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IRELAND'S

Friends and Foes.

BLAKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

The Orange-Tory Government Oppose Them.

COSTIGAN PUT UP TO MOVE AN ORANGE AMENDMENT.

Treachery of the Irish Catholic Conservative Members.

They Antagonize a Champion of Irish Liberty because He is a Liberal.

An Eye-Opener for the Canadian People.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, May 4.—On the motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Hon. Mr. Blake called the attention of the house to the Irish question. He said that he did not admit all the details of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, but the vital principle now at stake was the question of self-government for Ireland in local affairs.

The bill stood for its second reading in a few days and then the vital question is to be decided. This Home Rule bill had caused great excitement, the whole Empire had been aroused, and English-speaking people not within the bounds of the Empire, but all over the world had interested themselves in the matter, and marks of admiration had been sent to Mr. Gladstone, who considered them as most helpful to him in the enormous task he has undertaken. Of course circumstances had changed since the passage of the Irish resolutions of 1882. At that time they assumed the responsibility of giving advice to Her Majesty's Government, but now they could say that Her Majesty's Government had acted upon that advice. What they had acted upon now to do was to assist them in so far as they could by giving them their moral support. He saw that Mr. Gladstone's answers to each communication which had been received by him indicated that they were helpful to him. After the resolutions of 1882, should they be silent now? No, they ought to speak and speak now. (Hear, hear.) They spoke when the question was embarrassed, and now that it was at their very doors if they did not speak it would be said that no longer did the House of Commons approve of local self-government for Ireland and the kind of whether was a democratic people and the kind of men of that very mass of the population to whom Mr. Gladstone speaks, should not come and support his bill. He did not bring this forward as a party question. He had waited until the last moment, hoping that some one on the Government side of the House would move in the matter. He had observed that the Minister of Inland Revenue (Hon. Mr. Costigan), had cabled to Mr. Parnell for himself and the Irish members in Parliament his adhesion to the resolution of 1882. They should be united to secure redress of wrong. What was required was an assurance of the warm interest of all classes, not of a section, but the whole of the people, not only the ministers of the Crown but all the Commons of Canada, not only the Irish Catholic members but the French, Scotch, English, Irish and German—in fact all nationalities. He did not speak as a Reformer, no as a party leader, but as a Canadian citizen. It was not a Protestant or a Catholic question, and they should regard as enemies of their country those who make it so. It ought not to be, in Canada at any rate, a Conservative or a Reform question. He hoped that by their action to-day they would show themselves united. For his part, he should feel that he was nothing less than a coward or a criminal, if, without any humble effort of his, they were to stand passively by to-day and fail to give help at this moment to the cause of local self-government and Irish freedom. He would, therefore, move in amendment—

That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the granting to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1882, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address to the terms of which this house affirms its abiding adhesion, humbly to inform Her Majesty that this house hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland, and humbly to express to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this house that the principle of the said measure may be affirmed, and that it may form a basis for such a settlement of this great question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire.

He made no speech on moving it, having done so on Tuesday last.

COSTIGAN'S ORANGE AMENDMENT.

Hon. Mr. Costigan said that since the resolution of 1882 had received the unanimous support of the House, and as there was no further object to be obtained, he did not believe it was advisable to ask Parliament to take up this question again. Holding this view, he had declined to take the responsibility of bringing the subject up again, but now that it had been forced upon the House he hoped, as a believer in free institutions, and as one anxious that those rights should be enjoyed by all, that there would be no adverse vote on the question. Believing, however, after the answer given to the last address, that it would not be advisable to approach the Imperial authorities again in the same way, he offered the following amendment:

That the Commons of Canada desire to express their deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of their fellow-subjects in Ireland and their adhesion to the sentiments expressed in the joint address to Her Majesty of both houses of the Canadian Parliament passed in the session of 1882.

That in such address Parliament suggested that Canada and its inhabitants had prospered exceedingly under a federal system, allowing to each province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and expressed the hope that, if consistent with the integrity and well being of the empire, and the rights and status of the minority were fully protected and secured, some means might be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects in that regard;

That, in answer to said address, the Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies was commanded to state that Her Majesty would always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its

question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire.

Sir John Macdonald stated that he should only say a few words on the motion. The hon. gentleman had stated that he had moved in this matter from no political consideration, he did not speak as a party man, not as a Reformer, no; he spoke from the fullness of his heart, having committed himself with the rest of the House of Commons in the last Parliament on this question (hear, hear). But, if he did not consider it a political matter why did he wait so long? Why did he say that he expected some one to speak on the Government side of the house? (Hear, hear.) It was only on the failure of the ministerial side, it was only at the last moment, and not as a party man in any way that he introduced his motion. In reference to this motion, the hon. gentleman, whose sincerity he could not doubt after his avowal, had not taken the course which was likely to secure its passage. If he desired to have the subject fairly discussed he should not have moved in support, nor until he had given full notice, and if the hon. gentleman was sincere and would give due notice the Government would set aside a day for a full and fair discussion of the question. (Hear, hear.) He had taken a course which would compel him (Sir John), if it was persisted in, to ask the house to oppose the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Costigan said that when a similar resolution was offered three years ago in the house by himself it was after due notice and after the resolution had been carefully prepared at a conference of members of the house of all shades of politics. The resolutions were adopted and an address was based upon them and sent to the Imperial Government. Every one knew the result. In the reply to that address we were told, in plain terms, that the English Government would always be pleased to accept advice upon certain classes of subjects on which we might be considered to have a right to offer advice, but that in regard to such subjects as appertained to the Imperial Parliament they were themselves the best judges. He still believed he had a perfect right to send that address. With regard to the subject of home rule he was as thoroughly in sympathy with that movement now as he was four years ago. He would prefer that the motion should be withdrawn after the assurance given by the leader of the house that an ample opportunity should be given for discussion.

Hon. Mr. Blake said he was willing to accede to the suggestion to devote a special day to the discussion of this question. His object was to procure a unanimous motion.

After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn, on the understanding that it would be offered as a substitutive motion as the first order on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, May 6.

After routine, Mr. Blake rose and said that in pursuance of his notice, and not having heard from any member that in form or substance his motion was in any way objectionable, he would now move the following resolution—

That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the grant to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1882, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address, to the terms of which this house affirms its abiding adhesion; "Humbly to inform Her Majesty that this house hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland;

And humbly to express to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this house that the principle of the said measure may be affirmed, and that it may form the basis for such a settlement of this great question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire.

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That, in answer to said address, the Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies was commanded to state that Her Majesty would always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its

affairs, but with respect to the questions referred to in the address Her Majesty, in accordance with the constitution of this country, will have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministry, to which all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain;

That this house, having reference to the tenor of such answer, does not deem it expedient again to address Her Majesty on the subject, but earnestly hopes that such a measure, or such measures, may be adopted by the Imperial Parliament as will, while preserving the integrity and well being of the Empire and the rights and status of the minority, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and permanently remove the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in that country.

INVESTED WITH THE BLACK VEIL.

