

and then withdraw it for a year. But in so far as we can understand from too much condensed cablegrams, Mr. P. J. Smythe was caught in a trap. He was not allowed to withdraw his little motion, and a debate ensued. We see one of the results, and it is encouraging. We say it is encouraging, because the *Times*, *Post*, *Daily News* and others of the great dailies are angry at Mr. Gladstone's implied admission that if Home Rule were understood it would be granted. Mr. P. J. Smythe does not want Home Rule. He pretends to want repeal of the Union, to satisfy his constituents, but he is not in earnest. Of course, repeal of the Union is what is required; Home Rule is only a compromise; but Smythe wants neither. His head has long ago been turned and his affections captured by the same influences that have been brought to bear upon so many other Irish members, whom nothing else can seduce, i.e., the influences of the duchesses and countesses of London society. Some years ago Mr. Smythe made a grand speech, and as he was then becoming weak about the knees, the *Times* came out with an editorial, before which the poor man succumbed at once. The *Times* said that until Mr. Smythe spoke the walls of the British House of Commons had not heard real oratory until Mr. Smythe delivered his one great oration. That settled the matter; he became loyal and fought the Land League. The next general election will close his political career and leave him ample time to study the styles of Eschines and Demosthenes.

The closure is in danger, as we anticipated, and if the Irish members act with the Conservatives in a body we shall hear no more of it. But the name will remain for ever as connected with the dirty thing called English Radicalism. If the Tories introduced the closure after coercing Ireland and passing a bogus Land Act Bill, ye powers of good what a clamor we should hear from John O'Grady to Land's End. Taking everything into consideration, those who have the interests of the Irish people at heart should be well pleased with the situation as it stands. Forty thousand dollars subscription from the States in one week, and twenty thousand from England, Ireland and the colonies, are not insignificant sums; and though the moral sympathy they exhibit is of more real and permanent value than the money intrinsically, it is very welcome all the same. Irish affairs are progressing even in the British Parliament.

IRISH SETTLEMENTS ON LAND.

All political economists say that the land of a nation is the principal source of a people's wealth, and, that those who own it, are, in all countries, the ruling element. A monopoly of it in the hands of any section of a people, is, undoubtedly, an injury to the other portions of a community, because all under just and proper laws are entitled to the advantage it confers. The ownership of it by a comparatively few men under a feudal military plan in the old countries, has for centuries been the cause of much turmoil and bloodshed, but thanks to the growing intelligence of the people, the system is now rapidly giving way before the march of human knowledge and progress. Fortunately the feudal system as it exists even now in Ireland, can never be established on this Continent, although large blocks of land are held by corporations, yet the tendency of law and public opinion is in favor of its cultivation by a class of people who will permanently settle upon it, and make agriculture the business of their lives. Many, both from inclination and training, are unfit to engage in farming, while for others it is the most acceptable and suitable occupation they could be engaged in. Some active steps have been taken during the last few years in the neighboring Republic to form Irish settlements in different parts of the Union, and the reports, as far as we are able to collect them, agree as to the general success. In Minnesota there are several settlements colonized by Irishmen from England, Ireland and other large cities of the United States, and by our St. Paul exchanges we notice that those settlements are in a flourishing condition. Father Nugent, of Liverpool, a clergyman who for years has by every means in his power endeavored to improve the condition of the poorer section of the Irish people in England, recently visited the Minnesota colonies, and on his return to Liverpool said in a public hall of that city—"I visited Graceville on a bright morning last September and said an early Mass there, and the Chapel was more crowded than this hall is now. At a late Mass I preached, and from all parts of the colony where the Connemara people are settled between forty and fifty teams drove up to the Chapel, and those settlers were the poor people I sent out from Ireland three years ago." We have equally strong evidence of the success of O'Neill City in Nebraska, and of the Irish Colonies in Colorado and Kansas. His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, in Winnipeg, received a deputation of Irish Catholics, who urged him to advise Irishmen to go to Manitoba, and His Grace replied that until he visited the country he had no idea what splendid land there was in the North-West. A large quantity of this land has already been taken up, but there are yet millions of acres awaiting the plough of the hardy settler. The great upheaval now going on in Ireland will cause a large number of robust young men and women to leave that country during the next few years, and the settlement of a reasonable portion of them on the fertile soil of the North-West would be a benefit to themselves, to this Dominion, and to their native land. We are glad to see that there is now a likelihood of

