doctrine and these expressions the creed of skeleton in Sir John's Cabinet. On the other the Koights of Labor, there can be no doubt hand, Mr. Curran praised and congratulated as to the future of the organization. Neither those who remained "faithful to the grand can there be any doubt as to the disappear- old chieftsin, Sir John A. Macdonald, ance of strikes and extreme measures in the K.C.M.G;" he complimented those who near future, for capitalists will see the wis- testified against Riel; he lauded the Orange dom of meeting such wise men half way and averting injury to business by sensible and tiality, putting all the bloodthiretiness on the mutually satisfactory compromises. All men beads of what he was pleased to call Orange should read and weigh carefully Mr. Pow. Grits. derly's statements.

MR. GIGAULT'S ARRAIGNMENT OF THE MINISTERS.

MR. GIGAULT, the member for the county of Rouville, achieved a marked parliamentary success in the delivery of his speech on the motion of censure directed by the government against itself. Mr. Gigault had been a strong Conservative and a firm supporter of Sir John's government during the past eight years. He had not been prominently mentioned as a bolter, and his | Orangemen demanded his blood as an "atonepronouncement against the administration caused all the more dismay in the ministerial ranks, while it brought comfort and party unless that blood was given to their encouragement to the opposition. The Moloch. But a correspondent puts it this speech, delivered in English, and in a calm, almost judicial tone, was an admittedly able exposition of the case against the ministry. It was void of feeling and sentimentality, but every word, with a ring of honest conviction, told, and every argument carried weight and persuasion. The Ministerial side of the House, struck dumb by the reasoning powers of the speaker, had no interruptions or signs of disagreement or disappointment to offer; they were all eyes and the new recruit a warm welcome and applauded him enthusiastically and frequently. Under these influences and circumstances, Mr. Gigault manfully announced that his political connection with the Tories would direct his influence, his energy and his labors | hanged he was. to the task of turning the rascals out. Any Bleu member who does not go and do likewise will have to accompany the rescals.

LANSDOWNE AS A LANDLORD.

When Lord Lansdowne was appointed Governor-General of Canada it was said by some people that he was an excellent landlord! Well, the Commissioners appointed by the Land Act do not appear to think so, for they reduced his rents on his estates seventcen per cent. Here is a complete list of the reduction on all the great Irish properties, among which the name of Lansdowne may be found : Per cent. Per cent. Per cent.

| Earl of Charlemont 19.4 | Earl of Norbury 16. |
|---|---------------------------|
| Lord Lurgan 24.7 | Earl of Bantry 19. |
| Divise of alabenerier, 20.5 | Duke of Devonshire. 15. |
| Barl Annesley 21.5 Marquis of Conynham 17.2 | Earl of Exmont 20. |
| Marquis of Conynham 17.2 | Earl of Kinmare 12. |
| Earl of Lerrim 30.0 | Viscount Lismore 20. |
| Viscount Liftord 23.8 | Viscount Middleton 18. |
| Lord Templemore 21.4 | Marquis Dandsdowne. 15. |
| Viscount Baugor 11.0 | Viscount Ventry 14. |
| Earl of Dufferin 27.2 | Lord Leconfield 18. |
| Earl of Kilmorey 10.5 | Lord Massy 17. |
| Marquis Lond'nderry 17.4 | Viscount Fouthwell 22. |
| Marguis of Ely 21.5 | Earl of Donoughmore 16. |
| Marquis of Ely 21.5 Earl of Enniskillen 10.6 | |
| Managin of Unadfort 91 Q | Low Vormenton 16 |
| Lord Holland 22.0 Lord Masscreene 19.2 | Karl of Orkney 21. |
| Lord Masscreene 19.2 | Lord Muskerry 14. |
| Earl Russell 30.0 | Earl of Portarington 10. |
| Earl Russell 30.0 Lord Ashbrook 41.4 | Earl of Ross 20. |
| Lord Castletowa 19.4 | Lord Waterford 16. |
| Viscount Gough 26.0 | Lord Ashdowne 20. |
| Marquis of Sligo 18.0 | |
| Lord Greville 19.5 | Earl Fortescue 15. |
| Lord Carew 11 0 | Viscount Doneralle., 18. |
| Earl of Courtown 11.4 | Duke of St. Albans 23. |
| Earl of Carysfort 15.0 | Earl of Bessborough. 22. |
| Lord Ardilann 20.0 | Marquis of Downshire 22.0 |
| Earl of Clancarty 10.3 | Marquis of Drogheda 12. |
| Marquis Uanticarde. 14.6 | Duke of Loinster 17. |
| Lord Mountmorres 40.4 | Visc'nt Mountgarret 12. |
| Lord Wallscourt 22.0 | Lord Digby 10.: |
| Earl of Albertarie 21.3 | Earl of Granard 35. |
| Lord Harlech 19.7 | Lord Bellew 16. |
| Marquis of Bath 16.0 | Earl of Darnley 11. |
| Lord Rathdonnell 16.0 | Viscint Gormansto'n. 28.0 |
| Viscount Templeton., 11.2 | Earl of Arran 10.0 |
| Duke of Abercorn 12.0 | Lord De Clifford 11.0 |
| Lord Inchiquin 15.4 | Earl of Lucan 19. |
| | |