A NIECE OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY RENOUNCES THE WORLD.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—One year ago Miss Constance Edgar, stepdaughter of Colonel Jerome Bonaparte and great-granddaughter of Daniel Webster took the white veil at the Convent of the Visitation, in this city. To-day she took the black veil, and the final vows under the name of St. Mary de Salet. The ceremony was performed at eight o'clock this morning in the convent chapel by Archbishop Gibbons in the presence of the dark robed nuns and a few of the relatives and friends of the family. The Archbishop was assisted by the Very Rev. Alphonse Magnien, Superior of St. Mary's Seminary; Rev. P. L. Chapelle, of Washington, and Rev. Charles Gleason, of St. Francis Xavier's, Baltimore. The Archbishop celebrated High Mass, during which the music was rendered by the choir of sisters and a number of the pupils attending the Academy of the Visitation. After the mass the novice advanced to the foot of the altar, where she subscribed to the rules of the order, and made the perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. She then prostrated herself at full length on the floor, and was covered with a pall to signify that she was henceforth dead to the world.

During the prostration the nuns sang "De profundis." At the conclusion of the ceremony a crown of flowers was placed on her head by the Archbishop.

Miss Edgar is about twenty years old, and was much admired in fashionable circles in Baltimore, Washington, New York and Boston. Her father died in New York and her mother afterward married Colonel Jerome Bonaparte. Col. Jerome Bonaparte and his wife, together with Jerome and Louise, the brother and sister of the young nun, came over from Washington this morning to attend the ceremony. In the party were also present Charles J. Bonaparte and wife, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Day, from Boston, the mother of Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte.

FIRST HOLY COMMUNION.

AT THE COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, COTE DES NEIGES.

Last Thursday the First Holy Communion took place at the Notre Dame College, Cote des Neiges. Confirmation also was administered by Right Rev. Mgr. Fabre, who celebrated Mass at which about thirty little boys received Holy Communion for the first time. Many of the parents also communicated, thus sharing the happiness of their children as well as calling to mind the happy remembrance of their own First Holy Communion. As a great number of the little boys are preparing for this happy event, it was always looked forward to as the most important day of the year. Hence from the beginning of the year their attention is directed to the day of First Communion. For a few months they have been in careful training, and with a retreat of a few days, as an immediate preparation, they were well disposed. The little boys are always glad to see His Lordship, for like our Divine Lord, but he takes delight in seeing those around him. He remembers well having baptized the parents of some, and married the parents of others, so that it is no wonder that he should be interested in the young generation, and especially after having implanted in their youth the not only for the parents as well as for the children. His Lordship's early labors in the sacred ministry have brought forth good fruit, and it is to be hoped that the good seed he has planted to-day will bring forth fruit a hundred fold, and that that fruit will remain. After Mass all were invited to the spacious refectory to take breakfast, for like our Divine Lord, the renewal of the baptismal vows, consecration to the Blessed Virgin, instruction on perseverance, investiture of the scapular, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The photograph of the group taken by Mr. Larin, the artist, from Montreal, will be precious souvenirs for the parents as well as for the children. The beautiful statue of the Angel Guardian in front of the college is very appropriate, and the enlargement of the grounds is quite an improvement.—Com.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, May 8.—It is stated that the Vatican will postpone the appointment of a Papal nuncio at Berlin till the Ecclesiastical bill be come law. The appointments that have passed between the Prussian Government and the Pope on the subject show that there is still some variance between them, but it is expected that an arrangement will be effected at an early date. The Catholic press expresses satisfaction at the final ending of the Kulturkampf. Prince Bismarck virtually admits that the fighting spirit influence has been a failure. The National Liberals, on the other hand, do not believe that a durable peace can be maintained after this partial triumph over the Church. They say that the Centre party will reopen the campaign, and demand that religious orders be allowed to reestablish themselves in Prussia, and will next attack the secular system of public instruction in the schools, and insist on the substitution of a sectarian system. The forecasts of the leaders of all parties are that the Centre party will adopt this course on the school question.

HOME RULE.

Gladstone Moves the Second Reading of His Bill.

Home Rule not Incompatible with the Unity of the Empire.

THE CONDITION OF CANADA AN INSTANCE OF THE GOOD EFFECTS OF HOME RULE—IRELAND NOT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM IMPERIAL AFFAIRS—HARTINGTON MOVES THE SIX MONTHS' HOIST.

LONDON, May 10.—Although there is intense interest in Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Commons to-night when he will move the second reading of his home rule bill, the rush for seats does not compare with that of the 8th of April when he introduced the measure. But forty seats had been "hatted" at 10 o'clock. At the hour for the opening of the session the House of Commons was crowded in every part. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Minister Phelps and Mr. Floquet, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, were among the distinguished visitors. When Mr. Gladstone arose he was received with loud cheers. On quiet being restored the Premier moved the second reading of the home rule bill. He said he did not intend to debate on the bill from day to day. Mr. Gladstone's voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his motion was indistinct, hoarse and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a

STATEMENT OF HIS PERSONAL POSITION, which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never, at any period, described home rule in Ireland as incompatible with Imperial unity. (Cries of "Oh! Oh!") That was exactly so. (Cheers.) The contradiction had come from some members who visited Millthorpe making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. ("Oh! oh!" and cheers.) In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the statements of the supporters of home rule, as their statements contemplated nothing less than the severance of the Empire. (Parnellite cheers.) Two questions always presented themselves to his mind regarding home rule. Firstly, it must be shown that it was desired by the great mass of the population of Ireland. That condition had never been absolutely and unequivocally present until the passing of the representation of the people act. (Cheers.) Secondly, was home rule compatible with the unity of the Empire? That question had been answered by Mr. Parnell, who had declared that what he thought under the name of home rule was simply

THE AGENCY OF IRELAND.

The speaker had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause. Here they had the gravest of causes, for they were dealing with a people and country whose radical sympathies were against law, especially criminal law, which had never obtained the confidence or obedience of the Irish people. Alternative coercive and reform measures had been tried and they had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of coercion especially had been medicine continually applied in increasing doses and with diminishing results. (Parnellite cheers.) Here the speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now feasible. As regards the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the Empire, he reminded the House that the same argument was employed against Canadian independence. When it was determined to

CONCEDE HOME RULE TO CANADA.

Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to-day. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home rule. (Irish cheers.) He (Mr. Gladstone) sat in Parliament during the whole Canadian controversy, taking, as a young man, an active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate? The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland—(Opposition cheers)—not in every particular. So the bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada. But, although not parallel, the positions are analogous. What was the issue in the case of Canadian government from Downing street? These few words embrace the whole controversy, government from Downing street meaning, of course, government from Westminster. (Hear, hear.) What was the cry of

THOSE WHO RESISTED AUTONOMY IN CANADA?

It was the cry which has slept a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion of the relations of Canada and England then there was very great danger to the unity of the empire, but it was the remedy for the mischief, not the mischief itself which was regarded as danger ours. (Irish cheers.) In this respect the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel. There is danger to the unity of the empire in our present relations with Ireland, but the opponents of the bill have applied the cry of danger to the remedy instead of to the existing mischief. (Cheers.) In those days the people of Canada were habitually denounced in this house as rebels. (Prolonged Government and Parnellite cheers.) Some of those so-called rebels were Protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were Catholics of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were of French extraction and Catholics? No, sir!

The English in Upper Canada did exactly the same thing; both rebelled. He (Mr. Gladstone) remembered O'Connell, in the course of the debate on Canada, in referring to the French-Canadian leader (Papineau) saying "This case is just the case of Ireland with this difference, the Canadian agitator has 'O' at the end of his name instead of the beginning." The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and

THE VICTORS WERE THE VANQUISHED.

