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EX-REV. ALLAN'S BOSH,

A Cutting and Vigorous Reply to a Visitier of His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston.

The Orange element in Kingston have been making some gross attacks on His Lordship Bishop Cleary for the part he has played in National League matters in the Limestone City, and more especially for having exposed the hollowness and injustice of the Orange pretensions on the questions relating to Ireland and the Church. Our esteemed contemporary, the Canadian Freeman, publishes a cutting and vigorous answer to one of those attacks on His Lordship. We reproduce it with pleasure :--

Mr. J. Antisell Allan has delivered at our office a manuscript which he expects us to copy into our issue of this day by way of really to an article published by us last week. We positively decline to be used by Mr. Allan as the medium of casting his dirt into the face of the Catholic people of Kingston and of all the towns and countles of this Province through which our journal circulates. He learned from us last week that "we could not think of defiling our columns

with his revolting blasphemics," and we must say it is audacious on his part to deposit them now at our door. The same old, old calumnies are repeated in the manuscript now before us which so much disgusted Christian eyes when they appeared a few weeks ago in one of our local dailies. He seems, indeed, to be in some degree ashamed of his performance at present; for be undertakes to persuade the Catholics of Kingston that calumniating their church, and blaspheming their holy religion, and reviling their thief Pastor, he is actuated by no other motive than tenderest love for themselves. This being Mr. Allan's unique logic for the combination of mutually regugnant principles, and he being the sovereign judge of what is, or is not, correct reasoning—in fact no one else knows how to reason aright and find rest for his soul in just and orthodox conclusions—nothing re-mains for us but to bow our heads and "with bated breath and whispering humbleness" offer him our best thinks for all manifestations of love to us, and beg his generous forgiveness for our past ingratitude in not adequately appreciating his singular goodness. His effort to shift from his shoulders the guilt of his blasphemous revilings against God's church by telling us that another criminal, whom he amusingly styles "A very able Catholic nobleman," had uttered the same foul slanders many years ago suggests another reason to hope for Mr. Allan's early return to a Christian sense of shame and possibly a true repentance. It is a brave man that ventures to dispute the logic of an ex-reverend pamphleteer who boisterchaly asserts his supremacy in the art of reasoning and is wont to tell all men, even those who count among the most learned of Canada. that they are ungifted with reasoning power,

whensoever they have the audacity to dissent

from his ravings. We commend him to Dr.

Watson for a few more lessons like those he

has recently got. We also recommend him to our esteemed County Court Judge for

elementary instruction on the rule of law

that holds the slanderer guilty, even

though somebody else had uttered the slander before him. We might appeal

likewise to the common sense of mon in

general, who would not admit the irrespon-sibility of either slanderers, burglars, or

thieves, should they plead in justification

that a bad boy in another county had many

years ago perpetrated the same evil deeds

Catholic nobleman," whom Mr. Allan delights to imitate in his misdemeanor, is an interest-

ing individual, and, since our ex-reverend

friend's blasphemous attack on the Church of

with which they are charged. The "very able

the living God rests on that Englishman's example, we shall be pardoned if we dwell a few moments in contemplation upon his aristocratic figure. Lord Acton was indeed born of Catholic parents, was baptized into membership with the Church of which Christ is the head, and received a good early Christian education. In these points of view he differs nothing from Arius and Nestorius, Luther and Voltaire, and other such "very able Catholics" who enchant the logical mind of Mr. A. by their Catholic testimony against Oatholicity. He married a Mahomedan woman and read the Koran without any wonderful progress in Christian piety. He became proprietor of a megazine published in London by the name of Rambler, and made use of it for the dissemination of his rambling ideas on the most conservative of all institutions, the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Church, and her unalterable faith, "once delivered to the saints." His articles were denounced to the tribunals of the Church; were officially examined by the Episcopal court to which he was amenable; were referred finally to the Holy See, and were condemned of Agnostic tendencies. The fa thful were forbidden to read or receive the Rambler, and, of course, it soon ceased to exist. Writhing under this punishment, he proceeded to Rome, and stayed there during the sessions of the Vatican Council, on the his spiritual mother, the mystic spouse of the Lord Jesus Christ, From the Eternal City he wrote and wrote and wrote in the vilest terms of obloquy and misrepresentation against the church, her doctrine and her discipline, on behalf of the new heresy called "Old Catholicism," whose coryphaeus was Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, his former professor. The history of that still born heresy has its first and virtually its last chapter comprised within a decade of years, the period of Prince

