



EX-REV. ALLAN'S BOSH.

A Cutting and Vigorous Reply to a Villifier 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.

Mr. J. Antioch Allan has delivered at our office a manuscript which he expects us to copy into our issue of this day by way of reply to an article published by us last week.

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.

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 boisterously asserts his supremacy in the art of reasoning.

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temptible heresy's origin, and after enlightening the Christian orb with his periodical *Papa Morgana* of calumnies, misrepresentations, literary forgeries, and foulest vituperation against the Church of his baptism, he disappeared below the horizon, leaving only the memory of an evil career, together with a plausible pretext for the repetition of his monstrous 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 un mindful of his own unwelcome interest in the propagation of these blasphemous notions, but that more than once in his manuscript letter asks us to refer our readers to a pamphlet written by him a couple of years ago, in which lots of spurious stuff of that kind may be found.

The only eligible part of Mr. A.'s bad letter is his doleful 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.

There must be no just appreciation of the beatitudes of Orangeism in Rome, seeing that the Papal conistory did imprudently and, seemingly, with malice aforethought, select an Irish ecclesiastic, noted for his thoroughly Catholic and pro-Irish convictions and his fearlessness in defence of his people's religious and civil liberties, for the high and onerous position of Bishop in "the Derry of Canada."

Let Mr. A. and his roundabout 200, and their miserable pack of mercenary sympathizers and anonymous scribes, learn once for all that the Catholics of Kingston, reverend, 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 kinsfolk in the Holy Isle.

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THE NEW AMERICAN CARDINAL.

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS'S PROMOTION TO THE SACRED COLLEGE RECEIVED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—Information received at the Archbishop's 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 Gibbons have been received from a number of the prelates. The Archbishop's personal Vicar General and Mr. McCann, Dr. O'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.

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 me to address to your valuable journal a short letter upon the subject. It is to be feared that many writers who deal with the question of Home Rule, its promoters and its hopes, forget that the Ireland of 1886, the Ireland of the Land League, the Ireland demarcated by the wise counsels of Charles Stewart Parnell, is other than the Ireland called up from slumber and sleep by the patriotic heart and brain of O'Connell. The feet of Ireland have trodden better days.

THE LONDON RIOTS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—THE PICKPOCKETS ALIVE—PERSONAL ASSAULTS ON LORDS—THE POLICE 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 £50 to £20. Mr. Orchard, a well-known jeweller, estimates that the value of the value of £50 were stolen from his shop. A young couple just starting in business have been ruined. One tradesman with a revolver succeeded in forcing the rioters to retreat from his shop. Two painters named Tavery and Beercroft, and a laborer named Paul have been arrested, charged with malicious damage and theft. These police men were injured in the disturbances. Pickpockets worked industriously in the throngs. Some of the injured were taken to hospitals. The residences of Lord Mansfield and Lord Gainsborough were attacked, and all the windows broken. The establishment of Messrs. Pickett, jewellers, on Oxford street, was completely gutted by the rioters who carried away the jewelery valued at many thousands of pounds. Marshall & Snodgrass, Peter Robins and other large stores were wrecked. Large quantities of jewelery, boots, clothing and other articles which were found in the streets have been handed in at the police stations by the policemen and citizens.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The News attributes yesterday's riot to the Socialists and fair traders taking advantage of an excellent opportunity to attempt to convince the world that social revolution is brewing. "There is nothing," the News says, "to cause serious alarm. The riot ought to provoke neither anger nor panic. Disturbance is very real and efforts should be made to alleviate it."

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Standard hopes the riot will not induce the public to withhold 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.—Emigrants of the London Socialist organization are distributing circulars in Dublin urging Irish people not to accept any Home Rule legislation involving a system of rent paying.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Sparling, a Socialist leader, in an interview in relation to the part taken by Socialists in the demonstration on Saturday, 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 body had brought the attack upon themselves by appearing at the windows and balconies and pouring in their rent. An explanation of the rough treatment to which a lady had been subjected by the rioters, he said her carriage had been stopped because he had been heard to order her coachman "to drive over those dogs."

COERCION 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 an impotent parliament and a lawless society. The Government would make an earnest effort to find a better way. The day of half measures had passed; a final settlement must be effected!

THE GALWAY ELECTION.

HEALY'S SPEECH AGAINST O'SHEA'S NOMINATION.

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—Messrs Healy and Biggar have arrived at Galway to support Lynch against O'Shea. Parnell's nomination in the Parliamentary contest there. Healy, in a speech last night, said the Nationalist party had not been counted in regard to the nomination of O'Shea, and that almost every member of the party will lose hand rather than support an odious intriguer. Healy's speech is considered by some persons as a threat to depose Parnell from the leadership of the Irish party.

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 election matter. The trouble grew out of Mr. Parnell's secretive way of acting. Without holding a consultation, and yet without meaning to give offence, which it is safe to say he will never do again in like manner, he authorized Capt. O'Shea's candidacy privately, consulting only one of his colleagues vaguely. This member became alarmed and raised a revolt along the whole line. Mr. Biggar and Mr. Healy, reflecting the spirit of the whole party, at the moment when it was believed that Capt. O'Shea was merely intriguing to get the endorsement which he professed to have started for Galway to nip the thing in the bud. As soon as they had gone, the members in Dublin learned that Mr. Parnell was really backing Capt. O'Shea, and became panic-stricken. They began writing Messrs Biggar and Healy to return and also flooding Mr. Parnell with despatches imploring him to disavow Capt. O'Shea, besides sending him a united telegram to the same purpose. Mr. Parnell in turn wired Mr. Biggar at Galway urging him on the score of old friendship not to persist in his course. Mr. Biggar was implacably answered that contention with Captain O'Shea was ruinous, and that if he came to Galway he would inevitably be beaten. The town, he said, was wild over Mr. Lynch, who was about the brightest and most young man in Connaught, a will-to-do miller, and the leading spirit of the place. The local terror of

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 unmet, but an effort so to discredit Captain O'Shea that Mr. Parnell, when they supposed to be only slightly committed to him, would draw back. They realized that it would be a grievous piece of folly to wreck the whole cause over such a characterless man 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 arrived in Dublin, and got signatures to a manifesto upholding his leadership. Mr. Dillon, and over a score of others, refused to sign it under the circumstances. Practically every one who did sign made a qualification, and that they were opposed to Capt. O'Shea, and only signed it because the issue of Mr. Parnell's authority was raised, but none of these reservations appeared in print. Messrs Healy and Biggar would have signed the manifesto if they had been asked to sign it, for they never dreamed of disputing the leadership of Mr. Parnell. He came to Galway, as they say, without bluffs or threats, and his rough reception and own quiet bravery, saying he would be dragged to death through the mud before he would relinquish the position he had taken in the interests of Ireland, did more than 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 fought out. This

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 again, and that Mr. Lynch shall fill the first vacancy in the party. This seemed an honorable way out of the difficulty, and was accepted by all concerned.

BISHOP HANINGTON'S FATE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The London Missionary Society has received advices from Zanabazar to the effect that two men who have returned to that place from Asegna report they saw Bishop Hanington, with fifty men of his expedition, taken out for execution.

A CANADIAN LOG HOUSE OF THE OLD TIME.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 21.

The writer's first visit to Gleggarry 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 log-houses, and fewer still ever witnessed the building of a Canadian log-house in the old-fashioned way. The writer was at the building of one, in a remote corner, in the then backwoods of Canada. 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 the logging season. The writer chanced to be in the backwoods of Canada, some fifty miles from Toronto. A Scotch immigrant family had just arrived there, consisting of father, mother and two children, had selected a lot of land to settle upon. A log house had to be built. There was a good old custom then prevailing among the early settlers, which was to give a helping hand to a new comers' among them.

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

The day set apart for the building of this log house was on Tuesday, about the end of October. All arrangements had been made. It was spoken of in the meeting house the Sunday before. And on the appointed day the country people for some ten miles around, to the number of about thirty stalwart backwoods-men, were arriving a little after sunrise at the spot where the building was to be raised.

This log house 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 with axes, saws, &c., some of their teams loaded with boards and planks, to supplement the very articles needed to complete the house.

The spot is selected—near by the concession road, then in the deep forest, with towering trees all around, but now there is a railway station not far distant. The size of the house has been decided upon—now to the work. We fancy, although forty-two years have passed away, we are standing by as a spectator, with flogging pipe in hand, looking upon that merry, busy band of backwoods-men as they enter upon their morning work.

Those who have heard the sound of the woodman'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 crashing through the branches to the ground with a thud! greeted by a loud cheer from the assembled choppers.

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 these; such, however, was not the case at this one. We forget the exact size of this house, but think it was about 20 feet front by 25 feet deep and about 18 to 20 feet high. Four large logs 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.