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FROM THE IRISH BENCHES,

SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

THE POWER OF THE IRISH PARTY.

T. P. O'CONNOR'S BRILLIANT SPEECH.

O'Connor Power's Final Act of Apostacy

HEALY'S HARD HITTING

House of Commons, London.

The parliamentary correspondent of United Ireland, writing from the House of Commons,

on the 22nd February, says :-I hope the moral of Tuesday night's division given on the vote of censure will be deeply engraven on the Irish heart. It is that Irish members have ample power, but have not the will, to make or unmake English Ministers. The Government majority of forty-nine looks a large one; in reality it is a perflously small one-so small that the Times warns the Government that "in spite of all Its advantages it came near a great disaster, and its hold on public opinion has been dan-gerously shaken." The majority of ninety-four, with which it was elected, has been shorn by one-half, and what is the character of the majority that remains? Only thirty-three members of the Irish party voted against the coercionists. Twenty-three members returned by Home Rule constituencies voted contrary to the decision of the Irish party. Their votes, if cast on the Irish side, would have reduced the Government majorlty to three. But that is not all. Fifteen other Home Rule members were absentsome from unavoidable cause, some as deserters from their party. Had they also been in their places, and in the right lobby, the Government would have been in a minority and an underswell of Tory glas and admiration of 12. Now, examine the figures on another supposition. Had the 33 loyal members of the Irish party abstained from minority of 82. Had they voted with the vaciliation and inconsistency home to the Government, the Government majority would Government with a force and elequence and have been 113, or if the 15 Irish absentees animation wholly wanting in the Tory tirades. had voted also, 128. To sum up in a sentence, had the undivided Irlsh strength been flung against the Torics, the Tories would have been left. in an appalling majority of 128, from which they could hardly raise their | before he sat down. " Heavens'if Bir Stafford heads again; had the Irlah strength been flung against Coercionists, the strongest Par-liamentary majority of this century would have been broken and driven from office in a minority of 12. Do the Irish people realize the full significance of these figures?

The decision of the Irish party was promptly and unanimously taken. It was to throw the Irish vote against the Government. On the merits of the division they would be the merits of the division they was on foot, stalked into the House with angly voting against the Government for in-was on foot, stalked into the House with angly voting against the Government for in-mien at an early stage in the speach. At first vading Egypt at all, and keeping a firm grip in the cast wrathful glances at the speaker, writhjust as the Tories would be voting against | ed, looked as if he were going to be enraged, them for not annexing it outright. But then by an effort composed his features and the merits of the Egyptian part of leaned his head heavily and wearily on the marked to incline the Irish party to tering attack upon his policy had a more deeither side. On both sides there was pressing effect upon Mr. Gladstone than any wrong, and aggression, and greed more or less other incident of the debate. He looked the cowardly or shameless. It was a vote of picture of defeat and sickness of heart. There censure upon the Government which is were moments when, amidst the Tory cheers, known to Ireland as the Government of Earl an Irish heart might have relented to Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan. It was against wards the pallid old man, were it not these men and their bloody rule that the spectres of the Red Earl and these men and their bloody rule that the Irish vote was flung. The Government had his pinch-ol-hunger Secretary rose up bebegun to flatter themselves of late that the | hind him and stifled the voice of pity. Spenoer-Trevelyan regime was a success. The Irlah vengeance was destined to open Mr. Gladstone's eyes to the depths of hatred and after Mr. T. P. O'Connor sat down, and for abhorrence that his Irish lieutenants have dug for themselves in Irish hearts.

The only doubt that exercised the Irish party was whether they had the power to make their blow against the coercionists a telling one. That the Government, by the help of the Nominal Home Rulers, must have it was with men eager for the division and a majority was inevitable. The question was whether the Irish vote could reduce that majority to a figure that would shake their power and self-confidence? The chances were that it would, and the certainty was that if it did not it would be because representatives elected to act with the Irish National party would once more find government seductions too strong for them. The division would be a final test for the Irish constituencies. Whatever the result, it was felt that the Irish party had almost no alternative. Their abstention would be a confession of their impotence. It would leave the Tories in a minority so abysmal that the Government would be free to dispense with Irish aid in carrying their Franchise Bill, and would probably propitiate the House of Lords without scruple by sacrificing the Irish part of the measure. Upon the other hand, by preserving something approaching to a balance between English par-ties, the Itieh party would make themselves indispensable to the Government, and would probably be able not only to secure the household suffrage but two or three other substantial concessions which a Government with a thundering majority at its back would contempinously deny. The household franchise is a matter of much less vital import to Irish

encies ready to elect as many eligible Nationalist candidates as could be provided.