some steps being taken by influential Canadian Irishmen to promote Irish settlements in the North-West, because it is a pity so many of the Irish people locate in the large towns where only a comparatively small portion of them rise above labor. The soil is Nature's bank, and the capital put into it in the shape of industry and intelligence pays an interest fifty-fold; and, fortunately for the race, no people have a greater superabundance of energy than the Irish. We would be opposed to anything like an organized emigration such as that of the Menomitis a few years ago, or of the Jews, now likely to come out in large batches from Russia, but a healthy outflow of a surplus population is an advantage, and we, therefore, concur in any well considered project to settle a number of stalwart young Irishmen on the lands of Canada. In this Dominion religion and education are free, and, on the whole, the country is now tolerably prosperous, which are with us powerful reasons for recommending Irishmen to locate in any part of the Confederation. Doubtless the Government will give favorable conditions to a syndicate of responsible Irishmen prepared to take land in the North-West for colonization purposes. What English speaking emigrants now require is truthful information and confidence in the value of any land investments in which they may embark, and to the Irish portion of them a syndicate of their countrymen in Canada would be sufficient guarantee.

HAD SUFFERED MANY PHYSICIANS, and grew no better but rather worse. Mr. D. H. Howard, of Geneva, N. Y., after dismissing his physicians, tried nearly half a gross of the various blood and liver remedies advertised, with no benefit; when one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him of Paralysis and General Debility. At the advanced age of 60 he says he feels young again, and is overjoyed at his wonderful recovery.

(Continued from Third Page.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

London, Feb. 10.—In the House of Commons to-night the debate was resumed on the amendment to the address. Mr. Porter, Solicitor-General for Ireland, defended the Sub-Commissioners, who, he said, were upright men of all shades of politics. Mr. McCarthy read a despatch from Mr. Reilly announcing his intention to return to England forthwith, and answer Mr. Forster's mis-statements. Mr. Forster said he was glad to hear it.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

—At the examinations held recently in the Jacques Cartier Normal School, Miss Maggie Cunningham, of Ormstown, succeeded in obtaining a first class elementary Diploma.

—The financial statement of the municipality of Hochelaga for 1881 has just been issued. It shows the total cash receipts for the year to have amounted to \$25,641.68, and the total disbursements to \$25,795.26, thus leaving a cash balance of \$4,643.

—The cure of Rimouski desires to contradict a statement which lately appeared in the Press, and which said that Moreau, the murderer, who was executed last month, was buried in the Parish Church of Rimouski. The body was brought to the church only for funeral service, but it was buried in the cemetery.

—His Lordship Mgr. Fabre wishes to protest against the publication in the papers of a circular which was destined for the sole perusal of the clergy. His Lordship further desires to have it made known that henceforth the publication of any Episcopal document should not be made without a special authorization.

—In the year 1847 an evicted tenant of Lord Landsdowne in the County Kerry, published in Montreal a pamphlet descriptive of the cruel conduct of the nobleman. A copy of the work is desired, and if any of our readers can inform us where a copy can be purchased or loaned, a favor would be conferred by their communicating the information at this office.

—We had the pleasure of a visit from Mr. Peter O'Leary, the well known traveller, who is now staying at the St. James Hotel. Mr. O'Leary has been during the last two months travelling in the United States as a correspondent of the *People*, London, and writing on Irish subjects for American journals. As the principle representative of the farm labourers, Mr. O'Leary took part in the Dublin Convention, which he describes as the most important assemblage of Irishmen in Ireland since the Union. Mr. Parnell then offered him a seat on the Executive of the Land League but on account of residing in London he had to decline the honor. The Land League, he says, is the most important educational movement that ever took place in Ireland, as it has developed from among the masses men of the very highest intelligence. Mr. O'Leary is a man of large information on every subject, but more especially on questions relating to the working classes of the British Isles.

A NEW BARONET FOR MONTREAL.

Dr. George W. Campbell, Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College, has just fallen heir to a Scotch Baronetcy by the death of his elder brother. Sometime ago it was intended to ask the Queen to bestow the honor of Knighthood on Dr. Campbell in recognition of his services as a medical man in Canada, and as a mark of honor to the physicians of Canada. The petition was never sent, and now Dr. George Campbell has obtained the rank by other means than royal favor. Dr. Campbell is a relative of the Marquis of Lorne.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

At the last weekly meeting of the Catholic Club, Dr. Ambrose delivered a most interesting lecture on the nature of the atmosphere and the best means of preserving pure air of our cities and dwelling houses. The lecturer showed a perfect familiarity with his subject, and conveyed to his hearers in an interesting manner a large amount of valuable information. The programme fixed upon for the next meeting on Wednesday evening consists of a debate on the question, "Whether within the last half century there has been a genuine advance in general civilization." Messrs. J. D. Purcell and P. B. Mignault were appointed to speak on the affirmative, and Messrs. C. J. Doherty and Prof. MacKay on the negative.

L'UNION CATHOLIQUE.

AN ABLE LECTURE BY REV. FATHER HAMON.

The members of L'Union Catholique had, at Monday's meeting, the advantage of hearing an able lecture from the eloquent Father Hamon on the "Life and Times of Philip Augustus of France," the contemporary of Pope Innocent the Third and of John Lackland of England and Otto of Germany. The reverend lecturer had related the circumstances of Philip's quarrel with his wife Ingeborg; had shown how the Pope had taken up the cause of the weak and innocent wife and had fought her battle during twenty years against the powerful King of France with all the ordinary means then at the disposal of the Church until, finally driven to extremities by the obstinacy of the King, Innocent issued an interdict against the whole land of France. This interdict was something terrible in the eyes of faith; by it all the services of the Church throughout the Kingdom were forbidden. Bishops and priests were ordered not to administer the sacraments, and the dead were left to be buried without any of those honors and aids with which the Church surrounds the sepulture of a Christian. The faithful people of France soon raised their voices loud enough to be heard at the foot of the throne. Suddenly, without notice to any one, the King rode out to the monastery in which his wife was immured, saluted her as his consort, and rode forth to his Royal Palace side by side with her as his equal and the Queen of France. Within one year of this reconciliation Philip had to meet a coalition of enemies more numerous than his own, in which John Lackland invaded France from the one side with thirty thousand armed men; Otto on the other side joined his forces to those of the Count of Flanders. Philip met them with forces two-thirds in number, and after a fierce combat routed them with frightful carnage. The description of the battle was magnificently given by Father Hamon as it took place before the invention of firearms, it was a drama to the death in which hand-to-hand conflicts were the main incidents. This afforded to historians and to the lecturer ample scope for the description of heroic scenes of warlike skill and valor.

ST. GABRIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

At the monthly meeting of the above Society the following resolutions were adopted: Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us our beloved brother John Lyons, who departed this life on the 13th January, 1882, fully fortified with all the rights of our Holy Mother the Church, therefore be it

Resolved.—That we deeply deplore our loss, for in him the St. Gabriel Temperance Society has lost a faithful and good member, our Holy Church a devoted and faithful son, Ireland a true friend, and society a law-abiding citizen.

Resolved.—That we deeply sympathize with the bereaved wife and children of our late member, and will ever cherish the memory of one so much respected by the members of the St. Gabriel Temperance Society.

Resolved.—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the wife and children of the deceased member, and the above resolutions be inserted in the records of the Society.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

PRESENTATION TO MR. JOHN D. QUINN, THE RETIRING FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

At the monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, held at their hall on Sunday, after the installation of the newly elected officers, Mr. Patrick Flannery, first Vice-President, at the request of the members, presented Mr. John D. Quinn, the late first Vice-President, with a handsome silver watch and gold chain, together with the following address:—

To J. D. QUINN, Esq., First Vice-President of the St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society:

Dear Sir,—It is with much regret that the members of this Society have heard of your intention of retiring from the position which for the last three years you have filled with so much benefit to the Society and so much credit to yourself. If our Society has prospered (and we have now the proud satisfaction of knowing that never since its foundation has it been in so flourishing a condition), the secret of its success is to be found in your six years' connection with it, during all of which time your unfailing interest, your untiring ardour, so characteristic of the true Irishman, has ever been enlisted, even at great personal sacrifice, in the great and good work undertaken by the Society.

Words, we feel, would but very inadequately express our regard; and, therefore, as an humble but earnest token of the respect and appreciation in which you are held by those to whom your example has so long been an incentive to ever-increasing exertion, permit me, in their behalf, to present you with this watch and chain.

Your kindly acceptance of the gift we ask, not that it is of great value, but that that you wear it, and we sincerely pray that Providence may long spare you to do so, it may serve as a souvenir of the good feeling and cordial esteem with which, during your term of office, you were so deservedly regarded by every member of this Society.

(Signed on behalf of the members by Ald. P. Kennedy, P. Flannery, M. Crowe, M. Lawlor, Wm. Davis, P. Burns, P. Gleeson and Thos. Moore.)

Feb. 12th, 1882.

Mr. QUINN, in accepting the gift, briefly replied to the address, thanking the Society sincerely for the mark of esteem which they had shown him in so substantial a manner.

The gift, which was the workmanship of Mr. L. P. Dufresne, reflects great credit on that gentleman.

BROTHER ARNOLD'S BAZAAR.

CARD OF THANKS.

Brother Arnold hereby wishes to communicate an expression of his hearty appreciation and his sentiments of gratitude to all those who so kindly assisted him in the late Bazaar. His thanks are especially due to Messrs. Douglas and McNamara for the use of their cooking and glassware; to Mr. Green for cutlery; to Messrs. Birks and Scullion for silverware; to Mr. McCall for a marble vase; to Mr. Lorne, and to the St. Patrick's Society for the free use of their Hall.

Brother Arnold also wishes to specially recognize the fact that the success of the bazaar was mainly due to the activity and zeal displayed by the ladies who had control over the various departments of the Fair, and he cannot thank them too much for their services. The proceeds of the bazaar amount to \$2,310, and the sale of the lottery tickets to \$700, or a total of \$3,010. The committee of management have decided to postpone the drawing of prizes until the first Monday in June, as a number of lottery tickets have not yet been returned. The prizes are valuable, and the five or six of them being worth the whole amount yet subscribed.

FEES AND DOCTORS.

The fees of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at present. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of daily visits, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.—*Post*

(Continued from First Page.)

AT LAST!

not stand to be kicked out unceremoniously. "That kind of thing won't do. F. B. McNamara will not be put out," so I stood a candidate for the office, and I carried the election. From that day to this the libel and slander that has been published by these individuals against your humble servant would be enough to sink twenty-five other men out of sight. We all wish for the day when we will have an Irish Catholic paper in the city of Montreal. The *Sun* was started, but it went down. The same person that hounded me hounded the *Sun*, and when it went down I was minus about \$8,000. That was my experience of the *Sun*. We all longed to get a respectable paper; the *Post* was started, and I gave it every assistance in my power. The plant of the *Sun* was in my possession, and I handed it over for a mere nominal sum to Capt. Kiwan and Father Brown. It went on all right until it came into the hands of Mr. J. P. Whelan and others, and then, instead of simply being an independent Irish Catholic journal, it has simply hounded down every Irishman in the city who has dared to differ with it. I took \$500 worth of stock, and if it was an independent paper, conducted under respectable management, I would give \$500 a year to it. But finding that the management of the paper is altogether outside of independence and decency, and finding, after being appointed to investigate the financial affairs of the *Post*, that although Mr. John P. Whelan said publicly that he never received any money, we found that he has taken out some \$2,300 or \$2,400 for two years, and continued taking it out. I investigated everything in connection with the paper that I possibly could, and found that he (Mr. Whelan) although reported to be the largest shareholder of paid-up stock in the concern, that his stock was scattered amongst his family, and that the only stock he held was 52 shares, 50 per cent paid-up. On further investigation, I found that one of the Directors was handed, as a sugar-scape, 50 shares of \$50 each of paid-up capital. That what this Director got, as Mr. Whelan told me, was in settlement for a little contract this side of the Mountain. Against the *Post* as a paper I have not a word to say, but we want a respectable, substantial management. Then comes the informer business on the 23rd of December last. A nice Christmas box for F. B. McNamara to bring home to his wife and children! To be accused of being an informer by his countrymen on insinuation; they had not the manliness to come out and say that F. B. McNamara was the informer. Although these two worthies say that if they are brought into a Court of Justice they will state all they know. How could they expect to go to a Court of Justice unless an action was taken against the *Post*. If there was one word of truth in that article, then F. B. McNamara would stand ready for the first bullet that would come to him and he would go to his grave gloriously and defiantly, because that is his nature. No, it was intended to create a *furore*. He comes here and whispers to somebody that Mr. O'Neill, of Port Hope, said that Hon. Frank Smith stated that he knew all about it. I thought it was well to take some steps in the matter, so I went straight to Mr. Patrick Boyle, Toronto, who went with me to see Senator Smith. I put a question to Mr. Smith, and—well I won't repeat all he said about Mr. O'Neill—but he answered that he never said such a thing to Mr. O'Neill or to anybody else, and he authorized Mr. Boyle to make any use of it he saw fit. These same individuals go on to say that if I was not President of St. Patrick's Society, but only F. B. McNamara—perhaps they mean if I was to go back to my first vocation of driving a horse and cart they would never notice me, but because he is President of St. Patrick's Society he must be slurred. An through me, gentlemen, you are all slurred. If there is any man of you who thinks there is any truth in the article I will give him the money to go and buy a revolver to shoot me. "Is only a night or two ago that Mr. Whelan said if the Committee did not hurry up he would name the party if the President of St. Patrick's Society would stand all consequences. What a paper for us to have! It is simply abusing every Irishman in the city of Montreal that will not pay obedience to Mr. J. P. Whelan and his associates. I regret exceedingly that we have not a paper that we could all receive in our house and allow our families to read. If you hear the *Post* praising me under its present management, you may look out I have been doing something wrong, just as Daniel O'Connell, whenever the press of the enemy said anything good of him he thought to himself that he had been doing something wrong. I care little for their filth. Well, we should have an independent press here that would be above all suspicion, that no Government could purchase. But what do we find? We find Mr. Whelan going with a nameless barrister to Quebec, and concocting some scheme to sell the influence of the *Post* to the Government. I have as my authority for this statement the Rev. Father Salmon. I wish that one part of the article—that I am worth half a million—was true. I wish that my bankers would believe it. If I am worth half a million dollars, can any man say that I owe him anything? Can a widow or orphan say that I have wronged him out of anything that they have placed in my hands? Is there anything that I have done that would justify this fearful insinuation against F. B. McNamara? I made a statement here in this hall once before that those hands were clean (here the speaker held up his hands for inspection), and clean they are—vigorous and healthy. I have gone up too high on the ladder of citizenship to look with anything but contempt upon these men. I am as high above them to-day as heaven is above hell.

