APRIL 6, 1887

given to its fault-finding. But when we remember that it has invariably condemned everything done by its political opponents, and as consecutly defended every wrong perpetrated by its own party, we can only attribute its meet sassults on the Premier of Quebec to nteral animosity, not to any cesire to further he public interests or serve the ends of justice. On sesuming office, Mr. Mercier found a inastry made backrupt by h.s predecessors. He lost no time in disclosing the exact state of fairs to the public. His financial exposition has never been contradicted. The facts were to plain. As there was no excuse for those The had reduced the Provincial finances to this deplerable condition, there could be no defence. Under these circumstances, there was nothing be done but abuse Mr. Mercier. Those however, who desire to see fair play and a better order; of things established, will give little bord to attacks so manifestly unjust and

Yesterday Mr. Meroier was blamed for coing. something which the organ's own reports show he did not do. To-day he is assailed for not keeping up the Riel agitation. What practical purpose, may we sek, would be served by invoking the ghost of Riel at the present time ? Ganting that the barbarous execution of that unhappy lunatic didthelp in overthrowing the Government, it was only one of many causes which aided in the fortunate result of the elections. It had the effect which anyone might have predicted it would have, and it will yet rise in judgment at Ottawa against the men who were the caus- of the insurrection.

But what we have to deal with now are the plain facts of the provincial situation. Mr. Meroier rest lutely devoted his great at ilities to the task of re-cuing the province from the minous condition in which he found it. He plish the work. A majority of the population and their representatives sustain him, and sensible men will not put much credence in the sarpings of thos. who are primarily responsible provincial affairs which he has been called upon to set right and reduce to order and deconcy.

THE CRIMES BILL PASSED.

Last night the Government succeeded in applied to Parliament in order to prevent discussion and possible obstruction. We must now await the chapter of events. Mr. Parcell's and everything that would be for the good and the Itish people will maintain under the exacperating provocations of this diabolical Act. As it is the last of the kind that will ever be passed, we will observe its effects with curiosity not unmixed with a certain fort of apprehension. If the act is intended really as a finality of Tory methods for the Government of Ireland, it is ene of the most astonishing b'unders ever committed. Instead of helping the landlords, it will ruin them, and instead of suppressing the national spirit, it will paralyze the whole system of government.

But if, acting under the inspiration of a cenius more satute than was ever before possessed by a Tory Ministry, the Act has been designed in extreme severity to demonstrate the hopeless futility of governing the Irish nation in a manner contrary to its will; and thus compel the advocates of coercion to soufest themselves mistaken—then the Crimes people of this will su Act must be regarded as an evil out of which

good must come.

Fortunately the conditions of the Inish question are very different now to what they were formerly. It is no longer Ireland singlehanded again-t England, but Ireland reinforced by the Literal party of Great Britain, and led by the best and wisest of British statesmen. This itself is sufficient to show the ophemoral nature of the Act. It is so contrary in every sense to British ideas of fair play, so subversive of English constitutional principles, that it cannot but fail dissatrously for those who attempt to apply it. A great mass of Englishmon are as strongly opposed to it as the Irizh, and the better part of the Luglish press is not less severe in condemnation of its provisions than the national press of Ire-

"Yet. Freedom! yet, thy banner torn but flying Streams like a thunderstorm against the wind." Just wait a little longer.

A GREAT CRIME.

Abelition of trial by jury is the great coime contemplated by the British Government. It is a direct blow at a fundamental principle of constitutional freedom. The nature and extent of the contemplated outrage may be gathered from the fellowing extract from the commentaries of Sir William Blackstone:—
Trial by jury ever has been, and, I trust, ever will be looked upon as the glory of the English

law. It is the most transcendent privilege which any subject can enjoy or wish for that he connot be affected either in his property, his liberty or his person but by the unanimous consent of twelve of his neighbors and equals. I may venture to affirm that under Providence it has scenred the just liberties of this nation for a long succession of ages.
It is therefore a dury which every man cwes

to his country, his friends, his posterity and minself to maintain to the utmost of his power this vainable cors'itution in a'l its rights, and above all to guard with the most jealous cumspection against the introduction of new and arbitrary methods of trial which, under variety of plausible pretences, may in time imperceptibly undermine this preservative of English liberty.

And it is this great bulwark personal liberty, handed down from antiquity and justly eulogized by one of the greatest legal minds of misrule in Ireland. Furthermore, that in view England, that the Government proposes to of the present action of the Tory Government abolish. If freedom is the foundation of the England there was no saying what might British constitution, is not this an attempt to happen when affe is made not worth living to everride that constitution? And if Englishmen permit so destructive an act to be enforced in inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit Ireland, how do they know that it may not be of happiness. It is simply villainous on the applied to themselves hereafter?