With these considerations before their minds, the Irish party with one voice decided to strike at the Coercionists without mercy. The rumours of their decision percolated through the lobbles, which were thronged with members whipped together for the night from all parts of Europe. It, created a pro-found sensation. Mr. Trevelyan appeared to have heard it and to have realized how heavy a part his own catalogue of mean miswhen he rose to answer questions. His re-plies had evidently been framed at a time when the Irish decision was still in the balance, and when soft words might have been ex-pected to butter the Ministerial paranips. But they were delivered in the dispirited and gloomy tone of a man who has lost all interest in being conciliatory but has not yet plucked up courage to be insolent. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, was apparently unconscious of the news, for he was placid and even brisk, and gently appealed to Mr. Healy for "a little patience" with the air of a fond father delivering an allocution to his

The first open pronouncement that the Irish party had entered the fray against the Government was when Mr. T. P. O'Connor burst on the House with the very best speech for Monaghan was never in better form. He of the scores of powerful ones on record to his credit. It was one of the extremely few oceasions on which it is the bars truth to say the House was electrified. It was on the very threshold of the dinner-hour when he rose. Mr. Ashmend-Bartlett had cleared the House bare of friends and foes by one of those half-clever, whole worthless harangues which he deems it his duty to the nation to entertain himself and the Speaker and the Bergeant-at-Arms at eccentric intervals. The speech of a new member, Mr. Holdsworth, and the knowledge that Mr. O'Connor was about to make himself heard, brought members dropping back, but it was not until Mr. O'Connor was well on his legs that he beheld the inspiriting sight of the House filling rapidly in all its parts with eager and attractive listeners. The speech was a revelation to the Tories. Their faces lighted up with joy and exultation as they saw weak point after weak point of the Government case assailed with triumphant reasoning, trenchant sarcasm and sparkling wit. The front Opposition beach was thronged with delighted and almost boisterous ex-Ministers. Bir Stafford Northcote's solemn "hear, hear," sounded sgain and sgain, and there were sunny smiles from Mr. Gibson and approving node from Sir R'chard Cross, from the back benches. To give the stupid party their due, they recognize an ally who is not stupid. Mr. O'Connor mended their voting the Tories would have been left in a | bungling argument and drove the charges of Government with a force and elequence and they were listening to a speech which, next to Mr. Gladstone's, was the best in the week-long debate. The House was full and excited Northcote could only make a speech like that!' one of the most prominent young Tories was heard exclaiming, and the exclamation does n . . exeggerate the feeling of envious admiration aroused in the Tory breasts by the speson of the eloquent and

dashing Irishman. Among Mr. O'Connor's own colleagues the feeling of delight and applause was keener still. Mr. Gladstone, evidently warned by what was on foot, stalked into the House with angry quarrel were not sufficiently cushion behind him. Mr. O'Connor's shat-Even Mr. Cowen's impassioned attack upon the Government could not hold the house the three following hours the contest was waged not in the yawning and all but empty chamber, but in the rooms and corridors where the rival whips were mustering and

nursing their battalions. The House refilled towards midnight, but in no mood for listening to vapid speeches. The Marquis of Hartington's speech was so sleepy that he forgot he was Secretary for War, and Sir Stafford Northcote's reply was so dreary that the most enthusiastic cheer of the night arose when he cut short the miserable performance and sat down.

Five hundred and seventy seven members mustered for the division. Speculation as to the majority varied from thirty to sixty. The Irish calculation was that if the Government majority was reduced below fifty it would be a triumph, and when forty-nine was announced as the actual figure the somewhat hollow ories of exultation among the Ministerialists were heartily echeed from the Irish benches. Considering that Messis. J. E. and W. Bedmond, O'Kelly and Callan were absent abroad, and Mr. Lalor on a bed of sickcant, the Parnellite muster was remarkably here and followed to Cupplane, where "interness, and the seats for Cork and Meath vagood.

