## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

## THOSE FORGED LETTERS

6

PARNELL CHARACTERIZES THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM AS ORUEL AND INFAMOUS.

e is Prepared to Prove the Forgerica-He Demands a Modification of the Tories' Proposal Regarding the Scope of the Commission-Gladstone Backs Up the Irish Leader-

LONDON, July 23 .- In the House of Commons to-day Phillip Stanhope called the at-tention of the Government to the threatening language used by the Crown Counsel before the coroner at Mitchellstown and to his charging the court with preventing the in-quiry in the Mandeville case. Mr. Stanhope asked whether the counsel acted so in pursu-ance of instructions from Dublin Castle and toward the coroner. Mr. Balfour replied need any instructions from himself or from Mr. Stanhope, (Laughter and cheers.)

In reply to Mr. Clancy, Mr. Balfour said he had asked the Home office that the high and most experienced officers in the department be sent to Ireland to inspect the condition and management of the prisons. One of these sent was Dr. Barr. Mr. Healy asked if it was true that Mr.

Dillon had been brought before Dr. Barr in Dunkalk jail for examination, but refused to submit, unless he knew who sent Dr. Barr. Mr. Balfour promised to enquire.

### THE TIMES PARNELL ENQUIRY.

Mr. Smith moved the second reading of the bill dealing with charges and allegations against members of Parliament. The Government offered the commission of enquiry upon precedents. He considered that a commission with less authority than was proposed would fail to do justice to all persons concerned. The Government would not be doing justice to the accused if it did not give them the completest chance of clearing themselves. He had confidence in the proposed tribunal. It rested with the house to say how complete the powers of the commission ought to be. Sir James Hannen would be the president and Justices Day and Smith would be the other members of the commission.

#### MR. PARNELL'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Parnell said he was glad that Mr. Smith admitted that it rested with the house to say what the powers of the commission ought to be. It seemed that Mr. Smith had a friendly hint from the counsel for the Times, in consequence of which the enquiry was to be extended not only into his personal condition but into the acts of the League in America. It was evident that the case as regards the forged letters was going to be a break down. He demanded that the Government limit the scope of the commission to what Mr. Smith originally proposed, namely, the charges against himself and the other Irish members, it would be proved that each and every one of those letters were forgeries, for the allega-tions against the League could not come before the commission as affecting him. They were the most cruel and infamous charges ever made against a public man. He did not suppose the *Times* would have given £10,000 for those forgeries by an ex-Commoner unless they had been against a public man. He could demonstrate to conviction within a week that the letters were forgeries. He had never seen Patrick Ford in his life.

### THE SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.

As to the scope of the enquiry it would be interminable unless the bill excluded vague allusions to other persons and named specifically the Commoners charged. (Cheers.) Mr. Parnell admitted that he had had communications with John Davoy, but these communications were solely in regard to political matters and were open to the fullest

Parliament against whom the bill was directed were murderers ? (Hear, hear.) Would the house tolerate these vague insingations ? Never was the effrontery of the Government so complete as when they said the commission was granted at the request of the Parnellites, while in the meantime the Govern-ment was arranging with the *Times* what sort of a commission should be proposed and what ought to be the scope of the enquiry. The commission bill was actually framed by the *Times* and promoted by the Government in order to divert attention from the mischlevous proceedings in Ireland. They wanted to know about the murders at Mitchellstown and about the murder of Mr. Mandeville, (Hear, hear.) He had proposed moving the reading of the bill this day six months, but Mr. Parnell, anxious to bring about the inves-tigation, had urged him not to do so. Though he had no hope that the bill would be revised in committee, the question would be serious-ly considered at its third reading whether Mr.

