

The Orange and Catholic Chronicle

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IRISH HOME RULE.

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A GIANT'S BLOW AT THE ACCURSED UNION.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

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THE IRISH TO HAVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

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LONDON, April 8.—The police had cleared a way for Mr. Gladstone to Parliament street and down that across Bridge street to the house. They had to work hard to keep it open. Mr. Gladstone went in an open carriage and his appearance was greeted with deafening cheers. The enthusiasm of the people all the way to the Commons' entrance was spontaneous, and vented itself at the beginning of the journey in a roar of applause, hearty and great enough to make the great statesman dizzy, and when once the multitude caught sight of him one tremendous, long sustained cheer was sent up, the like of which was never before heard in London and which was plainly audible in the House. The cheering continued until long after Mr. Gladstone had entered the Parliament building. With the buildings the Prime Minister's reception, though less demonstrative, was equally as enthusiastic. He was apparently in the best of spirits and bowed right and left to his acquaintances as he passed them.

SUMMARY OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, April 8.—At 3.30 p.m. Mr. Gladstone entered the house. His entrance was followed by loud and prolonged cheering, which continued for several minutes. Among the Liberals and the Parnellites the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and it is safe to say no such scene was ever witnessed before in the House of Commons. As soon as the cheering had ceased, Mr. Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation and to make provision for the future government of Ireland. On making this motion, Mr. Gladstone said:—"The time has arrived when both honor and duty require Parliament to come to a decisive resolution. It should be our endeavor to liberate Parliament from the restraints under which, during late years, it had ineffectually struggled and to restore legislation to its unimpeded courses. It is our duty to establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland on a footing of free institutions, in which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen have alike interest." This sentiment was greeted with great cheers. When quiet was restored, Mr. Gladstone entered upon a brief review of the general features of past legislation for Ireland. He dwelt upon the coercive and repressive measures which had been put in force from time to time, and

deprecated any further resort to the rude remedies of intimidation. "Since the year 1833," he said, "only two years have passed without coercive legislation for Ireland, and in spite of all this the law continues to be disregarded, because it is invested in the eyes of the Irish with a foreign aspect. Were further coercion to be successful, it would require the aid of public transactions." (Parnellite cheers.) The main spring of the law in England is felt to be English, in Scotland to be Scotch, but in Ireland it is not felt to be Irish. The first condition of civilized life in Ireland demands that the people have confidence in the law and sympathy therewith. The problem, therefore, before Parliament at the present time is to reconcile Imperial unity with the diversity of legislatures. He believed that the Government had found the solution of this problem in the establishment of

A PARLIAMENT AT DUBLIN.

for the conduct of business, both legislative and administrative. (Loud cheers by the Parnellites.) "The political equality of the three countries," said Mr. Gladstone, "must be recognized. Therefore, there must be an equitable distribution of the Imperial funds. The peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland also make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that country. The Government will be obliged to consider the class connected with the land and the

relations which they will sustain with the Protestant minority. As Ireland is to have a domestic legislature, it will therefore be impracticable for Irish representatives to come here. The intention of the Government bill," Mr. Gladstone said, "is that the Parliament at Dublin shall be a dual body, it is to be composed of two orders, each of which shall have the power to veto the act of the other. The first order will include 103 members, the second order 206; twenty-eight of the present Irish peers will continue to sit in the House of Lords, and they will be granted the option to have life seats in the first Irish order. The office of Viceroy of Ireland will not be discontinued. The bill intends that viceroy shall remain, and that that office shall hereafter be non-political, that is that the incumbent of the office will not be expected to retire with the downfall of a British ministry." The bill empowers the Queen to delegate to the Viceroy such of her prerogatives as she may choose. The Irish constabulary will remain under the same authority as at present. The bill provides that the Irish Parliament shall have no authority to establish or endow any particular religious sect. It will be empowered, however, to deal with laws affecting trade and navigation, affecting coinage, weights and measures and the postal administration. The bill will preserve the fiscal unity of the empire, but the entire proceeds arising from customs and excise duties in Ireland will be held for the benefit of that country. These funds are to be used for the discharge of Irish obligations. Any balance which may remain after this is to remain in the Irish exchequer. The provisions of the bill vest in the Irish Legislature the general power of imposing taxes. It is proposed that the maximum duration of the Irish Parliament shall be five years. It shall have no power to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown such as the army, navy or other armed forces. It shall have nothing to do with foreign or colonial affairs."