If we were the military victors, the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the bill. (Cheers and decisive cries.) He asked the gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless—(hear, hear)—if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. (Cheers.) Coming to the leading objections to the bill, he said he noticed that the first was the objection to the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, as a breach of the cardinal principle that there ought not to be taxation without representation. The opponents of the bill said that England could never enforce taxation in Ireland without representation, and that nothing but the consent of Ireland would induce them to contemplate such a change for a moment. Many members were not even satisfied with the consent of Ireland. Besides this general constitutional objection, there existed regret that there would cease to be a symbolical representation of the unity of the Empire through the absence of Irish members. Now history has shown us that in foreign, or what he preferred to call over-sea affairs, the Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England and Scotland. (Hear, hear, and cries of "no.") It is a wonder that in

A COUNTRY WITH WARS SO GREAT

and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country? An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs. Still the bill provides that Ireland shall not be excluded from Imperial affairs. Clause 20 provides for a recall of the Irish Parliament before the Parliament can proceed to the alteration of a statute upon which the two countries do not agree. Another clause provides that on certain conditions the Irish assembly may vote sums of money for purposes excluded from its ordinary cognizance. He trusted that should Great Britain be involved in a great war, when Ireland would be exposed to the common danger, the Irish assembly would respond to a message from the Crown by voting money to prosecute the war. (Opposition laughter.) Though abiding in the principle that the Irish members should

NOT SIT IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

the Government was willing to meet the difficulty by providing that when it was proposed to alter the taxation of Ireland relating to the customs and excise duties, Irish members would be enabled to appear in Parliament and share in the debate. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") The Government was also willing to appoint a joint commission of the English and Irish parliaments which would meet from time to time to consider questions of imperial or common interest. No great question, such as the succession to the Crown, ought to fall under the discussion of this secondary authority, but many questions, such as treaties of commerce, might require direct communication between both parliaments. He would, therefore, propose on behalf of the Government some plan of this kind. He proceeded to explain that the Government remained undecided as to the conditions under which Irish members or an Irish commission should appear in the Imperial Parliament. The Government did not consider this to be a vital point. In his opinion, if the Irish members came back in any numbers it would be necessary to devise a new system of election. He would certainly have no jealousy of the Irish members if they should reappear in their force. He would rather have them amply than scantily and jealously treated. In conclusion he declared that the main object of the bill was

TO ABOLISH ROOT AND BRANCH, THE DISCONTINUED.

prevailing in Ireland and to restore social order by the removal not merely of the symptoms but of the causes of that discontent. If the opponents of the bill had an alternative policy, what was it? He asked if Lord Randolph Churchill should undertake the task of settling Ireland what did he mean to do? Was his plan that proposed by the Loyalists in Belfast last November? The English Government might be daring but it was not so daring as to undertake to reconstruct the Irish government without touching the legislative difficulty. If Lord Hartington had a plan let him declare it. He appealed to Lord Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached a crisis in the history of the nation. The path of boldness was the only path of safety. (Cheers.) All men ought to know their own mind and ought to tell it. The fate of Ireland could not be cast into the lottery of politics. (Parnellite cheers.) He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let his opponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington, in moving the rejection of the bill, trace a visible or a pathable road through the darkness. (Cheers.) The members of the house have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of seven hundred years, and of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character than heretofore the hearts and affections of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

HARTINGTON MOVES THE SIX MONTHS' HOIST.

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He asked if Mr. Parnell had ever stopped short of asking for complete inde-

pendence and the restoration of Ireland to her place among the nations of the world? He (Hartington) feared that the Premier had settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting an alternative measure he failed to remember a single instance in which Mr. Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissentients to take, who were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the house could be immediately revised. He believed that the concessions made to-night would not meet the demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion he moved that the bill be read six months hence. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

THE CLERGY'S APPROVAL.

DUBLIN, May 6.—Four hundred Catholic priests attended a meeting at Dungsinnon, county Tyrone, to-day, called to give expression to their views on Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy. Rev. Daniel McGittigan, D.D., archbishop of the diocese of Armagh, presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy.

QUEBEC'S SYMPATHY WITH GLADSTONE.

QUEBEC, May 8.—The newly elected Municipal Council at their meeting last night unanimously adopted the following resolution:—Moved by Hon. John Hearn, That this newly elected council of the ancient capital of Canada deems the present an opportune time to express its unwavering faith in the principles of self-government, deprived of which the people of Canada would neither be content nor loyal; and further, it desires to join, as it now heartily does, in the general homage being rendered to the illustrious statesman at the head of Her Majesty's Government in England and his noble colleagues for the evidence they have given of a firm resolve to place within the reach of the people of Ireland all the advantages of autocratic government; that this corporation recognize in the present action of England's great minister the policy best calculated to promote British power and secure the early triumph of a land of justice over wrong, and if possible invoke Heaven to vouchsafe to him a long and length of days to enjoy the happiness of witnessing the success of his patriotic efforts for the freedom of millions, followed by all the contentment, prosperity and unity amongst the people of Great Britain and Ireland which his great heart and patriot soul so ardently long for. Carried. It was resolved that the Mayor be instructed to forward the above resolution to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK CABINET REFUSED.

ATHENS, May 9.—A demonstration was held to-day in Constitution square, when warlike speeches were made, and a resolution was carried amid wild excitement favoring war with Turkey. A resolution advising an immediate increase in the army was adopted. After the meeting the crowd marched to the house of Prime Minister Delyannis, and, in response to repeated cries, the premier made an address, in which he declared that the Government would never sign an agreement involving the disbanding of the forces. This declaration was cheered to the echo. The multitude then proceeded to the residence of ex-Prime Minister Tricoupi and demanded a speech, but M. Tricoupi refused to appear. This action on the part of the ex-Premier caused an uproar, and shouts of "Traitor" arose from the crowd. The people finally dispersed in an orderly manner. The Russian minister to Greece has concluded his visit to the Czar and has arrived at Sebastopol en route to Athens. He has telegraphed to the members of the embassy to prepare for their departure from Greece.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

ACTION TAKEN BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

DICBY, N.S., May 10.—The Gloucester schooner D. J. Adams was brought back to Digby yesterday. To-day Admiral Scott formally handed her over to the Collector of Customs, pending the decision of the Admiralty court at Halifax, where the case will be tried.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In the house Mr. Dingley (Maine), introduced a bill to limit the commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries. (A copy of this bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Fry.) In the Senate Mr. James offered the following resolutions, both of which were agreed to without debate:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests, any information in the possession of the Government concerning the alleged seizure of the United States fishing vessel David J. Adams, while engaged in lawful commerce in one of the ports of the Dominion of Canada, and what measures, if any, have been taken to protect fishing vessels of the United States while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada;

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to enquire whether the United States fishing vessel David J. Adams has been seized while engaged in lawful commerce in a port of the Dominion of Canada, and what measures, if any, are necessary to protect the persons and property of American citizens while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The Rev. Edward O'Dwyer, of Limerick, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick to succeed the late Rev. Geo. Butler, D.D., and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Flanagan, of Drogheda, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmora to succeed the late Rev. Michael Conaty, D.D.

THE CHURCH AND STATE.

Cardinal Guibert to the Head of the French Republic.

