

eties in Ireland, and that he would immediately proceed to dissolve all such societies elsewhere.

For some years after this terrible exposure of its nefarious plotting, Orangism, as a political organization, became a matter of history. The accession to the throne of Princess Victoria and the departure of the Duke of Cumberland to his ancestral throne in Hanover were received by the whole community with unbounded enthusiasm. By and by the Order revived, and now it comes out again in its true rôle of "rebel," professing quite willing to go all lengths and to cause any amount of confusion if its own whims are not respected, and if its childish fears are not given effect to as fairly reasonable and absolutely well founded. In 1835 it was thought that nothing short of setting aside the true and rightful heirs to the throne would make Protestantism safe and keep Ireland tranquil, and in order to compass this end the Orangemen of that day were quite prepared to plunge the country into all the horrors of civil war.

No man in his senses now believes that there were any reasonable grounds for such fears or that the substitution of King Ernest for Queen Victoria would have made religion safe or Ireland tranquil. It was, in fact, one of the meanest, most dishonest, and least justifiable conspiracies on record. And yet what are Orangemen about to-day but raising equally groundless cries and plotting equally unjustifiable rebellions? They tamper now with the army as they did then, and preach violence and war with as little reason as had when they were prepared to set aside their present Majesty for a man whose moral character could not be discussed in these columns, and whose political principles had better for his own reputation and his order's credit be left unrecorded.

RANDY'S ABUSE OF GLADSTONE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S manifesto is quite in harmony with the character of the individual. Its tone is for all the world like the bark of a snarling insolent little puppy. He talks of the caprice of an individual (Mr. Gladstone), elevated to dignity by an act of the people.

Lord Randy should not forget that he comes from a polluted source, and like all the Marlboroughs he owes the little dignity or title he has to the caprice of a strumpet. It becomes such illegitimate stock as Randy to sneer at any man, let alone Mr. Gladstone. After abusing the Grand Old Man in the most ruffianly terms Randy attacks the Home Rule Bill, which he describes as insanity, trafficking in treason, condoning crime, exalting in disloyalty, abasing loyalty, and a monstrous mixture of imbecility, extravagance and political hysterics. He ridicules the anticipated beneficial result from the bill, and affirms that "the united and concentrated genius of Bedlam and Couley Hatch would strive in vain to produce a more striking tissue of absurdities than those gravely recommended by senile vanity to a people renowned for common sense."

Such language can create nothing but disgust, and can have but little weight or influence among the electors. The London Daily News, commenting on it, says:—"We may well ask Mr. Chamberlain whether he is prepared to commit the destinies of the country to this political spirit. The manifesto is as insulting to Ireland as to Mr. Gladstone, and is such an expression of party passion as is happily unusual in English politics."

AN APPEAL TO ROME.

The Catholic Mirror of Baltimore, the authorized and official organ of His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, publishes the following leading article on the vexed question of the condemnation of the Knights of Labor in Quebec:

"That organ of Canadian Bourbonism, the Quebec Verite, is greatly incensed because 'The Mirror' noticed an article in the Montreal Review on the Knights of Labor. It declares that the Montreal is no organ of the Holy Father, and that the 'Sacred Congregations have condemned the Knights. We said that it was to be hoped that the Montreal's article would end the activity of the mischief-makers who were endeavoring to make the public believe that the Church had condemned the Knights. The Verite declares, then, that Cardinal Taschereau is one of these 'mischief-makers,' since he had said that Rome had condemned the Knights. The Cardinal said no such thing. He said that the 'Sacred Congregation had condemned the old constitution of the Knights of Labor, and, pending the examination of the new constitution, he took upon himself the responsibility of condemning the Knights in his archdiocese. That is the whole history of the matter. Mgr. Gallimberti, the editor of the Montreal, is a close personal friend of the Holy Father, and when His Lordship, under the circumstances, wrote, inspired or sanctioned the article dealing with the Knights of Labor he must have done so

advisedly and for a purpose. Mgr. Gallimberti in that article paid the highest compliments to Mr. Powderly, the chief of the Knights of Labor; he called the order 'one purely American and profoundly respectful of law'; he said that 'the order was once secret, but that it was no longer so.' If these are the views of the Holy See regarding the Knights of Labor, what explanation is to be offered for their condemnation in this Province of Quebec? Which is right, the opinion held at Rome and in the United States, or the opinion held at Quebec?