Parnell and his friends ought to be allowed ance of instructions from Ducin Gate the to walk into a trap. whether the Government would order the Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Labouchere was as usual cynical in imputing to his politithat he had no information on the subject, cal opponents mean and unworthy motives. but he believed the Crown counsel did not He (Mr. Chamberlain) had a high opinion of Mr. Parnell's character, had aided in securing his release from Kilmainham, and would be slow to accept the charges made against him. The only thing that could shake his confi-dence was Mr. Parnell's reluctance to face them. (Cries and shouts of "No !") Why, Mr. Chamberlain asked, should Mr. Parnell not trust an English jury? Surely such a jury could be trusted to dc justice? If not, Mr. Parnell could have gone before a Dublin jury, and it was surprising that he did not do so. How are Mr. Parnell's friends to prove his innocence of the crimes charged unless the enquiry covered his relations with members of the House and outsiders accused of crime? Regarding the idea of definite charges being necessary, Mr. Chamberlain said that to formulate specific charges would make the Government a party to the indict-ment, and whatever the Parnellite members might say in the heat of debate he did not believe they thought the Government a party

#### to the Times' accusations. HARCOURT PROVOKES & REPLY.

Sir William Harcourt said that in the defence of the bill offered on behalf of the Government there was the least possible re-ference to the letters. The Government had evaded the question of the letters and tried to render the enquiry such as to make it an attack upon its political opponents. He argued in favor of specific charges and declared that if Sir Richard Webster believed one single charge which he had tried as counsel for the Times to affix to Mr. Parnell it was his duty as Government counsel to Indict Mr. Parnell. He denounced the bill as now framed as a violation of every form of judicial enquiry. Mr. G. P. B. Robertson, Solicitor-Genera for Scotland, replied to Sir William Harcourt, reproving him for the imputation he had cast upon the competence of the commission. Mr. T. M. Healy said the Irish members

## must not allow a fishing enquiry.

SIR RICHARD WEDSTER'S DEFENCE.

Sir R. E. Webster said that the part he had taken in the O'Donnell-Times action precluded his taking part in this debate. He would leave his conduct in the case to the judgment of those who had had the experience with him in his professior, but would say that in every step of that action he had acted after consultatation with Sir Henry James (derisive cheers) and was not ashamed of baving taken his advice. He considered Sir William Harcourt's attack upon him unjust. He would have been an unworthy member of the Bar had he used the information obtained as counsel for the Times to institute an official

#### THE BILL ADVANCED.

prosecution.

Mr. Parnell asked "Are we to understand that information was put into the hands of the learned gentleman as concel for the Times which was not available to public fact that in it I see the possibility of the com-Sir R. E. Webster-That observation is irrolevant. (Cries of "Oh"). Sir Richard said he had abstained from using the knowledge he obtained in that action directly or indirectly. The House was not divided upon the second reading. The committee stage of the bill was fixed for Monday next.

ingly. He suggests that the collection of Irish members from Westminster to have these tolls be placed in the hands of the Seorstary of War, who is already charged with certain jurkdiction over the property. sion may have given some color to the acon-in conclusion, he rays if the British Govern-sations so freely made against the bill - that ment has carried out its agreement to urge upon the Government of Canada the allowance of equal privileges to the citizens of the United States it would seem that its efforts have met with small success. As the matter now stands there is a very material discrimination against American ports, railroads and vessels.

PARNELL AND RHODES.

#### Important Correspondence on the Retention of the Irish Members at Westminster.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Parnell and Mr. Cecil Rhodes. Mr. Rhodes is a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Cape Colony, an ex-Cabinet Minister and principal shareholder in the De Beers Diamond Mining Company of South Africa. He is also a promineut advocate of Imperial Federation :