The abolition of trial by jury is the establishment of pure despotism and absolute slavery. Mr. Gladstone said the proposition was enough to make one's blood boil, and justifies the scathing romarks of the Pall Mall Gazette that : "Such a measure, subjecting a nation, white "skinned, Christian, and civilized, to arbitrary "interference with the liberties and rights of Trish rose in revolt they would have our hearty sympathy and support. If they did: autonomy, THE Post belongs, has always. not wish to revolt against such a system they | belonged and will continue to belong. At the would deserve our infinite contempt." The same sentiment is echeed by the pre s of that the other party, composed of extremits, is to yourself.

desire or intention of extending fair treatment | the civilized world. The N. Y. Herald does | tre-ared to enter upon a war of reprisal. It lession of the same weight might be not think so extraordinary a measure can be it as different as night from day carried. "But if, unfortunately, it should be in its objects and is methods from forced through, it would prove not only the the Home Rule party proper. The men most stupendous blunder yet made in dealing with the Irish question, but it would be a crime against constitutional liberty and merit condemnation by the friends of justice and progress everywhere."

PROTESTANT HOME RULERS—"THE PUST" VINDICATED.

Dublin papers contain reports of the meetings in that city of "The Protestant Home Rule Association." From the report of the March monthly meeting we propose to take a few extracts, in order to show that the claim advanced by the Tories and their sympath zers in Canada, that the National movement is confined to the Catholic population, is untrue. At the meeting referred to the chair was taken by Mr. James Johnstone, of Belfast. There was a large attendance. Amongst those pr. sent

Thomas A. Dickson, J.P.; Rev. Prof. Galbraith, F.T.C.D.; J. Johnstone, J.P.; Alfred Webb, Alderman Winstanley, Surgeon Gen. King, T. H. Webb, hitherd Ashe King, J. F. Keatinge, T. C.; R. Greeg, T. C.; James Walker, C. H. Oldham, Edward Purser, Surgeon Walker, E. J. Greeg, Approx Varian Hante Pron Myles, F. J. Gregg, Amos Varian, Heary E. Brown, A. Andrews, Tromas Mason, &c.

In opening the proceedings Mr. Johnstone referred to himself as a representative of northern Protestantism, and went on to say:-

"I came here this evening hoping to be strengthened and revived in spirit in the cause which we all have at heart—the delivers ce of which we all have at heart—the deliverance of our country from a state of bondage and capti-vity into a state of civil and p.l.t.cal linerry of complete independence whereby I islamen shall have the right of making laws for Ireland on Lish rod (hear, hear, and applause). I lay claim to be heart and soul with you in your desire for the regeneration of our country. I have faith in my country; I have faith in the people of frehas to'd the people how he proposes to accom- land (hear, hear), in tueschones y. justice, and their seese of far play (hear, hear); and 1 snawer for the Northern members of the Irish Protestant Home Role As occasion that they are fully determined to keep in line with sarpings of those who are primarily responsible that test of Ireland, and go on ag tating for the humiliating and disgraceful state of and working night and dy, using every meaning all officers which he has been called upon great cause, and not giving up the strugg e-not resting even until Ireland is crowned with that which is the autition and pride of all true Iri-hmen—autonomy full and complete for their country (applause) I am pleased to meet my reliow Prote-tant Home Rulers in this the capital of our native land. forcing the se and reading of the Crimes Bill in As brothers there is no reason we should the House of Commons. The cloture gag was not join hand in hand, and also join with our Ca holic brethren all over Ireland thear. (hear.) Then all is true, loyal, patriotic, and decoted Irishmen unite in the furtherance of all speech gives a correct view of the attitude which greatness of fredund and the benefit and confort of the whole prople; and, not only so, but unite in oppoing the elemies of our as one man country, and bringing to nameht their evil deright and wicked workings tower in us. The tlight and curse on Ireland today is Eacli-(hear, he w), still further regravated b. the vecomous sing on bighting waft of Toryism (ap, lau-a) What has been the his-tory of this foreign rule in Ir-land? It has been complete subjugation of the people, the attempted crushing out of nation I spirit, potractism and freedom, and the ruling of Ireland entirely in the interest of England, or, rat! er, the ruling over Ireland for the b netit and profit of England. As little Protostants, we demand Home Rule for Ireland (hear, hear. We do not a-k it as a favor, we demand it as a right (hear, bear). English rule has been tried and could wauting it has proved a failure, politically, socially and morally. The trust has been abused. Instead of ruling the

people for the people, England has tuled over the people, against the people, and to the ruin of the people; hence the trust must be given up, and delivered into the hands of the people of Ireland. Nothing short of this will suffice, no halt measure will avail; nothing less than an entire departure, bag and people (hear, hear, and applaus). It is true that each must bear its awa burdens. Ireland cannot, without cerredation, transfer to any other nat on under heaven the responsibility of managing Irish affairs; and what is more, to nation can arrogate the power to do so (hear, hear). We are determined to rescue Ire-land from the foreign interference with which at present she is degraded. Those who go in for the continuance of the English garrison in Ireland call themselves loyal. Six. Well, the question is, to what are these bind leaders of the blind loy-1? (Hovr, hear.) Certainly not to Ireland or to Irish int-resis. Some thing I know to which they are loyal. They are loyal to class rule, ascendance, the English garrison and landlordism; and if blind devotion to these opi-cts alone eat tles a man to the name of loyalist, I confess I would consider it an honor to be called a rebel or disloyal. But Home Rule's can prove their claim to the tills of I yalist, for they are Lyal to truth, to honor, to justice, to liberty, to their fellow-men, to their country. Hence Home Rulers are the only loyalists in Ireland, all else are strangers in a strange land (applause). They say
we want separation. If so is there not
a cause? If we are separation now after
so many hundred years of British rule, is not that a strong argument that this rule has not that a strong argument that this rule has created, fostered, and perpetuated discontent; remove the cause, and the effect arising from it will of necessity disappear; but so long as English rule continues, so long will this that is called rebellion remain and increase until Irishcaused renormon remain and increase until frish-men, driven by madness by the repeated disap-pointments of their dearest hopes, will be forced to sack by other than peaceable means that which honor, justice, manhood, and the veice of the noble dead imperatively command

In these ringing words, pronounced by a Belfast Protestant, we have an almost exact reproduction of the sentiments all along held and expressed by the advocates of the Trish cause at home and abroad. To the concluding sentences much as a paper in this city has had the that "Roman Catholic priest of high repute," dishonesty and vindictiveness to imply that and the time and words in which he spoke of THE POST, by uttering a similar warning to wrote, as alleged, of Lord Lansdowne. that pronounced by Mr. Johnstone, made use of threats of morder and incendiarism. We pointed out what is perfectly true, and therefore, we have nothing to retract or repent, that Canada was made to suffer in the past through English men who are only seeking recognition of their part of the paper to which we allude to put a construction on our words which they do not contain. But if it pleases so to consider our remarks it may do so, and it will have plenty opportunities, pertaps, of discussing the posrible effects of a policy of coercion towards Ireland. As everyone is aware, there are two widely opposed parties in the Nationalist rasks. To that which believes in Mr. Gladman would justify an insurrection. If the stone and Mr. Pardoll, and in the wisdom of a natitut onal methods for the recovery of Irish

them to attain (applauss).

who compo e it are reckless and implacable Their furious zeal has done much to injure the cause of Ireland. But though we condemn and oppose them with all our strength and influence, we do not shut our eyes to the fact of their existence, nor to the dangerous energy which the policy of the Salisbury Ministry imparts to the a rocious methods they advocate, as an answer to the tyraunical provisions of the Coercion Act.

Turning again to the report of the meeting of Pretestant Home Rulers, we find that recolutions condemning coercion and advocating remedial measures were moved by Mr. Thomas Dickson, J. P. These resolutions began by reciting :-

"That, in view of the an ouncement by the Government of their int-ntion to place Ireland again under coercive legislation, this association condemns and declares its opposition to a policy which will not only fal to secure the tranquelity of the country, but will a riously aggravate the crisis, and, as in the past, in vitably lead to crime and disaster, and tend to alienate still further the people of Ireland from Eng-

Here again we have a repetition of the ≉arning thered by THE Post, that operaion would 'lead to crime and disaster." Speaking to the resolutions, Mr. Cranwell

"It was pl inly palpable to any thinking man that they (the Tory minis ry) were making every effort to exc te and goad on the peacanty every effort to exc te and goad on the pearancy of the point they will ed. They knew well the brief reference may be permitted to its spirit and feeling that existed between the finish statement this morning that the Premier people, and the priesthood, and attempts his deem made to drag a priest unwi linely mother (General, Mr. Dubancl, by appointing him). w these-box (appla se) The Tory Gov rament, seeing that they had f-iled in every way, wanted to ma idea and excite the Irish people so as easily, he would gladly do so, in view of the severe coer ion. Could c ercion bills allay the discont nt of the Irish people? Instead his discont nt of the Irish people in Irish pe of of the had been the result. He believed that priving him of of the series as istance of so anyone with an honest regard for the material sole a configuror as Mr. Dulannel, and as for prosperity of the country must know that Home Kon. J. McShane, there is anyone with an honest regard for the material Rule was the only alternative to correion lieve there was any thinking man in Ireland knowing the positions of the two knowing the positions of the countries that could believe there the two any danger of separation. There was a party in America who had been a party in America who had been been hed from this country by tyracny, who might believe in it, and the tactics of the Goverament were promo ing their views. He beli-ved that the old spirit which bad exited dying out (appliage). An example of all this be stated once for all that as log as was the literality of the Dubin Corporato, Mr. McShale desires to retain his which was dominated by Cubb incorporato, which was dominated by Catholics, towards their Protestant fellow citizens.

