

THE TRUE WITNESS
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Post Printing & Publishing Co.,
AT THEIR OFFICES:
76 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum, \$1.50
if paid strictly in advance.

TO ADVERTISERS.
A limited number of advertisements of approved
character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS
at the rate of 10c per line (single), first insertion, 15c per line each
subsequent insertion. Special notice 50c per line.
Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements
for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per
line (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinal notices of
rent, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.
The large and increasing circulation of THE TRUE
WITNESS makes it the very best advertising medium
Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Subscribers in the country should always give the
name of their Post Office. Those who remove should
give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.
Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter
Post Office Order. All remittances will be accepted
by changing the date on the address label at-
tached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the
address label when their subscription expires.
Sample copies sent free on application.
Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so
through any of our agents in their locality. Address all
communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-
LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM
WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN
PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE,
OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 12, 1886

The best piece of news from Ireland for
many a long day is the announcement that
the British Government intends to disarm
the Loyalists of Ulster, and that John Mor-
ley's motion to continue the Coercion Act
of '81 was made with a view to its
application in the interests of public
order against the threatening and blustering
Orange minority. What will the 200,000 (?)
Canadian Orangemen, who were promised by
the lodges to Brother Johnston, M.P. for
Ballykilbeg, to fight against Home Rule, do
now in face of this hostile attitude of the
Imperial authorities? Will they still thirst
for Irish Catholic gore? Poor fools!

NOVA SCOTIA is not to be behind in giving
expression to its sympathy with Home
Rule for Ireland. In fact the province by
the sea intends to take the lead by
getting the Government itself to move in
the matter. The Legislature, which is
the only one of the Maritime Provinces now
in session, has been invited in the name of
the Liberal Ministry by Attorney-General
White to adopt a Government resolution
referring to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule
Bill. It is strong and to the point. It is re-
solved, "That this house desires to record
its warm sympathy with the noble efforts put
forth by the Premier of Great Britain in the
direction of giving Home Rule to Ireland,
and expresses its sincere hope that his efforts
may be crowned with success." It will be
discussed in a few days.

A Rough estimate made by the English
Post office authorities shows that the number
of words telegraphed out of London on the
occasion of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Gov-
ernment statement was about one
million five hundred thousand, being al-
most twice as many as any previous
occasion, the highest recorded hitherto be-
ing 860,000. The total number of words
delivered at the various offices in the
provinces was, however, very much larger,
since many of the reports were sent to a num-
ber of addresses. In the reports of the pro-
ceedings in Parliament sent by the Press As-
sociation, for instance, the total number of
words delivered of the verbatim report of
Mr. Gladstone's speech was 1,185,000, while
of the summaries of the same speech 413,500
words were delivered; and of Mr. Parnell's
speech 104,400, while there were also 115,113
words of other Parliamentary speeches de-
livered, the total number of words deliv-
ered by the Press Association in its
Parliamentary service being 2,029,113, or
upwards of a thousand columns of solid
newspaper type. According to the Post
Office accounting, Mr. Gladstone's speech,
verbatim, extended to twenty-four thousand
seven hundred words.

The Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo,
which has the special approbation of the
Bishop of Buffalo, and is edited by the Rev.
Father Cronin, publishes the following comment
on the action taken by Archbishop Tasche-
reau of Quebec against the Knights of Labor.
It says:—"There is something mysterious in
the trouble between the Knights of Labor
and the Archbishop of Quebec. The
Knights offered to amend their rules so
as to make them acceptable to the Cana-
dian Bishop; why did the latter not
give them a chance to do so? The
Catholic Church has always been the
friend of the workingmen; and if the
Knights of Labor govern themselves by
sound principles, they will find in the
Church the strongest kind of support.
Mr. Powderly's public acts and utterances
have not thus far offended the principles
of justice and morality; and could not a
consultation be had between him and a
committee of Bishops appointed by Arch-
bishop Gibbons?"