The Supposed Hostility of the Catholic Clergy to French Institutions Luridly Explained for the Church's Critics.

Cardinal Guibert, Archbishop of Paris, has addressed to President Grévy the following letter, which is creating considerable comment in the Old World...

THE ENEMIES OF RELIGION.

If the Republic accepted the obligation imposed on all governments of respecting the beliefs and worship of the immense majority of our country...

THE EXCESSIVE FEDERAL SYSTEM.

is applied to him, authorized by no law, and preceded by no judgment. Five years have sufficed for all these acts of violence...

in that case the rights and prerogatives mentioned in Article 16 and the appointments to bishoprics should be settled by a fresh concordat...

"I appeal to your reason and impartiality. Have I done anything more in what precedes than notice notorious and official facts...

THE ABOLITION OF RELIGION?

It is certain that the constitution, while declaring you irresponsible, leaves intact your moral influence. You are your great experience...

NOVA SCOTIA RAILWAYS.

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS TO THE LEGISLATURE—AN ENGLISH SYNDICATE TO CONSOLIDATE THE PROVINCE ROADS.

HALIFAX, N.S., May 4.—By the Provincial Government railway policy, submitted to the Legislature to day, all Canadian and American propositions are rejected...

A LEMON-COLORED WOMAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1885.—Three years ago I was confined to my bed in a deplorable condition. Skin as yellow as a lemon...

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION

FORMALLY OPENED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN—A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE—TENSIBLY NEW NATIONAL ODE—CANADA'S DISPLAY.

LONDON, May 4.—The Queen formally opened the Colonial and Indian exhibition to-day. The weather was beautiful. Crowds gathered along the route taken by Her Majesty...

ONE OF EXTRAORDINARY IMPRESSIONS.

The vast interior was packed with an assemblage numbering thousands and composed of the very elite of London. There were scores of foreign princes and diplomatists...

THE COLONIES PARTICIPATING IN THE EXHIBITION.

and a formal declaration by Her Majesty that the show was open. The music was grand. Among the numbers was "Home, Sweet Home."

WELCOME!

Welcome! welcome! with one voice In our welfare we rejoice. Sons and brothers, that have sent, From far isle and cape and continent...

II.

May we find, as ages run, The mother featured in the son, And may yours for ever be The old strength and constancy...

III.

Britain fought her sons of yore; Britain failed; and never more, Careless of growing kin, Shall we sin our fathers' sin...

IV.

Sharers of our glorious past, Brothers, must we part at last? Shall not we, through good and ill, Cleave to one another still?

A LEMON-COLORED WOMAN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1885.—Three years ago I was confined to my bed in a deplorable condition. Skin as yellow as a lemon...

happily assured that for extent and variety the present display will far exceed any previous effort. The space is considerably more than that allotted to the Dominion at the famous Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876...

First to claim attention are the decorations, the basis of which is the flag of the Dominion, and here one is at once struck by a leading distinction between the courts of Canada and the other Colonies. The coloring is subdued, and in a sense unobtrusive...

Commencing with the eastern approach to the central gallery, one finds first attention properly paid to agriculture, the backbone of Canadian industry. To this division the whole of the eastern transept is devoted. Vegetable cereals, fruits and woods from the isolated Antiochi, side by side with the remarkable products of the Canadian mainland...

LET JUNE BRING ITS FRUIT TO YOU.

With its proverbial certainty, the 191st Grand Monthly Drawing of the world-renowned Louisiana State Lottery came off at New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, April 13th, 1886...

Rawdon, 3rd May, 1886.

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AFFAIRS IN RAWDON.

To the Editor of The Post and Taver.

SIR,—I notice in your issue of the 24th ult, a communication from Rawdon, purporting to be from an old subscriber and signed "Home Rule."

The writer passes some strictures upon an article written by Alex. Daly, Esq., formerly of Rawdon, and recently published in The Post and Taver Witness, in which he speaks of "two legged fishes known by the popular name of land sharks."

We remember here that a long time ago the waters in this part were troubled by the presence of a shark, which, in its efforts to gobble up the little fishes, imbibed a certain kind of poisonous water which is sometimes found, though not frequently, amongst our numerous and healthy springs.

But what does "Home Rule" mean by thus controverting Mr. Daly's statement about the \$5,000 to be granted at Mr. Daly's having given you this information? Or does he wish to float the popularity of the "Home Rule" upon the generosity of the late Messrs. Titlin & Skelly?

The logic displayed by "Home Rule" respecting the administration of the Catholic schools in Rawdon is in keeping with the rest of his article. According to his theory the poor would have to do without schools because they are not landowners.

It is enough for me to remark that the Commissioners disagreed last fall with the trustees about the price to be paid for the Catholic children going into the Protestant schools, and finally they refused altogether to make any bargain with the price so high, but afterwards some of the Catholics grew impatient and appealed to the superintendent for aid...

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A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, the history of whose sufferings and final cure, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a dizziness and sickness of the stomach until I was compelled to take my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not see, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I said before, for a great change in my condition, that my time had nearly come, I felt that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel's Symples. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change in my condition. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed pamphlets cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are brewed to read, and I have had time for six miles around our district. People have come seeking cures to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice, and the Syrup and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from cough were confined to their beds and could hardly move a finger, but were cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To day she has her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup."

MARIA HAAS.

The people of Canada speak confirm to above.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good you Seigel's Syrup has done for me. I had a cough at one time I would be better than alive, but had the luck to find one of your pamphlets, and after reading it I tried your Syrup. I tried one bottle and found it to be the best I ever had. I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body here speaks well of it. J. W. WILSON, Richmond Corner, N.E.

SPRINGFIELD, N.D., Oct. 15, 1885.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good you Seigel's Syrup has done for me. I had a cough at one time I would be better than alive, but had the luck to find one of your pamphlets, and after reading it I tried your Syrup. I tried one bottle and found it to be the best I ever had. I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body here speaks well of it. J. W. WILSON, Richmond Corner, N.E.

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rates for contracts on application. Advertisements
for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per
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rent, death and marriage 50c each insertion.
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WITNESS makes it the very best advertising medium
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WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN
PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE,
OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....MAY 12, 1886

The best piece of news from Ireland for
many a long day is the announcement that
the British Government intends to disarm
the Loyalists of Ulster, and that John Morley's
motion to continue the Coercion Act of '81
was made with a view to its application in
the interests of public order against the
threatening and blustering Orange minority.
What will the 200,000 (?) Canadian Orangemen,
who were promised by the lodges to Brother
Johnston, M.P. for Ballykilbeg, to fight against
Home Rule, do now in face of this hostile
attitude of the Imperial authorities? Will
they still thirst for Irish Catholic gore? Poor
fools!

NOVA SCOTIA is not to be behind in giving
expression to its sympathy with Home Rule
for Ireland. In fact the province by the
sea intends to take the lead by getting
the Government itself to move in the
matter. The Legislature, which is the
only one of the Maritime Provinces now
in session, has been invited in the name
of the Liberal Ministry by Attorney-General
White to adopt a Government resolution
referring to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule
Bill. It is strong and to the point. It is
resolved, "That this house desires to record
its warm sympathy with the noble efforts
put forth by the Premier of Great Britain in
the direction of giving Home Rule to Ireland,
and expresses its sincere hope that his efforts
may be crowned with success." It will be
discussed in a few days.