The resolutions were adouted unanimously. just remark en passant that if the paper, which has undertaken to lecture THE POST, is as warm ts influence to make the mass meeting tothe columns of The Gazette to-morrow morning If such does not appear in the ditorial of that Shane will not hesitate for an to the ourse he should pursus. paper, we will know what amount of honesty of a portfolio will never induce and since ity there is in its editorial of this to swallow his principles, and the morning.

A PROPER REPLY.

Replying to a correspondent, who makes a furious attack on The Post, bloks up Lord long as Mr Merci r retains office. For many Landowne in his brutal conduct towards his years the D-partment of Public Works h stot tenants, and uphalds the villainous coercion solicy of Salisbury, the Herald this morning observes:-

"Our correspondent, we fear, is an ingrained to abolish trial by jury, to muzzle the press, and As for to remove Ir shmen to England for trial. This is his idea of what popular libe ty ou ht to b, and he thinks that the Government of the country to which this ap-cial legisla ion is applied should not have a worl said against it! To make out a case and case dis redit on a proper movement he drags in a lo- of side issues which have no connection whatever with the question of the right of Canadians to protest sgainst retregade legis ation affecting their tellow subjects in other parts of the Empire We hope the merting in Queen's Hail, to-morrow night will be successful in every respect. It is a righte us movement in which, however, those Canadians should not join who be leve, with our corresponding, that the British Tory Government is justified in treating Ireland as if Irishmen had no rights which a Tory Parliament was bound so respect."

THAT antique fossil, the Quebec Chronicle, which never shows signs of life save when boodie is scented, makes a clumsy attempt to defend Lord Lansdowne. Listen to it :-

"It has been proved time and again, on evidence of the most induputable character, including that of a Roman Catholic priest of high repute, that Lord Laundowne, far from being a barsh lundlord, is a gentleman of the most humane and generous impulses. Reductions of rents on his estates have been of frequent occurence, and his tenants have ever been treated in a kind and considerate way."

Will this apologist say with whom Lord Lansdowne is popular. We challenge him to name one generous, charitable or kindly action performed by the Governor-General since he came Likewise we request the name of Put up or abut ap, Ma Chronicle.

-----ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's society was held Monday evening. The annual reports were read and adopted. The reports of the auditors and executive committee showed the society to be in a prosperous condition. Aldermon P. Kennedy undered his resignation as a member, which was accepted, several mem-bers expressing their surprise. The following are the officers and committee for the ensuing year: President. D. Barry, re-elected; 1st vice-presi dent, H. J. Oloran, re-elected; 2nd vice-p dent, P. Wright, re-elected; treasurer, P. M. Groome, re-elected; corresponding secretary, Thos. Callaghan; recording secretary, S. Cross, re-elected; assistant recording secretary, J. P. O'Hara Committee of management—F. O'Rourke, John Foley, J. Byrne, W. Davis J. McLane, J. H. Halpiu, D. O'Donaghue, P. McCaffrey, T. F. McGrail, W. E. Doran, P. O'Donaghue, M. Foley, W. Rawley, J. Craven, T. Callaghan, J. P. Nugent, M. Gragan, Grand marshal-P. Council'y.

autonomy, The Post belongs, has always belonged and will continue to belong. At the same time it would be folly to ignore the fact that the other party emposed is

JOCK OF EXCEPTIBLES, 13 % SO YOURSELLY

POLITICS AT OUEBEC.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

QUEBEC, 4th April. The way the game of politics is being played here is enough to disgust any impartial observer. If the Opposition again are to be believed, the Mercier Government have done more swil in the short month or two they have been in power than their predecessors did in twenty years, and are already guilty of all the crimes in the calendar. If this be a specific and the calendar is the calendar in the men of the fair play which they were promised, then one may well speculate upon what foul play is. It is perfectly clear that they re acting upon a regularly concerted plan There is no attempt to criticize the new Goveroment's acts or measures on their merits. Before the grounds on which Mr. Mercier and his colleagues have proceeded, before the nature of their measures are known, they are denounced in the most violent language, and the most angry appeals are made to passions and prejudice against them. The coinage and circulation of

at the expense of the new Min stry seems also to be a prominent feature of the Opposition plan of attack. On the principle that if you sling mud some of it is sure to stick, the r chief organ, Le Canadien, utterly unabashed by the repeated exposures of its mendality, krops steadily pelting away at the Government all the time. Everything is fish that comes to its net and not a day passes over tat it dos not dish up a new batch of pretend d scandals to injure Mr. Mercier in public opinion. The au-called desk scandal and the Bowen affair are specimous of its mode of warfare. The work of following it up from day to day and refut no its libels or its canards would sx all the available space, not of one, but half a dozen papers, so that I presume the Post will hardly care to ongate in it. But a partial to the page of t

NO MEMBER OF THE CARINET whose the ough loyalty, tusiness apility and

personal popularity the leader of the Government mere fully appreciates. Only the wildest or most dishonest imagication culd suppose for n instant hat there is a y colness whatever between the Commissi ner of Public works and his chie and that the latter is anxious to see Mr. McShane out of the minis ry. The wish father to the thought with it e his time and his personal interests to the public service, he will continue to fill his present position with the warme t approbation of Mr. Comment would be superfluous. We would on which had fire a from his leader were not Government bur open questions on which he h d a perfect righ a friend of Home Rule as it pretends, it will use to he dany opinions he pleased, and it is all up all private so the more to his credit that when he could not see those questions in the same light as the morrow evening as great a success as possible. Premer, te had the characteristic independence Friends of Home Rule in Montreal will look to to take a bolt and an honest stand in favor of his own opinions instead of servilely echning those of the Premier. It may be taken for for a man y, patriotic appeal to our citizens of granted that should those differences of opinion all creeds and nationa ities to join in a respect e er extend to que tions of a v tal character ful remonstrance against concil n in Ireland. liv lving the Gove ament's policy, Mr. Mcknowledge of this fact is a gu rantee to the public that the affers of the country will be well and hom sily administered. But it is altogether idle to discuss such a contingency as Mr. McScane's leaving the Ministry, as it never has been and is never likely to be in question as have business with it, are met and despatched, is a plausuro and a satisfaction. Catholics and Try or be would not condimin Canadians for Proves arts, French and English speaking citi-wi-hing to protest against the most outrageous zens, are all received with the same genial coe cion measure e er introduced intra tree courtes, and none of their time and pa i nees legislaure. He seems to think it is quite right; wested in red-tapeism or requests to call again.

> THE IRISH CATHOLIC ELEMENT, Mr. McShane's presence in the Ministry has ushered in a new and happier state of things for them, and completely revolutionized for the better their stanling and influence alout the Parliamentary and Departm ntal buildings. Hitherto an Irish face was a rase sight there, and when one was seen it always to med to wear the air of intruding on for idden around. This has all been changed, and, thanks to Mr. Mc-Shane's patriotic exertions, fully as proved by Mr. Mercier, Irishmen and, it may be added, Irish-women, are now getting that fair share of the public rationage which was so long denied to them. Indeed, it is safe to one that the Irich Cath-lie element have met with more recogni-tien in the way of employment from the Queb c Government within the last c uple of months than in all the time since Confederation. It should not be inferred from this, however, that the Commissioner of Poblic Works is neglectful of the interests of the other el ments. On the contrary, they are delighted with the attention paid to their representations and the justice done their claims The case of the Montreal deput tien, here the other day about the Protestant Lunauc Asylum respect. In fact, the delegates on that occasion appeared to place themselves and their interests nore in the han's of the Commissioner of Public Works than of their own special representative in Speaking of the Cabinet, Hon. D. A. Ross. the latter supplies a reminder that the Propestant representative seems to be actuated by

THE SAME BROAD, LIBERAL SPIRIT that characterizes the whole Mercier Governthat characterizes the whole Mercier Government. He has selected an Ir sh Catholic as he characterizes McIntoch, and Alfred Arment. private senetary, Mr. R. J. Bradley, the secretary of the Queboo pay, and his choice is not only creditable to Mr. Figs. but a good and

popular one in all respecta

THE CITY SERVICE. The members of the Queocc civil service have evidently not improved in the opinion of Mr. Mer second his colle gues during their short acquaintanceship with the working of the public departments. In a former letter reference has been made to some of the petty annoyances by means of which some of the public employes endeavor to vent their want of sympathy with the new order of things and to throw obstacles in It appears that the new Government have also to contend with treachery in the departments, and that information of their intentions is secretly and constantly conveyed to the the Premier himself alluded to this state of things as one of the difficulties with which he and his colleagues had to deal, but, as far as the general public is concerned, the condition of the Civil Service, as portrayed by Mr. McShane, may well excite universal disgust.

The Commissioner of Public Works did not be seen as that public is concerned, the condition of the Civil Service, as portrayed by Mr. McShane, may well excite universal disgust.