Mr. O'Connor Power was one of the sleekest of the spaniels that obeyed the Government

whip. Mr. O'Connor Power's parade of pretentious commonplaces to-day may be dismissed very summarily. Large numbers of members had come down in expectation that Bradlaugh | for the Almighty, and the early missionaries would present himself. Failing that enter- employed "gosh" (your father). It is said sentative positions in our movement to be If a General Election should be the result of tainment they waited to see the promised run the Indians at once adopted the latter word filled, and abundance of the regulate the division, it would find the Irish constitu. of an Irish renegade assetting and traducing for the uses of profanity.

his late colleagues. They were grievously disappointed. Mr. Power had been indus-triously spreading the rumor that his speech would be a sensational attack on members of the Irish party. He was not long learn-ing that the challenge would be joyfully accepted, and that he would find himself confronted with reminiscences which would open the eyes of the House wider than his colored and ponderous oratory. With the fear of Mr. Healy before his eyes, he took good care to abandon his intention. Nothing could deeds played in determining it. He was have been more hane than the pompour plunged in deep and undisguised dejection platitudes with which his speech was stuffed platitudes with which his speech was stuffed. Another man delivering the same speech would have been most unceremoniously coughed down. His elecutionary glits, howeyer, impart grace and weight to the duliest sentiments, and, besides, he was that popular though secretly despised pet of the English Parliament — an Irishman renouncing his early opinions and assailing his late associates. His emptiest phrases and tawdriest high-falutin was accordingly cheered to the echo from the Ministerial benches, Mr. Trevelyan being one of the foremost in his joyous demonstrativeness. On the Irish benches the speech was voted a failure and a

The change from his padded elequence to withered up the ex Nationalist with scathing and almost contemptuous sarcasm, and then for over an hour delivered at Mr. Trevelyan, in Mr. Gladstone's attentive hearing, one of the most terrible and damaging assaults over directed against the Castle firm.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, March 5 .- The House has rejected Parnell's bill amending the Irish Land Act by a vote of 325 to 72. A deputation representing a large number of influential classes in ireland waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to-day and asked for the prolongation of the period during which Government loans may be repaid.

On Monday Mr. Cameron will ask Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secre tary, whether Spain has been asked to explain the recent action of the Spanish revenue officers at Gibraltar against the American ship Marianne Nottebohm.

Yesterday Mr. Stanley, Conservative, gave notice of his intention to move that no supplies be granted to the Government until they have made a full and explicit statement of their Egyptian policy. The Conservatives greeted this with loud cheers. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, stated that no attempt would be made to relieve Kasania, as it was believed that the garrison could be withdrawn without difficulty.

London, March 6-In the House of Commous to-day the Marquis of Hartington moved an appropriation of £380,000 to cover the cost of the Boudan expedition. He said General Graham had been ordered to disperse the rebels within ten miles of Suskim, but not to operate at a greater distance from that city. When these had been dispersed he believed

the tribes would become friendly. Frederick Stapley (Conservative) spoke upon the motion and criticised severely the Government's Egyptian policy.

Mr. Gladstone replied that the expedition to Assouam involved no change of policy. It was a necessary precaution to prevent excitement from spreading. The Government would adhere to its determination to pay no heed to the remarks of foreign newspapers, and had no intention of assuming the government of Egypt. Such an act would be a gross breach of the public law of Europe. (Cheers.) Troops would be withdrawn at the earliest moment possible.

Mr. Labouchere moved to reduce the appropriation by a hundred thousand pounds.

Irish Affairs,

THE FRANCHISM BILL-WHIG DESDETERS-A DI-VIDED MINISTRY-IRELAND'S WINKING HAND

By cable from Irish Special News Agency.) London, March 8 .- The position of the Franchise Bill is thaky. Mr. Gladstone's statement that Ireland is entitled to retain her present number of representatives is as much resented by the Whigs as by the

Tories.

Masses. Goschen, Forster, and others have practically formed caves, and will attack the bill all through and probably deleat it. The members of the Capinet are rather di-

vided on the question. Mr. Gladstone, up to the present, is the only person pludged to a retention of the Irish total. On all sides there is a strange concurrence

in the apprehension that the Irish will control both parties after the next election. Mr. Trevelyan and others point out in an. swer to Mr. Goschen's objections that the only difference of result involved in the question

of changing the franchise or leaving it unal-

tered is whether Mr. Parnell is to have seventy-nine or ninety followers. London, March 8 -To-day a procession was formed of the amalgamated trades guilds, the town commissioners and about 5,000 citizens and followed the remains of Jerome Collins and his mother from Queenstown onthedral to the pier, where the bodies were placed on the steamer Erin. The river procession was led by the Erin; all displayed colors at half mast, as did all the shipping in the harbor.