temptible heresy's origin, and after onlightneing the Christian orb with his periodical Fata Morgana of calumnics, misrepresentations, literary forgeries, and foulest vituperation against the Church of his baptiem, he disappeared below the horizon, leaving only the memory of an evil career, together with a plausible pretext for the repetition of his monstreus charges by such truth loving scribblers as Mr. A., who delight to quote him as the "very able Catholic nobleman" that vilified erstwhile the Church of God.

It is noteworthy that Mr. A. is not unmindful of his own money interest in the propagation of those blasphemies; for he more than once in his manuscript letter + sks us to refer our readers to a pamphlet written by him a couple of years age, in which lots of spurious stuff of that kind may be found. Surely the Lord Acton case, which he adduces as his best specimen, is sufficient evidence of the utterly thrachy character of the whole camphlet, and no Christian can regret its having found so little sale, that he must needs drag appeals for the purchase of it continually into his letters, to induce fools to take it and give him their quarters.

The only enjoyable part of Mr. A's bad letter is his deleful lamentation over the mistake made by the Holy See in appointing the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary to the Bishopric of Kingston. This is decidedly rich. must be no just appreciation of the bestitudes of Orangeism in Rome, seeing that the Papal consistory did imprudently and, scemingly, with malice aforethought, select an Irish ec clesiastic, noted for his thoroughly Cutholic and pro Irish convictions and his fearlessness in defence of his people a religious and civil liberties, for the high and onerous position of Bishop in "the Derry of Canade." "I think," says Mr. A, "it was an unfortunate day when His Lordship was made Bishop of Kingston." We have no doubt whatever of this assertion, albeit Mr. A, is the voucher. If Mr. A. whose praise is censure, and his censure praise, did not get reason to think as he does of that appointment, we and all our fellow-Catholics of this city and diocese would think very little of His Lordship as the official representative of Him who stood up for truth and virtue and the rights of conscience against the Scribes and Pharisees of His day, and erected a standard for His followers to rally around in uncompromising steadfastnes against the Prince of Darkness and his hosts of wickedness issuing from the gates of hell. His sable majesty is doubtless of one mind with Mr. A. respecting the "unfortunate" appointment of Dr. Cleary, and many other questions as well.
"e are forcibly reminded of the motto that

Beneath which sacred pasword of the Orange defenders of civil and religious liberty, some profage wag inscribed,

"Whose wrote that motte, wrote itswell, The same is written on the gates of hell."

Let Mr. A. and his redoubtable 200, and their miserable pack of mercenary sympathizers and anonymous scribes, learn once for all that the Catholics of Kingston revere, obey, admire and love their Bishop as well for his personal as for his official character; and their esteem and affection for him is intensified a hundred fold since his ready acceptance of the post of difficulty, and, in some sense, of danger, in placing himself at their head for the assertion of the rights of citizenship for themselves, and of legislative autonomy for their kinstolk in the Holy Isle. He is the teacher and guide and father of his people, who has voiced their sentiments nobly and borne the brunt of the enemy's assaults. To a man, we are at his back; and insult to his consecrated person is insult to every one of us. As for Mr. A's, impudent calumniation ct St. Mury's congregation, that there are two Catholics of his acquaintance among them, who confidentially whisper their disloyalty into his prurient ear we unhesitatingly express the indignation of Catholics at this presumably mendacious fabrication. Mr. A. has already told us that Lord Acton was a "Catholio" after he had broken loose from her, and joined her enemies in heaping slanderous vituperation upon her. Let him dare name the two "Actons" of Kingston, and we shall unfold their record, and make known the truth, be it for or against them. Of course, Mr. A., following the plan of liars who are afraid of being caught in the lie, has provided beforehand a loop hole for escape by the cunning con-science clause appended to his narrative, "I do not profess to quote all the exact words. A certain class of people are always gifted with bad memories .- Kingston Freeman.