A Rough estimate made by the English
Post office authorities shows that the number
of words telegraphed out of London on the
occasion of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Govern-
ment statement was about one million
five hundred thousand, being almost
twice as many as any previous
occasion, the highest recorded hitherto
being 860,000. The total number of words
delivered at the various offices in the
provinces was, however, very much larger,
since many of the reports were sent to a
number of addresses. In the reports of the
proceedings in Parliament sent by the Press
Association, for instance, the total number
of words delivered of the verbatim report
of Mr. Gladstone's speech was 1,185,000, while
of the summaries of the same speech 413,500
words were delivered; and of Mr. Parnell's
speech 104,400, while there were also 115,113
words of other Parliamentary speeches
delivered, the total number of words deliv-
ered by the Press Association in its
Parliamentary service being 2,029,113, or
upwards of a thousand columns of solid
newspaper type. According to the Post
Office accounting, Mr. Gladstone's speech,
verbatim, extended to twenty-four thousand
seven hundred words.

The Catholic Union and Times of Buffalo,
which has the special approbation of the
Bishop of Buffalo, and is edited by the Rev.
Father Cronin, publishes the following comment
on the action taken by Archbishop Taschereau
of Quebec against the Knights of Labor.
It says:—"There is something mysterious in
the trouble between the Knights of Labor
and the Archbishop of Quebec. The
Knights offered to amend their rules so
as to make them acceptable to the Cana-
dian Bishop; why did the latter not
give them a chance to do so? The
Catholic Church has always been the
friend of the workingmen; and if the
Knights of Labor govern themselves by
sound principles, they will find in the
Church the strongest kind of support.
Mr. Powderly's public acts and utterances
have not thus far offended the principles
of justice and morality; and could not a
consultation be had between him and a
committee of Bishops appointed by Arch-
bishop Gibbons?"

OUR esteemed contemporary the Montreal
Herald does ample justice to the situation
when it says:—"That Sir John Macdonald
was beaten in tactics and in strength of
argument by Mr. Blake, was evident to the
House and is apparent to the country. That
he wished to burk the whole business, and
failed to do so, is equally true; while the

reference to Sir Charles Tupper, instead
of to Mr. Gladstone, will be regarded
alike by friends and opponents of Home
Rule as a piece of trickery unworthy of our
Parliament and country. It was within the
right of Parliament to pass the address for
which Mr. Blake moved; it was the plain
duty of the Government to facilitate its pas-
sage. The Premier preferred a crooked
course, which was unworthy of Parliament
and damaging to his own reputation. As
regards the interest of Home Rule, he did
what he could to injure it, but fortunately
the question cannot now be unfavorably
affected by anything Sir John can do or leave
 undone."

THE VERCHERES ELECTION.

The election contest in the County of
Vercheres for the Local Legislature took
place yesterday and resulted in a significant
victory for the Liberal candidates. The
candidates were Mr. Bernard, Liberal, and
Mr. Cartier, Conservative. The former, who
is an honest old farmer, was personally a very
weak candidate—a fact which was admitted
by friends and foes. The latter is a man of
note; he is the nephew of the late Sir George
Etienne Cartier, and the prestige borrowed
from the name was no obstacle to success; he
is a good speaker, and is known as a man of
pluck and talent. He had every personal
qualification to recommend him as a representative
man; but he was found wanting in one
essential particular. He sympathized with
the Government at Ottawa, and that was
sufficient to damn him in the eyes
and esteem of the electors, although the elec-
tion was purely a local one. One word of
condemnation against the Orange Tory ad-
ministration of Sir John Macdonald would
have won the constituency for him; he did
not utter it, and he lost the election. Mr.
Bernard gained the support of the electors by
his declaration against the Ottawa Govern-
ment.

THE BEATY-GOVERNMENT SCANDAL.

The Beaty-Woodworth affair has turned
out to be not only an ugly thing for "the
Boy," but a very damaging thing for the
Government, which has had to shield the
youth to save itself. The ministerial
effort to whitewash the most brazen system
of corruption and trafficking in railway
charters nearly cost it its life. From a majority
of 94 the Ministry tumbled to 26, the smallest
majority in 8 years. Mr. Beaty, who is a
typical Ministerialist, was no deeper in the
 mire than the Government, and
both had to sink or swim together;
otherwise no ministry having the least re-
spect for honesty and independence in parlia-
mentary representatives would have dared to
champion the cause of a public plunderer or
would have tried to justify his attempt
to squeeze \$675,000 out of the people's
pockets for his influence in getting a railway
charter. The conduct of the Hon. Thos.
White and the other Ministers, in endorsing
on the floor of the House the
infamous transactions and dealings of
Mr. Beaty, is even more scandalous
and demoralizing than the plundering of their
predecessors. No Parliament on earth can furnish
such revolting instances of unblinking cor-
ruption and of governmental vindication
and protection extended to the guilty members.
This is another reason to turn the rascals out.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND HOME RULE.

The City Council of Montreal has placed
on record its sympathy with the Irish people
in their struggle for Home Rule and its
admiration of the Grand Old Statesman who
has had the pluck to stand up, and, in the
face of bitter hatred and prejudice, to declare
that Ireland must have her own again, and
that it is time to put an end to English mis-
government in the Green Isle. The Council,
however, was not allowed to make the adoption
of the resolutions introduced by Ald.
Jeannotte unanimous, owing to the mean and
illiberal attitude of a few carpers, who
hypocritically protested that they were in
favor of Home Rule, but that they did not
want the question brought up in the Council
for the following reasons:—

Ald. Wilson showed a humorous and sym-
pathetic appreciation of the situation by
moving that the resolutions be entertained
six months hence, when Mr. Gladstone would
have had time to fully mature his scheme
of Home Rule. It would not take much
scratching to find under Ald. Wilson's skin a
thoroughbred enemy of Irish liberty. The
Council squelched the thing.
Ald. Holland came next with a friendly
piece of advice to the Council to let politics
alone, and not trouble itself about Home Rule.
Ald. Holland has appeared in colors which
few thought him capable of wearing. The
Council did not take his advice.

Ald. Richard White, of the Gazette, stood
up like a little man and, without any circum-
locution, plumped straight against Home Rule.
We wonder if the Hon. Thomas will do the
same thing in the House on the Blake Resolu-
tion. Ald. White solemnly informed his
fellow members that his appreciation of the
duties of the Council led him to believe
that they were elected to consider material
matters for the benefit of the city, and not to
discuss Home Rule or to extend sympathy
either to Gladstone or the Irish people. He
voted against the resolutions.

Ald. Kennedy was more modest. He ad-
mitted that he was in favor of Home Rule,
but thought the Council should confine itself
to its own legitimate business.

Ald. Mooney opposed the resolutions, as he
was in favor of the Council minding its own
business and leaving Home Rule alone.
Finally came the gallant colonel, Ald.
Stevenson, who wanted the Council to under-
stand that Ireland had a constitutional govern-
ment and a larger representation than
Scotland (which is incorrect), and that the
resolutions were mere "clap trap" and ultra

was. The last two words in Ald. Sandy's
mouth sounded like a solid Scotch joke, and
the Council laughed accordingly.

These made up the entire opposition to
Home Rule—Stevenson, White, Wilson, Hol-
land, Kennedy and Mooney, and these men
are all largely elected by Irish votes.