" BY G05H."

An immense concourse of people took trains

The melancholy discovery is made that gosh" is the worst kind of swearing. Elict in his Indian Bible uses "osh" (my father)

LANDLORDS AND LAND LEAGUE

THE EPITAPH OF THE AGITATION NOT YET WRITTEN.

THE FORMATION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The Want of non-Parliamentary Speakers and Representatives.

CRITICAL POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AUSTRALYS AND THE REDMOND BROTHERS.

THE NATIONAL CONTEST IN CORK.

TRUE ("I'NESS.) DUBLIN, February 23rd, 1884.

The cessation of National League meetings, for the last two Sundays, has inspired the landiords with the hope that the agitation against their system is at an end. The wish is father to the hope, of course, but while they are welcome to whatever consolation is to be found in a temporary lull, they will yet have change of ministry or a general election. to mest the full force of the storm, which is only gathering its forces in the seeming repose | the want of cohesion in the Irish representaof the elements of opposition. Their pardon-able eagerness to predict the end of their confidence or "giant majority" which was at troubles has led them into a good many pre-vious miscalculations. In the beginning of the Land Lesgue movement, it was the customary thing to find the organs of landlordism writing the epitaph of the agitation if the number of weekly demonstrations was, by some chance or other, reduced by one. We were in the habit of being told that the country was "returning to its senses," and that noisy agitators would no longer be able to sow distrust between genetous landlord and confiding tenant.

Nevertheless, on the struggle went. It lived through the Coercion regime of Forster. The Land Act instified but did not stay its pro gress; and now, having survived prophecies of dieaster and the dangers of penalties and seduction, we are again informed, that the agrarien revolt which commenced in Mayo is arrested in its career, and that Ireland; has

had enough of the consequences. It is cruel to dispel any illusion with which misfortune essays to console itself, but, having discredited the Itish landlords in their landlord capacity, the Irlsh people are not bound to believe them as prophets, and in-until recently-their own country to boot ; nor, with such a reputation for failure, are they likely to convince public opinion outside of Ireland that the opposition against

them has ceased. The explanation of the fewness of meetings, recently, is easily accounted for. The men who chiefly sustain the agitation, or, rather, who do the public speaking part of the work, are few in number. They are nearly all members of Parliament, and as the session for '84 opened a fortnight ago the men who have been addressing demonstra-tions throughout the country during the last six months have been compelled to attend to other duties at Westminster; and to the un

avoidable absence of these is due the alleged collapse of the National League movement. Although the temporary withdrawal of such men as T. D. Sullivan, Healy, Mayne, O'Brier, Sexton, Harrington and one or two others from active participation in the work of the League in Ireland is not of vital consequence to the fortunes of the cause, it is essential to the continuity and interests of the movement that a remady should be found for this annual gap in the ranks of our forces. As was pointed out at the meeting of the Central Branch of the League on Wednesday last, this can only be done by increasing the number of non-parliamentary representative men in Ireland. At the present time these are few, or parhaps it would be more correct to say, that few non-parliamentary Nationalists have such a political or national status before the country as when the Land League was chiefly directed and its organization mainly controlled by their aid. The conflict which was maintained during '81 and '82 has deprived Ireland (for a time only, it is sincerely to be hoped,) of the services of such sterling patriots as Thomas Brennan and Patrick Egan, at present in America. Mr. A. J. Kettle has had to retire for private reasons from active participation in the agitation, and John W. Walsh has carried his invaluable services to the initiation of an anxiliary league at the antipodes. While Nationalists of this stamp, with others who have since become members of Parliament, were among the heads of the National movement the work went forward uninterruptedly as well when Parliament was sitting as during its vacation. The loss which the cause against landlordism has sustained by the gaps thus made in the National ranks is not readily measured in words, it is true, but the consequences will run into greater seriousness still unless steps are taken to find substitutes among the remaining local leaders in the country. Little or no difficulty need be experienced in accomplishing this, as there are plenty of repreThe National Council

of the League has yet to be elected. The constitution adopted at the Dublin conference of October, 1882, provides that each of our thirty two counties shall elect a representative, shir, singularly enough, by a motion of Mr. Parnell's, no member of Parliament is elected for a moniton of the conference of the conferen eligible for nomination or election, as the same motion provided that sixteen members of the Irish Parliamentary Party were to be co-opted by their colleagues to represent their body on the National Council of the League. Men should have been elected to these posts months ago, when, as members of a miriature Irlsh Parliament, and holding popular trusts, they would have acquired a political status by which, as representatives of national constituencies, they could fulfil the duties which members of parliament perform when here in Ireland. There is every reason to expect that the temporary executive of the National Lesgue will soon see the necessity of carrying out these county elections, by which the organization would be powerfully aided in every part of the country, while the landlords would become convinced that all hope of a cessation of hostilities against their system on the part of the Irish people must be abandoned as a baseless expectation.