And these, it must be remembered, were the reductions made by the "Commissioners," many of whom were friendly to the landlords. How they all sucked away the life-blood of the people! If it be true, as the Koran says, that "Angels will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind thec, but what good deed thou hast done in the world, to entitle thee to a seat among the Blessed," what, we wonder, will

MR. J. J. CURRAN'S SPEECH.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, member for Montreal Centre, delivered his expected speech last evening, in defence of Sir John's administration of the North-West and of the execution appealed. O'Donohoe said that he could no of Louis Riel. A perusal of the speech, as reported in the Gazette, shows that it was even a weaker and and a more Orange Sir John asked him not to injure the party. performance than his letter to the London But, from May, 1882 up to the present month, Catholic Record, which we fully answered at the time of its publication. We have looked through and through the speech for proofs and arguments which would show that the Government were not responsible for and were not the prime cause of the rebellion : that the half breeds had no grievances; that Riel was nothing but a political adventurer, or a revolutionary spirit; that his responsibility for his acts on political and religious. questions existed in spite of his admitted insanity on these subjects; that the execution of Louis Riel was not dictated by electoral calculations and Orange influence. But we have looked in vain. None of the merits of the great question at issue were touched upon; none of the principles, whether of honest government, of ministerial responsibility or of justice, which are at stake, were discussed by the advocate of the Orange ad ministration.

All such weighty questions were conveniently ignored. Mr. Curran, on the conan exhibition of abuse, which he heaped upon mal-administered the affairs of the North West and made a scapegoat of Louis Riel. anything favorable to say of the cause

wielding power over a section of the people of the oppressed half-breeds, and finally he dinal McCloskey, of illustrous memory. Conservatives for their humanity and impar

Taken altogether, the speech, instead of being a pointed and effective defence of the Government's position, was nothing but a piece of special and pitiful pleading on behalf of Orangeism to save it from the squelching which the country has resolved to give it. Mr. Curran's effort will prevent neither the overthrow of Sir John's Government, nor will it save its backone, Orangeism.

RIEL AND THE ORANGEMEN.

"Party exigencies" hanged Riel. The ment" for the "murder" of Scott, and they threatened to bolt from the Conservative way :---

- 1. Was Riel tried for treason?
- 2. Was he hanged for treason?
- 3. When his case was seat to England was it for treason or for murder? 4. Does our law permit that a man shall be

tried for one crime and hanged for another? These questions are plainly put and we will give them a plain answer:

1. Yes, Riel was tried for treason. 2. Ostensibly yes, but in reality no. He ears for the overwhelming indictment that was hanged for an alleged "crime" for which was drawn up against "the greater criminals | he was never tried, and to escape the consestill untried." The Opposition naturally gave | quences of which Sir John A. Macdonald gave him \$1,500 to get out of the country. It is now too well known that the Government had decided not to hang him; but on Sunday, Nov. Sth. Sir Adolphe Caron telegraphed from Winnipeg to Sir John that there would cease from that moment, and that he would be trouble if Riel were not hanged, and

> 3. The case was taken to England because of a technicality, and the Privy Council had nothing to do with the verdict or the charge on which he was tried.

4. No, the law does not allow anything of the kind. But Sir John A. Macdonald overrides the law when the Orangemen insist on his doing so, or when "party exigencies" demand it.

ORANGEISM IN THE CABINET.

The Hon. John O'Donohoe was appointed Cabinet Minister on May 21st, 1882.

Sir John A. Macdonald wrote a letter to each of the four English speaking Catholic Bishops in Ontario, and informed them that such an appointment had or was about

The Orangemen hearing a rumor of the proposed appointment, denounced it, and a deputation from them demanded of Sir John that the appointment should not be made.

Shall we ever know what answer Sir John A. Macdonald gave that deputation?

All we know is that after the Orange leputation saw Sir John, the Premier suggested to O'Donohoe that his appointment as a Cabinet Minister should be kept a secret distinguished sons. for a short time, just to allow the Orange bluster to blow over.

And he also suggested that the Hon. Frank Smith should meanwhile enter the Cabinet, but that in a little while a month or so. when the organ of the Orangemen had cooled down, then the Hon. Frank Smith would retire and the Hon, John O'Donohoe would take his place.

This was agreed to, because the Hon. Frank Smith was not objectionable to the Orange. men and the Hon. John O'Donohoe was.

That, remember, was in May, 1882. The general elections took place the following month, and Sir John was again returned to power.

The Hon, John O'Donohoe gave up his become of men who were bad landlords in practice as a lawyer at Foronto, and made arraugements to move to Ottawa. Months passed. The Hon. Frank Smith did not resign, as understood, and Sir John pleaded tor "time." At every interview he promised O'Donohoe that he would publicly announce his appointment "next month," or "next session." O'Donohoe protested; Sir John longer be a party to the deception practiced on the bishops and Catholics of Ontario, and Sir John never told O Donohoe that he was not a member of the Cabinet.

The plain truth is that Sir John would not offend the Orangemen by taking O'Donohoe in, and the logic of it all is that if an Irish Catholic wants to succeed with Sir John, he must be first of all acceptable to the Orangemen. It is "Croppie lie down." Now, as for our part we would prefer no such representation at all. We do not want men who are acceptable to the Orange body to "represent" us at Ottawa. On the contrary, we want men whom the Orangemen hate, and the more they hate such men the better we will like the same men, for the likes and dislikes of the Orange and the Green are as opposite as the poles.

CANADA'S FIRST CARDINAL,

When Pope Leo XIII., in his solicitude for the good and wise government of the Church. decided to call to the high dignity of the trary, treated Parliament and the country to Cardinalate the Most Rev. Dr. Taschereau. Archbishop of Quebec, His Holiness conthose who consider that the Government has ferred an honor, not only on the Rierarchy and the faithful of the Church in Canada, but also upon this young Dominion. He attacked the regular Opposition; he The great American Republic, through attacked those who shaudoned Sir John in the voice of its press and of its his evil course; he attacked those who had public citizens, so recognized and appropriate to pay tithes, the Catholic farmer

which extended its congratulations to the honored member of the American episcopate and its sense of gratitude to the Holy See. but all classes of the American people participated in the demonstrations of joy which marked that happy occasion.

We are more than pleased to note and record the same general expression of gratification by the Canadian people at the an. nouncement of Archbishop Taschereau's elevation to the Sacred College of Cardinals. From the time that the Holy See established the precedent of going outside the countries of the Old World for eminent prelates to become Princes of the Church, it was felt and it was hoped that Canada would not remain long without having its representative in the great Executive of the Church. .. Canada is the oldest child of the church on the continent. Its services in the cause of the Faith have been as numerous as they are fruitful. The most beautiful pages of our history are those in which are recorded the works and exploits of Canadian missionaries. The march of beneath the shadow of the cross and under the banners of the church, carried by brave and pious Canadian priests, from the shores of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes to march were marked by the blood and made holy by the ashes of martyred apostles from Canads. The first bishop consecrated to rule over a diocese in America was the bishop of Quebec. The first schools, colleges and university aprang up in the diocese of Quebec. Canadian piety and charity have given to the Church a large number of religious orders. And to-day, the Catholic people of Canada rank with the steadfast Irish in their warm and unalterable attachment to the Faith. With the sons of Ireland and of France, they joined hands in the defence of the rights of

This proud and honorable position of the Church and of the Catholic people in Canada could not but commend itself to the favor of the Holy See. Their claims, if we can call them such, to Papal confidence and favor have been weighed, and they have received the stamp of the Holy Father's highest approval and gracious consideration. In selecting the Most Rev. Dr. Taschereau upon whom to confer this mark of distinction and this weight of responsibility, Pope Leo XIII. has given another proof of the wisdom which has been so singularly characteristic of his Pontifical acts. Archbishop Taschereau is deserving of the honor, more by his personal virtues and attainments than by the exceptional dignity of his position in the hierarchy.

The Canadian people will rejoice at the happy selection of His Grace to be the first of Canada's children to wear the red hat and to enter the sacred college. They will, no doubt, when the proper time comes, take measures to convey, in fitting form, to His Grace their deep sense of gratification at his well deserved elevation to the purple, and their feeling of filial gratitude to Pope Leo XIII. for the princely honor conferred upon one of the Church's most eminent ecclesiastics as well as upon one of Canada's most

THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

The Huntingdon Gleaner bemoans the growth of the French Canadian Catholics in this province. It speaks about the "machinery of Rome" driving cut the English speaking people. And the Mail copies the article from the Gleaner, and says to the Protestants of Canada, behold! See the persecution to which your brothren, Reform as well as Conservative, are subjected by the Church in Quebec! Here are its own words: "We warn them in firm but respectful " language that if they persist in seeking to "control the Executive in such matters a " collision may occur, in which, as a minor-"ity, they would probably come out second " best." And it repeats all this because the Gleaner sees that the French Canadian Catholies are buying out the English settlers from their farms. There is no consideration given Quebec has more guarantees for representation in the Cabinet of the Dominion and in the House of Commons than any other minority in the world. This all important fact counts for nothing, but because the French Canadians increase and multiply the Mail must wield the sword of Gideon and shout-

But in order that there should be no mis take about it, we give the Gleaner's own words, and our readers will then be able to see what grounds there are for the alleged grievances of the Protestant minority in this

Mail. Here is what the Greaner says :-"When from death or other change a farm is offered for sale, a Catholic buys it. The Church authorities provide the money, which is secured by mortgage. That farm while owned by a Protestant yielded nothing to the priest; now it gives him a yearly revenue of from \$10 to \$30. Every farm obtained is clear gain, and therefore more than the market value can be paid. The process goes on steadily for years, and increases in rapidity with each one bought, for when an Old Countryman has lost his neighbor, and sees a French Canadian in his place, he has less inclination to remain. By-and-by it is found difficult to keep up the church, and unless aid is obtained from the home mission fund of the denomination to which it belongs, regular services cease to be held in it. In the Presbytery of Montreal alone there are sixteen churches now dependent upon such aid, which twenty years ago were self-sustaining. The dispersion of the Protestant goes on, and the families left cannot maintain a school."

Now let us look into this. The Gleaner says, that the Catholic farmer is taxed \$10 or \$30 a year more than the Protestant farmer. That is, that while the Protestant farmer is preciated the appointment of the late Car- is. This, to our mind, upsets the Glegner's that the report was so drawn up as to suit factory.

It own contention, for it proves that the Probefore the people. If this be his honest attacked those who exposed the Orange was not alone the Catholic body in the Union | testant farmer has the advantage over the Catholic farmer in being obliged to pay less in the shape of taxation. True, the Protestant farmer may be called on to support his own church, but there is no compulsion, and he can, if he chooses, save this \$10 or \$30 a vear which the Catholic is forced to pay and which he pays cheerfully. That is one advantage possessed by the Protestant farmers of Quebec, and we are glad the Gleaner has drawn public attention to it. But that is not all. The Protestant farmer has another advantage, and one that the Globe points out, for that paper has joined an the controversy, and, we are glad to say, it has taken our side of the right. And that other advantage is this:-The Gleaner says that every farm gained by the Church "is a pure gain, and therefore more than the market value can be paid." That is, that the Church, being anxious to get the Catholics to take the farms of Protestants, assists the Catholics for the sake of the \$10 or \$30 a year that the Catholics will pay in the shape of tithes, and which the Protestants do not pay at all. But if it all results in paying the Protestant farmer civilization against the wilderness and "more than the market value" for savagery of the American Continent was made his farm, where is his grievance? Does the Gleaner not see that it has only made our side of the controversy all the stronger by the statement it has made? It admits that the Protestant minority is not the gulf of Mexico. The movements of that taxed as much as the Catholic majority, and it admits that if the Protestants want to sell out they can get "more than the market value" for their farms. Some men would not object to sell out every year under such circumstances, and if the Gleaner cannot make a better case than it has, public opinion will cling to the old belief that there is no minority in the world treated in a fairer manner than the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec.

AN OVATION TO SIR AMBROSE SHEA.

The fact that Sir Ambrose Shea was appointed Governor of Newfoundland and the appointment cancelled by the late Tory Government of England, just as it was going out of office, simply because the Orangemen demanded it, and because Sir Ambrose Shea was an Irish Catholic, has thrown further discredit on the fanatics while heightening the prestige of their victim.

On his return home to St. Johns Sir Ambrose was accorded a brilliant and euthusiastic reception by almost the entire population. The St. Johns correspondent of the Gazette gives a brief description of the event, and as it will be found of deep interest to our readers, we reproduce it with pleasure, as it shows that, even in Newfoundland, Orangeism is not allowed to have it all its

The correspondent, who is evidently not a sympathizer of Sir Ambrose Shea or of the cause he represents, writes :- " Had Sir Ambrose returned trlumphant over all his opponents, bearing the title of Excellency and the appointment of Governor of Newfoundland, he could not have received a greater evation than that which greeted him on his return as a private citizen. An immense multitude-numbering sevgatherings ever seen here, composed of representatives of all classes, crowded the wharf where he landed and rent the air with their cheers. There was no mistaking the reality and warmth of such a popular demonstration. It was intended to express strongly the sympathy of the people with one whom they regarded as having been unfairly dealt with, and, without any sufficient reason, deprived of an anticipated honor. He was identified with themselves, by birth and otherwise: he was a representative of the country and one whom the Imperial authorities had intended to place in an exalted position; and as these hopes had been disappointed and he had returned a sort of discrowned ruler, they wished to show that he had not, in consequence, fallen in their estimation, and that they did not approve of the opposition to his appointment. After Sir Ambrose had addressed the assemblage briefly, thanked them for such a marked display of their attachment, and for the honor they had done him, to the fact that the Protestant minority of the horses were taken from his sleigh, and it was drawn by the crowd through the principal streets, accompanied by banners and bands of music, to his residence. The most perfect order was preserved throughout, and not an unseemly word was uttered.

"A few nights afterwards a mass meeting was held in the Star of the Sea Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Sir Am. brose again met a most enthusiastic reception, and addressed the meeting in a speech over an hour in length, which is described as as having been one of much power and eloquence. He gave a full history of the whole province and the sympathetic threat of the proceedings connected with his nomination Government experts take good care to emas governor, of the representations and protests which had resulted in the withdrawal of his appointment, and vindicated his own position and character from the aspersions cast upon both. He did not spare his opponents. Mr. Kent, Mr. O'Mara and other speakers followed, and all expressed warm regard for Sir Ambrose, and testified strongly distinguishing right from wrong on points on to the fact that all through his political career he had been a peacemaker and mediator between contending parties, and ever endeavored to promote harmony. They condemned the action of his opponents which had led to the cancelling of his appointment."

> RIEL'S INSANITY AND IRRESPONSI-BILITY ESTABLISHED BY THE MEDICAL COMMISSION.

THE long delayed report of the Medical Commission appointed to examine into the mental condition of Riel was laid on the table of the House yesterday afternoon. A perusal of the document, composed of three brief epistles, creates the immediate impression

the purposes of the Government, no matter what decision it would ultimately take in regard to the fate of Louis Riel. The three experts appointed to make the examination were Dr. Jukes, surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police; Dr. Lavell, of Rockwood asylum, Kingston, and Dr. Valade of Ottawa. The Montreal Gazette naturally tries to make out that the reports of these gentlemen will be accepted as settling finally the debated question of the sanity of Riel. So far from the report of these ax perts establishing the sanity of Riel, i pletely and without any dissension of opposite establishes Riel's insanity on the very points for which he was made to suffer the death penalty. We will show and prove it out of the mouth of the three experts themselves.

Dr. Jukes reports as follows:-

"I cannot escape the conviction that except upon purely religious questions having relation to what may be called Divine mysteries, he was when first entrusted to my care and still continues to be, perfectly sane and accountable for his actions. I, therefore, record my opinion that, with

the reservation above made, Riel is a sane clear-headed and accountable being and responsible for his actions before God and

Here then we have the solemn evidence of government expert that Riel was insane on the question of religion. Now Riel was tried and condemned for an act which was prompted not only by political but also by religious motives, for the object he had in bepainted in the most lurid colors and denounced view in taking up arms was not only the as a murderer of the worst nature, and his political and social emancipation of the halfbreeds, but also their religious welfare. Consequently, according to this evidence, Riel should not have been made to suffer death for an act which was dictated by the insane side of his mind.

Dr. Valade's report is still more favorable to Riel, for the expert admits that the prisoner was insone on political as well as religious subjects. Dr. Valade says :--

"I have come to the conclusion that he suffers under hallucination on political and religious subjects, but on other points I believe him to be quite sensible and can distinguish right from wrong."

Riel was hanged for a political offence, and the Government knew, on the authority of experts, that Riel was insane on political and the effect of its explosion was, I found, subjects. Riel was tried and condemned on a charge which had no other reference nor any other relation but to political issues. Now, if he was insane on political subjects, and Dr. Valade says he was, Riel could not have been held responsible and accountable for an offence which was purely political.

This argument is irrefragable; it is hard common senso.

The fact of a man being same on some points does not increase his responsibility on other points on which he is insone. That is clear. Consequently, the fact of Riel having been sane on some points did not diminish his irresponsibility on a point on which he was admittedly insane. How then are we to characterize a Government which wilfully and deliberately sent a man to the scaffold for an offence which could not be credited to his sanity? The action of Sir John and his Ministry is simply an abomins. | division, and doubtless all were secretly with tion and an injustice which covers them with

Besides this testimony of Riel's insanity, there is that of the third expert, Dr. Lavell. who is equally pronounced, and who

"I am of the opinion that the said Louis Riel, although holding and expressing foolish and peculiar views as to religion and general government, is an accountable being and capable of distinguishing right from wrong.

Dr. Lavell says that Riel had foolish views as to religion and government. If the doctor wanted to be plain and blunt he would have said he was a fool on these points. But leaving the question of terms aside, it cannot be denied that it was a question of general government that brought Riel into the field | zar ?" and made him oppose the constituted authority of the country. It was fair, just and honest government he was seeking for the half breeds, and the fact of him applying to Sir John for it was an early indication of his or the Duke of Wellington, are being awakfolly in this respect; and the fact of Rie! failing in his constitutional application, of trying to wrest it by physical force from Sir John, only emphasized the felly to which Dr. Lavell testifies.

To all minds capable of scrutiny and of reading between the lines, the report of the to me at the club last evening. three experts offers conclusive evidence that Riel was insane on the points for which he was unlawfully held responsible and inhumanly put to death.

We said in the beginning that the report was drawn up so as to suit the purposes of the Government, and we prove it. The public will remark in the reports that the phasize the fact that Riel was responsible and accountable, capable of distinguishing right from wrong on the points on which he was sane; but they delicately pass over the other fact that Riel could not and should not have been held responsible and accountable, or considered capable of which he was unarimously admitted to be peculiar, hallucinated, foolish, and insane.

When the people of Canada and of the civilized world come to know and understand that Riel was hanged for an offence which had its root and development in the insanity to which the medical report bears testimony, they will come to understand the degradation and guiltiness of the Ministry that ordered his execution.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis-

SIR JOHN AND THE ORANGEMEN

THEY WILL NOT CONSENT TO MR. CURRAN'S ELEVATION TO THE BENCH UNLESS HE RETRACTS HIS STATEMENTS AGAINST THE ORDER IN HIS SPEECH ON THE

(From our Ottawa Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 13.-The position of the Government has been made more critical than before by the action of the Orangemen, who had before Sir John Macdonald a very "stand and deliver" kind of ultimatum in connec tion with the proposed appointment

Mr. Curran to the bench. The position assumed by the Orangemen in the matter is very similar to that announced by the order on the occasion of the appointment of Mr. John O'Donchoe to the Cabinet. Sir John Macdonald is plainly told by the malcontents that they will not permit Mr. Curran to go to the bench unless he retracts all the statements made by him against the order in his speech on the proposed Orange incorporation. In order that the Orangemen may be, to some extent at least, mollified, Sir John Macdonald insists that Mr. Curran shall speak with no uncertain words in defence of the execution of Riel.

In no other way, it is pointed out, can the appointment coveted by the member for Montreal Centre be obtained. The latter sees the position, and it is known that the speech of Mr. Curran on Monday on the resumption of the debate on the Riel resolution of Mr. Landry will be a fiery denunciation of the Northwest hero, and he will punishment as only justice to the country. By this it is thought that the angry feeling of the Orangemen may be allayed and their corsent to Mr. Curran's appointment be obtained. Of course, it is not to be expected that Mr. Curran could retract his words in connection with Orange incorporation, but this sop to Cerberus it is fondly hoped by the Government will have

THE LORDS.

LONDON SOCIETY UPSET OVER THE CLOSE DIVISION OF MR. LABOUCHERE'S MO-

LONDON, March 9 .- Sunday during the fore part of the season as well as in the season itself is the great day here for club and five o'clock tea gossip. Mr. Labouchere's torpedo everywhere the absorbing topic of conversation. The strongest expression of astonishment known in English society is "Fancy !" When conversation turned to day on the close vote on Mr. Labouchere's motion, which implied the abolition, or at any rate the reformation of the House of Lords, men and women joined in a chorus of "Fancy!"

Here are some examples of the expressions I heard in the clubs and drawing rooms :-"And then the cheek of Labouchere making fun of the brewer, Allsopp, recently created Baron Hendlip, when the new peer's son and

heir was sitting close to him as a member of the House! To think that five sons of peers—two of them heirs apparent -should vote with La

bouchere These two were the Hon. Bernard Coledrige and Viscount Wolmer, son of Lord Schorne. "Only to think of five baronets being

democrats also !" Among these was Sir Henry Havelrck Allan, son of the great hero of Lucknow. "And besides, do you see, thirteen mem bers of the Government abstained from the

Labouchero ?" It is certainly remarkable that Mosers. Chamberlain, Broadhurst, Morley, Russell and Collings were among those abstainers, and also Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who refused to follow his father, though doubtless at heart he wished to follow him. Other abstainers were Channing, who comes of a Boston family, "Willie" Ingram, of the Illustrated London News, and young Lawson, son of the proprietor of the Daily

Telegraph.

Lord William Compton's vote—himself the son of a Marquis, nephew of a lately created bishop, husband of the lady who is said to have refused the late Duke o Albany's hand, and a regular Mayfair and Belgravia "swell, is especially commented upon in aristocratic

"And did you notice when the vote was announced Mr. T. P. O'Connor exclaimed:— "Tis the writing on the wall for Belshaz-

This sums up the meaning of the lesson taught by that momentous division. The stern facts are that, just as Lincoln aroused the democrate in 1861 from their Bourbon slumbers, the tories of 1885, yet dreaming that they live in the times of Spencer Perceva ened by Parnell, Gladstone and a Commons well leavened with American rather than French democracy. "I must confess there is an enormous

charge since the days when the Commons was made up as a retinue of the Peers-only half a century—or when Sir Francis Burdett was sent to the Tower," said a red hot tory

AN OLD TIME FAVORITE. There is no other remedy that has stood the test of time so long as has Hagyard's Yellow Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest, colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful affections.

APPOINTED BY THE POPE.

ROME, March 12.-The Pope has appointed the Belgian Primate, Mgr. Gossens, to be chief of the clergy in the Congo State. A Catholic seminary is being founded at Donvain, where students will be especially trained for service in the Congo.

RAPID WORK.

"For two years I was troubled with dyspepsia-could neither labor nor find relief. Less than one bottle of B.B.B. relieved me-3 bottles cured me." So says John A. Rap-pell, of Farmville. Burdook Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the system.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FLAMES.

Quenec, March 10 .- A telegram from S Jenis, Komouraska, announces the burning of the Roman Catholic Church there yesterday. The fire took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the sacred edifice was com-pletely destroyed. It is not stated how the fire occurred.

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stineon, of Gorrie, Ont.