Of course as a matter of ecclesiastical discipline all dioceses must yield obedience to the episcopal decision; but there appears to be more than sufficient ground upon which to base not only a legitimate but a necessary decision to the See of Rome. And this appeal should be taken without delay. When Rome will have spoken all can rest satisfied that justice has been done and its decision will be willingly and respectfully accepted by all Catholics as a final and definite settlement of the vexed question.

BISHOP DUHAMEL'S ELEVATION.

[Special to The Post.]

OTTAWA, June 21.—His Lordship Bishop Duhamel yesterday received a telegram from Rome announcing his elevation to the dignity of Archbishop of Ottawa.

The See of Ottawa in this has cause for congratulation. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel was brought up in Ottawa, and was one of Father Tabaret's and Father Pallio's earliest pupils at the Ottawa college, where he reflected real lustre on his learned preceptors. He was ordained priest in 1863 and was elevated to the episcopate on the death of the late Bishop, Eugene Giguere.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Monday, 21st inst.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

[From our own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, June 16.—Gloom and disgust are stamped on the countenances of the Tories at headquarters to-day. The result of the local general election in Nova Scotia is the cause. Very strong efforts were put forth by the Federal Ministers to defeat the Liberal Government. Big subsidies were granted to railways, grants for public works were made, money was distributed where it would do most good, and two Ministers of the Crown, Mr. McLean and Mr. Thompson, were sent down to stump the province. The influence and the eloquence thus brought to bear on the Nova Scotians were thought to be irresistible. The event has proved otherwise. Even Cape Breton was not wholly captured by a subsidy, and the two Ministers have been sent to the right-about with a most emphatic rebuke conveyed in the return of the full Liberal ticket by the counties of Colchester and Antigonish, which they represent in the Federal Parliament. It is amusing to read the

denunciations of NECESSITY by the Tory press when we find the very men who howl so loudly now played this very card themselves. They knew it was popular with the people of Nova Scotia, who never were reconciled to Confederation, into which they were trapped by Tupper. Therefore they talked secession, but played into the hands of their Tory friends at Ottawa. No wonder the people have no faith in them and refuse to trust them again. The declaration of the people of Nova Scotia in favor of secession by an overwhelming majority offers a stern commentary on the Confederation as managed by the Tory party. Mr. McLean, now Finance Minister, was before he was bought up with fat appointments, an ardent secessionist and wrote a letter in which he gave it as his opinion and advice that it would be all right to accept an addition to the provincial revenues from the Dominion, but that Nova Scotia should not fight till they were clear of Canadian masters and seek the co-operation and assistance of the Maritime Provinces to accomplish their freedom. This is what the Liberals of Nova Scotia have done, and the people, as we see, have endorsed them by

A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY.

Had Confederation been wisely, properly administered, there would have been no cry of secession after nineteen years trial of it. But we cannot wonder at Nova Scotia kicking against Confederation as run by the Tories, when we see the public debt of the Dominion increased by \$107,000,000 in eight years. *Bravo!* an independent authority, puts the provincial case thus:—"Before the union Nova Scotia had the lowest tariff, and was yet in the best financial condition of any of the uniting provinces. In 1867 the customs tariff averaged only 8 per cent.; the total revenue was sufficient for every need, and the public debt was only \$250,000. A sharp contrast with this favorable state of things, the Dominion tariff imposed on Nova Scotia, in common with the other provinces, is now 50 per cent. The public debt has been increased until the province's share is over \$28,000,000, and the revenue is insufficient. The population of Nova Scotia is about one-tenth of the population of the Dominion, or say 500,000 in 3,000,000. The national expenditure has run up from the \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 per annum, which it was in 1867 would be an extreme estimate, to \$35,000,000. The people of Nova Scotia pay at least their per capita share of the national debt, while the general treasury, or say \$3,500,000 a year."