The Commissioner of Public Works did not be seen as that public is concerned, the condition of the Civil Service, as portrayed by Mr. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. From the studie of Wm. Notation of the day. as the general public is concerned, the condition of the Civil Service, as portrayed by Mr. McShane, may well excite universal disgust. The Commissioner of Public Works did not hesitate to declare that, while there were undoubtedly good officers in the service, there were also many who were a disgrace to it and the Province other by their personal abits or went of the most ordinary capacity, and that or only, when they be to draw their could be preduced anywhere in nuropeous the work of the most ordinary capacity, and that or only, when they be to draw their salvies. No be seen only, when they be to draw their salvies. No compt on the wholesal to clean out this wholesal to clean out this activity of the public which would prove of nothing before the public which would prove of the willing to concede self-government to not be will means, expects to obtain this boom by trustment of the public which through constitutional means, expects to obtain this boom by trustment of the public will like to prove the public will like the public will like to prove the public will like the public will

THE SHERBEOOKE SHEIRVALTY. There can be no longer any doubt that Mr. Bowen has been dismissed, as his successor was gazetted on Saturday. It has been charged gazetted on Saturday. It has been that this dismissal has been made without cause, sin ply to create a vacancy for Hon. Mr. Webb; but if the Opposition will demand an investigation, it will be found that the Government have not acted without sufficient ground. It is said that they have different r ports in their hands against Mr. Bowen and that one of the principal charge against him is that he has never collected a cent of the amount due by his district to the building and jucy fund, and that, in o measurement, the interest on the amount will be lost to the Province, but expensive suits are good and, collected, present an agreeable will have to be instituted to recover the province. district to the building and jucy fund, and that, in consequence, the interest on this amount will be lost to the Province, but expensive suits will have to be instituted to recover the principal. The Government organs here charge Hon. Mr. Rober son with provoking the whole row over Mr. Bowen's diamesal, and warm him that some more of his protegés, who monopolize all the fat offices in an incound Sherb coke, and whose records cannot bear very closely looking into, may suffer the same fate. Among there L'Electeur specially mentions Mr. Woodward, the coroner at Sherbrooke, Mr. Morkell, License In-pector, whom it styles an enraged License In-pector, whom it styles an enraged fanatic who interfered in the electrons and did all in his power to defeat the Riel move. ment at Sherbee ke, and Mr. Ibbotson, the Joint Crown Lands Agent, who, it says, same valiant colonel, who, being called to Mon-treal during the Orange troubles in command of his battalion, instead of protecting the public wanted to charge with his men on the Irish Catholics.

CANADIANS HONORED BY THE HOLY

The following Canadian names are to be found amongst the ecclesiasheal dignitaries who have received the honorary title of Roman Count from the Holy Sec:—Mgr. Saint Valier Dosquet 4th Eishop of Quebec; Mgr. Joseph Octive Plesis, 11th Eishop of Quebec; Mgr. Crarles Francois Baillarseon, 15th Bishop of learning enablished by them in the cty o Montreal regrectfully representative. Montreal respectfully represents:
That the Major and Corporation of Mont-

real have adopted amendments to the City Charter to be asked for during the present sea. son of the Levisla ure. Your petitioners com-plain of the tollowing arrendment relating to private schools, namely;
"Sect on 29 of the old bill will be known a

Section 9 of the new one, and will read as tollows: Section 26 of the Act 41 Vic. Chap. 6, is am need in so far as regards the City o entral by adding at the end thereof the following words --- But this provision will not apply to schools or other educational establish-"ments belonging to private parties and estab-"lished with a view of obtaining a resembe." That the above amendment to the Act 41 Vic., chap. 6, would rain your petitiners and

destroy the r schools and a minaries of learning That under the present Act, as it now stands public schools are exempt from taxes.

That it has been declared by the Suprome That it has been declared by the Supreme Court of Canada, in the action taken by Mrs. Wa son, of the "Bute House," to wit: "Wylie against the city of Montreal," that private a hooks in Montreal were also exempt, under the present Act, from payment of taxes-the same as the pub ic schools

That the amendment, as above sought for, is solely for the p cross of destroying or breaking up all private scho is and private seminaries of learning established in the city of Montreal.

Therefore, your petitioners humbly but

earn-stly pray your Honourable House not to permit the amendment proposed to be added to the section of the Act relating to schools, but to allow the Act 41 Vic , Chap. 6, to remain as it is ; U. the amendment be refused and struck out. And your petiti ners as in duty hourd will

ever pray. Montical, 31st March, 1887.

A GRAND CEREMONY. RELIGIOUS PROFESSION AT THE PROVIDENCE CON-VENT-A PONITFICAL HIGH MASS THIS

MORNING.