#### "WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, ] " LONDON, June 19, 1888.

" DEAR SIR,-On my way to the Cape last autamn, I had the opportunity of frequent conversations with Mr. Swift MacNull upon the subject of Home Rule for Ireland. I then told him that I had long had a sympathy with the Irish demand for self-government, but that there were certain portions of Mr. Gladstone's bill which appeared open to the gravest objections. The exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster seemed rightly to be considered both in Eig-land and the colonies as a stop in the direction of pure separation, while the tribute the duties and responsibility sesigned clauses were, on the face of them, degrading to them, and will justly value the to Ireland by placing her in the position of a position given to them in the Im-conquered province and were opposed to the perial system. I am convinced that it would conquered province and were opposed to the first principles of constitutional government by sanctioning taxation without representstion. It has been frequently stated that the hear y acquiescence of the Irish members in these proposals gave good grounds for bilieving that they were reaily working for complate separation from England. Mr. Mac-Neill assured me that this was not the case; that, naturally, the first object of the leish members was to obtain sell-government for Ireland, and that when this, their main obleat, was secured, it did not become them to oriticize or cavil at the terms of the grant made to them, Moreover, he said he believed to support Irish representation at Westminster should a scheme containing the necessary provisions be brought forward.

"With safe guards-and they must be effective safeguards -- for the maintunance of Imperial unity, I am of opinion that the Home Rule granted should be a reality and not a sham. If the Irish are to be conclusted and to be benefited by the krant of solf government, they should be trusted and trusted entirely, otherwise the application of popular institutions in Ireland must be deemed impracticable, and the only alternative in the administration of the country as a Crown colony, which is plain in the present state of

public opinion is totally impossible. "My experience in the Cape Colony leads me to believe that the Ulster question is one which would soon settle itself. Since the Colonial Office has allowed questions at the Cape to be settled by the Cape Parliament, not only has the attachment to the Imperial tie been immeasurably strengthened, but the Dutch, who form the majority of the popula-tion, have shown a greatly increased consideration for the sentiments of the English members of the community, 1t seems only reasonable to suppose that in an Irish Parlisment similar consideration would be given to the sentiments of that portion of the inhabilants which is at present out of sympathy with the national movement.

Irish question has been heightened by the tribution to the extent of £10,000 to the fact that in it I see the possibility of the commencement of changes which will eventually mould and weld together all the parts of the Mr. John Murrough, an Irish resident in British Empire. "The English are a conservative people and like to move slowly and, as it were, experimentally. At present there can be no doubt that the time of Parliament is overcrowded with the discussion of trivial and local affairs. Imperial matters have to stand their chance of a hearing alongside of railway and tramway bills. Evidently it must be a function of modern legislation to delegate an enormous number of questions which now occupy the time of Perliament to district councils or local bodies. "Mr. Chamberlain recognized this fact in his Radical programme of 1885, and the need daily grows more urgent. Now, the removal of Irish affairs to an Irish Legislature would be a practical experimental step in the direction of lessening the burden upon the central deliberative and legislative machine. "But side by side with this tendency of decentralization of local affairs there is growing up a feeling for the necessity of greater wants of the Island. He thought it was far union in Imperial matters. The primary tie better for them to govern themselves in their which binds our Empire together is the natural one of self-defence. The colonies are already commencing to co-operate with and contribute to the Mother Country for this purpose. But if they are to contribute permanently and beneficially they will have to be represented in the Imperial Parliament, where the disposition of their contributions must be decided upon. I do not think it oan be decided that the presence of two or three Australian members in the House would in recent years have prevented much misunderstanding upon such questions as the New Hebrider, New Guinea and Chinese immigration. Now, an Irish representation at Westminster for Imperial purposes would, without making any vital change in the Eng-lish Constitution, furnish a precedent by

been a defect in the Home Rule measure of 1886; and, further, that this proposed exclusations to freely made against the bill-that it had a Separatist tendency. I say this while strongly asserting and believing that the measure itself was accepted by the Irish people without any afterthought of the kind, and with an cornect desire to work it out in the same spirit in which it was offered-a spirit of cordial good will and trust, a desire to let bygones be bygones, and a determination to accept it as a final and satisfactory settlement of the long-standing dispute between Great Britain and Ireland.

"I am very glad to find that you consider the measure of Home Rule that should be granted to Ireland should be thoronuch-going, and should give her a complete control over her own affairs without reservation; and I cordially agree with your opinion that there should be effective safeguards for the maintenance of Imperial unity.

"Your conclusion as to the only alternative for Home Rule is also entirely my own. for I have long felt that the continuance of the present semi-constitutional system is quite impracticable.

"But to return to the question of the retention of the Irish membars at Westminster, my own views upon the points and probabilities of the future, and the bearing of this subject upon the question of Imperial Federa-

tion. "My own feeling upon the measure is that if Mr. Gladstone includes in his next Home Rule measure provisions for such retention. we should cheerfully corcor in them and accept them with good will and good faith, with the intention of taking our share in the Imperial partnership. I believe also that in the event stated this will be the case, and the Irish people will cheerfully accept be the highest statesmanship on Mr. Gladstone's part to devise a feasible plan for the continued presence of the Irish members here, and from my observation of public events and opinion since 1885, I am sure that Mr. Gladstone is fully slive to the importance of the matter, and that there can be no doubt that the next measure of autonomy for Ireland will centain provisions which you rightly deem of such moment.

"It does not come so much within my pro vince to express a full opinion upon the larger question of Imperial federation, but I agree with you that the continued Irish' representathat the Irish members were only too anxious ] tion at Westminster will immensely facilitate such a step, while the contrary provision in the bill of 1886 would have been a bar.

"Undoubtedly this is a matter which should be dealt with in accordance largely with the opinion of the colonies them selves, and if they should desire to share in the cost of Imperial matters, as updoubtedly they now do in the responsibility, and should express a wish for represen-tation at Westminster, I certainly think that it should be accorded to them, and that public opinion in these islands would unantmously concur in the necessary constitutional medification.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly, "CHARLES STEWART PARNELL." "WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL,

"London, June 28, 1888. "DEAR ME PARNELL, --- I have to thank you

for your latter of the 23rd inst., the contents o: which has given me great pleasure, "I feel sure that your cordial approval of the retention of Irish representation at Westminster will gain you support in many quarters from which it has hitherto been with beld.

"As a proof of my deep and sincere interest in the question, and as I believe that the action of the Irish party on the basis which you have stated will lead, not to disintegration, but really to a closer union of the Empira-making it an Empiro in reality and "I will frankly add that my interest in the not in name only-I am happy to offer a conto offer you a further sum of £1,000 from fish in his river, the Cascapedia. Kimberley, South Africa.

CARCASSONNE. (From the French of Gustave Nadoud.) I'm growing o'd. I've sixty years

I've labored all my life in vain I've labored all my life in vain In all that time of hopes and fear I've failed my dearest wish to gain. I see full well that here below

- Bliss unalloyed there is for none, My prayer will ne'er fulfilment know-
- I never have seen Carcassonne, I never have seen Car. asonne !

You see the city from the hill, It lies beyond the mountains blue,

- And yet to reach it one must still Five long and weary leagues pursue, And to return as many more !
- Ab ! had the vintage plenteous grown ! The grape withheld its yellow store :-I shall not look on Carcassonne,
- I shall not look on Carcassonne
- They tell me every day is there Not more nor less than Sond y gay; In shining robes and garments fair,
- The people walk upon their way. One gazes there on castle walls As grand as these of Babylon,--
- bishop and two generals ! I do not know fair Carcassonne,

I do not know fair Carcastonne !

The vicar's right; he says that we Are ever wayward, weak and blind; He tells us in his homily Ambition ruins all mankind;

- Yet I could there two days have spent, While still the autumn eweetly shone,
- Ah, me ! I might have died content When I had looked on Carcassonne,

When I had looked on Carcassonne Thy pardon, Father, I beseech.

- In this my prayer, if I offend; One something sees by ond his reach From childhood to his journey's end.
- My wife, our littl boy Aignan, Have travelled even to Narbonne ;
- My grandchild has seen Perpignan,

And I have not seen Carcassonne, And I have not seen Carcassonne So creoned one day, close by Limoux,

- A pessent double-bent with age. "Rise up, my friend," said I; "with you I'll go upon this pilgrimage." We left next morning his abcde.
- But heaven forgive him !) half way on, The old man died upon the road : He never gazed on Carcassonne,
  - Each mortal has his Carcassonne ! -John R. Thompson.

## MERCIER AT CARLETON.

HOW THE PREMIER IS FEIED AND HONOBED-THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

CARLETON, July 25 .- The Hon. Mr. Mercier's atay here has been of the pleasantest nature and every day he receives some tangible prot of the esteem in which he is held by the inhabi-tants of this district. On Saturday be proce-ed to Nouvelle to pay a visit to the curé, the Rev. Mr. Label. He was extended a public reception, much enthusiasm being manifested. On his return he was presented with boundets of flowers at many points by young girls attired in white. The curé accompanied Mr. Mercier as far as Carleton. After Mass on Sunday the Premier called upon Rev. Mr. Blouin, V.G., and handed him \$50 as his contribution towards the erection of the new sacristy. In the even-ing he attended a dinner offered him hy Mr. A. ing he attended a dinner offered him hy Mr. A. F. Carnier, at Maria. Among others present were Madame Mr. R. and Madame Chas. Langelier, M.P., Mr. and Madame J C. Langelier, and Mr. R. E. Fontaine, of St. Hyacinthe. On Monday he proceeded to Meg-nasta Point in a yacht under command of Capt. Dugas, to call upon Mayor Labillois. He was received at the landing by the Mayor, Messrs. McEwan, Jas. Green, Chas. Labillois, Joseph Green and all the other leading from all points of place. Flags were floating from all points of vantage, and as he disembarked a fut de joie was fired. Mr. and Madame Mercier were the central figures in an agreeable fute champetre which followed at the Mayor's residence. All the leading cibizens of the surrounding country with their mines and desurbars attraded. Due with their wives and daughters attended. Dur-ing the fcte the Admiral with the Vice Regal party on board passed quite near the shore. The party were given a salute, to which the Admiral responded by firing her guns. When Mr. Mer-cier returned to Carleton another feu de joie was fired in his honor. Lord Scanley has extended an invitation to the Premier and his friends to

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OVER-WORK. Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order Forresters, 126 and 128 Washington Sheet. CHICAGO, Oct. 11th, 1887. REV. E. KOENIG: Dear Sir:--I deem it a daty I owe you to certify to the good effect the tak-ing of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by over-work. Your Nerve Tonic almost immediately stopped that peculiar tremor that I pressure, is evidenco of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreams of necidents, etc. One spoontal of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine. Keep some in my house; always take some occasionally: would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours traity, JNO. F. SCANLAN, M. C. B. A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, Corner Carroli Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago. Our Pamphiet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address and mean patients

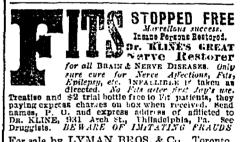
Street, Unicago. Our **Pamphiet** for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and **pour** patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from me

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

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AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.



AUGUST 1, 1888

scrutiny. He slio admitted making a speech at Ennis in favor of boycotting. He believed boycotting did good then, but he ceased to advocate it after the pass-ing of the arrears bill of 1882. So far from his action promoting outrages it provented them. To make the enquiry judicial the Government ought to specify the charges and ought also to provide for scrutiny of the documents upon which the charges were based. It was of vital importance to the Irish members to see these documents before the commission began its work. (Here there was a pause during which there was a call for the Attorney General).