It would be astonishing indeed were the Nova Scotians not to cry out against Confederation after a showing like that. But the great significance of the late election lies in its effect on the approaching

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

This is the second Province which has pronounced against the Tories at a general election run on the square party issue. New Brunswick having gone Liberal by an overwhelming majority a few months ago. The federal government having actively interfered to defeat the local governments, these in turn will certainly exercise the right to exert their power and influence against the Tories when the federal elections take place. The next Province to pronounce on the local issue is Prince Edward Island. Dominion influences are said to be paramount there, but the Liberals are not without hope of success. The cry of secession, on account of excessive taxation and non-fulfillment of the terms of union, has been raised on the Island, too, and shows that the policy of bribing public men has not been an entire success there any more than in Nova Scotia. Finally we will have

THE GRAND FIGHT

In September, when Quebec and the Dominion elections will be held on the same day. It can hardly be doubted that the ball set rolling in the East will increase as it comes West. As Quebec is pretty sure to follow the example, the days of Toryism may be considered as numbered. When it goes down this time it would be with a better reason. Sir John Macdonald is too old and feeble to lead an Opposition for five years, and there is no one in the party to take his place. The Tories admit this hopeless prospect and will fight to the death to win these elections.

OTTAWA, June 17.—It is now reported here that the tremendous reverse suffered by the Tories in Nova Scotia may have the effect of causing the federal ministry to reconsider their determination to bring on the general election next fall. The position of the Tory party is indeed desperate and, whether the

general election comes off this year or next, defeat is certain. I should think, under all the circumstances, that it would be more to the advantage of ministers to put their fortunes to the test as soon as possible. Another session can only have the effect of advertising their

WEAKNESS AND CORRUPTION, and give the Opposition the grand opportunity of bringing the whole of their charges against them in the most formidable shape on the certain eve of dissolution. The deficit will also have been vastly augmented, for they can hardly play the dodge of last session over again and capture a couple of millions of revenue in advance on rumors of tariff changes. Quebec Conservatives are strongly opposed to dissolution this year. Langevin, Caron and Chapeau are particularly anxious for time to let the Kiel indignation blow over and bring their railway subsidies policy into active operation. Among the most thoughtful men who are concerned with here, the almost unanimous declaration by the people of Nova Scotia, in favor of secession, is considered the gravest crisis that has yet arisen in the Dominion. They fear it may be catching and embolden the people of Manitoba and the North-West to follow suit about their demands regarding railway monopoly, the tariff, and the land, not to be complied with. It is admitted that the main features in the policy on which Sir John reigned power are no longer living issues, while other matters with which he cannot, or will not, grapple, are now of the first importance. The great fact that the federal minority is at open variance with all the provinces and the territories in regard to things which move the springs of political action is perhaps the most powerful factor in promoting the desire for a change of government at Ottawa now manifesting itself everywhere. Sir John cannot abandon his policy of centralization, although its protection has brought Confederation to

THE VERGE OF DISSOLUTION.

It is clearly foreseen that his continuance in office must before long bring about a deadlock between the Dominion and Provinces, which can only be dissolved by a radical change in the constitution. The great federal objects, which Sir John may be allowed credit for having initiated and pursued, may be considered as accomplished. The question of provincial rights has now to be considered and adjusted. Other hands than his must do this work, because he cannot approach a settlement without abandoning the principle of central government. On the other hand, the advent of the Liberals to power with their well known and persistent advocacy of provincial rights would at once open an easy way to the settlement of all these troubles. Besides the country as a whole has outgrown the old system of government by factions. It is impossible that it can be governed by Orange-Tory ideas. The Dominion date, not even if it could, undertake to coerce the provinces by force as the North coerced the South. Yet something must be done, and that speedily. The reasonable demand of Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces must be complied with, the rights of Ontario must be recognized, the paralyzing North-West policy must be reversed, the suspicion of class domination, aroused in Quebec by the rebellion of '55, and the hanging of Riel, must be removed, reciprocity and the right of Canada to plebiscitary powers in treaty-making must be secured. All these are avowed principles fought for, in and out of parliament, by the Liberals, and bitterly opposed by the Tories. These are the foremost