OUR esteemed contemporary the Montreal
Herald does ample justice to the situation
when it says:—"That Sir John Macdonald
was bested in tactics and in strength of
argument by Mr. Blake, was evident to the
House and is apparent to the country. That
he wished to burk the whole business, and
failed to do so, is equally true; while the

reference to Sir Charles Tupper, instead
of to Mr. Gladstone, will be regarded
alike by friends and opponents of Home
Rule as a piece of trickery unworthy of our
Parliament and country. It was within the
right of Parliament to pass the address for
which Mr. Blake moved; it was the plain
duty of the Government to facilitate its pas-
sage. The Premier preferred a crooked
course, which was unworthy of Parliament
and damaging to his own reputation. As
regards the interest of Home Rule, he did
what he could to injure it, but fortunately
the question cannot now be unfavorably
affected by anything Sir John can do or leave
 undone."

THE VERCHERES ELECTION.

The election contest in the County of
Vercheres for the Local Legislature took
place yesterday and resulted in a significant
victory for the Liberal candidates. The
candidates were Mr. Bernard, Liberal, and
Mr. Cartier, Conservative. The former, who
is an honest old farmer, was personally a very
weak candidate—a fact which was admitted
by friends and foes. The latter is a man of
note; he is the nephew of the late Sir George
Etienne Cartier, and the prestige borrowed
from the name was no obstacle to success; he
is a good speaker, and is known as a man of
pluck and talent. He had every personal
qualification to recommend him as a representative
man; but he was found wanting in one
essential particular. He sympathized with
the Government at Ottawa, and that was
sufficient to damn him in the eyes
and esteem of the electors, although the elec-
tion was purely a local one. One word of
condemnation against the Orange Tory ad-
ministration of Sir John Macdonald would
have won the constituency for him; he did
not utter it, and he lost the election. Mr.
Bernard gained the support of the electors by
his declaration against the Ottawa Govern-
ment.

THE BEATY-GOVERNMENT SCANDAL.

The Beaty-Woodworth affair has turned
out to be not only an ugly thing for "the
Boy," but a very damaging thing for the
Government, which has had to shield the
youth to save itself. The ministerial
effort to whitewash the most brazen system
of corruption and trafficking in railway charters
nearly cost it its life. From a majority of 94
the Ministry tumbled to 26, the smallest
majority in 8 years. Mr. Beaty, who is a
typical Ministerialist, was no deeper in the
 mire than the Government, and
both had to sink or swim together;
otherwise no ministry having the least re-
spect for honesty and independence in parlia-
mentary representatives would have dared to
champion the cause of a public plunderer or
would have tried to justify his attempt
to squeeze \$675,000 out of the people's pockets
for his influence in getting a railway
charter. The conduct of the Hon. Thos.
White and the other Ministers, in endorsing
on the floor of the House the
infamous transactions and dealings of
Mr. Beaty, is even more scandalous
and demoralizing than the plundering of their
prey. No Parliament on earth can furnish
such revolting instances of unblushing cor-
ruption and of governmental vindication
and protection extended to the guilty members.
This is another reason to turn the rascals out.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND HOME RULE.

The City Council of Montreal has placed
on record its sympathy with the Irish people
in their struggle for Home Rule and its
admiration of the Grand Old Statesman who
has had the pluck to stand up, and, in the
face of bitter hatred and prejudice, to declare
that Ireland must have her own again, and
that it is time to put an end to English mis-
government in the Green Isle. The Council,
however, was not allowed to make the adoption
of the resolutions introduced by Ald.
Jeannotte unanimous, owing to the mean and
illiberal attitude of a few carpers, who
hypocritically protested that they were in
favor of Home Rule, but that they did not
want the question brought up in the Council
for the following reasons:—

Ald. Wilson showed a humorous and sym-
pathetic appreciation of the situation by
moving that the resolutions be entertained
six months hence, when Mr. Gladstone would
have had time to fully mature his scheme of
Home Rule. It would not take much
scratching to find under Ald. Wilson's skin a
thoroughbred enemy of Irish liberty. The
Council squelched the thing.
Ald. Holland came next with a friendly
piece of advice to the Council to let politics
alone, and not trouble itself about Home Rule.
Ald. Holland has appeared in colors which
few thought him capable of wearing. The
Council did not take his advice.