On the other hand the French-Canadian
aldermen spoke warmly and eloquently in
favor of Irish liberty and voted like one man
for the resolutions. They literally crushed
the anti-Irish carpers. It is but just to
remark that there was at least one English-
man in the Council who had enough of pluck
and fair play to say that he would vote for
the resolutions, as they had nothing to do
with politics, and as he wanted to express
his admiration of the illustrious statesman
who alone, within the last fifty years, had
tried to redress the wrongs of Ireland. This
member was Ald. Fairbairn.

MR. BLAKE INTRODUCES HOME RULE
RESOLUTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

Ireland is not without friends, and the
cause of Irish liberty is not without cham-
pions in the Dominion House of Commons.
The men who are looked upon as the repre-
sentatives of the Irish Canadian people failed
to invite and urge the Federal Parliament to
adopt resolutions of sympathy and encourage-
ment to Her Majesty's Government in its
formidable task of establishing self-govern-
ment in Ireland. Their failure to accomplish
anything in this direction was keenly felt by
the Canadian people. In the most momentous
crisis of Ireland's history, they refused to
raise a hand to push her on the road to
victory. When an expression of opinion from
Ottawa would have been of "powerful moral
support to the Imperial Government" in
carrying out the principle of Home Rule for
the benefit of Ireland, the voice of Parlia-
ment was smothered, and Mr. Gladstone
has failed to receive up to the present that en-
couragement which Canada would be justified
by every possible consideration in extending
to the British Premier and his Government.

At this juncture the Hon. Edward Blake
comes to the front, and again proves himself
to be the true and courageous advocate of
what is right and just. A friend in need is
a friend indeed, and such is Mr. Blake. Last
evening as the House was being moved into
Committee of Supply, Mr. Blake rose and
asked to call the attention of Parliament to
the Irish question. He desired, not as a
party leader, not as a Reformer, but in his
capacity as a Canadian citizen, to have the
Commons of Canada express the interest and
concern felt by the people of Canada in the
condition of Ireland, to affirm its abiding
adhesion to the principle of Home Rule
for Ireland, which was urged four years ago,
to give utterance to the sentiments of joy at
the submission of a Home Rule measure to
the Imperial Parliament, and to express the
earnest hope that it may form a basis for such
a settlement of this great question as shall
conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity
of the empire.

Mr. Blake has approached and taken up
this matter in a broad and statesmanlike
manner. In doing so he has acted fearlessly
and with the courage of his convictions. He
considered that a great and noble cause
could be served by this action, and he
took it without hesitating or trying to
find excuses for inaction. He asked whether
we, a democratic people and the kinsmen of
that very mass of the population to whom
Mr. Gladstone speaks, should not come and
support him in his work of giving a nation
free and fair government? Mr. Blake stated
that he did not bring this forward as a party
question; he wanted complete union so as
to give the action of the House the utmost
significance and effect.

Mr. Blake said he had waited until the
last moment, hoping that someone on the
Government side of the House would take the
initiative, but nothing was done. He then
added: "I have observed, however, that the
Minister of Inland Revenue (Hon. Mr.
Costigan) had cabled to Mr. Parnell for
'himself and the Irish Canadian members in
Parliament his adhesion to the resolution
of 1882. They should be united to secure
redress of wrong. What was required was
'an assurance of the warm interest of all
classes, not of a section, but the whole of
the people, not only the ministers of the
Crown, but all the Commons of Canada,
not only the Irish Catholic members, but
the French, Scotch, English Irish and Ger-
man—in fact all nationalities. It was not
'a Protestant or a Catholic question, and
they should regard as enemies of their
country those who make it so.'"

This is the true view to take of the situa-
tion. No narrow-mindedness, no restriction
of the national sympathy characterize this
patriotic speech. Mr. Blake yields not to antago-
nism from discredited quarters, but demands
that the question be treated on its merits.
He concluded his speech by assuring the
House that "for his part he should feel that
'he was nothing less than a coward or a
criminal if, without any humble effort of
his, they were to stand passively by to-day
and fail to give help at this moment to the
cause of local self government and Irish
freedom.'"

SIR JOHN MACDONALD AND HOME RULE.

Sir John Macdonald is widely known as the
"prince of tricksters;" but the way in which
he managed the debate on Blake's Home
Rule resolutions has earned for him a still
lower reputation, that of a parliamentary
slyster. He tried by every possible means,
and with the aid of the Irish traitors in the
House, to burke the whole business and make
the voice of Parliament impotent to carry
sympathy and encouragement to Ireland.
The unscrupulous Tory chieftain got poor
John Costigan to move an amendment that

any Orangemen would be glad to father,
and whipped the other Irish members, Burns,
Coughlin, J. J. Curran, Daly, Bergin, etc.,
into line, to vote and speak for the Orange
amendment. And then, when the grand old
Conservative party had defeated Mr. Blake's
manly resolutions and forced the adoption of
the milk and water product of the Orange
and Irish Catholic combination, the grand old
chief, with duplicity and treacherous cunning,
proposed to have the amended resolutions
forwarded to the Speaker of the British
House of Commons, knowing that by so doing
the resolutions would never reach either Mr.
Gladstone or Parliament, as the English Speak-
er has no power nor right to communicate any-
thing to the Cabinet or to Parliament. Mr.
Blake, however, frustrated this dishonest
piece of machiavellism of Sir John by expos-
ing the true inwardness of the proposal to
send the resolutions to the British Speaker.
Sir John, like a whipped cur, had to retire
along with his motion. Mr. Blake wanted
the resolutions sent directly to Mr. Gladstone
or to Parnell and Gladstone, jointly, but the
Tories would not hear of it. At last the
Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Thompson,
suggested a ridiculous and nonsensical mode
of procedure which met with the instant
approbation of the low parliamentary slyster.
Mr. Thompson proposed to send the resolu-
tions to Sir Charles Tupper, who declared
recently that he had no confidence in the
Irish Catholic breed. This was carried by a
bare majority of ten—the lowest since 1874.

Irish Canadians, with all liberal and intel-
ligent people, can now judge what honesty
there is in the Orange Tory party, and how
much they desire to advance the cause of
justice and liberty. We have no doubt that
the honest sentiment of the country will con-
demn the action of those who prevented
Parliament from voicing the feelings, the
hopes and the desires of the Dominion in
regard to Home Rule for Ireland.

ORANGE FOES AND IRISH TRAITORS.

The stand taken by Mr. J. J. Curran,
member for Montreal Centre, on Blake's
Home Rule resolutions, was neither creditable
to himself nor in harmony with the wishes
and feelings of the Irish Canadian people,
while it was eminently calculated to injure
the cause of Ireland. Mr. Curran quoted THE
POST and the London Catholic Record to
prove that he was justified in supporting the
Orange amendment that was placed in the
hands of Hon. John Costigan. We need not
emphasize the fact that the use, made by Mr.
Curran, of THE POST and Record to serve an
unholy purpose was as malicious and dishonest
as it was unwarranted.

For two weeks THE POST and other Irish
Catholic journals urged the Dominion Parlia-
ment to follow the example of the Quebec
Assembly and of other Legislatures. The
members supposed to more directly represent
the Irish Canadian people were specially
called on to take the initiative. The entire
Liberal press guaranteed them unanimous
support from Mr. Blake and the Opposition.
And Mr. Curran had the audacity to stand
up and say that there was no desire on the
part of the country to have the Federal
Parliament adopt resolutions.