TILE NEW AMERICAN CARDINAL

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF ARCHBISHOP GIB-BONS'S PROMOTION TO THE SACRED COLLEGE RECEIVED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.-Information received at the Archiepscopal residence in this city to-night confirms the news from Rome that Archbishop Gibbons will be made a Cardinal at the March Consistory. The same despatch was sent from the Vatican to all the American archbishops, as despatches congratulating Archbishop Gibhoms have been received from a number of the prelates. The Archibithen sum oned Vicar waten for some pretext of calcumitating General and Mgr. McCogar, Dr. C. Connell and Dr Foley when he heard the news, and showed them the cablegram. They also extended their congratulations, and a conference was held lasting some hours.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 .- A cablegram received by Archbishop Corrigan yesterday informed him that Archbishop Gibbons of Daltimore had been made Cardinal, and that the official fication of his promotion to the Sacred College had been mailed to him on Monday, February 8. Archbishop Corrigan said last night concern ing the appointment:

a decade of years, the period of Prince Bismarck's unchecked absolutism. Poor Acton, the "very able Catholic nobleman," shone as a luminary of first magnitude in conjunction with the star of that most con-

Ablegate and a Papal guard will be sent to Baltimore to present the Cardinalitial bereita. Later, the new Cardinal will go to Rome to be invested with the remaining insignia of his high

Archbishop James Gibbons is Primate of the Catho ic Church in the United States, and at the Plenary Council in 1879 ranked even above Cardinal McCloskey, as Apostolic Delegate, the Tax hour in Bulinous on July 28 1834. His was born in Bal'imore on July 23, 1834. His was born in Baltimore on July 23, 1834. His parents were poor, and his first education was received in Ireland, whither he was taken by his father when still achild. When he roturned to America he worked to some time as a clerk in New Orleans. Later he entered the St. Charles college, in Howard county, Maryland, and began to study for the priesthood, toward which all his inclinations prompted him. He gradu ted from there in 1837, finished his studies in the seminary of St. Sulpice and St. Mary's University, Baltimore, and was ordained Mary's University, Baltimore, and was ordained priest June 30, 1861. He was connected with soveral Baltimore churches. He served as Assistant Chancellor at the second Flenary Council held in Baltimore in 1866. He was appointed Vicar-General of North Carolina in 1868, and Vicar-Gen ral of North Carolina in 1863, and not long afterward he was consecrated Bishop of Adramytum on the 16th of August. He was translated to the See of Richmond. Ya, in 1872, and when Archbishop Bayley of Baltimere became dangerously ill, he was appointed Coadjutor Archbishop and consecrated May 20, 1-77. He was made Archbishop of Baltimore upon the death of Archbishop Bayley, Oct. 3 of the same

The appointment of Archbishop Gibbons was favorably commented upon by the priests who had heard of it yesterday, and had been expected by most of them.

## THE LONDON KIOTS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-THE PICKPOCKETS ALIVE-PERSONAL AS-SAULTS ON LORDS-THE POL'CE HAULED OVER THE COALS-THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION-THE LONDON " TIMES " WANTS MORE EMIGRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.-Later accounts from the scene of the disturbance reveal the fact that on numerous instances shopkeepers lost property to the value of £30 to £30. Mr. Orchard, a jeweil r, estimates that watches and jewellery to the value of £300 were stolen from his shop A young couple just starting in business have been ruined. One tradesmen with a re-volver succeeded in forcing the rioters to re'rent from his shop. Two painters named Tavory and Beercroft, and a laborer named Paul have been arrested, charged with multious damage and theft. Three police-men were injured in the disturbance. Pick-pockets worked industriously in the throngs. Some of the injured were taken to hospitals. The residences of Lord Manners and Lord formerly addressed the gate of Bandon town in Ireland, "the Derry of the South," (now converted to Parnellism.

The residences of Lord Manners and Lord at the destruction of its citaties. What English ment of the windows broken. The establishment of Messrs. Pickett, jowellers, on Oxford General to Parnellism.

The residences of Lord Manners and Lord at the destruction of its citaties. What English ment of its citaties. What English ment of the was really backing Capt, the very articles needed to complete the house. O'Shea, and became panie stricken. They be destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is that she must govern treatment at the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is citaties. What English must learn its citaties. What English must learn its citaties. What English m & Snellgroves, Peter Robins and other large stores were wrecked. Large quantities of jewellery, boots, clothing and other articles which were found in the streets have been hand ed in at the police stations by the policemen and citizens.