BURNING QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

It would be folly to expect their adoption by the Tories. A change is therefore not only necessary, but inevitable. Even should the Tories manage to retain power after the general election, the agitation must continue and increase in bitterness and intensity till nothing but a dissolution of federation itself will satisfy interests that will have become irreconcilable. Sagacious men who look below the surface of mere party politics recognize the gravity of the situation and the force of the arguments I have endeavored to present. A fear is, however, expressed that the ministry have so fortified themselves about selfish interests, for whose sake they have proved their willingness to legislate and impose taxation, that they can command sufficient money to buy doubtful constituencies. Indeed the whole hope of Tory success lies in a bribery fund, the gerrymander, the franchise act, and the Orange money. All combined these are evil but powerful instruments, which nothing less than the popular revolt now beginning to be felt can overcome.

MINISTERS LATELY INTERVIEWED

from Quebec are very despondent. They fully intended to capture the Dorchester meeting. For that purpose they had arranged an excursion by special train to carry them, twelve and a half of supporters. At the last moment they had to abandon their intention and give up the proposed capture. They learned that they could not count on any local support, and that all they could bring with them would have no power against the popular mass opposed to them. Dreading to be repudiated, if not spewed out by the meeting, they thought discretion the better part of valor, and staid away. This is the report given to me by a gentleman who was in Quebec at the time, and it is substantiated by the environment of facts.

HOME RULE MEETING.

An advertisement in the city papers calls for a public meeting of the citizens of Ottawa in sympathy with the movement towards Home Rule to Ireland for Friday evening, in St. Patrick's Society's Hall. The call is signed by Protestants as well as Catholics. The object is to assist the Nationalists in the pending general elections in the Old Country. There will doubtless be a large gathering, as the Home Rule element at the Capital is numerous, and comprises some wealthy men. At a supreme crisis like this every man should give something, even should he have to pinch himself in other directions to make up for it. Every son of Ireland, every man, be he what he may, who loves freedom and would save the British Empire from disgrace and misfortune, should subscribe to the Home Rule election fund. Were every Irishman in Canada to give but one dollar, a splendid contribution could be sent home, and if every Irishman in America were to do the same, it would swamp the unholy union of Tory placemen, Whig fag-ends, Radical plutocrats and Grange rebels, that now threatens Ireland with thirty years coercion, civil war, massacre and Orange domination.

OTTAWA, June 19.—Under the form of government which we enjoy, it is a well established principle that all the members of a ministry are responsible for the public actions and statements of every one of their colleagues. This is founded on a just appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of the committee of the people (government) is nothing more or less than the management of public business. Were the observance of this principle not enforced, there would be nothing but confusion. In some cases happens, however, that an attempt is made to evade this principle. Like other men, Canada, particularly at the present time, they have to pander to the passions and prejudices

of the sections they are supposed to represent. But this is

NO EXCUSE

for the violation of the principle stated above. On the contrary it aggravates it, for it is the duty of those entrusted with government to subdue passion and soften prejudice in the interest of the whole people. These points being understood, how are we to regard the conduct of Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, in publicly endorsing with his presence and endorsement the action of the Orange Grand Lodge of British North America in promising to supply "men and means" to assist the Orangemen of Ireland in their threatened rebellion? Since our Canadian Minister of the Crown thus gave his countenance to sedition the people whom he has pledged himself to assist have proceeded to overt acts of tumult and civil war, and it is fair to presume that if it were not for his support and the support of others like him occupying positions of responsibility under the crown, the Orangemen of Ireland would not have perpetrated the recent outrages. As considerable time has elapsed since Mr. Bowell implicated the Ministry of which he is a member in the manner stated, and neither the Premier nor any of his colleagues has repudiated Mr. Bowell's action, the Cabinet as a whole must be held responsible for it. The previous conduct of ministers in the Home Rule debate confirms the impression that Mr. Bowell acted in the Grand Lodge with the

KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT

of his colleagues. Mr. Costigan, who claims to represent the Irish Catholics of Canada in the ministry, has not opened his mouth or stirred a finger in protest against the stand taken by Mr. Bowell. By his silence and inaction he has signified his approval thereof. Surely if he is a particle of Irish pluck in his composition, he would not allow a day to pass without bringing his colleague to account and either compel him to retract or leave the cabinet. But Mr. Costigan has neither. He remains in the Ministry and tamely wears the Orange yoke. Docility so extraordinary can only be accounted for on the ground that he is willing to submit to anything for the sake of his office and its emoluments. Mr. Costigan has had ample time to declare himself. He is perfectly aware of his responsibility. He knows that the eyes of the Irish people are upon him. Yet he maintains a pusillanimous silence. It will not have been forgotten that when the late Mr. Huntington protested in somewhat vigorous terms against the interference of the priests of Quebec in party politics what a howl was raised by the Tory press. He was accused of making a bigoted attack on the Catholic church and Macdonald ministry of which he was a member was held responsible not only for what he said but also for the interpretation put upon his words by his political opponents. The late Mr. Holton brought the matter up in the House, where it was discussed. Finally it was brought by those who wanted to make political capital out of it before the Papal Altar, the late Mr. Conroy, who practically decided in favor of Mr. Huntington by declaring against the interference of priests, as priests in party politics. Here we have

AN HISTORICAL PRECEDENT

within the memory of every man living—a precedent, however, which emphasizes the responsibility of ministers for the public utterances of their colleagues. It demands an authoritative denial on the part of the Government as a whole of Mr. Bowell's conduct in inciting and aiding rebellion and the massacre of Irish Catholics. There is no erasing the issue. It must be met one way or the other. Most people will think, however, that it has been met. None of the ministers or their organs have said a word. The *Citizen*, which finds room every day for letters overlying pseudonyms defending Mr. Costigan, is silent as an oyster. The Irish Catholics, for whose benefit these editions are published, would like to hear something on this point. It does not show that Mr. Costigan has demanded a repudiation by the ministry of Bowell's conduct as a member of the Government in the Orange Grand Lodge, it has not held its peace, for further touring will only increase Irish exasperation at Costigan and the Government.

THE CHIEF LAFONTAINE.

A political organization here, at variance with our junior member for the city, Mr. Tassé. It appears that he has determined to secure the appointment of his friend and relative, Emmanuel Tassé, who turned Tory after the elections of 1882, to a situation on the Printing Bureau, worth some \$2,500 a year. The Chief Lafontaine, who aims at uniting all the French-Canadians in a Tory brotherhood, has passed a resolution declaring that there are other men of better, longer standing in the party, men who have claimed much better founded than E. Tassé, and that, if the appointment be persisted in, the circle will oppose Mr. J. Tassé's nomination as member for this city. It is said that our representative persist in having his cousin appointed in spite of this protest. If so, I take it as an indication that he does not intend to resign himself again for reelection. A rumor says he will run for the local in Ottawa county with a view to a seat in the Quebec Cabinet. He is an ambitious little fellow. At any rate his chances for reelection here are very slim. He probably knows that, and is, according to Tory practice, taking care to provide for his relations while he has time and chance.

SAILING INTO LINE.

The *Citizen* has announced that it is favorable to Home Rule. This is refreshing coming at so late an hour. Almost as pretty as the wheel about of the *Free Press* in the same direction a short time ago. Both incidents may be taken as proofs of the strength of the Home Rule movement. Both organs are run by Orangemen who have no personal love for Ireland or the Irish, but they think it is a good card to play for their party. The way they handle it shows their insincerity, but it is gratifying to know that we are strong enough to compel the organs of both parties to gulp down their hostility and support a cause they did not oppose.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN McEVVOY OF OSOGODE TOWNSHIP.

It is with regret we have to announce the death of an old and much respected member of our community, Mr. John McEvvoy, who died at his residence on May 29th, at his late residence in the township of Osogode, where he has resided for the last forty years. Like a great many, he settled in this township when it was almost a wilderness, and by his energy and industry made a home for himself and a large family of sons and daughters. He accumulated a large amount of property which he divided amongst his family with a liberal hand. He was a member of the municipal council of Osogode for a number of years, which position he resigned in the year 1870, being then far advanced in life, discharging his duties with honors in his mind and satisfaction to the electors. His remains were followed to the grave by a sorrowing widow, three sons and six daughters. Besides a very large number of relatives and friends who came to pay their last respects to an old acquaintance and a much valued friend.

POLITICAL NOTES.

BLAKE IN DURHAM—NO CHEERS FOR SIR JOHN—TUPPER TO STAND AS A TORY CANDIDATE IN ENGLAND—THE LIBERAL CONVENTION—CANDIDATES FOR MONTREAL WEST—THE ORANGE INDIAN—DR. CAMERON.

MR. BLAKE IN WEST DURHAM.

Mr. Blake has been visiting and addressing his constituents in West Durham during the past week, and has been accorded a very hearty reception in all the towns visited; at Cartwright his success was most significant. He has hitherto been considered a Conservative strong hold, and in previous elections Mr. Blake has obtained but little support there. On one occasion he was not even accorded a hearing there. There were rumors that these tactics were to be repeated, and that

THERE WOULD BE "A HOW."

At Mr. Blake's meeting, the best that was expected was that the meeting would be tolerably quiet and the attendance very slim. The event proved that all these apprehensions were groundless. The town hall was well filled, a considerable portion of those present being persons who have been hitherto classed as Conservatives. In this stronghold of Conservatism and Orangism Mr. Blake boldly justified his course in the Kiel question, and it was remarkable to see how little his words evoked. In fact, almost all the opposition came from the good natured enthusiasts who had previously expressed his abiding faith in Sir John. Great applause greeted Mr. Blake as he said, referring to his vote on the question:—"Highly as I esteem the honor of representing West Durham in Parliament, I should deem the sacrifice of my convictions too high a price even for so high an honor, and I should repeat that vote were such an occasion to arise again." At this point the enthusiastic get man broke in with the remark that Mr. Blake had once offered \$5,000 for Kiel's head. Mr. Blake had to repeat the denial which he had given elsewhere. He had nothing to be ashamed of in the course which he had taken. "But," he added, "if with my left hand I had provided the means for Riel to leave the country, while I raised my right hand to Heaven and exclaimed that I wished to God I could catch him, I should indeed have been ashamed." The interrupter sat silent and the applause which greeted these words. As the meeting was dispersing, an old gentleman raised his hat and called, "Three cheers for Sir John." Mr. Blake had

MADE THE MEETING THINK.

and thinking is fatal to the kind of enthusiasm which the old gentleman sought to evoke. There was not a single response to his appeal in a hall where some years before Mr. Blake had not been able even to obtain a hearing.

THE YOUNG LIBERAL CONVENTION.

All arrangements for this great convention are now complete. It is the first time that the young men of Canada have ever come together for the purpose of political discussion; 500 delegates will be present from Quebec alone, and almost an equal number will be on hand from Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Manitoba will also send strong delegations. The Montreal Convention Committee deserves great credit for having so rapidly completed all arrangements for the Convention, whilst Messrs. Walker and Martineau, the joint Secretaries of the Committee, have gained unstinted praise for their hard work and excellent success. Any Young Liberal desiring to come to Montreal can attend without being regularly appointed as a delegate. All who are coming to Montreal should bear in mind to send at once to W. S. Walker and P. G. Martineau, joint Secretaries of the Convention Committee, for a certificate, which must be presented by each delegate to the ticket agent in order to secure the single fare.

THE ORANGE ORGANIZER.

Dr. O'Rourke, a self-styled Government official, a travelling Orange organizer among the Irish in an accredited municipal office in the Irish vote, is acting as one of John White's counsel at the revision of the Dominion voters list of East Hastings. The fact that there is an Irish vote in East Hastings, and the probability that an expedient will be found to include the Irish share voters, does not explain the circuitous Poul-Bah's presence in the riding.

DR. CAMERON.

The *Huntingdon Advocate*, Conservative organ in the county, says:—"There is no use talking. But Sir John Macdonald is the man to do the job in a short order. He pulled the wool completely over the eyes of its promoters in the Assembly and made them believe he had become converted in politics. To show his sincerity he voted two or three times with the Government against his own party. Then he persuaded the promoters of the bill to all w at to be amended so as to make it practically worthless to Sir John, and now he has himself in view of the coming election."

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN DECEMBER.

An Ottawa paper says: "It is learned from a reliable source that Parliament will meet in October or November, and that the general elections will be held immediately afterwards, probably in the month of December."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD ENLARGED.

OTTAWA, June 18.—Sir John Macdonald is said to be so enlarged over the result of the Provincial elections in Nova Scotia that he is considering the propriety of asking Messrs. McLean and Thompson, the Ministers from that Province, to resign their portfolios. Other Tories think it unreasonable to leave the control of the Dominion finances in the hands of a man whose country and Province have declared in favor of separation from Canada, and that Messrs. Thompson and McLean should at once resign.

SIR HECTOR AT THREE RIVERS.

The following is the manner in which Sir Hector describes his visit to Three Rivers:—"Our valiant Hector, chief of the Orangemen at Ottawa, and into the bargain our representative in the Commons, was on a visit to our city last Thursday, on board the steamer Cultivator, of the Richelieu Company, and accompanied by members of the Harbor Commission of Montreal and Quebec. For four or five days previous certain wire pullers placed agents throughout the streets to gather together the ex-friends of the political renegade to meet him on the wharf, but without success; there were only about one hundred persons on the wharf, and seven-eighths of them were sworn enemies of our representatives. Sir Hector so far understood this that he dared not show his face; he remained at the south side of the boat, pretending not to recognize his own city and casting sweet glances at the beautiful country of Nicolet. The citizens of Three Rivers did their duty well; not a single hurrah was given for Sir Hector Langevin, but several for the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec. The friends of Sir Hector gathered together the ex-friends of our friends on the wharf and to ask for Sir Hector, it was labor lost, our friends made fun of them, saying that they did not feel warm enough to salute the chief of hangers, and asking Mr. Rolland if the friends of Three Rivers were very zealous to greet Sir Hector. The members of the Harbor Commissioners of the Three Rivers went aboard the steamer for a short excursion to Cap

la Roche and returned in the evening. Sir Hector ought to see for himself that it is not a good move to throw into the waste basket a petition of over 1400 citizens of Three Rivers to throw himself into the arms of Orangemen to the detriment of the Canadian population. While the Cultivator was at the wharf a curious incident occurred. The Messrs. Duquesne desiring to hoist the flag at the mast head in honor of Sir Hector had the misfortune to see the cable which supported the flag break, leaving the flag at half mast. Here truly is an incident which merits consideration."

Mr. Tassé, M.P. for Ottawa city, is feeling his way in Ottawa County, with the view of securing his election there for the Quebec Assembly. He has intimated that he has been offered a seat in the Quebec Government and would like to get elected for Ottawa County in place of Dr. Duhamel, who is to be reappointed Registrar.

At the semi-annual meeting of the South Huron District Orange Lodge at Clinton resolutions were passed thanking the members of Parliament of both shades of politics who supported the Government during the Kiel debate, also approving of the action of the British House of Commons in defeating the Home Rule bill.

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND.

Balance of Parliamentary Fund....	\$26 17
J. P. Whelan.....	50 00
John Curran.....	10 00
Julia.....	1 00
John Collins.....	1 00
Martin Donohoe.....	1 00
Patrick Foley.....	1 00
Patrick Kehoe.....	2 00
Richard Gahan.....	5 00
Michael Connors.....	1 00

To the Editor of THE POST AND THE TRUE WITNESS.

SIR.—Enclosed you will please find my subscription of fifty dollars to the Home Rule Election Fund. At this crisis in the history of the Home Rule movement, it behooves every friend and well wisher of Ireland to render material assistance to the success of the cause. It is Home Rule or Coercion. That is the issue. I hope that the call which you have made on behalf of the Fund will be speedily and generously responded to.

Yours truly,

J. P. WHELAN.

Montreal, June 17th, 1886.

DEAR SIR.—Your able correspondent agrees with you as to the necessity for funds to meet the expenses of the approaching election campaign for Home Rule and justice to Ireland. The Irish representatives require our aid in this Home Rule struggle at Westminster; for what? For the benefit of all classes, not for a party, to obtain the management of Irish affairs solely, her industries, her trade, her commerce, her mineral wealth, her agriculture, etc., etc. I think, Mr. Editor, that the cause is worthy of any good man's aid. I enclose herewith nine—one dollar.

JULIA.

Montreal, 17th June, 1886.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

The first news from Nova Scotia last evening gave the Liberals Halifax city by 450 majority, and it was believed Halifax County would increase the majority. Then came the report that Yarmouth County had elected Gayton and Lawton, Liberals. Later telegrams said that the day had passed off quietly, both sides working hard; that there was great excitement in the evening and night; and that the Liberals had carried the great majority of the constituencies.

The following despatch shows that the Provincial Opposition were nowhere. It is from a Conservative quarter and entirely reliable:

Repeal and reciprocity have swept the Province like a cyclone. The Tories were splendidly organized and held the winning cards from the start. The following counties have gone Grit:—Halifax, 600 majority; Lunenburg, 400 majority; Queen's, majority not stated; Shelburne, 200 majority; Yarmouth, 1,000 majority; Digby, 300 majority; Colchester, 200 majority; Antigonish, 400 majority; Guysboro, 400 majority; Inverness, 200 majority; Victoria, 200 majority; Hants, 200 majority.

The Counties of Cumberland, Kings each returned 2 members and 100 majority. Annapolis and Cape Breton, each have gone Tory.

Attorney General Longly is defeated. It is as plain as day that while Sir John, the leader of the Opposition, is elected in Pictou, the other two members are very doubtful.

It is a regular Waterloo for the Tories. It looks now as if they couldn't have half a dozen members in the new Legislature.

Antigonish and Colchester, the constituencies of the Cabinet ministers, Thompson and McLean, went repeal by a very large majority. It is rough on the Ministers who have been stumping the Province vigorously. The Cape Breton Counties, which it was said, would be seceded from Nova Scotia, will now probably stay where they are.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 15.—As far as can be judged to-night the Liberal local Government has carried the country at the elections by a large majority, the supporters of the Government claiming twenty-nine out of the thirty-eight seats in the Assembly. The following is as complete a list as now can be made up of the elected:

Halifax—Fielding, Power and Roche, Liberals.

Lunenburg—Church and Ross, Liberals.

Shelburne—Johnston and MacCoy, Liberals.

Queen's—MacKard and Cook, Liberals.

Yarmouth—Law and Gayton, Liberals.

Digby—Richardson and McNeill, Liberals.

Annapolis—Ellison and Andrews, Conservatives, defeating Attorney-General Longly.

King's—Rand, Liberal, without doubt; second seat is doubtful between Weston, Liberal, and Bill, Conservative.

Hants—Haley and Frame, Liberals.

Colchester—Lawrence and Clarke, Liberals.

Cumberland—R. L. Black, Conservative, and T. R. Black, Liberal.

Pictou—McLeod, Liberal, Bell, Conservative, and probably McColly, Liberal.

Antigonish—McGillivray.

Guyaboro—Weeks and Fraser, Liberals.

Inverness—McNeill and McKinnon, Liberals.

Victoria—Fraser, Liberal, and Bethune, Independent Liberal.

Cape Breton—Murray, Liberal, and one Conservative.

Richmond—Names uncertain, but probably one Conservative and one Liberal returned.</