Critical Fix of the Government.

The position of the Gladstone administration is becoming more precarious every day. What with Ireland on its back and Egypt on its "conscience," and the Tory party sppesiing to English passion and greed to avenge the disgrace in the Soudan by turning the Liberals out of office, the coercion party has (Special Correspondence of THE Post and ing of Parliament. Nor does the situation improve for the Ministerialists as the gession advances. The majority of 49 on the vote of censure debate was more of a moral defeat than a party victory; for had the Irish members who are known as "Nominal Home Rulers" voted with Mr. Parnell's party, Mr. Gladstone would have been left in a minority, which would have necessitated either a His tenure of office is therefore due to the back of his cabinet during last year.

Disguised Whigs,

The action of the Irish Party which follows Mr. Parnell in voting solid against the Ministerial Coercionists has given general satisfaction in Ireland. Fears were entertained that it would have been otherwise, as it is widely known that within the ranks of the small body of members who accept the lend of Mr. Parnell there are men like Oaptain O'Shea (County Clare), Blake (County Waterford), Colonel Nolan (County Galway), and Maciariane (County Carlow), who are real Whigs thinly disguised in Nationalist with his lieutenant, and by Wilfred Law-professions, and who would follow the son and other radicals, denouncing the example of OConnor Power and The slaughter of 3,000 brave men for defending O'Donoghue and "bolt" into the camp of the Liberal party only they hope, by the maintenance of a semblance of loyalty to the justly defended country. In short, Gladpopular leader, to get returned again to Parestone sinks deeper daily in a hopeless mass popular leader, to get returned again to Parliament at the approaching general election. Strong efforts were made by this Whig section to induce the party to abstain from voting altogether (it being useless to propose that the Government should be supported in the division on Sir S. Northcote's resolution) so that the Liberals would not have Mr. Parnell's 32 votes thrown against them. Had these tactics succeeded, the Liberals would have had a mejority of 81 instead of 49, a result that would have strengthened their position immensely. Captain O'Shea's diplomacy failed, however, to influence the party which he has more than once already betrayed to the interests of the Whige, and with the exception of the members I have named the whole of Mr. Parnell's party gave a solid vote against the government which upholds the coerolon reign of Earl Spencer and Mr. Tre-

velyan in Ireland. The Brothers Redmond.

In proposing that the acting-executive of the National League should appoint a deputa. tion from its body to meet the brothers Red mond and present them with an address on their return to Ireland, the central branch has but anticipated the general wish of the country. They are in every way deserving of this mark of national respect for the splendid services which they have rendered to the Lesgue and to Ireland during their mission to the Australian Colonies-services which have not ceased with the departure of the Messrs, Redmond for home, but which, in the establishment of a permanent organization at the Antipodes, will continue to render invaluable aid to the cause which they are re-

turning still to serve with ability, earnestness, and courage. The Cork City Riccion. The voting in this contest is going on as am writing, and the result will not be made known before it will be time to close this letter. But the return of the National candidate, Mr. Deasy, is deemed to be a foregone conclusion, and the telegraph will have conveyed the news of the victory to you readers long before these words can reach them through your columns. In one respect, at least, this election The citizens of Cork are to is a unique one. deolds the issue between themselves. The candidates are both Corkmen, and neither assumed practical shape. Plans of a large Nationalist nor Conservative political party has contributed a single external supporter to either Deasy or Goulding during the canvass. Not one member of the Irish Parliamentary party has come over from London to lend sasistance; and if victory should de-clare on the side of the National cause to-night, the Nationalists of a Rebel Cork! will have demonstrated how an Irish constituency can select its own man, fight his canvass and return him triumphantly without any outside aid whatever. A candidate elected in this manner is a representstive in the true sense of the term, and though Mr Deasy is not a gentleman of shining parts Mr. Parnell will have no more loyal or more remaining in Ireland with which to fill them, honest supporter than the man, it is to be his intention of contributing to the fund.