#### GLADSTONE BACKS PARNELL.

Mr. Gladstone expressed surprise that the Government did not answer Mr. Parnell and declared that there must be an answer. He would vote for the second reading of the bill, but the issues raised must be considered at a later stage before the commission was in the power of the Government to make a better selection of commissioners, a selection which would have commanded warm acclamation from everybody. The Government ought to make definite charges against different persons. There ought to be no skulking. The letters were the only new charges. Everything else had passed the order of dissolution of 1835. (Checrs.) The let-ters absolutely constituted the main ters absolutely constituted the main oharges. Mr. Parnell demanded an opportunity to examine them and must have Government doubtless had a right to decline to reveal its communications with Attorney-General Webster, the connect for the Times, but a more deplorable error was never committed than when the Attornoy-General undertook to conduct the case of the Times, Unless Mr. Parnell's conditions were conceded. the country would be driven to the conclusion that the proposals were made to be refused

Mr. Matthews repudiated the idea that the Government had in any sense made themselves a party to the charges. The commission surely could be trusted to deal impartíally.

LONDON, July 24 .- In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Labouchere resumed the debate on the Commission bill. He said he had as low an opinion of the Times as most people could have, but that it was not so low as that of Mr. Matthews, who seemed to think the Times would plead the right of privilege respecting a certain letter, on the ground that the letter had not been published in the Times, but only read by Mr. Webster in the court during the trial of the O'Donnell case. The commission, he said, was not as good a tribunal upon these matters as Parliament. No three judges on the bench could so well adjudicate these questions 'as the House of Commons. It was a fishing commission, intended to evade the real issue to be decided. The circumstances showed, for instance, that Mr. Egan and Mr. O'Brien could not appear, Yet in their absence the commission was to charges, while these gentlemen had not suffi-cient chance to rebut the testimony. Mr. enquiry might reveal some undiscovered mur-

#### CANADIAN DISCRIMINATION

AGAINST AMERICAN VESSSELS PASSING THROUGH CANADIAN CANALS CAUSES SOME RETALIA-TORY TALK BY THE ACTING SECRE-TARY OF THE AMERICAN TREA. SURY.

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Acting Secretary of the Treasury Thompson has made a reply to the resolution passed by the House at the was approved. He was not prepried to give listance of Representativo Dingley calling that unquelified confidence in the commission for information in regard to Canadian diswhich Mr. Smith appeared to entertain. It [ crimination against American vessels passing through Canadian canals bound for American ports. He says it appears that an order has been issued by the authorities of the Do-minion, and is now in force, by which vessels from ports in the United States laden with wheat and other merchandise for export, or otherwise, are required to pay less tolls in passing through the Welland canal when they pursue their voyage by way of the St. Lawrence river and Montreal, than when they pursue their voyage by way of Lake On-tario and American ports. The Canadian rethem in order to face the acousations. The gulations operate as a discrimination against American ports and American railways and canals, and American vessels. The matter was brought to the attention of Congress in previous reports by the Commissioner of Navigation and the attention of the Secretary of State has been directed to the subject. The acting secretary says that further legislation will be necessary if tolls are to be imposed by the Secretary of the Treasury when vossels passing through the Sault Ste. Marie and St. Clair canals are

bound for Canadian ports east of the Wel. land canal. In a letter from the Commissioner of Navigation, transmitted with the acting secretary's report, that officer says it appears that upon a payment of twenty cents of the battle. per ton toll in the Welland canal a free passage is given through the St. Lawrence river canals and that a refund of eighteen cents per ton is allowed from the tolls paid on the Welland canal if the proper papers are produced at the department of Ot tawa. The Commissioner regites the terms of the Treaty of Washington, by which the British Government undertake to urge upon the Dominion Government the use of the Welland and other Canadian canals by American citizens upon terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion and by which the United States engages to grant to British subjects equal privileges with those granted its own citizons in the use of the St. Clair Flats canal. He also expresses the

opinion that additional legislation will be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to imprese tolls upon vessels investigate their conduct and to listen to passing through that canal and bound for Canadian posts, and says it would seem proper for Congress to anthorize the Matthews had said the widened scope of the collection of tolls on such vessels to offset the Ireland. disorimination practised by Canada, and he

ાયનો પેલાસ છે. તે પરિવર્ત સા

" The question is, moreover, one in which I take a deep interest, and I shall be obliged the insignificant privilege of being allowed to if you can tell me that Mr. MacNeill is not send a representative to Westminster. (Apmistaken in the impression he conveyed to plause. me, and that you and your party would be prepared to give your hearty support and ap-proval to a Home Rule bill containing provisions for the continuance of Irish representation at Westminster.