A grand ceremony took place at the Providence Convent, St. Catherine street, this morning, His Gree Archbehop Fabre having officiated pont-fically at High Mass at nine o'c ock, the cerasion being the 14th anniversary seen some heart ment of Public Works his rot of cock, the certain being the 14th anniversary of his creation of its affairs as Mr. McShare has thrown need to another the public, who de con of h nor, and the Rev. Father Adam and an ecclesiastic as assistant priests. There was a large number of clergymen present amongst whom vere the Rev. Fathers Seguin amongst whom vere the Rev. smonget whom vere the Rev. Fathers Seguin, Adam, Lurocher, Bronet, Etrois, Moreau, Anbry, of St. John; Lecture, of Longue Pointe; Cavanagh, Reid, Fathert, Mouson, Brien, Frechette, Tranchemontague, Braére, Latulippe and a number of eccleration. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Etrois, O.M.1. The chapel was filled with the Rev. Sisters and their friends. This afternoon at two o'clock a religious profession took place at the convent, His Grace Archbishop Pabre presiding. The young ladies who made the presiding. The young ladies who made the tro e-sion are Miss Lab-nde, in religion 5 ister Emery; Mar e Georgiana Magnon, of Louis-ville, in religion Sister Marie Adeline; Marie Josephine Lubelle, of Mont ed. in religion Sister Christopher: Marie Josephine Leonard of Epiphany, in religion Sister Edouard Char-les. Quite a number of clergymen attended the ceremony this afternoon.

MORE MEDICOS

ADMITTED BY THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF MEDI-CINE AND SURGERY.

The annual ex minations in connection with the Montreal School of Medic ne and Surgary were brought to a close on Saturday, when the following passed the final examinations necessary for the degree of M. D.:—Tancre de Lamarche, Joseph Guy, J. H. Garcian, C. T. Cavon, H. Dasilets. Louis Rochette, J. A. Michaud, C. N. Poitras, J. S. Frland, Adolohe Mignault, C. A. Dugas, P. E. Pelland, P. J. Bissonette, T. Charlon, F. Cornu, A. F. D'Eschambault, F. X. Comean, L. V. Carana, F. I ovasseur, N.A. Primaau, C. Tremblay, F. X. Boileau, C. H. Leclare, N. Danont, C. A. Leibrriere, A. B. Clement, Ghas, R. dier, G. Lanthier, T. Gadbois, R. I etourneau, R. Gervais, G. D. Fontaire, A. A. Chre en James McIntoch, and Alfred Ar. ollowing passed the final examinations neces-

chankacht.

The yolosing passed their ramary examination in the following four subjects, viz.:

Alatomy, physiology, materia medica, and alamit y Messia Louis Edouard Fortier, G.

T. Gravel, Paris E. Prevost, Henri Prevost, H.

Laniane, E. Piche, A. Riberdy, F. N. Rochette,
A. Lernard, R. Benoit, L. M. Pellier, T.

A GREAT IRISH PICTURE STATE Mentreal has the honor of having put forth one of the most artistic and historical pictures

To vacancies for fional means, expects to obtain this boom of Filmation is ever Ireland, and many of these will like to procee.

to be improved, the new government will have to take the bull by the horns and begin the to Irishme, the picture is absolutely invaluable.

There is not an Irishmin in Canada or the United States, to say nothing of Irchard, Rog-land and the colonies, who will neglect the op-portunity of securing a copy, as a magnificant remembrance. Accompanying the picture is a key with all the phot is reduced in size clearly numbered and the names of each member a pended. Thus the picture is easily followed. out and its interest enhanced. A ound the central bust of Parnell we see McGarthy's classic head, section 8, the handsome face and intelligent tentures of such men as the R-dmond brothers, S.r. T. J. Esno. de, rir Jas. McKeonal the O'Conno s, headed by J. P. O'Conno and Manuica Hands. Mentied will show its warm apprecia ion of a work of art getten up in i's midst and put for ward a firm of its young men.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD, a Monthly Magazine.
New York: The Casholic Publication
Society Co. Mont cal: 11. & J. Saddier & Co.

This favorite publication for April comes richly freighted with most healthy literature.
The contents are:—Dr. Br wason and Bishop The contents are:—Dr. Br wason and Bishop F tzpatrick, Very Rev. I. T. Hecker; The Annunciation in Art, Eliza Allen Starr; Mr. Thomas Chivers' Boarder, Part II., K. M. Johns'on; The Question of Unity, Rev. H. H. Wymnn; The Legend of St. Genevi ve Aulary de Verge, What is the Congression of the Wyman; The Legend of St. Genevi ve, Aulsey do Vere; What is the Congregation of the Index? I caus B. Binsse; Florez Estada and Il's Land Theory, C. M. O'Krefe: Egypt and Ho'y Writ, Joseph W. Wilstach; A Fair Emigrant, Chaps. XXV-XXVII, Rosa Mulbolland; Father Felix Martin, S.J.; Where Honry George Stumbled, Rev. J. Tallo t Smith; A Chat about New Books, Maurice F. Brown: The Forming of the Mother, Thomas W. Allies; New Pub ic stions. Price, \$4 a year, or thirty-five cents a number. thirty-five cents a number.

The Arc Maria (Notre Dame, Indiana), for March is, as usual, filled with good and inter-estion reading ma t-r. Each succeeding num-ber of this well edited magazine shows the care and attention bearound on the matter selected for its pages. It should be found in every Catholie family. The contents for March are:-Re-fractric Lights of Christianity. Thoughts on St. Joseph. The Last Catholic Quoen of England. St. Patrick's Day. Our Lady's Day. Contin-uation of the Story, Fairy Gold. Poons, etc., etc., etc.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

The circular issued by Archbishop F Jac for The circular issued by Archo-shop is that of suggest one for the best means of furnishing the interior of St. Peter's Cathedral exactly similar to St. Peter's in Rome, which was published at the time in the press here and in the United States, has brought answers from all parts of this continent. No less than \$250,000 will be required for the rangher work, but us decision has as yet been arrived at One pas-position from a St. Louis man has met with s me favor—namely, that a preparati n of word pulp be used. This, it is claimed, becomes as and as the stene itself, takes any color well and can be nou ded to any shape, and is not affected by frost or mois me; and in ther, it is one-third chaper than plaster or stucco and is better adapted to this c imate.

The Honorable James McShane, Commun. sioner of I mine Works, has given ample proof of late of his consideration for the work ng cl- see of this city, and particularly for the a who would otherwise have been unemployed. He has taken considerable trouble to provid work for a number of por men who would have remained idle during the whole wreter season for want of employment, but for his kind and generous thoughttuness. By taking this action, the honorable percusan has been enabled to have work accomplished now, which might have stood till next anamet. but which could now be done in r complex. The work thus provided is doubly welcome to our poor people in the winter's ason. Of course there is a limit to what anytody can do, but true friend, and will long be remembered as such, particularly by our old country people.—Quebec Telegraph.

In his new Focial Studies the Rev. R. Heber Newton, of New York, remarks with great force on the neglizence of American particul be first to legislate for lator interests. It is not that the politici as are bestele to lator, but that they do not look through labor spectuales, nor feel with labor. They are drawing four the business and professional classes, which therefore proctically possess it the representation. An instance of this is afforded by the new Kx tradition Tresty between 'to United States and Russia. Among other provisions it has one for extraditing persons who embezzle to the détriment of their employers, but none for bringing to justice those who embezzle from their em-ployes. Yet the 1-tter is a common offence, and one inflicing serious loss on many who can and one fine tog serious loss on many who seem all afford it. A contractor, for instance, runs away with the amount of his last est made, i. c. with the wages of his men. He cannot be brought back under the treaty, but if his seek embezzled \$200 the case would be one for axtradition.-Globe.

The partie debt of Canada amounts to \$200. 000,000, an in ease of more than \$5,000,000 during the last fiscal year. The average interest during the last fiscs. Yell. The average last is 51 per cent, and more than half of the tool amount outstanding was sold at from 5 to per cent. discount. It is sufficiently that in order to take up a lean of \$30,000,000 and prepara for the up a l still further deficit a new loan of \$50,000,000 be made at 4 per cent.

The total amount expended by the Quaber-The total amount expended by the Canton of the Covernment up in the Common achools of the Province has year was \$153,01, for superior education \$74,800. Normal schools \$42,000, council of public instruction \$1,811 institutes for the deat and dup \$23,023, superimmented teachers, pensions \$5,000, prize books \$7,315, teachers, pensions \$2,000, grants to poor munischool inspection \$2,000, grants to poor munischool inspection \$2,000. Total of science and Art, cipalities \$6,000, School of Science and Art, London Talionist, etc. \$2,950. Total of sufficient for education \$348,705,

A. Lerbard, R. Benoit, L. M. Pelltier, T. Charron, J. A. Hamelin, Wm. Gingras, Thomas Kinis, O. Tremblay.

The Bourget prize, which was instituted by the school in memory of the late Archbishor Bourget, was won by Mr. J. H. Garceiu.

A special examination was also held for the degree of C.M., M.D., which was awarded to Missrs, L. B. Cabana and J. H. Garceau.

A GREAT IRISH PICCUIRE CENTER 1988. number of years.

mert," said Sir John

to Mr. Jusin Mr.
would you for t
[Ottawn Free P. The Tories are the and prosperous by open the photographer who pointed a revolver at his sister with the remark, "Now, then, my reputation is at state Assume a cheerful expression of I'll procession of I

The state of the s

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by M. H. BRISSETTS, a New 10

Mantreal, 14 vo. v highly communicated for all 0

of both serge and of all ages. Debitts below the should lynk for its 7 have no our last