Ald. Richard White, of the Gazette, stood
up like a little man and, without any circum-
locution, plumped straight against Home Rule.
We wonder if the Hon. Thomas will do the
same thing in the House on the Blake Resolu-
tion. Ald. White solemnly informed his
fellow members that his appreciation of the
duties of the Council led him to believe
that they were elected to consider material
matters for the benefit of the city, and not to
discuss Home Rule or to extend sympathy
either to Gladstone or the Irish people. He
voted against the resolutions.

Ald. Kennedy was more modest. He ad-
mitted that he was in favor of Home Rule,
but thought the Council should confine itself
to its own legitimate business.

Ald. Mooney opposed the resolutions, as he
was in favor of the Council minding its own
business and leaving Home Rule alone.
Finally came the gallant colonel, Ald.
Stevenson, who wanted the Council to under-
stand that Ireland had a constitutional gov-
ernment and a larger representation than
Scotland (which is incorrect), and that the
resolutions were mere "clap trap" and ultra

was. The last two words in Ald. Sandy's
mouth sounded like a solid Scotch joke, and
the Council laughed accordingly.

These made up the entire opposition to
Home Rule—Stevenson, White, Wilson, Hol-
land, Kennedy and Mooney, and these men
are all largely elected by Irish votes.

On the other hand the French-Canadian
aldermen spoke warmly and eloquently in
favor of Irish liberty and voted like one man
for the resolutions. They literally crushed
the anti-Irish carpers. It is but just to
remark that there was at least one English-
man in the Council who had enough of pluck
and fair play to say that he would vote for
the resolutions, as they had nothing to do
with politics, and as he wanted to express
his admiration of the illustrious statesman
who alone, within the last fifty years, had
tried to redress the wrongs of Ireland. This
member was Ald. Fairbairn.

MR. BLAKE INTRODUCES HOME RULE
RESOLUTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Ireland is not without friends, and the
cause of Irish liberty is not without cham-
pions in the Dominion House of Commons.
The men who are looked upon as the repre-
sentatives of the Irish Canadian people failed
to invite and urge the Federal Parliament to
adopt resolutions of sympathy and encourage-
ment to Her Majesty's Government in its
formidable task of establishing self-govern-
ment in Ireland. Their failure to accomplish
anything in this direction was keenly felt by
the Canadian people. In the most momentous
crisis of Ireland's history, they refused to
raise a hand to push her on the road to
victory. When an expression of opinion from
Ottawa would have been of "powerful moral
support to the Imperial Government" in
carrying out the principle of Home Rule for
the benefit of Ireland, the voice of Parlia-
ment was smothered, and Mr. Gladstone
failed to receive up to the present that en-
couragement which Canada would be justified
by every possible consideration in extending
to the British Premier and his Government.

At this juncture the Hon. Edward Blake
comes to the front, and again proves himself
to be the true and courageous advocate of
what is right and just. A friend in need is
a friend indeed, and such is Mr. Blake. Last
evening as the House was being moved into
Committee of Supply, Mr. Blake rose and
asked to call the attention of Parliament to
the Irish question. He desired, not as a
party leader, not as a Reformer, but in his
capacity as a Canadian citizen, to have the
Commons of Canada express the interest and
concern felt by the people of Canada in the
condition of Ireland, to affirm its abiding
adhesion to the principle of Home Rule
for Ireland, which was urged four years ago,
to give utterance to the sentiments of joy at
the submission of a Home Rule measure to
the Imperial Parliament, and to express the
earnest hope that it may form a basis for such
a settlement of this great question as shall
conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity
of the empire.

Mr. Blake has approached and taken up
this matter in a broad and statesmanlike
manner. In doing so he has acted fearlessly
and with the courage of his convictions. He
considered that a great and noble cause
could be served by this action, and he
took it without hesitating or
trying to find excuses for inaction. He
asked whether we, a democratic people and
the kinsmen of that very mass of the popu-
lation to whom Mr. Gladstone speaks, should
not come and support him in his work of
giving a nation free and fair government?
Mr. Blake stated that he did not bring this
forward as a party question; he wanted com-
plete union so as to give the action of the
House the utmost significance and effect.

Mr. Blake said he had waited until the last
moment, hoping that someone on the Govern-
ment side of the House would take the in-
itiative, but nothing was done. He then
added: "I have observed, however, that the
"Minister of Inland Revenue (Hon. Mr.
Costigan) had cabled to Mr. Parnell for
"himself and the Irish Canadian members in
"Parliament his adhesion to the resolution
"of 1882. They should be united to secure
"redress of wrong. What was required was
"an assurance of the warm interest of all
"classes, not of a section, but the whole of
"the people, not only the ministers of the
"Crown, but all the Commons of Canada,
"not only the Irish Catholic members, but
"the French, Scotch, English Irish and Ger-
"man—in fact all nationalities. It was not
"a Protestant or a Catholic question, and
"they should regard as enemies of their
"country those who make it so."

This is the true view to take of the situa-
tion. No narrow-mindedness, no restriction
of the national sympathy characterize this patri-
otic speech. Mr. Blake yields not to antagon-
ism from discredited quarters, but demands
that the question be treated on its merits.
He concluded his speech by assuring the
House that "for his part he should feel that
"he was nothing less than a coward or a
"criminal if, without any humble effort of
"his, they were to stand passively by to-day
"and fail to give help at this moment to the
"cause of local self government and Irish
"freedom."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD AND HOME RULE.

Sir John Macdonald is widely known as the
"prince of tricksters;" but the way in which
he managed the debate on Blake's Home
Rule resolutions has earned for him a still
lower reputation, that of a parliamentary
slyster. He tried by every possible means,
and with the aid of the Irish traitors in the
House, to burke the whole business and make
the voice of Parliament impotent to carry
sympathy and encouragement to Ireland.
The unscrupulous Tory chieftain got poor
John Costigan to move an amendment that

any Orangemen would be glad to father,
and whipped the other Irish members, Burns,
Coughlin, J. J. Curran, Daly, Bergin, etc.,
into line, to vote and speak for the Orange
amendment. And then, when the grand old
Conservative party had defeated Mr. Blake's
manly resolutions and forced the adoption of
the milk and water product of the Orange
and Irish Catholic combination, the grand old
chief, with duplicity and treacherous cunning,
proposed to have the amended resolutions
forwarded to the Speaker of the British
House of Commons, knowing that by so doing
the resolutions would never reach either Mr.
Gladstone or Parliament, as the English Speak-
er has no power nor right to communicate any-
thing to the Cabinet or to Parliament. Mr.
Blake, however, frustrated this dishonest
piece of machiavellism of Sir John by expos-
ing the true inwardness of the proposal to
send the resolutions to the British Speaker.
Sir John, like a whipped cur, had to retire
along with his motion. Mr. Blake wanted
the resolutions sent directly to Mr. Gladstone
or to Parnell and Gladstone, jointly, but the
Tories would not hear of it. At last the
Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Thompson,
suggested a ridiculous and nonsensical mode
of procedure which met with the instant
approbation of the low parliamentary slyster.
Mr. Thompson proposed to send the resolu-
tions to Sir Charles Tupper, who declared
recently that he had no confidence in the
Irish Catholic breed. This was carried by a
bare majority of ten—the lowest since 1874.

Irish Canadians, with all liberal and intel-
ligent people, can now judge what honesty
there is in the Orange Tory party, and how
much they desire to advance the cause of
justice and liberty. We have no doubt that
the honest sentiment of the country will con-
demn the action of those who prevented
Parliament from voicing the feelings, the
hopes and the desires of the Dominion in
regard to Home Rule for Ireland.

ORANGE FOES AND IRISH TRAITORS.

