, in respect to those common interests with which we are charged. It conceive into be an anomaly—perhaps justified in special circumstances, and only to be justified by special and obvious circumstances—that there should be one criminal law for one part of the Dominion.

down on the subject of secret societies, making such portions of the Quebec law as it may be deemed fit to retain on the Statute Book, general, and modifying, in the sense which I shall take another opportunity of pointing out, such parts as are not deemed fit to be retained. But it is putting the cart before the horse to legalize, by a private Bill, and vote out of the operation of the subsisting criminal law, one institution. Your law should be amended first on general principles, and then if you find the institution is one organization, with Provincial, county, district and private lodges and the province of the pro or that purpose. That is my general proposition with reference to secret societies, a point on which, I dare say, as I said before, I am in a small minority; for I suppose the vast bulk of at least the Protestant members of this House belong to one or other of these societies, and I do not wish to be understood as saying that these mischievous tendencies are carried out in many of those societies, the operation of which, so far as I know, are benevolent. But these things are to be dealt with on general principles, and I maintain that secrecy is in itself a bad thing; and if societies are benevolent, they are benevolent in spite of and not ecause of this element of secrecy. Now there are, of course, three attitudes that the State can take towards these societies, that is, suppression, recognition or neutrality. And I maintain that unless a society be one for an obviously bad purpose, in this age and under our cirstances, the only course to take is not to suppress, not to recognize, but to occupy a neutral with reference to them:

not to interfere one way or the other, not to give State recognition, not to attempt

what is perhaps in most cases a fruitless

attempt—the attempt to suppress at all.

Those who talk of the benefits of secret

of early and of later periods, and of very late periods especially, of the United Kingdom and of the States, after a fash-

lieve that a great deal of the trouble, social and political, that has occurred is due to secret societies; and I think

that we who hail from one or other of the

quarters of the United Kingdom, we who

are doubly interested in the peace, pros-perity and contentment of each one of the three United Kingdoms, must have

marked from early days what a baneful influence have been secret societies upon that part of the United Kingdom which, unfortunately, has given so much

cause for trouble and humiliation, and

difficulty, to the Parliament of England

ion in which I have not read it.

which I have referred, you may see very easily what immense possibilities of evil there are in the attribute of secrecy. Now, Sir, this is a view which is shared by many who have thought on this subject. I met the other day, in a book which Mr. A. M. Sullivan has not long since written, an observation of his which struck me as being so pregnant that I will trouble the House with it. He says:

"I had not studied in vain the history of secret oath-bound associations. I regarded them with horror. I knew all that could be said as to their advantages in revolutionizing a country, but even in the firmest and best of hands they had a direct tendency to demoralization, and

direct tendency to demoralization, and were often, on the whole, more perilous

to society than open tyranny."

That is the statement of a very eminent man who was actively engaged in an agitation for what he believes, and what many of us believe, would be the amelioration of the Irish people. He saw what an important agency these societies would be; but he saw also from a sad personal experience, and from his own observation, what evil and demoralizing tendencies they have. The difficulty as to State recognition is this—it is essen-tial; you cannot get rid of it—it is in the tial; you cannot get rid of it—it is in the circumstance that the society is secret, and how far, being secret, it may depart from its professed and avowed objects; how far, being secret, it may go, in what direction it may travel; how far, being a religious and benevolent, it may become a political society and not benevolent or religious; how far, being loyal, it may go in the opposite direction. As we know professedly loyal societies have gone in days gone by—how far this may be the case, you cannot determine; and, therefore, I say that State recognition ought not to be given to secret societies. You not to be given to secret societies. You cannot tell what sort of tyranny may not be exercised by them. It is in the nature of these societies to become tyrannical and despotic. Openness and public disand despotic. Openness and public discussion are the great guarantees of order, freedom, fairness and moderation. It is in private gatherings of men all of one turn, all of one thought, all of one opinion, that bitterness and misrepresentation and malignity revel and hold high carnival. It is just there that you are sure to have the very worst of that description of difficulty which exists too freely and fully even in all our public life, and which is tempered only in so far as our discussions are open, in the presence of the world, and of men of different opinions. It may be that in opopinions. It may be that in op-pressed countries, despotically gov-erned, secret societies are a melancholy necessity. It is possible; I do not admit it; but it may be so. It may be the only refuge of those countries which are aspiring to freedom. But that is not the condition of the people of this country. There is nothing here that we want, there is no amelioration of our condition that we desire, that we are not free to propose in public gathering, upon which we are not free to engage in public dis-cussion. If we believe that those of a particular creed among us entertain sentiments not merely erroneous in point of dogmatic religion, which has nothing to do with the question, but sentiments hostile to the Constitution or dangerous

hostile to the Constitution or dangerous to social order, we have a right to say so, a right to resist them, a right to challenge their opinions, and to challenge them to express their opinions. But we have no right, because we have no necessity, to engage in secret societies, which, as I have said, are the frightful mother of relimitations are reconstituted and him.