London, Feb. 9.—The News attributes yes-

terday's riot to the Soc aliets and fair traders taking advantage of an excellent opportunity to attempt to convince the world that social revo lution is brewing. "There is nothing," the News says, "to cause seriouse alarm. The riot ought to provoke neither anger nor panic. Distress is very real and efforts should be made to

Lord Lismore while walking in St. James street was hustled by the crowd and was robbed of a scarf pin. The carrisgs containing the wife of a former Minister was stopped on the street, but the lady was not molested. Lord Limerick was pinned to the railings in front of the Carl ton Club by a number of roughs who grabbed and secured his watch chain, though he succeeded in retaining his watch. Mr. Downey, M.P., was robbed of his watch and chain.

The total number of police available vesterday was probably only 2,500, while 4,000 were used on the recent occasion of the opening of Parlia ment by the Queen.

The Telegraph and Post complain of the un prepared condition of the police, and hope the rist will be a warning to the officials for the The Times says :- " If Burns and Hyndman

have not already been arrested they should be taken into custody at once. No misplaced fear of making martyrs of then ought to prevent their punishment. The Government must organize an emigration cheme. At midnight quiet prevailed throughout the

LONDON, Feb. 9. - The Standard hopes the riot will not induce the public to withhe aid from deserving persons out of employment: It trusts means will be found to arraign the Socialist leaders. It complains of the supineness

of the police.

LONDON Feb. 9. —Emissaries of the London

LONDON Feb. 9. —Emissaries of the London Socialist organization are di-tributing circulars in Dublin urging Irish people not to accept any Home Rulo legislation involving a system of

tent paying.

London, Feb. 9.—Sparling, a Socialist leader. in an interview in relation to the part taken by Socialists in the demonstration on Satur ay said that while he did not approve of rioting still he could not but rejoice at an event which tended to show that society was insecure. In regard to the stone throwing at the Carlton Club, Sparling said the members of that hody had brought the attack upon themselves by appearing at the windows and laughing and jeering at the mob. In explanation of the rough treatment to which a lady had been subjected by the rioters, he said her carriage had been stopped because he lady was heard to order her coachman "to drive over those dogs."

CUERCION WOULD BREED RE-TALIATION.

JOHN MORLEY SAYS SO-NO MORE HALF MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- John Morley, speaking at Newcastle, last evening, refused to be drawn into giving an exposition of the government's irish plans, which, he said were left with Mr. Gladstone. He said further coercion was possible, but that the price would be too great, as coercive measures would mean

IRISH HOME RULE.

To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS

SIR,-The interest now centring in the question of Home Rule for Ireland emboldens ine to address to your valuable journal a short he to address to your valuable journal a short letter upon the subject. It is to be fessed that many writers who deal with the question of Home Rule, its promoters and its hopes, forget that the I-cland of 1886, the Ireland dominate of the Land League, the Ireland dominate of the Land League, the Ireland dominate of the period will lose the many to support Lynth against O'Shea, Particle there in the against O'Shea, Particle there in the Parliamentary contest there. Healy, in a speech last night, said the Nation I ist party had not be night of O'Shea, and that almost every member of the period will lose inated by the wise counsels of Charles hand rather than support an odous intriguest. Stewart Parnell, is other than the Ireland called up from slavery and sleep by the particular heart and brain of O'Connell. The feet of Ireland have taughted by the leader of Ireland have taughted by the Ireland Erin like some mighty giant awakened by a dream of the past, he found the wounds and scars of penal chains not yet healed. He found Ireland's beart bowed down, the intellect of her children darkened by the systematic legislation of Enrland, and the halls of Westminster full of emptiness where the gifted elequence of Ireland should resound. His of Parliament, Fifty Irish members of Parliament, Fifty Irish members of Parliament have signed an appeal to the mighty arm threw saide the door of Imperial Legislation to his fellow countrymen-despite the obnucious outh that sent him back for re election to his constituents in Clare. Catholic Emancipation came, and in what spirit? It was granted, said the Duke of Wellington, "to avert civil war." "It was to avoid difference among the members of his party. If greater dargers," said Sir Robert Peel. In word the bill of 1829 was nothing else than a consider the Galway trouble he would willingly