Mr. McNamara then went on to say that his books were at the disposal of anyone who wished to look them up to find out how every dollar of his had been earned. "I only hope that they will find I am worth half a million. And now I think I can afford to leave this case in your hands. I am prepared to accept your verdict. There is one thing, however, that there is nothing surer of, New York shall know F. B. McNamara, for I shall be there when these calumniating wretches who vilify and traduce me shall meet their deserts. It has been said that there were four or five informers living amongst us. Do you believe such a wretch ever existed? If such a man does exist who would betray his countrymen when they thought he was serving his country, he was deserving of the first bullet that could reach him, but the man who would cast such a slur on any man without foundation is equally as bad as the informer. When this article first appeared in the *Post* I advised with some of my friends, in order to put the "saddle on the right horse." They advised me that the best thing I could do was to enclose a copy of the article to Sir John, and put the question to him straight

and await the answer. I did so, and have received the following answer:—

OTTAWA, Dec. 29th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have your note of the 28th inst., asking me to state whether at any time you, directly or indirectly, received secret service money from the Government, or if you ever had any communication with me on the subject. In answer I would say that I never paid you any money. I have no recollection of any communication with you on the subject, nor have I heard it stated or rumored that you did.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Mr. McNamara went on to say that he had left no stone unturned to come to the bottom of the matter. About a week or fortnight ago he had gone up to Ottawa on the same train as Mr. J. P. Whelan, whom he had heard was going there in connection with the "informer" business. Ald. Heney had gone to him straight and offered all the assistance in his power to further the investigation, and offered to accompany him to Sir John A. Macdonald, saying at the same time, "I don't think he will give us names. He (McNamee) said, 'I shall put a name to him and ask him if that name was connected with any fifth Mr. Whelan, in conversation with Ald. Heney, when shown the name said 'nobody accuses that man.' The speaker had further learned that Mr. Whelan, like himself was in Ottawa, tending for a large Government contract.