The stand taken by Mr. J. J. Curran,
member for Montreal Centre, on Blake's
Home Rule resolutions, was neither creditable
to himself nor in harmony with the wishes
and feelings of the Irish Canadian people,
while it was eminently calculated to injure
the cause of Ireland. Mr. Curran quoted THE
POST and the London Catholic Record to
prove that he was justified in supporting the
Orange amendment that was placed in the
hands of Hon. John Costigan. We need not
emphasize the fact that the use, made by Mr.
Curran, of THE POST and Record to serve an
unholy purpose was as malicious and dishonest
as it was unwarranted.

For two weeks THE POST and other Irish
Catholic journals urged the Dominion Parlia-
ment to follow the example of the Quebec
Assembly and of other Legislatures. The
members supposed to more directly represent
the Irish Canadian people were specially
called on to take the initiative. The entire
Liberal press guaranteed them unanimous
support from Mr. Blake and the Opposition.
And Mr. Curran had the audacity to stand
up and say that there was no desire on the
part of the country to have the Federal
Parliament adopt resolutions.

He assured us that he had consulted with
the best friends of Home Rule, and that their
opinion was "to keep mum." We should
say that he had consulted with the best
friends of the Tory party, and that their
opinion was not to offend the Orange element
thereof by seeking a confirmatory expression
of opinion from the Canadian House of Com-
mons.

That was the secret of the inaction and
silence of Mr. Curran and of the other Irish
members before Mr. Blake introduced his
resolutions, as it was the secret of their
opposition and betrayal of the Irish national
cause after their introduction.
Partisanship triumphed over patriotism,
and the fear of Orangeman was stronger than
the love of liberty and justice.

We have no hesitation in saying that
Orangemen can boast of no greater victory
since the battle of the Boyne. To have
forced a free and independent parliament to
vote against Home Rule for Ireland is an
achievement of which they may well feel
proud, but at which the Canadian people may
well hang their heads in shame. And to say
that this result was achieved by the co-
operation of Irish Catholics! What humiliation!
As Senator Trudel remarked in an
article in L'Etendard: "We can now
"understand, in the face of this treachery
"and abasement of our representatives, how
"the Irish Parliament in 1800 decreed its
"own extinction."

IRELAND'S FRIENDS AND FOES.

We devote considerable space to the de-
bate which took place last night in the
Canadian House of Commons, on the Home
Rule resolutions introduced by the Hon.
Edward Blake. The debate is a large plate
glass mirror in which the real friends and
foes of the Irish people are reflected in their
true colors.
Although it is a well known and estab-
lished fact that Sir John Macdonald's Gov-

ernment is closely allied with the Orange
element of the country, every one felt that
they would not dare to oppose and vote down
the resolutions offered by the leader of the
Opposition, no matter how strong their
anti-Irish sentiments might be in that
direction, and no matter how much
they would wish to yield to Orange
influence. They dared not hang up the
resolutions as they did Louis Riel. But
if Sir John could not kill the resolutions he
could at least counteract their effect; and he
bent all his efforts to that end. How he
succeeded in emasculating the resolutions a
perusal of the debate will show.

The most disgraceful, and to Irish Cana-
dians the most humiliating, feature of the
discussion was the fact that Sir John got the
Irish Catholic representative in the Ministry,
the Hon. John Costigan, and his other Irish
Catholic followers on the floor of the House,
to do the dirty and traitorous work of
damning the plea set up by Mr. Blake for
the granting of Home Rule to Ireland.

One's heart grows sick at the sight of such
a spectacle of debasement and treachery on
the part of our representatives. It is enough
to bring the curse of a suffering and strug-
gling people down upon their heads, as it
evoked loud applause and cheers from the
Orange and Tory enemies of Ireland who are
in the House.

Without the courage to introduce resolu-
tions, as they should have done, our repre-
sentatives have the courage to join hands with
the foes of Irish liberty and rights, to block,
as far as in their power lies, the progress of
Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, because it
was Mr. Blake who, on the refusal of the
Irish representatives to stand up for Ireland,
stepped into the breach and hoisted the
signal of Canada's readiness to aid Ireland in
her struggle for self government.