Parliament save through the coincidence of favorable circumstances -favorable to Ire land, embarrassing to England. Mr. Wis-gast, in his letter to the Mail of the 1-t inst., deprecates the policy pursued or rather threatened to be carried out by the Iris! minority in the English Parliament - that of making and unmaking Ministries until a election matter. The trouble grew out of Government sufficiently strong and wise Mr. Parnell's secretive way of acting hearken to the demands of the Irish people Without holding a consultation, and yet through their representatives at Westminster without meaning to give effence, which it is Wiegast would he advise on the part of Ireland an appeal to arms? Is not the colleagues vaguely. This member became making and unmaking of Ministers per alarmed and raised a revolt along the whole feetly constitutional? There is not an line. Mr. Biggar and Mr. Healy, reflecting of its representatives, finding the interests of their people neglected and measure after merely intriguing to get the endorsement measure proposed for their betterment score- which he professed to have, started for Galway laws that the evils of landlordism can be legislated away. Witness the measures that were proposed in the English Parliament during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 by on the score of old friendship not to persist spectator, with fewling picce in hand, lookduring the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 by on the score of old friendship not to persist the Irish members for the betterment of Ire in his course. Mr. Biggar was implacable form, Irish Lunatic Asylum bill, and three Irish Land bills. Such is English legislation in Connaught, a well-to do miller, and the for Ireland. These bills were defeated by letding spirit of the place. The local server English majorities during the time that the Home Rule party, led by Mr. Isanc Butt, pursued its mild relieve in the House. But a new Ireland has arisen-an Ireland aggressive, hopeful, and strong-an Ireland armed with constitutional strength, whose dynamic force is felt within the wails of Westminster-an Ireland guided and governed in its every step by the wisest O'Shea that Mr. Parnell, whom they sup counseller, the shrewdest diplomat, the most posed to be only slightly committed to him, practical patriot that the past century has called up-Prof. Goldwin Smith's opinion in the Week to the contrary notwithstanding. Hear what George William Curtis, the scho larly editor of Harper's Magazine, says of the great Irish leader :- "At this momen Mr. Parnell holds an actual power in Ireland which perhaps is essentially greater than that held by Mr. Gladstone in England or by Bismarck in Germany, but it rests upon the virtually undivided confidence of his country men. Both Gladstone and Bismarck hold their own against large and organized parties. It is certain that with little of the elequence or the personal popular charm which have distinguished the Irish leaders since Flood he is stronger than any, and the hope which has inspired them all-and which has survived centuries of apparent hopeleseness-seems about to be fulfilled by the cool, dry, im-passive Parnell." How does this pen picture of the "uncrowned king" blend in color with Mr. Goldwin Smith's "insolent rebel?" Just a word more and I have done. Mr. Wisgast states in his letter that Mr. Gladstone is not at all popular with the masses of the English people. How comes it, then. that the Liberal party, led by Mr. Gladstone, despite the Irish vote in Scotland and Eng land, which, according to Mr. Parnell's instructions, was cast against him, carried so many seats? Is it possible that the "fustion | fought out. This class control so many constituencies?" Ah no! the reason is plain. This is an age of ever increasing democracy, and Englishmen see in Mr. Gladstone a statesman able and willing to discern the wants of the people and prepared to legislate for those wants when backed up at Westminster by the voice of the nation. Eighteen years ago, or about the time Mr. Wisgast says Mr. Gladstone was the "idelef the Eagling people," the "grand

out man," uttered these words :-- " Ir faid has a upas tree with three rotten pranches. and I intend to cut these branches down. The rotten branches were Church, land, and education. That Mr. Gladstone was sincere goes without saying. But all is not yet accomplished. The English statesman who will devise a measure of Home Rule for Ireland that will clasp in its embrace the integrity of the Empire will win the gratitude of markind.

THOMAS O'HAGAN, Pembroke, Feb. 3.

corner of Kansas, has been seized by settlers. pedition, taken out for execution.

THE GALWAY ELECTION. HRALT'S SPEECH ACAINST O'SHEAS NOME NATION

Dublin, Feb 9.-Mossis Healy and Diggar have arrived at Galway to support Lyuch

HOW PARNELL VIEWS THE SPLIT. During Feb. 9.—Great interest is felt here es to the oute me of the split in the Nationalist party in support of the can distass for the vacant parity in support of the can distass for the vacant paritamentary sead in Galway. Paraell arrived last evening and to-day started for Galway to take part in the canvass of his nominee, O'Shea. electors of Galway asking them to uphold Par-nell's nomines. Healy, who leads the opposi-tion, urges the return of Lynch, who claims to have eighteen followers among the Trish mem-bers. Parnell, in an interview here, said he did not attach any importance to the incide t, and had no fear that it would cause a permanent word the bill of 1829 was nothing else than a consider the training to mad a conference to consider the bill of 1829 was nothing else than a consider the training trouble he would willingly have consented to adjust the matter in that ment by circumstances.

Ireland of to-day knows that no measure of redress for Irish grievances has over been or ever will be obtained from the English Parliament save through the coincidence of Parliament save through the coincidence of

> AN INSIDE VIEW OF PARNELL'S ACTION IN SUPPORTING O'SHEA - MR JOHN MORLEY RE-ELECTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 .- The Times London special gives the Inside history of the Galway and grant the Green Isle a full and fair safe to say he will never do again in like the country people for some ten miles around, measure of Home Rule. I would ask Mr. manner, he authorized Capt. O'Shea's carto the number of about thirty stilwart backdidacy privately, consulting only one of his assembly in the world in which the minority | the spirit of the whole party, at the moment when it was believed that Capt. O'Shea was and and voted down by "British fair play" and answered that connection with Captain—the Irish Municipal Corporation bill, Irish O'Shea was ruinous, and that if he came to Municipal Franchise bill, Irish Fisheries bill, Galway he would inevitably be besten The Irish Borough Franchiso bill, Grand Jury Ro town, he said, was wild over Mr. Lynch, who was about the brightest and nicest young man

ANTIPATHY TO CAPT. O'SHEA carried the two visitors along in its current. They telegraphed to the men in Dublin that Captain O'Shea had not the ghost of a chance, and fancied that they had carried their point. Their purpose was not mutiny, but an effort so to discredit Captain would draw back. They realized that i would be a grievous piece of folly to wreck the whole course over such a characteriess fop as O'Shea. Their mistake was that they simply underrated Mr. Parnell's sense of his obligation in the matter. In the meantime Mr. Parnell strived in Dublin, and got signatures to a manifesto upholding his lead. ership. Mr. Dillen, and over a score of others, refused to sign it under the circumstances. Practically, every one who did sign made a disqualification that they were opposed to Capt. O Shea, and only signed it because the issue of Mr. Paruell's authority was raised. but none of these reservations appeared in print. Messrs. Heay and Biggor would have signed the manifesto they had been asked to sign it, for they never dreamed of disputing the leadership of Mr. Parnell. He came to Galwey, as they say, without b'uffs or threats, and his rough reception and own quiet bravery, saying he would be dragged to death through the mud before he would reliequish the position he had taken in the interests of Ireland, did more then anything else to touch the chord of personal fealty. Mr. Healy said he would rather cut his own throat than see indignity offered to his chief, and he was as certain as he was of the sunrise that defeat would come if the direct issue was

CONSIDERATION GOVERNED THE SETTLEMENT, for the defeat of Mr. Parnell's candidate would have destroyed the cause in Parliament. Mr. Lynch and the Galway leaders saw the thing in the same light, and it was arranged that Captain O'Shea should take the oath the same as the rest. He will be kicked out if there should be a breath of suspicion of his conduct. There is also an understanding that he shall never stand for Galway gain, and that Mr. Lynch shall fill the first future vacuncy in the party. This seemed an honorable way out of the difficulty, and was accepted by all concerned. JOHN MORLLY RE-ELECTED.

London, Feb. 12 - John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, has been re elected to Parliament from Newcastle.

BISHOP HANINGTON'S FATE. LONDON, Feb. 14.-The London Missionary Society has received advices from Zanzibar to the effect that two men who have returned to that place from Asegna report they saw to be! They, like their occupants, have van"No Man's Land," just south of the far Bishop Hanington, with fifty men of his ex-

A CANADIAN LOG HOUSE OF THE OLD TIME.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL

No. 21. The writer's first visit to Glengarry was in

the year 1840 This was about sixty years after the settlement of the county. The primitive log houses of the early settlers had, by that time, nearly all disappeared and were replaced by substantial frame buildings, and in a good number of cases by stone houses, just such as may now be seen throughout the length and breadth of the old county.