Mr. McNamara in the course of some remarks said that a similar attempt was made some years ago to destroy the character of respectable Irishmen in Montreal, and a number of names were furnished to the Government as constituting a "Star Chamber." This information he learned was furnished by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., and among the parties mentioned was Mr. Curran's own brother-in-law, Mr. Ryan, M. P. for Montreal Centre, and this is the gentleman who writes us such as we have heard read to-night. The speaker continued his denunciation of the *Post* and its management in forcible, if not parliamentary language, and concluded by stating that he left the case entirely in the hands of his fellow-citizens from whom he expected an honest and impartial verdict.

Messrs. Bergin, Murney, Doody and M. J. P. Quinn spoke in favor of the adoption of the report, trusting that this would be the end of the matter.

After repeated calls, Mr. J. P. Whelan arose and said that he came there simply as a member of St. Patrick's Society, invited by the advertisements in the evening papers. He was at the moment unprepared to speak on a question of such importance as the one under consideration. He had only come there to listen. He had made no definite charge against any man in particular. The *Post* had simply, as a newspaper, done its duty in reproducing an article which had previously gone the rounds of the American Press, and which was of great interest and vital importance to the Irishmen of this city. The *Post* could not have done less. It was a strange fact to the mind of every impartial and intelligent man that the medium through which the accusation reached the public was the butt of the malignity of the principal speaker of the evening and his satellites. The whole subject of his tirade seemed to consist of accusations and abuse of different parties, which, after all, was a side issue and had nothing whatever to do with the object of the meeting. He (the speaker) had been investigating the matter, and had learned many things which he was now not prepared to divulge, and which he was sorry to learn. There were facts on paper in existence which he had not as yet been able to take cognizance of, as well as a large amount of correspondence with Irishmen throughout the Dominion, and personal interviews which already demonstrated beyond a possibility of doubt that informers had existed in the city, and he expected in a very short time to be in a position to name them. (Applause.) For the last 15 years rumors had been circulated industriously by men who to-day denied it over their signature; but there were hundreds in Montreal who could prove that they had made statements reflecting on the character of the speaker of the evening. He knew the *Post* had made some mistakes, as the management was but human. Perhaps, it may be a little too national for some of our disinterested patriots (hear, hear, from some one in the corner). It is true that the *Post* handled some of these individuals rather roughly; but when a man calls himself an Irishman and appeals to an Irish constituency for an important position, states on various occasions that he endorses the policy of Gladstone's coercion act, and says that Mr. Parnell was a fool not to have cooperated with him, what is the natural conclusion for us to come to? That he approves of the arrest of Parnell and his colleagues, of "Buckshot" Forster and the bayoneting of women and children, and the suspension of the liberty which every man holds dear, not to say anything of the gagging of the press. On such Irishmen. They were a disgrace, and it was the duty of the *Post* to expose such political tricksters, who would sell principle and their countrymen for place and emolument. Whatever information that a portion of the committee has placed before you, was given by him to them with good clues to follow if they were desirous of arriving at the truth. He had made up his mind that regardless of the expenses, or the result, he was determined to get to the bottom of the infamous business, and that so soon as he was in possession of documents which he knew were in existence, and the contents of which he was aware, he would then name the party or parties suspected and give them an opportunity of vindicating themselves in a court of justice, and any man who was innocent or felt himself aggrieved should be only too happy, if innocent, of having the matter thoroughly investigated. With respect to the statement appearing here to-day in the *Post* and the affidavit, any man who felt himself aggrieved had his remedy. (Applause.)

After some further discussion the motion was put to the meeting and declared carried, large numbers refraining from voting, as they did not consider the report satisfactory and left matters in even a worse condition than they were before.

FLAT CONTRADICTIONS.

Rev. Fathers Dowd and Salmon on the Informer Business.—Mr. McNamara's Veracity Impugned.

In the course of his philippic, which we do him a fair share of justice to publish, Mr. McNamara must have drawn heavily upon his imagination to produce his acrimonious invectives, for in two notable instances his utterances are in direct opposition to the truth.

In the first place, after comparing himself to Daniel O'Connell, who looked with suspicion upon praise bestowed by the clergy's Press, Mr. McNamara said:—

"No later than the last St. Patrick's Day, when the process was waiting to arrest, rather than himself called me over to call my attention to the *Post*, and to ask if anything

could be done or what was to be done. I simply said I left the management of the paper to itself."