FULL REPORT OF HIS SPEECH.

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Gladstone said:—"I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the House the whole policy and intentions of the Government in reference to Ireland. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish Government are so clearly and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to undertake the task of elucidating both questions together. I do not know of any previous task laid upon me involving so diversified an exposition. In contemplating the magnitude of this task, I am filled with painful mistrust, but that mistrust is absorbed in a feeling of the responsibility that will lie upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and the various aspects of the question. We shall no longer fence or skirmish with this question. (Loud cheers.) We should come to close quarters with it (cheers), we should get at the root of it, we should take means not merely intended for the present to-day or to-morrow, but should look into the distant future. We have arrived at a stage in our

POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS WITH IRELAND

when the two roads part one from the other not only probably to meet again. The time now when it is incumbent on the duty and the honor of Parliament to come to some decisive resolution on this matter. Our intention is, therefore, to propose to the Commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Parliament from the restraints under which of late years it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural ancient unimpeded course, and above all establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland (hear, hear), on a footing of those free institutions to which Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen alike are universally attracted. (Loud cheers, prolonged by Home Rule members.) After reviewing the condition and crime existing in Ireland since 1853, Mr. Gladstone described the coercive legislation enforced during the past period as not exceptional but habitual. He compared Ireland during all this period to a man trying to find sustenance in medicine only meant for cure. Coercion, however bad, he said, proved no cure. A curious disaffection continued to prevail in Ireland. If England and Scotland had

SUFFERED SIMILAR SHARPSHIPS,

he believed the people of these countries would resort to means similar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their grievances. (Parnellite cheers.) Coercion was admitted to have been a failure for the past fifty-three years, only two of which had been wholly free from repressive legislation. Coercion, unless stern and unbending and under an autocratic government, must always fail. Such coercion England should never resort to until every other means had failed. What was the basis of the whole mischief was the fact that the law was discredited in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it with a domestic character. (Loud Irish cheers.) Ireland, though represented in Parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same position politically. "England made her own laws; Scotland had been so outraged to make her own laws as effectually as if she had six times her present representation. The consequence was that while the main spring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be English or Scotch, the main spring of the law in Ireland was not felt by the people of Ireland to be Irish. He, therefore, deemed it little less than mockery to hold that the state of the law which he had described conduced to the real unity of this great, noble, world-wide Empire. What must be done?" continued Mr. Gladstone. "Something is imperatively demanded to restore in Ireland the first conditions of civil life, the free course of the law, the liberty of every individual in the exercise of every legal right, their confidence in the law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country. What then was the problem before him? It was this: How to

CANADIANS ON HOME RULE.

Meeting of the Irish National League of Montreal.

Words of Cheer to Gladstone and Parnell.

A Warm Recognition of the Premier's Blow at the Accursed Union.

More Money to Parnell, and Support Pledged Till Ireland is Free.

Cable Messages of Encouragement and Good Wishes for the Success of the Struggle.

There was a good attendance of members of the Irish National League at the regular monthly meeting, held yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of taking action expressive of the feelings of the Montreal branch on the stand taken by the Right Honorable William E. Gladstone looking to Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, president, occupied the chair. He reported that the Parliamentary fund now amounted to \$1,700. After the usual routine business was transacted he alluded to the great question of Home Rule, which was occupying so much of the world's attention.

The chairman spoke of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule pronouncement as an emphatic vindication of the course pursued by the National League, and proved at once the power of Irish influence and the influence of the League had, like all English statesmen, tried to rule Ireland by unjust and oppressive measures, but had failed, as he deserved to. He had seen the fallacy of attempting coercion and even of trying to govern by just laws emanating from an alien source. A people wanted to be governed by their own laws.

He had been struck by the experience and the freely acknowledged so stupendous an error. He had told the people of Great Britain that the accursed union, the source of so much misery and ill-feeling, must be broken for ever. (Applause.)

In his stand for Home Rule Mr. Gladstone used all the sentiments, all the arguments, that the Land League had been using for the past years, and he (the speaker) congratulated those before him on having done their share of the work. They should acknowledge the one great act which wiped out all his previous sins. (A voice—"Well pray for him.") The scheme might not be perfect, but Mr. Gladstone was on a just issue and like all attributing to England's misrule Ireland's poverty and Ireland's misery. (Hear, hear.) The Premier had been governed beyond doubt by the wave of popular opinion which was sweeping away blind prejudices and hatred. He had looked to England, and the more enlightened classes favored the League. He looked at the Atlantic and American and Canadian, as one man, had seen the right and expressed themselves in favor of the measure. It is this which demonstrates more clearly than anything else the promise of Mr. Gladstone's success. All that is wanted is that Ireland receive that responsibility which can put upon an Irish man and Irish woman. With that responsibility placed in their hands, the Emerald Isle will show herself worthy of it. Mr. Gladstone, in proposing his measure, to which the English Government now stand committed, has received encouragement from all parts of the world. (Applause.) Mr. Gladstone has now the situation. The measure is now in the hands of the two peoples will henceforth be those who will seek to prevent Ireland from acquiring her rights. The responsibility of any future unpopularity will fall on the opponents of Home Rule, and not as in the past on its advocates. (Applause.) The justice of the demand had been acknowledged; it is now a matter of time. It is ready and ready to show his appreciation of a generous heart or a good deed. Mr. Gladstone has done much towards breaking the legislative union which now exists between England and Ireland; his scheme may not be perfect; it may be all that is to be expected; but it is a step toward it; it is for this we should tender him our sincerest thanks. If he continued in his work, and did what Irishmen expected he would do, he would not find a warmer spot anywhere than in an Irishman's heart, after he was in his grave. It is not to be forgotten that it is not Englishmen who of the National League are fighting for a British Government as unjustly administered. Our hearts are warm for Englishmen, but for English misrule we have only defiance. (Applause.)

Mr. D. Muney was the next speaker. He said that we were yet too near the excitement, and the smoke of battle has not yet cleared away for us to determine of propriety the results of Mr. Gladstone's scheme for local self-government for Ireland. We are certain that all thoughtful men, lovers of justice, will heartily concur in the sentiments of Mr. Gladstone—that the nearer the Government can be brought to the broad affairs of the Government the happier we will be. He hoped for Ireland the same measure of liberty as enjoyed by the citizens of the Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear.)

"Stranger, if you would bring me from the far off land
Let me have some token from the dear old land once
mine.
A ship from the shores of Ireland would be dearer far
Than all the wines of Rheimsland or the art of Italy."
A great step had been taken in advance. This ground gained must not under no circumstances be lost. The National League would support Mr. Gladstone's bill, and Mr. Gladstone's bill would be a source of congratulation that so much had been done, but there must be no looking back. The Irishmen of the United States and Canada will be relied upon, and he was proud of their earnestness and patriotism. Truly has the English Premier been spoken of as the Grand Old Man. When his time would come to go over the great river his memory would live long in the hearts of all true friends of Ireland. (Applause.)

Mr. M. Donovan compared the work of the Land League and its standing at the present with what it was six years ago. The League had outlived all snobs and opposition, and notwithstanding a lack of real on the part of

many Irishmen in the city, had prospered, and to-day proved its usefulness and influence. He hoped now that success was near at hand, the League would have the hearty support of all honest Irishmen, as the League was ever ready to co-operate with any purpose furthering the Irish cause. There would be no let up so far as the League was concerned. Money, when wanted, could be had in the future as in the past to return Parnell and his followers to Parliament. If there was another election he prophesied the return of more than 86 Irish members and many less Conservatives. Mr. Gladstone was one of the noblest men of his time, a man strong enough to raise himself and party over the prejudices and narrow-mindedness of the Opposition. He was doing what was right. Only a few years ago Irishmen were inspired for saying what Mr. Gladstone did a few days ago on the floor of the House of Commons. The bill may not now pass; it will pave the way for what is sure to come. Little over four score of years ago local self-government went out of Ireland. He hoped before many years more to see an Irish Parliament in College Green. (All cheer.)

Mr. B. Connaught next said—Gathering as we can as he goes along from day to day in the examination of this great question, he was of opinion that the mind must come to the conclusion that the Irish people are beginning to think and act. This augurs well for success. He was satisfied that a better day was about to dawn upon Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Her people under the leadership of Parnell have accomplished much, and legislative independence through the present Premier of England was near at hand. When that time comes it may be safely expected that throughout that island there would be peaceful, happy and prosperous homes. There would be no people owning the land they cultivate, nor tenants but free holders in their own right, under heaven to cultivate the land they live on, a people participating in the affairs that touch them most intimately, working out their own development and looking forward to the bright future of a country that they have long wanted to see. (Applause.) And there shall then be a government for that people, because it will be of that people and by that people.

Mr. W. D. Burns was strongly in favor of sending a message to Mr. Gladstone, expressing the thanks of the League for the noble and manly stand he had taken in favor of Home Rule. It was then proposed that the president of the society be authorized to cable Mr. Gladstone the thanks of the Irish National League of Montreal for the efforts he was making to establish liberty and freedom in Ireland. Carried unanimously.

It was also resolved to cable congratulations and pledge of support to Mr. Parnell.

The heartfelt thanks of this branch of the National League are extended to the publishers of THE POST newspaper for their magnificent efforts in behalf of the Irish Parliamentary fund and Irish questions in general. Carried.

The following messages were then prepared and sent forward in accordance with the resolution of the League:—

MONTREAL, April 11, 1886.

To Charles Stewart Parnell, House of Commons, London:

The Irish National League of Montreal extends its congratulations on the advance of the cause, and pledge your support till Ireland is free. Have already forwarded \$1,000 to Parliamentary Fund; send to-day another \$500.

H. J. CLORAN, President.

MONTREAL, April 11th, 1886.

To Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Premier of England, House of Commons, London:

The Irish National League of Montreal send you thanks for your pronouncement in favor of Home Rule, and wish you God speed, life and strength to carry the measure through.

H. J. CLORAN, President.

The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

THE NEW JUDGES.

OTTAWA, April 11.—It is understood that Hon. Mr. Wurtels has been appointed judge of the Ottawa district, in place of the late Judge L'Esperance. The other vacancies in the Superior Court bench of Quebec have also been filled. Mr. J. Alphonse Guimet, of Montreal, having been named to succeed Judge Rivarville, who has resigned his office owing to ill health. Mr. H. Cyriaque Pelletier, of Rimouski, in place of the late Justice Macdonald. Mr. J. Larue, of Quebec, judge for the Grand circuit in place of the late Justice McCord. Judge Gill, of the Richmond district, will be transferred to Montreal in succession to Judge Rivarville, and Judge Taschereau will be removed to Joliette in place of Judge Cimon, who is to be transferred to Kamouraska.

THE POPE HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED.

BERLIN, April 12.—A debate was begun in the upper house of the Prussian Diet to-day on the amended ecclesiastical bill. Dr. Kopp, Bishop of Fulda, said he was grateful for the conciliatory attitude of the Government, but insisted that the bill would not suffice to attain the object desired. He urged the adoption of his previous amendments as the basis of a further agreement. Prince Bismarck said that the Government had not yet arrived at a decision on the question. He had already taken the full responsibility for the May Laws as fighting law. The Government had never intended that the laws should be permanent. No loss of dignity would result to the Emperor William in attempting to do the wishes of the Catholic subjects. He (Bismarck) thought the time had arrived to treat directly with the Pope, because he had found the Pope more disposed toward Germany than the majority in the Reichstag. He would, he added, enter into no negotiations with the Centre party until he had effected a complete *entente cordiale* with the Pope. In conclusion he asked the house to pass the Government's measure, which, he said, would enable the ministry to secure a wider basis for further negotiations. The general debate was then closed. The separate clauses will be discussed to-morrow.

By decision of His Lordship Bishop Fabre, the Rev. Father Laporte has been appointed curate at St. Bridget's.

LET CANADIANS READ THIS RECORD.

A TORONTONIAN SHOWS UP THE ORANGE DEMON.

To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,—The Irish Catholics are greatly displeased with Costigan, Curran, Smith & Co. Curran makes an erroneous statement when he tries to deceive the Irish Catholics of Canada by telling them that it was "Orange Reformers" who cried out for Riel's blood. This statement would be ingenious if anybody could be found to believe it. In the Ontario lodges which passed these resolutions there are few if any reformers, and this everyone knows. Mr. Curran would perhaps not have ventured to make so absurd an assertion if the demand of the Orange association of West Toronto, forwarded through Mr. Beatty, M.P. for West Toronto, had seen the light before he made the speech.

Toronto, Nov. 3rd, 1885.

Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Re Riel, I forward herewith representation by Orange body of West Toronto for the consideration of the proper authority. You will be kind enough to submit it to His Excellency the Governor-General.

Yours respectfully,

BROTHER JAMES BEATY.

And who is James Beaty? Why he is our Orange M. P. for West Toronto. The three members returned from here to represent this large and influential Orange body are Brother John Small, Brother Beatty, and last, but not least, the old octogenarian Hay, who represents Centre Toronto. These are three Orange Conservatives and followers of their prince, Sir John A. Macdonald.

Hon. John Costigan appointed a Catholic named O'Leary, Small, Hay and Beatty protested against the young man's appointment, on the grounds that he was a Catholic. These are the three Orange fanatics who have filled the custom house with oranges, as well as the post office and inland revenue. And how have they accomplished all this? By private communication with the Orange Cabinet, Sir Alexander Campbell, Postmaster General, the man whom Sir John pleased and made happy by sacrificing that poor unfortunate Roman Catholic, Louis Kiel. This is the same Sir Alexander who refused to take the Catholic Record, or allow it in his department; it was he who wrote a long manifesto approving of the execution of Riel, thereby trying to deceive the Catholics of Canada. Look at the Orangemen over Canada passing resolutions condemning that patriotic leader, Chas. S. Parnell, and Home Rule for Ireland. Who was it that stated that the Empire was in danger? Brother E. F. Clarke, editor of the Orange Sentinel, and Brother Graham, proprietor of a gin mill on Yonge street. Both of these gentlemen are Conservatives and followers of the Prince, Sir John Macdonald. These are the gentlemen who said Home Rule means Rome rule. But they forget to state what Orange rule is in Canada. Some years ago the Orangemen stood a Catholic procession of women and children here in Toronto; on another occasion they threatened to shoot the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee; they burnt the National Hotel to the ground on the 17th of March, '68. On the night of Riel's execution they paraded the streets of our city playing "Kick the Pope before us," and carrying a burning effigy of the martyr, Louis Kiel. Shame on the Catholic Missionary who stood by and saw one of their own religion hung by the neck to please the blood-thirsty Orangemen in Canada. Why did not those traitors—Sir Hector Langevan, Sir A. P. Caron, Chapleau, Thompson, Smith, Costigan and Co. stand to Sir John, "if you hang a political prisoner, and one who has been recommended to mercy, we shall all resign." Did they do this? No, they did not, therefore I say the traitors should be driven from power at the next general election. Every newspaper in the United States condemned the execution of Louis Kiel, all the Catholic journals in Canada have denounced the Government for the execution. Archbishop Taché and Bishop O'Brien, of Halifax, blame the Government. Is this not enough to convince Mr. Curran that Kiel was hung to avenge the death of Scott? Hon. Mr. Costigan admits himself that the half-breed had grievances, but also is of the opinion that the Hon. Edward Blake should not have worn a shambrook on the 17th of March. No man to-day is better entitled to wear it; Blake is just as good an Irish Canadian as what Costigan is. Therefore, it was ungrateful on the part of Mr. Costigan to make use of such an expression. Blake has proved himself to be no Orangeman by voting against the Orange incorporation bill and against the execution of Riel. His character as a public man is unblemished. He will have the support of the people at the next general election. Remember, Irish Catholics of Canada, the Orange Lodge at Ottawa, and the way we have been used by the prince of tricksters, Sir John Macdonald, and his secret sworn crew of Cabinet Ministers: Minister of Customs, McKenzie Bow, the Grand Master of Orangemen, or Brother Campbell, Postmaster-General of Canada, and Brother Tom White, the Orangeman who at a public banquet in Winnipeg declared Riel should hang. Hon. Mr. Costigan, in his speech on the Landry motion, quoted from the Globe newspaper to show that the Grit party had no love for the Irish Catholics of this country. Why did he not come out straight-forward and tell the Irish people of Canada that the Orange Conservative organ, the Mail, had insulted every Irish Catholic in Canada? It is only a few weeks ago that the Mail editor, Mr. Edward Farrar, who professes to be a Catholic, stated that the Irish Catholics of Canada were incompetent to fill Government positions. Mr. Costigan also made a statement to the effect that Irish Catholics stand on the same footing that other nationalities do. If this was true, how is it that John Gray, of Prescott, was swindled out of his appointment to the Collectorship of Inland Revenue, also James O'Reilly, Q.C., of Kingston, whose appointment to a judgeship was cancelled by Sir Alex. Campbell.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 9.

Strenuous efforts are being made by parties employed by the Ministry to win back the bolters to the Tory camp. On one gentleman, whose name it would not be proper, perhaps, to mention as yet, a dead aim has been made. It has been intimated to him that he has but to name his terms and they will be granted. At the same time the threat held out that all the power of the Government will be especially directed against them at the coming elections. Ministerial anxiety on this point is extreme. The fear of losing Quebec, with the certainty of not increasing their strength in the provinces, are the elements of the defeat that confront them. They likewise realize that the Irish vote, which holds the balance between parties in so many constituencies, is actively hostile and not to be coaxed or perverted to serve the Tory cause of tyranny and injustice. Apart from these influences there is a growing feeling in the country, voiced by deputations recently here, that the ministry has survived its usefulness, that its trade policy now pushed to the extreme is a huge blunder, that the taxes on food and fuel are oppressive, that the sugar monopoly, just established, is a gross injustice, that the management of the North West is utterly bad, and that a change of Government can alone bring about better relations with the United States. The fisheries question is assuming vexatious proportions, and should the English government decline to back up Canadian pretensions, it is feared that great sources of wealth will be practically lost. Should the Government, however, insist on the enforcement of its interpretation of treaties, retaliation by the American Government in excluding Canadians altogether from trading with the parts of the union must have an equally disastrous effect. Altogether the outlook is not a cheering one, and as the questions will have reached the time this Parliament will expire, there is little hope of the ministry carrying the country. In view of these unwarmed complications it is said that a dissolution will take place this summer and the general election held in the fall. This would anticipate the natural expiration of the parliamentary term by one year. Of course there is no excuse for this except the exigencies of the party, but it would not surprise any one, since the last parliament was killed two years before its time, in order to advantage the Ministry after the passage of the infamous Gerrymander Act. The Franchise Act, which may be regarded as an amplification of the Gerrymander, will be in force, and the Tories hope, with its assistance and a judicious use of the Riel rope, that they can sweep Ontario. Wisdom would therefore suggest the propriety of being prepared for the coming year, as the impression is certainly strong here that we will have the election as soon as possible after prorogation.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Our own parliamentary affairs are cast into the shade this evening by the absorbing attention given to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule speech in the British House of Commons. Among the Liberal and French Canadian members there is a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Gladstone's plan to do justice to Ireland. Our Tories are almost as violent as the Conservatives in the old country in opposition to Mr. Gladstone. The way some of them speak out would think they were in Ulster and preparing to man the ditches from Belfast to the Boyne. Liberal members with whom I have conversed recognize the gravity of the situation and the necessity that exists for the settlement of the Irish difficulty. Should Home Rule not be granted, there are grave reasons to fear that Canada would suffer from it, as a part of the British empire. The Irish nationality, they say, is a powerful fact, not only in the three kingdoms, but also in the United States and in the Dominion. The demand for self-government in Ireland is just and reasonable. It should be granted, especially in view of European complications and the stealthy advance of Russia towards India. There is no nation whose friendship is of more importance to England than the Irish. With that secured England could bid defiance to Russia or any combination of powers that might contain Gladstone's speech were brought to light and perused, and much excitement prevailed. The general sentiment among parliamentarians here is that after Gladstone's speech to-day it will be impossible for any party to refuse Home Rule to Ireland. The long and weary approaching night, when victory will at last reach the Irish banner in a free Parliament on College Green.

FEARS

are entertained by the Tories here that the Quebec Ministry is likely to be defeated. Any amount of correspondence is passing between the two capitals. The bolters are said to be working harmoniously with their friends for the overthrow of the Ross government. They say that it can be secured easily by joint action with the Castors in the local house. The probable upshot of the Quebec side shows profound uneasiness on the Conservatives from that province. The outlook for them is not so bright as it is, but with a hostile local government they would be doomed beyond hope. They are, therefore, working every possible oracle at Ottawa to prevent a split at Quebec.

IN THE HOUSE.

This afternoon Dr. Orton's pet scheme of farmers' and land banks was considered in committee. The doctor made a long speech in working of the bill, picturing the benefits it would confer on the farming community in allowing them the use of money, on easy terms, to improve their farms, stock, etc. The idea of the bill is in one which does not commend itself to the financial good will of the House. It proposes to give farmers the power to mortgage their land for one-half its value, at 5 per cent. interest, the Government to hold the mortgages as security, and issue bills for the amount of the mortgage. Curiously enough to note, the Finance Minister offered no remarks one way or the other on the resolutions on which the bill was to be founded. A division was taken on the first resolution which was defeated. This was practically quiting the bill. Ministers did not vote either way, a very singular proceeding in the case of a measure so far-reaching in its consequences should it become law, which I don't think it ever will.

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