Few of the people of the present generation ever saw one of those primitive logheuses. and fewer still ever witnessed the building of a Canadian logheuse in the old furbioned way. The writer was at the suilding of one, in a remote corner, in the then backwoods of Causda. The description of this particular one will serve as a sample; therefore this sketch is given that young Canadians may recall the days of their grandfathers.
This was in the Autumn of 1844. It was to

b ming season. The writer chancel to be in e hackwoods of Canada, some tifty miles! from Toronto. A Scotch immigrant family 3 lardy arrived there, consisting of father, most are to two children, had selected a lot of the settle upon. A log house had to wed. There was a good old custom then g evailing among the early sottlers, while was to give a helping hand to a new come thong them.

This was done by what was then known, and we trust is still known, in country parts as a "lier." In those primitive days there were Bars of many and various kinds, such es logging bees, chopping bees, spinning bees, quilting bees, busking bees, etc., each and all to assist their less fortunate neighbors or to cheer and welcome the new comer. Long may this good old custom exist in Canada.

The day set sport for the building of this log house was on Tuesday, about the end of O tober. All arrangements had been made. It was spoken of at the meeting house the Similar becore. And on the appointed day to the number of about thirty stalwart backwoodsmen, were arriving a little after sunrise at the spot where the building was to be raised.

This log house bee was something new and strange to the writer, and doubtless would be to most of our readers. Let us picture it as it actually took place. Here were assembling able bodied countrymen, provided fully voted down, would not plot the downfall to nip the thing in the bud. As soon as they with axes, saws, &c., some of their teams at the destruction of its citadet. What English was really backing Capt.

> ing upon that merry, busy band of backwoodsmen as they enter upon their morning work.

> Those who have heard the sound of the woodmun's axe break the silence of early morning, with its echoes through the deep forest, will appreciate this. Twenty axes are at work—the rivalry to have the first tree down is exciting. Crash !-here it comes, as the tall reaching pine or cedar bends its head and comes down crashing through the branches to the ground with a thud! greeted by a lead chier from the assembled

:hoppers. The first tree down -then to breakfast. followed by a dram of good, pure Upper Canada whiskey, such was the prevailing custom of those early days ; sometimes, and too often, too many drams were indulged in at Bees; such, however, was not the case at this one. We forget the exact size of this house, but think it was about 20 fect front by 25 feet deep and about 18 to 20 feet high. Four large sills were laid in place for the foundation, then the cross cut saws were called into requisition to saw the trees into the required lengths. A slight scoring was made on two sides of the logs so as to fit one on the other.

This scoring did not take long; the men were accustomed to such work and could bundle their axes to perfection. As the logs were thus roughly prepared they were placed in position, one above the other, the full length of the building, except in such places where a door or window had to be placed the logs were cut shorter just to fit. The logs at the corners were firmly secured by being notched or dovetailed into each other. They were made to fit as firmly as if boited down.

It was astonishing how rapidly the logs were placed in position, one above the other, and to see this future abode of man rise, fairy like, as if by the touch of the magician's wand, and assume shape and form before our wondering gaze! These logs were cut from medium sized trees of about a foot to a foot and a bulf in diameter; a dozen to fifteen such logs would reach to the top of the building.

Early in the afternoon the house had assumed shape, so far as the logs were concerned. The next thing to be done was to lay a rough floor with two inch plank. This was short work-then the ceiling floor, and to complete the whole was to fit a few rafters to enclose the roof and to cover the same with boards sufficient to keep out the rain. Here was a complete loghouse, except the chimney, doors and windows and the necessary partitions to make a Burr and a BEN. This could be done in due time.

We have described the building of a Canadian loghouse, which may interest young Canadiers. The primitive loghouses of earlier days were not so comfortably built as this one. All the earlier settlers had to build and live in such houses. The writer's grandfathers, paternal and maternal, on their firet settlement in the wilds of Canada, nearly a century ago, had to build their loghouses, one in Glengarry, the other in Argenteuit.

Those dear old loghouses of Canada! Those early homes of the fathers of an Empire yet the dust of ages