of the majority over the minority. While that is necessary in the case of an ordin-

ary corporation, in the case of a society like this, for the propagation of opinion, a clause of that description is likely to enable the majority to exercise tyranny over the minority. There is also given freedom from individual responsibility, quite proper in the case ordinary business corporations; but once again, peculiar force is given to this pro-vision in the case of this organization. which we incorporate according to the constitution in the schedule, and to which we are to give power to alter its constitution as it pleases here after. Of course, I know that there is the criticism that this may be amended in

Committee, but it is necessary to refer to it. We are asked to incorporate an institution, with power to alter its constitution as it pleases and to give whatever powers it pleases to its officers afterwards; but we do not know what those alterations may be, as the veil of secrecy conceals its acts, and there is to be no individual responsibility for them. Now, my hon. friend from Huron alluded to a point which met with some cries of denial at first, but I did not observe, when he came to be answered. that his proposition was seriously chal-lenged. He alluded to the proposition that the purposes of this society were wholly political. I am not going to diswholly political. I am not going to dis-cuss how the Orange society works in the other Provinces of the Dominion; I do

not know how it works in the other Provinces; I do not know how far it is true to the professed objects of the institution, to the professed objects of the institution, or how far it goes beyond them; I do not know whether they are objects peculiarly political or no; but I think I speak of what I do know, when I say that my hon. friend's observation as to Ontario is perfectly correct; but I think the circumstances that, after being met with those cries of denial when an answer was cries of denial when an answer was

sufficient proof of that. Mr. WHITE (Hastings). He said that uncertain Orangemen were expelled for voting for a livelibe the Reform party. I deny that.
Mr. BLAKE. I do not know how that

may be; but I shall furnish the hon. may be; but I shall furnish the hon. gentleman some information on that point before I am done. I maintain that the order is political in Ontario, and I say that the objections to State recognition of secret societies are doubly strong—in point of fact, they receive their chief vitality when they are applied to secret political organizations. There, if anywhere, it is in open discussion only that there is safety, in open attack and defense, in public charges and public answers. in public charges and public answers.

Why, many of us believe, and, I am sure,
most of us would gladly agree—if
it were practicable; I do not
think it is—many of us believe that the

greatest boon would be conferred upon the public if you could abolish private canvassing, if you could arrange that the mode of convassing would be to meet the electors of both sides openly at open public meetings and there avow your principles and define your positions. Why? Because we know that a private canvass gives an opportunity for state-ments which suit the political complexion of the person addressed; because we know of the person addressed; because we know it gives an opportunity for private statements of the political faith of the candidates and for private assault upon the political faith and standing of an opponent, and it is in every way objectionable. I believe myself that publicity is the very breath of freedom in politics, and I have not hesitated to declare that, though I voted for the helplets as essential to freedom. voted for the ballot as essential to freedom.
I was never able to reconcile myself to the idea that we should always be obliged the idea that we should always be obliged to poll our votes secretly, because I be-lieve it would be a very great advance if the day should come, when we could believe that to all our people an open vote would be a free vote. It is only because there are cases where an open vote is not a free vote, that I yielded to the ballot as a necessity, and in order that the votes might be free. Apart from that, I believe the effect of the ballot itself to be injurious rather than advantageous. To bear out what I have said, with reference to secret political organizations, I will give you an instance in my career. The first time I entered public life, in 1867, I was contestentered public life, in 1867, I was contest-ing two counties, one for the Local and one for this House. They were from 200 to 250 miles apart, and I had to run from one to the other in the course of my can-vass. At a certain point, shortly before I left the South Riding of Bruce, to go down to West Durham, I found that a secret envises was being made against secret canvass was being made against me, promoted by this religious and benevolent association. One was a cry to the effect that my father was the man who had shot Col. Moody, in 1837; the other was a Col. Moody, in 1837; the other was a personal cry that I myself was a Roman Catholic.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings). That must

have been a Grit Orangeman.

## OBSTACLES TO CONVERSION.

ADVERSE INFLUENCE ON THE PROTESTANT INTELLECT.

Protestants from undertaking to study the claims of the Catholic Church, and others which deter them from embracing the truth when they have ascertained that it resides in Catholicity. We propose to indicate a few of these considerations that

influence the Protestant intellect adversely to the Catholic Church. The opinions of intelligent and reading "History is one grand conspiracy against the truth."

Then, how few Protestants can be induced to lay aside their prepossessions in order to study the religious question for themselves! Many of those who do enter upon the investigation commit the fault of assuming that the Church is in error, and hence their efforts are directed toward finding arguments and points against her, and in justification of their own posi-. In other words, instead of exercis ing the office of a judge, determined impartially to examine both sides of the at issue before coming to a decision, they place themselves rather in the attitude of an advocate who is zealous only to demonstrate the weakness of his adversary's position, and is blind to the fatal defects of his own.

The most powerful considerations that deter many Protestants from acting in accordance with the result of their con-viction that the Catholic is the only true Church, are the consequences to them-selves, in various ways, should they be-come Catholics. It is a hard thing for a man to incur social ostracism, forfeit the regard of his friends, the affections of those who are nearest and dearest to him in this world, and to destroy all his hopes of advancement in business. And yet, all these consequences follow in the case of many converts, as we gather from the reports which they have published of the trials and persecutions suffered by them for conscience' sake. When a Protestant clergyman abjures his faith in order to enter the one fold of the one Shepherd, the circumstance of his conversion is attended with peculiar hardships; for he not only suffers all that a lay convert is called upon to endure, but he abandons a pro-fession in which he has spent the best years of his life to become a simple layman in the Catholic Church, and perhaps he must begin life anew in some career for which he may not be fitted. He surattempted to be made to his argument, is

olic Church and hesitate to take the necessary step to enter its portals? And yet the host of pious and sincere souls who have had the grace and the strength of will to come out of the darkness of necessary step to enter its portals? And yet the host of pious and sincere souls who have had the grace and the strength of will to come out of the darkness of error into the bright sunlight of truth, error into the bright sunlight of truth, have felt themselves compensated a thousand fold for all their trials and sufferings by the possession of that peace which the world cannot give, but which is enjoyed only by the children of the Catholic Church. To those of our separated brethren who may be on the brink of conversion, but deterred by worldly considerations from crossing over, we would address the words of Holy Writ: "Seek ye therefore first the kingdom of God and His justice, and all these things shall be added unto you."—T. A. B., in N. O. Morning Star.

## NEWS FROM IRELAND.

#### Dublin.

On March 13th, the Messrs. Redmond arrived in Dublin from Cork, and were arrived in Duoin from Cork, and were received with a great popular demonstra-tion. Addresses were presented, and in reply Messrs. Redn and addressed a large assemblage in front of the National League rooms in Sackville street.

Con March 9th, a crowded meeting of the parishioners was held in the square of Philipstown. The eagerness of the people to be in line with their fellow-countrymen in demanding the rights of freemen was not a little increased by the conduct was not a little increased by the conduct of the Orange magistrates of King's County. Since last meeting nearly a hundred new members have joined this branch of the National League. After addresses were delivered by Rev. Fathers Hughes and Carey, the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other matters in connection with the work of the branch, were proceeded with. Wexford.

The Wexford People says that the raffle for the evicted goat has been postponed till the expiration of Miss Kin-sella's term of three months' imprison-

## Kilkenny.

On March 7, the assizes for the city and county of Kilkenny were opened. Chief Baron presided in the city c and was presented with a pair of white gloves. JusticeBarry presided inthe county court, and congratulated the grand jury on the state of the county. There were on the state of the county. There were only three cases for trial, and the offences were of a trivial character.

The Rev. Joseph Ryan, P. P., died, on March 9, at his residence, Kilbehenny, Mitchelstown. The demise had been expected some days, the deceased having been in very delicate state of health for a considerable time past. Father Ryan, who was one of the most popular clergymen in the diocese, had charge of the parish for the last eighteen years. During that time he built the handsome church that now stands on the site of the old and that now stands on the site of the old and inadequate structure which he got possession of on coming to the parish.

sion of on coming to the parish.

On March 9 an imposing ceremony took place in Cork. The remains of the late Jerome J. Collins, the distinguished meteorologist, and those of his mother, were solemnly interred at Curraghkippane graveyard. The funeral procession was close on a mile in length, and composed of all creeds and classes of citizens, who took part in it notwithstanding the great down-

notices.

Mr. Trevelyan would not tell Mr. Healy
why Thomas Walsh, postmaster, Castletownsend, was let out of prison after a few days' confinement, although he had been sentenced to two months' incarceration for writing a threatening letter. The Chief Secretary would only say that it was not the Lord Lieutenant who did the kind turn for Walsh; it was the Lords Justices, in his Excellency's absence, and they considered the case a proper one in which to exercise the prerogative of the Crown.

# Kerry.

On March 7, a hut, which had been erected by the Ladies' Land League, near Killarney, for the accommodation of an evicted widow and her family, was burnt to the ground, whether maliciously or by accident has not yet been found out. The police are investigating the matter.

Mr. Justice Lawson, addressing the Grand Jury at the opening of the Kerry Assizes on March 12, referred to that time two years ago, when murder and outrage stalked through the length and breadth of the land, but by the operation of the Crimes Act since, additional powers being placed in the hands of the law officers, and criminals being tried by jurors who had no sympathy for them or apprehension which would prevent them from doing their duty, the result was a comparative cessa-tion of outrage. The result produced in that county was very gratifying, but that tranquillity and good feeling which at one time prevailed had not yet returned. Large numbers of persons were still under police protection in the county, and extra olice had to be stationed there. They should not congratulate themselves too much, and he believed if the present salutary restraints were removed the last stage would be worse than the first. Limerick

The Rev. Francis McMahon died renders a certain income and support for himself and family in order to adopt an uncertain and precarious mode of earning a livelihood.

Is it any wonder that so many Protestants linger on the threshold of the Cath

There was an extraordinary scene at the Limerick Board of Guardians, on March 12th. Dr. Russell, one of the medical officers, was elected as visiting physician by a majority of the Board, and the Conservative members took exception to the proceedings. Mr. Hall, a city magistrate, complained that one of the Conservative Guardians had asked him in the street not to be piloting the Land League Guardians, and he charged Mr. Millane with having said so. Mr. Millane denied this. The chairman ruled eventually, after great confusion, that 'the motion was carried, and that the Conservative members could not be heard. Captain Maunsell threatened to bring the matter under the notice of the Local Government Board.

Justice Barry opened the Tipperary South Riding Assizes, on March 12th, and congratulated the grand jury on the fact that none of the cases to go before them was of an agrarian character, and also on the diminution of crime in the district. time by the forelock, and have selected Mr. Richard Burke, solicitor, as the Nationalist candidate at the General Election, as successor to the worthless "Count" Moore.

#### Armagh.

There were only eleven slight cases to be tried at the Armagh Assizes on March 10. Sligo.

At the Sligo Assizes on March 11,
Thomas Doherty, the Apprentice Boy, was
brought up before Mr. Justice Murphy for
sentence, having been on the previous
night found guilty of firing a shet out of
the Londonderry Corporation Hall, on
the occasion of the visit of Mr. Dawson,
M. P., Lord Mayor of Dublin, and wounds
ing John Dumpin, one of the Catholic ing John Dunnion, one of the Catholic processionists. He sentenced the prisoner to eighteen months' imprisonment.

## Tyrone. Despite the bluster of the landlords, the

Despite the bluster of the landlords, the National League is making steady progress in the North. A meeting was held at Newtownstewart, on Sunday, March 9th, where a promising branch of the National League was formed.

An important county convention was held in Omagh on March 13th, of delegations of the National League was formed.

gates from the registration committees and branches of the Irish National League, together with the Catholic clergy of the county. Mr. Harrington, M. P., presided.

# The proceedings were private. Galway. The meeting announced to be held at Ahaseragh, on Sunday, March 8, at which Mr. Davitt, Mr. Harris, and other leaders, were to attend and address the people, was suppressed by the authorities. The day was miscrably wet, but, notwithstanding this, contingents from Ballinasloe, Caltra, Castleblakeny, Aughrim, Kilconnell, Lurgan, and Mount Butler, arrived, most of them on horseback. At the various entrances to the town policemen were stationed, watching all who came. Police in pairs were placed opposite the doors of Nationalists, and police followed Mr. Manning, Mr. Egan, and the other suspects who were present. All hope of holding the meeting being abandoned, it was resolved to hold an indoor meeting, and a heavy shower having commenced a great number of people had to seek shelter at Mr. Egan's house, the various

Is one that has not that valuable remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in the house for accidents and emergencies. It cures colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, rheumatism, neuralgia, chilblains, burns, bruises and all painful injuries.

# When You Feel Blue

and your back aches, and your head feels heavy, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning and your bowels are sluggish or costive, you need Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails to relieve all cases of Diseased Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Rheumatism, &c. It operates simul-taneously on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists. The False Prophet.

He who prophesies talsely of the weather, leaves off his flannels and over-shoes, and catches cold, is indeed unwise.

If you tollow this false prophet your rescue lies in taking Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It is the best cough cure and the safest throat and lung remedy known to medical science.

Dr. J. Corlis, St. Thomas, writes:
"During ten years' active practice I have had occasion to prescribe Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites. Since Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda came under my notice. I have tried it and take under my notice, I have tried it, and take great pleasure in saying that it has given great satisfaction, and is to be preferred any I have ever used or recommended. I have used it in my own family almost as a beverage during heavy colds, and in every instance a happy result has followed. I cheerfully recommend its use in all cases of debility arising from weakness of the muscular or nervous system.

# Sore Throat.

This common and painful affection may be readily cured by the prompt applica-tion of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, taking it internally at the same time according to directions. In croup, asthma, colds, swollen glands, rheumatism and other painful diseases it is equally efficacious.