What will Mr. Parnell and his party, what
will the Irish people at home, think of Irish
Canadian representatives who, on May 3rd,
1886, privately cabled to the Irish leader
their deep sympathy in the struggle for Home
Rule and their hope that the British Govern-
ment would finally concede it, and who on
May 6th publicly denounced a gifted, gener-
ous and courageous champion of Irish liberty
because he pleaded in the Canadian Parliament
for the restoration of a Parliament in College
Green?

Look at this picture and then at that.

COSTIGAN AND IRISH M.P.'S COSTIGAN AND IRISH M.P.'S

"OTTAWA, May 3rd, 1886.

"Parnell, M. P., London, Eng.:

"As mover of the Irish resolutions in the
Canadian Parliament in April, 1883, and on
behalf of the Irish representatives in Parlia-
ment, I desire to convey through you to your
fellow-subjects in Ireland an expression of
our deep sympathy in their struggle for
home rule. We reaffirm the sentiments
contained in those resolutions, and, without
presuming to pronounce an opinion on the
particular details of any measure, or such
measures, may be adopted by the Impe-
rial Parliament as will, while preserving
the integrity and well being of the
Empire and the rights and status of the
minority, be satisfac- tory to the people of
Ireland, and permanently remove the
discontent so long un- happily prevailing in
that country."

"That this house, having referenceto the
tenor of such answer does not deem it ex-
pedient again to ad- dress Her Majesty on
the subject, but earnestly hopes that such
measures, may be adopted by the Impe-
rial Parliament as will, while preserving
the integrity and well being of the
Empire and the rights and status of the
minority, be satisfac- tory to the people of
Ireland, and permanently remove the
discontent so long un- happily prevailing in
that country."

"OTTAWA, May 6.

Amendment to Mr. Blake's Resolution:

"The debate upon the second reading of
Gladstone's bill conceding self-government to
Ireland was begun last evening in the British
House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone in moving
the second reading delivered a speech even
more stirring and effective than his memora-
ble oration of the 8th of April last, when he
first introduced the bill.

The Premier's effort was repeatedly inter-
rupted by Irish cheers, which is a proof that
he was cutting deep down in the rank and
cancerous growth of misgovernment which
has brought so much misery and misfortune
to the Irish people.

Mr. Gladstone did not conceal the fact that
the fight for Home Rule would still be both
long and bitter. In his Midlothian manifesto
he admitted that Englishmen, after centuries
of oppression, had come to believe that
"Ireland had but a limited share in the great
inheritance of human rights." That is an
accusation which tears to shreds England's
proud boast of fair play and throws it to the
winds. The unreasoning caprice, the lack of
consistent principle with which Ireland has
been ruled, and the alternations of empty
concession and brutal coercion, form, in Mr.
Gladstone's estimation, a tale "whose pro-
logue is denial with exasperation and resent-
ment, whose epilogue is surrender without
conditions and without thanks."

The Premier declared to the House that
such miscarriage of justice and suppression of
freedom would be as unavoidable in the
future as they had been incessant in the past,
unless the uncivilized method of enforcing
hated laws by coercion was abandoned.
Experience has shown that method of Govern-
ment to be as futile as it was shameful,
and there is but one substitute, namely, con-
ciliation, and a people, he says, can only be
conciliated by giving them what they want
and not what you think fit. The medicine
of coercion was continually applied in in-
creasing doses and with diminishing results.

Mr. Gladstone again reminds the Imperial

lost faith in the fair play, impartiality and
tolerance of the Catholic Celt, that they should
deem it necessary to ask for protection of the
minority?