"Such a declaration would afford great satisfaction to myself and others, and would Ramsey did not provide the money. They were enable us to give our full and active support not taxed for the cost. In Douglas it was the 

"C. S. Parnell, Esq., M.P."

"June 23, 1888. "DRAR SIR,-I am much obliged to you for | cluded by again bhanking them for the kind way your latter of the 19th inst., which confirms | in which they had received the toast. the very interesting account given me at Avondale last January by Mr. Swift Mao-Neill as to his interviews and conversations with you on the subject of Home Rule for

"I may say at once and frankly that you dere. Did that mean that the members of has no doubt of its power to legislate accord- have correctly judged the exclusion of the other means.

"Believe me, faithfally yours, "C. J. RHODES,

" P.S.-I herewith enclose a chique for

£5,000 as my first instalment."

AN EXPERIENCE OF HOME RULE. WHAT AN ISLE OF MAN LEGISLATOR SAYS-NO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED AT WESTMINISTER.

A couple of weeks ago there was a public banquet at Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, in honor of a new steamship route just opened between

Ramsey and Whitebaven on the English coast. Mr. A. C. Kyall, who proposed "The Lieut. Governor and Leglislature of the Isle of Man." took occasion to remark that though their House of Keys might be, in comparison with the English House of Commons, insignificant, at all events they could claim the merit of being of very ancient date, and since they had becom elective and popular it had sufficed for the own way than by sending a member to the House of Commons, and be hoped ere long the same privilege would be given to their country-men on the western side of the Channel. (Ap-

plause.) Mr. J. R. Cowell, who responded, said he was proud to be a member of the House of Keys, and he hoped and believed that the day was for distant when Manxmen would be disposed to sacrifice their own independent legislature for a sacrifice their own independent legislature for a representation in the English House of Com-mons. (Applause.) Their system of Govern-ment in the Isle of Man worked admirably and well, and if they wanted a gas works or water works or any other scheme they got it for very much less than they would have to pay in Eng-land; in fact, he could give them a case in this Island where the cost of getting a measure passed for securing a supply of water had been under £10. And sgain, these matters were not only done cheaply, but quickly. Their Honse of lish Constitution, furnish a precedent by which the self-governing colonies could, from to time to time, as they expressly desired to contribute to Imperial expenditure, be incorporated with the Imperial Legislature.
"You will, perhaps, say that I am making the Irish question a stalking-horse for a scheme of Imperial Federation; but if so, I am at least placing Ireland in the forefront of the battle.
"The question is, moreover, one in which
under £10. And sgain, these matters were not only done cheaply, but quickly. Their Honse of Xeys, as they knew, consisted of 24 members, and though there could be no question that they can the substrained the intermediation of the battle.
under £10. And sgain, these matters were not only done cheaply, but quickly. Their Honse of Xeys, as they knew, consisted of 24 members, and though there could be no question that they can the substrained the subs suggest the abolition of the House of Keys for

> Mr. Cowell proceeded to enlarge on the system of Government in the Isle of Man, and the several works of improvement which had been effected, mentioning the Pier at which they landed, and which cost £15,000, and close by they had the magnificent iron structure which cost £45,000, and for these the town of same; they had not had to pay for these im-provements, but they had been provided out of the surplus revenue of the Island, and the House of Keys controlled this-they held the purse strings. He alluded to prospective im-provements at Ramsey and Douglas, and con-

MORE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, billiousness, constipation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Cartor's Little Liver Pillr, than by any .

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## A REBELLION RELIC.

THE SHACKLES WHICH BOUND RIEL AT BATOCHE.