In relation to this passage of his speech our representative called upon the Rev. Father Dowd this afternoon and asked if he recollected calling over Mr. McNamara on last St. Patrick's Day and stating the contents of the above extract to him. The Rev. gentleman at first looked surprised, but finally laughed and said: "I authorize you to state that I have not the faintest recollection of ever doing or saying such a thing to Mr. McNamara, and it is not at all probable that I would." So much for Mr. McNamara's veracity in this case.

Almost in the same breath Mr. McNamara gave vent to the following:—

"Well, we should have an independent press here that would be above all suspicion, that no Government could purchase, but what do we find? We find Mr. Whelan going with a nameless barrister to Quebec, and concocting some scheme to sell the influence of the *Post* to the Government. I have as my authority for this statement the Rev. Father Salmon. I wish that one part of the article—that I am worth half a million—was true. I wish that my bankers would believe it. If I am worth half a million dollars, can any man say that I owe him anything? Can a widow or orphan say that I have wronged him out of anything that they have placed in my hands? Is there anything that I have done that would justify this fearful insinuation against F. B. McNamara? I made a statement here in this hall once before that those hands were clean (here the speaker held up his hands for inspection), and clean they are—vigorous and healthy. I have gone up too high on the ladder of citizenship to look with anything but contempt upon these men. I am as high above them to-day as heaven is above hell."

Mr. McNamara then went on to say that his books were at the disposal of anyone who wished to look them up to find out how every dollar of his had been earned. "I only hope that they will find I am worth half a million. And now I think I can afford to leave this case in your hands. I am prepared to accept your verdict. There is one thing, however, that there is nothing surer of, New York shall know F. B. McNamara, for I shall be there when these calumniating wretches who vilify and traduce me shall meet their deserts. It has been said that there were four or five informers living amongst us. Do you believe such a wretch ever existed? If such a man does exist who would betray his countrymen when they thought he was serving his country, he was deserving of the first bullet that could reach him, but the man who would cast such a slur on any man without foundation is equally as bad as the informer. When this article first appeared in the *Post* I advised with some of my friends, in order to put the "saddle on the right horse." They advised me that the best thing I could do was to enclose a copy of the article to Sir John, and put the question to him straight

and await the answer. I did so, and have received the following answer:—

OTTAWA, Dec. 29th, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—I have your note of the 28th inst., asking me to state whether at any time you, directly or indirectly, received secret service money from the Government, or if you ever had any communication with me on the subject. In answer I would say that I never paid you any money. I have no recollection of any communication with you on the subject, nor have I heard it stated or rumored that you did.

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Mr. McNamara went on to say that he had left no stone unturned to come to the bottom of the matter. About a week or fortnight ago he had gone up to Ottawa on the same train as Mr. J. P. Whelan, whom he had heard was going there in connection with the "informer" business. Ald. Heney had gone to him straight and offered all the assistance in his power to further the investigation, and offered to accompany him to Sir John A. Macdonald, saying at the same time, "I don't think he will give us names. He (McNamee) said, 'I shall put a name to him and ask him if that name was connected with any fifth Mr. Whelan, in conversation with Ald. Heney, when shown the name said 'nobody accuses that man.' The speaker had further learned that Mr. Whelan, like himself was in Ottawa, tending for a large Government contract.

Mr. McNamara in the course of some remarks said that a similar attempt was made some years ago to destroy the character of respectable Irishmen in Montreal, and a number of names were furnished to the Government as constituting a "Star Chamber." This information he learned was furnished by Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., and among the parties mentioned was Mr. Curran's own brother-in-law, Mr. Ryan, M. P. for Montreal Centre, and this is the gentleman who writes us such as we have heard read to-night. The speaker continued his denunciation of the *Post* and its management in forcible, if not parliamentary language, and concluded by stating that he left the case entirely in the hands of his fellow-citizens from whom he expected an honest and impartial verdict.

Messrs. Bergin, Murney, Doody and M. J. P. Quinn spoke in favor of the adoption of the report, trusting that this would be the end of the matter.

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After repeated calls, Mr. J. P. Whelan arose and said that he came there simply as a member of St. Patrick's Society, invited by the advertisements in the evening papers. He was at the moment unprepared to speak on a question of such importance as the one under consideration. He had only come there to listen. He had made no definite charge against any man in particular. The *Post* had simply, as a newspaper, done its duty in reproducing an article which had