In the name of the Irish people we repeat
the insult, as we repudiate their unworthy
and unpatriotic conduct in the House of
Commons. Their attitude on the Home Rule
resolutions of Hon. Ed. Blake is a shame
and a disgrace to themselves as it is an
injury to the Irish people. It is more; it is,
in the present crisis, a supreme act of treach-
ery to the cause of Irish freedom, and the
Irish Canadian people will hold them to a
strict account for it.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Rev. Father Conway, parish priest of
Killeen, Galway, Ireland, has made, through
the press, a strong appeal for aid for the
poor people of that district. He says they
are in as sad a plight to-day as six years ago.
Again the gaunt spectre of famine is at their
doors, and again the fell spirit of "felonious
landlordism" is moving all the engines at its
disposal to drive them from their wretched
homes. Of the thousand families who
reside there, many are already suffer-
ing hunger; scores are subsisting on
what they intended for seed, and, in a month
hence, not 20 per cent. of the poor people
will have a morsel of food. At such a crisis
the landlords come forward to enforce those
claims, which, even in the best of times,
might be disputed. Sentences of eviction—
"death sentences"—are already passed on
many, and more than 200 processes—200
summons to bear the same dread sentences
pronounced—lie at the local post-office.

Father Conway asks what is to be done
and if the poor people are to be allowed to starve
or to be driven penniless across the sea or
into those dens of misery—the workhouses—
more dreaded than even death by starvation.
He assures us that this distress does not exist
because the people are idle or because there
is no means of sustenance for them in this
desolate region. Neither negro or galley slave
never worked harder under the lash than the
Connemara peasant does to force a means of
livelihood out of a never generous, and now
utterly exhausted soil.

Then as to the means of sustenance there
is a mine of wealth lying at their very doors.
There is not, along the West coast, a better
fishing ground, and there are not harder
fishermen than these poor peasants; but
their wretched gear and their wretched
boats compel them to look helplessly on
while the stranger with better appliances
is carrying off, in cargoes, what Providence
intended for their maintenance. Another
source of employment and sustenance was
the sale of turf. Inexhaustible tracts of peat
abound. These tracts are useless to the
proprietors, for not even the snipe will
rest on them, yet we had recently to de-
fend a number of tenants against their land-
lord,—the owner of one of these morasses,
who processed them for £12, thought to
him the value of what they took away was
nil; and he now has them sued for the rent,
which he admits they were enabled to
pay principally by the sale of turf. A
third source of employment was the lace and
woolen industries, established here by
that devoted philanthropist, Miss Ada
Yeates, but now deluged from want of funds,
and thus the cunning hands that carried
off the gold medal from the late Boston
Exhibition were thrown out of employ-
ment.

It is for these poor people, so help-
lessly situated and so unmercifully treat-
ed by the landlords, that Father Conway
pleads. He promises those who may assist
him that, if possible, every penny shall be
expended in useful labor, and not a farthing
shall go towards the demoralization of the
people by gratuitous relief.

GLADSTONE'S SECOND HOME RULE
SPEECH.

The debate upon the second reading of
Gladstone's bill conceding self-government to
Ireland was begun last evening in the British
House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone in moving
the second reading delivered a speech even
more stirring and effective than his memora-
ble oration of the 8th of April last, when he
first introduced the bill.

The Premier's effort was repeatedly inter-
rupted by Irish cheers, which is a proof that
he was cutting deep down in the rank and
cancerous growth of misgovernment which
has brought so much misery and misfortune
to the Irish people.

Mr. Gladstone did not conceal the fact that
the fight for Home Rule would still be both
long and bitter. In his Midlothian manifesto
he admitted that Englishmen, after centuries
of oppression, had come to believe that
"Ireland had but a limited share in the great
inheritance of human rights." That is an
accusation which tears to shreds England's
proud boast of fair play and throws it to the
winds. The unreasoning caprice, the lack of
consistent principle with which Ireland has
been ruled, and the alternations of empty
concession and brutal coercion, form, in Mr.
Gladstone's estimation, a tale "whose pro-
logue is denial with exasperation and resent-
ment, whose epilogue is surrender without
conditions and without thanks."

The Premier declared to the House that
such miscarriage of justice and suppression of
freedom would be as unavoidable in the
future as they had been incessant in the past,
unless the uncivilized method of enforcing
hated laws by coercion was abandoned.
Experience has shown that method of Govern-
ment to be as futile as it was shameful,
and there is but one substitute, namely, con-
ciliation, and a people, he says, can only be
conciliated by giving them what they want
and not what you think fit. The medicine
of coercion was continually applied in in-
creasing doses and with diminishing results.