At the Grand Trunk switchman's house, at the foot of Bathurst street, there hangs some thirteen links of heavy chain with a heavier lock at the end. It is about as heavy as an ordinary logging chain. Suspended from the same nail is a card, with the following inscription very neatly written upon it :

Lock and part of chain used as shackles on LOUIS RIEL After his capture, and During his imprisonment At Bateche.

It is affirmed that this is the chain which bound Riel for a brief period. It was brought by Bob Stapley, otherwise known as "Batoche Bob," who was one of the Royal Grenadiers present at Baboohe. He is a car repairer in the Grand Trunk shops, but is at present in Gravenhurst. He brought the chain and lock from the North-West when the troops returned, and lately presented it to the switchman at Bathurst street bridge. It is an object of much curiosity .- Toronto News.

UNCLE SAM AND JEAN-BAPTISTE. TRADE WITH DULUTH-THE CANAL TOLL QUES TION.

Mr. H. L. Cargill, representative of the east-ern branch of the Duluth Chamber of Com-merce, is in town. Mr. Cargill, who will leave for Toronto this evening, had a very spinisfactory interview yesterday afternoon with "lessrs. G. A. Drummond and Hugh McLeunan, of the Board of Trade and Stock Exchange, relative to the establishing of closer business relations be-tween Montreal and Duluth. The last named city is represented as being the most extensive grain market in America, and as Montre 1 is the nearest ocean seaport the importance of Mr. Cargill's mission is apparent. Some stir has been caused among for we refers

in this city by the threatened retaliation i the Americans on Canadian vessels passing the ugh American canals. They believe this to be ur, and as the Canadians only discrimate against Alimitic can ports and not American vessels. American vessels coming to Montreal can obtain the usine rebate as Canadian vessels,

#### RECEPTION TO MR. BLAKE, TOBONTO IRISHMEN ABRANGE FOR A DINNER TO

THE GREAT STATESMAN.

For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto. Ontario.

ARDS 24 SAMPLES FRE te., and large lid Catalogue of Beautiful Pro-Bevel Edge liddea NameCards, Scrap Pictures, niums, Novelties ete Send 2. star nostage NATION AL CARD CO., North Bray ford, Com.

CARTERS IVER PILLS.

CURE



Bick Her.dache and rolieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausac, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing **SSICCK** Her.dache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-venting this annoying complaint, while they also corroct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

# HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does notend here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valu-able in so many ways that they will not be wil-ling to do without them. But after all sick head **ACCHE** 



Is the bans of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and vary easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purgo, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In visits 25 cents : five for \$1. Sold by duravists our strate by mail. by druggists overywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. Small Fill. Small Dos - ----

TOBONTO IRISHMEN ABRANGE FOR A DINNER TO THE ORBAT STATESMAN. TORONTO, July 27.—About sixty Irishmeu, répresentatives of all creeds and politics, met in the Rossin Hones to-night in response to a circular. Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, pre-sided. The following resolution will explain the object of the meeting :— "That the Irish people of this province, ir-respective of creed or politics, desire to extend to Hon. Edward Blake their appreciation of his services in the cause of Ireland, and that a banquet be tendered him at the Rossin House, the date to be fixed hereafter." Tommittees were appointed to make the parts of the province. Mr. Blake sailed from Liverpool to-day, but will not arrive here the different parts of the province. Mr. Blake sailed from Liverpool to-day, but will not arrive here for the benefit of his health. Address dischare your man and donese with the interest or the directory of the service interest or province and service the world, whole make with thereit one out, while literantion and binese of the service interest of regret for inability to be present were read from Irishmen in different parts of the province. Mr. Blake sailed from Liverpool to-day, but will not arrive here for the benefit of his health. Advers, Alignican will break will threat or the lites for arreat with the province with the information service in the lower St. Lawrences for the benefit of his health. Advers, Alignican Adverse Your man and donese with the province information service area work and whole make will threat or the formation reade information work of the province in the lower St. Lawrences for the benefit of his health.