hoped, will be elected to-day as his colleague in the representation of the capital of Mun-

MICHAEL DAVITT.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Government Divided Against Iteelf— The Franchise Bill—Indignant Shipowners - Representation of Minori-

NEW YORK, March 9 .- The Tribune's London cable letter says :- The Tories continue to raise debates on every possible issue, oritiolzing and obstructing till they have elicited a stinging rebuke from the Standard itself. Meantime the Franchise bill was read for the first time on Monday. After a really useful debate, the Paruellite bill to amend the Irish Land Act, a proposal amounting to a configcation of nearly all the remaining property of the landlords, was rejected by an immense majority, albeit supported by sundry Badicals, the government adhering firmly to its resolve that the present act shall have a fair trial. Mr. Healy enlarged the parliamentary vocabulary by using the terms blackguard, robber and fool in describing three different opponents. The new member, Mr. Finch Hatton, for South Lancashire, surprised and delighted the house by a speech on Egypt of singular energy and brilliancy.

A GENERAL MUDDLE. The Eun's London letter says the week in Parliament has been one of muddle, confusion and inconsequence and the future of every-thing is uncertain. Mr. Gladstone does not know what he is going to do in Egypt; the Liberals don't know whether they will support or oppose him, and the fortunes of the franchise bill are hidden in an impenetrable darkness. Report describes El Mahdi as one day advancing to Khartoum and the next as being so delighted with Gordon's proclamation of him as Sultan of Darfour as to have resolved on at once making his peace. One day the future of Khartoum is described as the indefinite continuance of Gordon's rule, and the next a fierce controversy rages over Gordon's supposed intention to make Zebehr Pacha, the king of the slave dealers, his successor. Similarly, at Suakim; General Graham has not yet been definitely instructed whether he shall

MAKE PEACE OR WAR with Osman Digms, and either course will expose Gladstone to fierce attack—if peace, from the whole conservative party and the Jingo liberale; if war, from the peace at any price radicale. The victory of El-Teb has done the government no good, being dis-counted with unprecedented promptitude by the conservative critics, showing the folly of being at peace with the Mahdi and at war the Boudan, described so enthusiastically by Gladstone himself as their dearly loved and of self-contradiction, so that each day brings retrogression, not progress-increases, not diminishes trouble-enlarges, not narrows, the vista of complications, and, while military defeats would entail political disaster,

VICTORY REAPS NO POLITICAL GAIN. The Conservatives are working the business with relontless energy, and insist on debates practically every night in both Houses of Parliament, and all parliamentary legisla-tion is at a standstill. The London Reform bill has accordingly disappeared into the remote future. Mr. Chamberlain has found the combination of ship-owners so potent that the merchants, spibbing pill is strong. tion was reported, while open hostility of the Conservatives and secret coalition by the Whigs against the franchise bill threaten it with destruction. Goschen and Forster are backed by a powerful section in opposing Ireland's retention of her present number of seats and a combination from all sides of the House, including several subordinate members of the administration, demands provisions for the

REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES. Finally a cattle bill threatens further com-

plications, for, while denounced by the Liberal and Conservative landlords as not sufficiently potent against the importation of disease, it is denounced by a similar combination of Liberal and Conservative representatives of towns as calculated to enormously raise the price of the people's food.

Another despatch says Mr. Chamberlain is convinced that the opinion of the country is in favor of the shipping bill. If this is dis-tinctly expressed in the next fortnight the bill will be maintained; if not, it will be dropped. Mr. David MacIver, member for Birkenhead, will move the rejection of the bill. An attempt will be made to kill the bill vy referring it to a select committee with power to take evidence.

Memorial Church at Penetanguishene.

PRISTANGUISHENE, Ont., March 8 .- The proposition to build a church in memory of the esuit fathers who were martyred by Indiana in this district years and years ago has at last and beautiful edifice have been prepared by Kennedy, Gaveller and Holland, architects, Toronto and Barrie. The style is French Gothic of the sixteenth century, commemorative of the period in which the martyred missionaries lived. The building is cruck-form in shape, and the front is adorned with towers. Its cost is estimated at \$75,000 dx-clusive of interior decorations: Rev. Father Laboreau, the energetic pricet of the parish, is at the head of the movement and will start out this week under the sanction of Archbishop Lynch to seek financial aid. He wilk visit the Province of Quebec, and will afterwards appeal to the people of Ontario, whose Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed