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DAVITT ON HOME RULE.

LETTER FROM THE ELOQUENT NA-TIONALIST.

Progress of the Doctrines of the Land League—Irish Landlordism Discredited on all Hands-Mr. Gladstone's Change of Programme.

LONDON, March 27. - 1 received the following letter from Michael Davitt to-day :-Every day brings fresh vindication of the principles and teachings of the Land League. Sir James Caird's letter in last Saturday's London Times, and the editorial comments thereon by the chief organ of the landlord party confirm this association and justify the attitude of the Land League on the rent question during the last seven years. I have been three times imprisoned since 1879 for preaching what the highest English landlord authorities are now compelled to subscribe to. There is a curious but characteristic circumstance connected with the acknowledgment of the non-existence of economic rent on half a million holdings in Ireland. While the rent question was confined to the Irish tenants and Irish landlords English public opinion backed up the "rackentry" in their demands. Tenants who could not pay were stigmatized as dishonest, Land Leaguers who denounced such rents as an unjust tax were calumniated rents as an unjust tax were calumniated and imprisoned, but the moment the English people are confronted with the danger of having to buy out or compensate their defeated territorial garrison in Ireland, when it becomes a question of giving Irish landlords English instead of Irish money, it is at once discovered that the interest of landlordism in a half million of Irish holdings represents no value and is not worth purchasing.

Never have the Irish people been so

thoroughly vindicated at the hands of their

TWO RESULTS OF ENORMOUS ADVANTAGE

to the Irish people must nacessarily follow from this English recognition of the worthless nature of a half of the landlord interest in Irish soil. The tenants in occupancy of half a million farms cannot now be evicted for non-payment of rent, which the Times and Sir James acknowledge to be non-consistent, while in the final settlement of the land question, which is now near at hand, no compensation can be demanded from Ireland for landlord property. Property which has been

DESTROYED THROUGH ECONOMIC CAUSES.

Ireland will have to pay something it is true. but it will be more as an indemnity to the Imperial Exchequer for the solid advantage which the natural se them as a compensation to Irish landlords. Never in the dark record of their felonious system did these men occupy more perilous positions. The masses of Great Britain revolt against the idea of English money being used to buy them out.
The feeling is rising throughout EngEngland with lifelike rapidity that the landlords must make the best bargain they can with the people who know them best, that the Irish land question should be settled in the Irish National Assembly. Nemesis has overtaken the rackrenters and evictors at last. They have done their utmost during the last six months to enkindle English prejudice against the Irish people. Every resource of lying and calumny has been exin their malignant efforts to hausted arouse English hatred against Home Rule, and the response which has been given comes upon them like a thunderclap:—"Away to your own people, you are politically bank-rupt, socially discredited, financially beggared, you are no longer of any use to us; It has been a conviction of mine for the last

seven years that this would be the feeling with which the English Democracy would regard Irish landlords whenever Irish leaders would resort to the common sense policy of

EDUCATING THE MASSES

in England, Scotland, and Wales on the iniquity of land monopoly. Human nature in Great Britain differs little from buman nature in Ireland. The Irish peasant has struggled within the last seven years for indication of three great principles, which are now beginning to be fully appreciated by the English, Scotch, and Welsh, namely : The natural right of the people to the soil, inviolability of homestead, and the assertion of true economic liberty in the domain of industry in fighting the cause of the land for the people, in resisting eviction, and in rebelling against the imposition by a class of a rent tax upon the fruits of their labor. The malignant half starved Irish peasant has not only shaken the shackles of landlordism from off his limbs, but he has half broken the links off the agricultural slaves in Great Britain as well. Every debate that has taken place this session in the House of Commons on the issue closely or remotely connected with the land, has resulted in victory over the champions of landlordism. England, Scotland, and Wales have sent several advanced land reformers to the present Parliament, and the Irish members have supported, since the opening of the session, every measure or motion introduced against the privileges of the land monopoly of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone has acted with consummate skill in his handling of the Home Rule question. English prejudice was much stronger a few weeks ago against Irish self government than against the settlement of the land question. Mr. Chamberlain and his following were pronounced in favour of advancing towards Home Rule through the land purchase scheme. Irish landlords and Tories in a new party that, it was claimed, their English backers should have the pur would easily control the political situation on chase scheme but not Home Rule. Suddenly Mr. Gladstone appeared to swing around and give priority to the land question. He out land has always refused to either follow or lined his scheme. Mr. Chamberlain refused lead any opposition to the Grand Old Man, to accept it. The public heard aghast that

of English money would be required to buy

TWO HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS

out the Irish landlords. Mr. Chambertain threatened to resign. The Times vied with the Radical organs in denouncing such an astounding scheme. Public opinion was rapidly turning against the Prime Minister, when the official announcement was made in the Laily News of to day which completely sweeps the board for Gladstone. He is to state to-morrow that he will proceed with the question of Home Rule first. He will take the sense of the House of Commons on this issue as soon as possible, and the verdict of the country afterwards if he should be defeated in Parliament. This means playing the trump card against Mr. Chamberlain, and it means a reaction in Great Britain in favor of Hume Ruse. The fear created by the two hundred million pounds with which the British taxpayer was to have been burthened on account of Ireland, will give way to the feeling that as

HOME RULE WILL COST NO MONEY

it is the cheaper question to be dealt with. It will pass the House of course, by a majority of 60. The land purchase scheme would, it is calculated, involve Mr. Gladstone's defeat by fiftern votes. The House of Lords would of course throw out Home Rule, but their opposition will earn for it the sup-port of all those Englishmen, and their number is legion, who are resolved to abolish the hereditary obstructionists of the Upper House. On the whole the outlook for Ireland is eminently satisfactory. Landlordism is between the devil and the deep sea, and the Irish Parliament is certain in the near future. (Signed),

MICHAEL DAVITT.

There is no doubt of the truth conveyed in Mr. Davitt's statement. I can confirm with the nighest possible authority the proposed

CHANGE IN MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME, as announced in the foregoing letter. The reception given the purchase scheme by the English public, coupled with Mr. Chamberlain's opposition, influenced Mr. Gladstone to change the plan he had before the Cabinet He will therefore prepare the full details of the Home Rule plan and submit them to Parliament.

BRITISH POLITIUS.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATIONS OF CHAM BERLAIN AND TREVELYAN.

LONDON, March 27.—Much resentment is felt against Mr. Chamberlain, who has chosen such a moment to secede at the imminent risk of a disruption of the Liberal party on a question of detail. The anger of the Irish members against him knows no bounds. It is now stated that Mr. Gladatone in the approximation of the proposes relating the guestoms and excise in the this, or whether the Imperial authorities shall guarantee it. Mr. Gladstone takes the former and Mr. Chamberlain the latter view.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

LONDON, March 27.—Hon. John Stansfield, Radical member for Halifax, has been appointed president of the Local Government board, vice Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Stansfield occupied the same office once before, but without a seat in the Cabinet, resigning in 1874. Earl Dalhousie, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Trevelyan as secretary for Scotland. Lord Dalhousie will not, however, have a sent in the Cabinet as Mr. Trevelvan had.

Trevelyan had.

LONDON, March 28.—It is expected that there will be six secessions from Mr. Gladstone's party, outside of the Cabinet. The report that Lord Spencer would resign unless the land bill satisfied him is not true. He has full confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and assisted the letter in dusting his bill. The assisted the latter in drafting his bill. The Economist says:—Mr. Chamberlain's secession from the Cabinet is the most severe blow Mr. Gladstone could sustain. If the schism continues the next election may result in returning the Tories to power, or in compelling the Lib-erals to accept Mr. (Chamberlain's leadership. Either result will be fraught with momentous

GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME-THE ATTITUDE OF HARTINGTON-CHAMBERLAIN CON-NIVING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 29.—Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this afternoon stated that on April 8th he would ask permission to introduce his Irish Government bill. He added that on April 12th the budget would be introduced, and that on April 15th he would request permission to introduce a bill to amend the laws for the purchase of land in Ireland. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, the seceding members of the Cabinet, were present when Mr. Gladstone was making his announcements. They sat below the gangway chatting with Lord Hart-ington and Sir Henry James. Mr. Gladstone's statement was heard in dead silence, which was broken only at intervals by the cheers of the Parnellite members.

The house went into committee on the Crofters' bill. The Government opposed the extension of the principle of the bill to the whole of Scotland. Mr. Chamberlain seized the opportunity which the bill presented of publicly arraying himself against the Government by voting against it on the proposition.

LORD HARTINGTON'S ATTITUDE.

London, March, 29.—There was a session of the Cabinet this afternoon. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, who was secretary for war in the late Liberal cabinet, interchanged communications to-day regarding the latter's attitude towards the Premier's Irish policy. It will be remembered that the Conservatives at one time made overtures to Lord Hartingany Irish measure. He, however, though a Whig, is a sincere admirer of Mr. Gladstone,

further than abstention from support. If Lord Hartington should either take a place in the present cabinet or openly proclaim bimself a supporter of the Premier's Irish proposals, it is thought his aid would more than counterbalance the effects of Mr. Chamberlain's secession.

CHAMBERLAIN AND CHURCHILL. Mr. Chamberlain's personal followers are urging him to make use of the National Liberal Federation to discover the feeling of the Liberal party throughout Great Britain towards Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. In Burmingham rumors are circulated to day that if the present political crisis results in a new election Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will take the stump on the same platform. It is also stated that in the same event the Birmingham Liberals in John Bright's district will request that venerable statesman to retire in favor of a younger man. It is stated that all the members representing workingmen in the House of Commons oppose Mr. Chamberlain's present attitude towards Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, March 30. -It is stated that the Earls of Cork and Kenmare and Messrs. Heneage and Collins will join Mr. Chamber-

The Standard says that Mr. Gladstone, after having modified his Irish scheme to suit the dissidents, has now returned to his original plan.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF FUTURE TROUBLE WITH THE STATES.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 26 .- The American fishing schooner Bertha May, Captain Mc-Innes, from Gloucester, arrived here to day, put in for harbor and is the first American fisherman arriving here since the premulgaprohibited from shipping Canadians as portions of their crews. A very interesting question will arise here at an early day. The Dominion Government take the ground that the only possible excuse for American fishermen putting into a Canadian port is for harbor, wood and water, and then they can only remain twenty-four hours. Consul-General Phelan argues that there is nothing in the treaty to prevent Americans. having caught fish in deep water and cured them, landing them in a marketable condition at any Canadian port and transhipping them in bond to the United States by either rail or vessel, as at the time the treaty was made extent of the transhipment of fish may be judged from the fact that during the first four months after the abrogation of the treaty over 10,000 barrels of mankerel were shipped to Boston in bond from the Straits of Canso

BISMARCK ON INFLUENCE OF SOCIALISM.

HIS SPEECH CREATES A SENSATION.

BERLIN, March 29.—Bismarck in a recent speech in the Reichstag, alluding to the growth of Socialism, said: "In the time of the French revolution Socialism proved a powerful spiritual lever of French victories, and that history might berepeated, though he thought the present French army was opposed to the workingmen's move-ment. It is impossible," he continued, "to tell which party would be victorious. If great European troubles should again arise they would be far more complicated than those we have already passed through, because they would be partly of an international nature. When these movements come I would have Germany oppose them to her utmost." The speech has created s great sensation in connection with the great Socialist troubles in Belgium and other coun-

PILGRIMAGE TO KNOCK CHURCH.

DUBLIN, March 27 .- Your correspondent journeyed to Knock to day to witness the observance of "Lady day" at the Mecca of the Catholic Church in Ireland. The pilgrimage to the now famous chapel was greater than on any day since 1879, the year following the reported apparition of the Blessed Virgin. Thousands of pilgrims, a majority of them women, many of whom had travelled all night, flocked to the shrine, and many English, French and American men and women arrived early, and remained throughout the services in commemoration of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, to whom the day is devoted by the Church. The spectacle presented by the thousands of people engaged in open air devotions was very impressive. The tendency of the crowd was to congregate in front of the gable of the chapel, where the apparition is said to h ve appeared, and the throng which found room in the space commanding a view of that spot was dense and immovable. All approaches to the chapel were blocked with vehicles, and streams of pilgrims were constantly arriving. General regret was expressed that there appeared to be no prospect of completing the splendid convent at Knock, which, through the efforts of the Nun of Kenmare, was commenced a few years ago. Prob ably 500 pilgrims made the journey to Knock on foot. One, a boy, partially blind, walked with his father the entire distance from Donegal.

A Tennessee court has closed a term in which six murderers escaped conviction, by sending a hungry woman to prison for two years for stealing a quart of butter-

THE PATRIOTIC MEMBER FOR BEAUHAR-

SUCCESS.

it might seem presumptions for him to take among the people of Canada to kill a man for part in the discussion, yet he took too im portant a part in the proceedings not to say something on the question. Members on including the bad conduct of the Government, both sides had spoken to the matter, yet had made the leader of an uprising. They these on the Government side did should think only of the interests of Canada not answer the charge. The Minister of Public Works, his honorable triend, although he could not call him by that name now, since he would not bow to him, was pleased to bring in the murder of Scott. more than anyone else could, for he was a mere child at the time it occurred, the murder Mr. Bergeron is the host French speaker in of Scott, but it was unfair to try Riel for a English in the House. Notwithstanding crime for which he was pardoned. (Hear, hear.) It was under the present Government that the two rebellions had taken place, the question. His denunciation of the Govand all for the grievances of the half breeds. ernment's maladministration of Northwest The Mail and Archbishop Taché agreed that affairs was forcible and complete. the Metis had grievances. It was true that he voted confidence in the Government last session, but he made a mistake in doing so. He referred to the circumstances which brought Riel from Montana to the Northwest. He (Riel) did not come there to fight against Canada, but to assist the Metis in a constitu-tional way by accentuated the sarcasm. Another hit

HOLDING PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Who was it that prevented him from carrying out his plans? Let them ask Major tion of the official warning that the treaty of Crozier. There was not the slightest doubt 1818 will be rigorously enforced. She will sail that Riel was not a sane man, and the testiin the morning. A telegram from Luaenburg monies read by the Minister of Justice says American fishermen there have been proved this. If Riel was a same man, would he have taken Jackson, a fool, for his Secretary? He (Mr. Bergeren) met Mr. Howard, of Gutling gun fame, and asked him whether Riel was a coward or a brave man. Mr. Howard replied that at Batoche he fought as a brave man. He (Mr. Rergeron) had a deep respect for the Volun-teers; no one could have more. But Riel was fighting for securing the redress of the Metis grievances, and in endeavouring to get taken, sufficient matter to start a newspaper in the United States to advocate their cause. No one said that the trial was not constitutional but it was not a British trial. Last session he asked to change the law so that the prisoner could have 12 jurymen, but it e hands of an Irish Executive. This scheme is intended to result in the creation of a great number of peasant proprietors in a comparatively short period. The detail upon which Mr. Chamberlain secedes is whether the Irish Government shall be left to guarantee it. Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government shall be left to guarantee it. Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government in Mr. Chamberlain secedes is whether the Irish Government shall be left to guarantee it. Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government it. Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government is the firsh Government in Mr. Chamberlain secessary to effect this, or whether the Imperial authorities shall and Mr. Chamberlain the capital necessary to effect the firsh Government in Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government fishermen can take selected the same as in the other parts of the country. As to the recommendation to mercy rendered by the jury, it was unheeded by the executive and the Itoyal prorogative was refused. In every part of the Province of Quebec a cry of mercy was sent up but fishery protection. It would, therefore, appear that a refusal to permit transhipment that a refusal to permit transhipment the two countries of Quebec a cry of mercy was sent up but fishery protection. It would, therefore, advantage of without violating any Canadian country. As to the recommendation to mercy rendered by the jury, it was unheeded by the executive and the Itoyal purpose. The fishery parts of the Can that will arise between Canada and the States and to the people of the country as to what growing out of the fishery embroglio. The the Government yielded to. He was surprised to see that members from his own Province, who

TOOK PART IN THE AGITATION,

were voting that more information was not necessary. He to Mr. Jackson, Riel's secretary, he was granted a 20 minutes's trial, and now he was in Chicago, as shown by the Interocean, lecturing on the grievances of the halfbreeds, and his contention did not by any means show that he was a fool. It might be quite true, and he believed it was, that the French Ministers in the Cabinet did all they could to save Riel, but they were unable to do so. They said :-"At least give us a Commission that we may pretend something has been done." A Commission was appointed, but it was a farce, and the people of Quebec knew it, but the man was hanged, and there was agitation immediately in Quebec. The Ministers held out, and said they would not resign for fear of precipitating a war of races, but their organs sought to face the race feeling for a time and when he (Mr. Bergeron) and others did their best to prevent that coming about by rebuking the burning of the Ministers in effigy and other unwarrantable demonstrations, and succeeded in quieting these demonstrations, the Ministers said they did right to hold their places because the sentiment of the people on the question was going down. He criticized briefly the sentiments made by those supporting the Government. noticed it was a strange thing that all those who differed with the Administration were criminal lawyers. (Cheers and laughter.) The plea was entered that this was not s matter to be tried in Parliament. He contended that the

GOVERNMENT WAS GUILTY

and was responsible to Parliament as the representatives were responsible to the people. He was glad to hear the member for Belliechasse (Mr. Amyot), defend his conduct in the Northwest against the attacks of the Minister of Militia. He was sorry that the Ministers the Crown thought it consistant with their duty to make such a tacks, forget-ting the services which men like the hon. member had rendered to their country and the sacrifices they had made in doing it. He was sorry too, to see the motives attributed to the member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) by the last speak ar. He gave the leader of the Opposition the credit for honesty as he did other men . He believed he was honest in facing the opposing views and feelings of his friends a Untario in order to record an honest vot e. He hoped the hon gentleman had made no enemies in Ontario, but he was sure he had made many friends in Quebec. He ur ged that the French-speaking people were not French, they would not be French if 'ney could. They were simply Canadians and British subjects. If the English speaking people were to go to the Northwest with no admixture of French Canadians, they would be impatient of restraint, and if an effort were made to prevent them from doing business with the people of the United States the spirit

MR. BERGERON'S SPEECH. of secession would grow. No matter how many French there were the English still must rule. The Ministers, knowing the stand he had taken on this question, tried to snub him and HE PATRIOTIC MEMBER FOR BEAUHAR-NOIS PLACES HIS COUNTRY BEFORE the kindness the Ministers had previously PARTY—HE ACHIEVES A BRILLIANT shown to him, but he was independent of them then as he was now. He had the support of both sides, and came to Parlia-Mr. Bergeron, who was received with ment untrammelled. He closed by urging cheers, said that at a late hour of the debate that it was not calculated to promote unity a crime committed 15 years ago: to take vengeance upon a lunatic whom circumstances, and try every man to do his duty.

NOTES ON BERGERON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bergeron was congratulated this was pleased to bring in the murder of morning by his numerous triends for the He (Mr. Bergeron) regretted that splendid speech he made against the Government last evening on the Landry motion. that he rose at a late hour and that many preceded him, he threw many new points on

Mr. Bergeron was sarcastic last night when by force of habit he spoke of Sir Hector Langevin as "my honorable friend." He immediately added, "I suppose I must apologiza to the honorable gentleman for calling him that, since he no longer hows to me.' was his commentary upon the coincidence, that nearly all the lawyers who had during the debate spoken in defence of the adminis-

tration, were criminal lawyers.

In his speech last night, Mr. Bergeron happened to use the words "British subjects" and "independence" in the same sentence. At this, Mr. Hesson, the champion Tory interrupter, said, "A British subject is always independent." Mr. Mills, however, was especially bright in repartee and elicited cheers by retorting "Then you are not a British subject."

Mr. Bergeron elicited great applause from Liberals when announcing his intention to support Mr. Blake, who, he said, would not be forgotten in Quebec for the stand he had

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

PREPARATIONS AT QUEBEC FOR THE RE-CEPTION OF THE OFFICIAL COMMUNI-CATION.

CATION.

QUEBEC, March 29.—The official communication from Cardinal Simeoni, of the elevation of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec to the Cardinalate, is expected by mail to-day. The news will be immediately and officially made public, and all the citizens of Quebec have been invited on receipt of such intelligence to decurate their residences with bunting and otherwise during three successive days as a sign of rejocing. The palace of the new Cardinal will be illuminated on the three nights following the arrival of this notification, but the general illumination of the city will only but the general illumination of the city will only be held on the occasion of the city will only be held on the occasion of the fêtes which will attend the reception of the Cardinal's barella. Extensive preparations are being made for the imposing ceremonies which will attend the elevation of Mgr. Taschereau to the cardinalate. The entertainment of the Papal Nuncio and the preparation to him of a wall filled automatch. presentation to him of a well filled purse and the other necessary expenses of the approaching ceremonial will absorb a very large sum of money, and the new Cardinal will also be called upon to maintain a somewhat expensive retenue.

A number of prominent citizens have met to organize committees for the purpose of taking up subscriptions to defray the expenses and aiready some very handsome gifts are announced The caisse d'economie, it is said, has subscribed \$1,000 and another \$1,000 has been promised by Rev. Mr. Poirier, curé of St. Anne de La-pocatiere, It is said that two other prominent citizens of Quebec are likely to present a state carriage and a Cardinal's ring to His Eminence.

ROBERT MONTAGUE'S LOKDLETTER.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH HAS ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO THE TORONTO "MAIL."

To the Editor of The Mail. SIR, -I am sorry to be obliged to trouble you again. Misrepresentation, or rather, I hope, mistakes, continue. In my letter I only denied the authenticity of the alleged letter to his Eminence Cardinal Manning. It might be better for the character of the Monsignor could I say the same of his letter. I saw the letter of Mr. Hague in your paper some time ago, in which he said that I denied the auther cicity of the letter of the Mon-signor. dtd not think it worth while to correct his mistake, but now, when I find it stil' mentioned by somebody else, I think t'aat it should not keep silent. People are apt to say very foolish things when they hide behind a fictitious name, and "Fido" is not an exception. He quite misrepresents our

practices of our Church. As for the letter of Lord Montague, published in your paper of to-day, it only excites pity within me, and I freely pardon him the insults he offers to me. A gentleman would not act thus. In his former letter he complains that he did not find culture, sincerity, etc., amongst the Catholic clergy. This poor nobleman would hardly have joined the early Christian Church where both the appeals. lished in your paper of to-day, it only excites Christian Church, where both the apostle and their converts generally were very poor and uncouth, and some of them wanting in many virtues, as the Epistles of St. Paul testify. We pray our Lord and merciful Redeemer to open the eyes of those who walk in darkness.

Yours, etc., JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's palace, March 24.

Plant potatoes late and avoid the old bugs that winter over.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

MR. J. E GIROUARD, M.P.P., BANQUETED BY HIS FRIENDS.

A banquet was tendered on Saturday evening at the Princess Louise restainment to Mr. J. E. Girouard, M.P.P., the intely elected Liberal member for Drummond and Arthabaska, by Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., at which all who had contributed to the sweeping victory had been invited. The event was in every respect a most enjoyable one, and an important one in view of the present crisis in political affairs and the approaching meeting of the Quebec Legislature, Mr. G. W. Stephens occupied the chair, and among those present was the guest of the evening, Mr. J. E. Girouard, M.P.P., and Hon. H. Mercier, Q.C., M. P.P., the Liberal leader at Quebec, Hon. R. Laffamme, Q. C., Hon. Senator Thibaudoau, Ald. James McShance, M. P. P., Ald. Berger and Dufresne. Mesers. J. A. Geofficion, A. Boyer, M. P. P., L. H. Senecal, Alphonso Racine, Geoffrion, J. H. A. Beique, L. Tourville, J. M. Fortier, H. Boisseau, and among others Messrs. J. O. Quelletts, G. A. Bousquet, O. H. Rheume and A. G. Dubuc, of Drummondville, who had accompanied Mr. Gironard to the city.

After dinner, the chairman in appropriate

terms proposed the health of the youngest member of the Legislature.

Mr. dirouard, in responding, was greeted with tremendous applause He thanked all who had assisted him in his election, and said that the result of the election was the most tangible proof which could be given that the people were with the Liberals and in full sympathy with their programme. The election was the beginning of the great victory which the party would secure at the coming elections.

The Chairman then gave a toast to the leader, the Hon. Mr. Mercier, which was

enthusiastically drank. Hon. Mr. Mercier, in responding, was loudly cheered. After a few opening remarks he went on to say that the election in Drummond and Arthabaska was an emphatic declaration of the universal feeling existing throughout the province against the authors of Riel's execution. All who in any way sup-ported or sympathized with the Covernment in Ottawa would be vigorously opposed. The movement was irresistible, and all who in any way approved of the execution or expressed any indifference in the matter, or were slow in condemning, would be deleated at the palls. The statements made hadefeated journals that Mr. Prefontains defeated because he signed the only de Mars resolutions was a substrate falsehood. he claim me that he had lost all the F glish yet on this account was also i true. As both candidates had disapproved it the execution of Riel, he was at a loss to oplain the reason why English-speaking peo had generally voted for Mr. Prefentaine. ... had faith that the English-speaking people of the Province would support the Liberal party, which in Quebec was their natural ally. Though the party would see that the rights of the majority of the people were not trampled under foot, it would be equally diligent in protecting the minority as it had done in the past. It was impossible for him to believe that the English speaking people of this province would rally to the Tories at the coming local elections. He extended a hearty welcome to the independent and conscientious Conservatives who had

would see that they had a representative in the Cabinet. The speech was repeatedly applanded. A number of volunteer toasts followed, and one to "Our friends" was responded to by Ald. Jas. McShane, M.P.P., and the Hon. Mr. Laflamme and others.

withdrawn their support from their late

leaders and hoped they would work in har-

mony with the Liberal party to give the Pro-vince the good government of which it was bad;

ly in need. He had seen with pleasure that the

Irish people of Drummond and Arthabaska had voted unanimously for Mr. Gironard,

and he could assure them that if he was ever

called upon to form an administration he

The convives parted after singing Vive La Canadienne and the National Authem.

THE EAVESDROPPING REPORTER. London, March 25.—It turns out that the charge of eavesdropping brought against the representative of a certain London newspaper a few days ago was more sweeping than was supposed at the time. It was Lord Randolph Churchill who made the accusation. and it appears that it was not directed against an individual journalist, but included all the reporters assigned by their respective papers to do duty in and about the House of Commons. The offence, which excited the rage of the Tory statesman, consisted in the publication of the fact that Lord Churchill, on a certain day last week, had a private conference with Mr. Chamberlain which lasted more than an hour. When Lord Churchdoctrine of mediation, and indulges in bear-ing false witness to both the doctrines and came furious, and in the corridors of the House of Commons loudly declared that the lobby journalists were "a lot of Paul Prys and ought to be kicked out." He complained

> IRISH AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.
> LONDON, March 29.—John Morley, the Ohief
> Secretary for Ireland, will present in the House
> of Commons to-day a bill for the temporary relief of destitute persons in Ireland. The Daily
> Telegraph says:—Mr. Parnell, who has been
> quasi-officially informed of the progress of Irish
> matters in the cabinet, said: "When precedence
> to the land purchase bill was proposed, he was
> unable to support the proposition, is colleagues in Parliament were strongly of the
> discussion of the question of Home Rule. In
> accordance with this declaration, the land purchase bill was withdrawn in the background." IRISH AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.