He assured us that he had consulted with
the best friends of Home Rule, and that their
opinion was "to keep mum." We should
say that he had consulted with the best
friends of the Tory party, and that their
opinion was not to offend the Orange element
thereof by seeking a confirmatory expression
of opinion from the Canadian House of Com-
mons.

That was the secret of the inaction and
silence of Mr. Curran and of the other Irish
members before Mr. Blake introduced his
resolutions, as it was the secret of their
opposition and betrayal of the Irish national
cause after their introduction.

Partisanship triumphed over patriotism,
and the fear of Orangeman was stronger than
the love of liberty and justice.

We have no hesitation in saying that
Orangemen can boast of no greater victory
since the battle of the Boyne. To have
forced a free and independent parliament to
vote against Home Rule for Ireland is an
achievement of which they may well feel
proud, but at which the Canadian people may
well hang their heads in shame. And to say
that this result was achieved by the co-
operation of Irish Catholics! What humiliation!
As Senator Trudell remarked in an
article in L'Etendard: "We can now
understand, in the face of this treachery
and abasement of our representatives, how
the Irish Parliament in 1800 decreed its
'own extinction.'"

Truly, Orangemen ought to be well satisfied
with its victories of fanaticism and hatred of
Irish liberty. On the 16th of November last
it compelled the Canadian Government to
erect a scaffold to hang the chosen leader and
champion of an oppressed people; on the 6th
of May it compelled the Federal Parliament
to smother the genuine expression of Canada's
hopes and sympathy for Ireland in her efforts
to obtain self-government. How many more
such victories will we be called upon to
chronicle before the Canadian people have
an opportunity to sweep those foes and traitors
out of the places of power which they have
debaled by corruption, dishonored by fanati-
cism and oppression, and bespattered with
blood?

IRELAND'S FRIENDS AND FOES.

We devote considerable space to the de-
bate which took place last night in the
Canadian House of Commons, on the Home
Rule resolutions introduced by the Hon.
Edward Blake. The debate is a large plate
glass mirror in which the real friends and
foes of the Irish people are reflected in their
true colors.
Although it is a well known and estab-
lished fact that Sir John Macdonald's Gov-

ernment is closely allied with the Orange
element of the country, every one felt that
they would not dare to oppose and vote down
the resolutions offered by the leader of the
Opposition, no matter how strong their
anti-Irish sentiments might be in that
direction, and no matter how much
they would wish to yield to Orange
influence. They dared not hang up the
resolutions as they did Louis Riel. But
if Sir John could not kill the resolutions he
could at least counteract their effect; and he
bent all his efforts to that end. How he
succeeded in emasculating the resolutions a
perusal of the debate will show.

The most disgraceful, and to Irish Cana-
dians the most humiliating, feature of the
discussion was the fact that Sir John got the
Irish Catholic representative in the Ministry,
the Hon. John Costigan, and his other Irish
Catholic followers on the floor of the House,
to do the dirty and traitorous work of
damning the plea set up by Mr. Blake for
the granting of Home Rule to Ireland.

One's heart grows sick at the sight of such
a spectacle of debasement and treachery on
the part of our representatives. It is enough
to bring the curse of a suffering and strug-
gling people down upon their heads, as it
evoked loud applause and cheers from the
Orange and Tory enemies of Ireland who are
in the House.

Without the courage to introduce resolu-
tions, as they should have done, our repre-
sentatives have the courage to join hands with
the foes of Irish liberty and rights, to block,
as far as in their power lies, the progress of
Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill, because it
was Mr. Blake who, on the refusal of the
Irish representatives to stand up for Ireland,
stepped into the breach and hoisted the
signal of Canada's readiness to aid Ireland in
her struggle for self government.

What will Mr. Parnell and his party, what
will the Irish people at home, think of Irish
Canadian representatives who, on May 3rd,
1886, privately cabled to the Irish leader
their deep sympathy in the struggle for Home
Rule and their hope that the British Govern-
ment would finally concede it, and who on
May 6th publicly denounced a gifted, gener-
ous and courageous champion of Irish liberty
because he pleaded in the Canadian Parliament
for the restoration of a Parliament in College
Green?

Look at this picture and then at that.

COSTIGAN AND IRISH M.P.'S COSTIGAN AND IRISH M.P.'S

"OTTAWA, May 3rd, 1886. OTTAWA, May 6.

"Parnell, M. P., London, Eng.:" Amendment to Mr. Blake's Resolution:

"That this house, having reference to the tenor of such answer does not deem it expedient again to address Her Majesty on the subject, but earnestly hopes that such a measure, or such measures, may be adopted by the Imperial Parliament as will, while preserving the integrity and well being of the Empire and the rights and status of the minority, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and permanently remove the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in that country."

"As mover of the Irish resolutions in the Canadian Parliament in April, 1883, and on behalf of the Irish representatives in Parliament, I desire to convey through you to your fellow-subjects in Ireland an expression of our deep sympathy in their struggle for home rule. We reaffirm the sentiments contained in those resolutions, and, without presuming to pronounce an opinion on the details of any particular measure, or such measures, may be adopted by the Imperial Parliament as will, while preserving the integrity and well being of the Empire and the rights and status of the minority, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and permanently remove the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in that country."

Mr. Costigan and his Irish fellow members
were ready to send empty greeting to Parnell,
but, when a substantial expression of Canadian
opinion is to be obtained from Parliament to
strengthen Mr. Gladstone's hands, they
violently oppose it at the dictation of the
Orangemen. "They do not deem it expedient
again to address Her Majesty's Government
'on the subject,' and they offer an amend-
ment which meets with the approbation of
the Orange Tory members.

Mr. O'Brien (Orange) said "he would
support Mr. Costigan's amendment because
of the three it was likely to have the best
effect."

Mr. Orton (Tory) was opposed to Mr.
Blake's resolution "because it endorsed the
'Home Rule principle laid down by Mr.
Gladstone.'"

Mr. McNeil (Orange) charged that "the
'leader of the Opposition had introduced a
'policy of discord, and that he would sup-
port Costigan's amendment because it did
'not call for the passage of any Home Rule
'measure that would not secure the unity of
'the Empire,' and so on through the whole
list.

Another point which is a gross insult to
the Irish race. Just imagine Hon. John
Costigan et al., Irish Catholics, urging that
the rights and status of the minority be preserved,
as if the Irish people ever had the slightest
intention or inclination to deal in the same
outrageous fashion towards the minority as
the minority did for so many centuries to-
wards the majority.
Wards Mr. Costigan and his fellow mem-

lost faith in the fair play, impartiality and
tolerance of the Catholic Celt, that they should
deem it necessary to ask for protection of the
minority?

In the name of the Irish people we repeat
the insult, as we repudiate their unworthy
and unpatriotic conduct in the House of
Commons. Their attitude on the Home Rule
resolutions of Hon. Ed. Blake is a shame
and a disgrace to themselves as it is an
injury to the Irish people. It is more; it is,
in the present crisis, a supreme act of treach-
ery to the cause of Irish freedom, and the
Irish Canadian people will hold them to a
strict account for it.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The Rev. Father Conway, parish priest of
Killeen, Galway, Ireland, has made, through
the press, a strong appeal for aid for the
poor people of that district. He says they
are in as sad a plight to-day as six years ago.
Again the gaunt spectre of famine is at their
doors, and again the fell spirit of "felonious
landlordism" is moving all the engines at its
disposal to drive them from their wretched
homes. Of the thousand families who
reside there, many are already suffer-
ing hunger; scores are subsisting on
what they intended for seed, and, in a month
hence, not 20 per cent. of the poor people
will have a morsel of food. At such a crisis
the landlords come forward to enforce those
claims, which, even in the best of times,
might be disputed. Sentences of eviction—
"death sentences"—are already passed on
many, and more than 200 processes—200
summons to bear the same dread sentences
pronounced—lie at the local post-office.

Father Conway asks what is to be done
and if the poor people are to be allowed to starve
or to be driven penniless across the sea or
into those dens of misery—the workhouses—
more dreaded than even death by starvation.
He assures us that this distress does not exist
because the people are idle or because there
is no means of sustenance for them in this
desolate region. Neither negro or galley slave
never worked harder under the lash than the
Connemara peasant does to force a means of
livelihood out of a never generous, and now
utterly exhausted soil.

Then as to the means of sustenance there
is a mine of wealth lying at their very doors.
There is not, along the West coast, a better
fishing ground, and there are not harder
fishermen than these poor peasants; but
their wretched gear and their wretched
boats compel them to look helplessly on
while the stranger with better appliances
is carrying off, in cargoes, what Providence
intended for their maintenance. Another
source of employment and sustenance was
the sale of turf. Inexhaustible tracts of peat
abound. These tracts are useless to the
proprietors, for not even the snipe will
rest on them, yet we had recently to de-
fend a number of tenants against their land-
lord,—the owner of one of these morasses,
who processed them for £12, though to
him the value of what they took away was
nil; and he now has them sued for the rent,
which he admits they were enabled to
pay principally by the sale of turf. A
third source of employment was the lace
and woolen industries, established here by
that devoted philanthropist, Miss Ada
Yeates, but now deluged from want of funds,
and thus the cunning hands that carried
off the gold medal from the late Boston
Exhibition were thrown out of employ-
ment.

It is for these poor people, so help-
lessly situated and so unmercifully treat-
ed by the landlords, that Father Conway
pleads. He promises those who may assist
him that, if possible, every penny shall be
expended in useful labor, and not a farthing
shall go towards the demoralization of the
people by gratuitous relief.

GLADSTONE'S SECOND HOME RULE
SPEECH.

The debate upon the second reading of
Gladstone's bill conceding self-government to
Ireland was begun last evening in the British
House of Commons. Mr. Gladstone in moving
the second reading delivered a speech even
more stirring and effective than his memora-
ble oration of the 8th of April last, when he
first introduced the bill.

The Premier's effort was repeatedly inter-
rupted by Irish cheers, which is a proof that
he was cutting deep down in the rank and
cancerous growth of misgovernment which
has brought so much misery and misfortune
to the Irish people.

Mr. Gladstone did not conceal the fact that
the fight for Home Rule would still be both
long and bitter. In his Midlothian manifesto
he admitted that Englishmen, after centuries
of oppression, had come to believe that
'Ireland had but a limited share in the great
inheritance of human rights.' That is an
accusation which tears to shreds England's
proud boast of fair play and throws it to the
winds. The unreasoning caprice, the lack of
consistent principle with which Ireland has
been ruled, and the alternations of empty
concession and brutal coercion, form, in Mr.
Gladstone's estimation, a tale "whose pro-
logue is denial with exasperation and resent-
ment, whose epilogue is surrender without
conditions and without thanks."

The Premier declared to the House that
such miscarriage of justice and suppression
of freedom would be as unavoidable in the
future as they had been incessant in the past,
unless the uncivilized method of enforcing
hated laws by coercion was abandoned.
Experience has shown that method of Govern-
ment to be as futile as it was shameful,
and there is but one substitute, namely, con-
ciliation, and a people, he says, can only be
conciliated by giving them what they want
and not what you think fit. The medicine
of coercion was continually applied in in-
creasing doses and with diminishing results.
Mr. Gladstone again reminds the Imperial

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Parliament that Ireland proclaimed at the last election, by the voice of an overwhelming majority, that she will be satisfied with nothing short of legislative independence, and this is one of the reasons which made him stand up as an open and fearless advocate of Home Rule. The sham liberals and traitorous radicals who, while professing to desire the rule of the people, would deny the application of these principles to Ireland, have done their utmost to excite English prejudice and to swell the number of the Orange-Tory opponents of the measure, but twist and squirm as they may they are pinned down to choosing between coercion and home rule. Thus Mr. Gladstone has taken up an unassailable position, and he renewed his declaration that with regard to the essential feature of his bill, an Irish Parliament in Dublin, his project would hold the field to the end, for although it has many enemies, it has not a single rival. He called upon Lord Randolph Churchill and Lord Hartington to say what they had to substitute for his bill; they had nothing. His allusions to Canada's fight for independence created quite a stir in the House. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly, she got it, says Mr. Gladstone, because there were Canadians who knew how to take up arms and force the Imperial Government to do justice to the people.

At that time the Canadian people were habitually denounced in the House as rebels, just as the Irish have been. Mr. Gladstone here remarked:— The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and the victors were the vanquished. If we were the military victors, the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the bill. (Cheers and derisive cries.) He asked the gentleman who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless—(hear, hear)—if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. (Cheers.)

Thus the British Premier justifies the instinct and the motives which prompt Canadians and Americans to testify by public demonstrations and other methods how fervently they honor his resolve that justice and fair play shall at last dictate the course of the British Government toward Ireland. Finally, Mr. Gladstone's speech makes it evident that provided the right of Irishmen to manage their own affairs and make their own laws is recognized by Parliament, the Government will freely acquiesce in any alterations of its original plan demanded by either the Irish or English members, and which will not interfere with the vital principle at stake—a Parliament in College Green.

THE CHAMPION OF IRISH LIBERTY.

HOW ORANGE FOES, IRISH CATHOLIC TRAITORS AND CONSERVATIVE OPONENTS JOINED HANDS TO KILL BLAKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

The Government's refusal to accept Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution, or to arrange with him one which would have greatly strengthened Mr. Gladstone's hands, is much to be deplored. A unanimous strong expression from the Canadian Parliament, directly endorsing self-government for Ireland, would have been exactly in time to assist the Imperial Ministry on the second reading of their Bill. Such an expression might easily have been managed had Mr. Costigan remained true to his promises of Tuesday afternoon. He then asked Mr. Blake to withdraw his resolution in order that one calculated to secure the unanimous support of the House should be prepared by arrangement between all the Irish representatives. Said he:—

"There then would be an opportunity given to hon. gentlemen on this side of the House, who (Mr. Blake) thinks have been lax in their duty, to consider with him. We might side agree upon a motion to be submitted to the House and passed unanimously, with an assurance that the Government will agree with me that such a motion would be of more value than one which necessitated a division."

Here was a proposition, almost as direct as one could be, for a conference of the Tory Irishmen with Mr. Blake. He accepted the proposal. He withdrew his resolution. And what followed? Mr. Costigan broke faith in the most shameless way, did nothing to promote an agreement, but submitted to become the tool of Sir John Macdonald in moving an amendment yesterday calculated to do nothing, or as little as possible, for the Home Rule cause.

Not only did Mr. Costigan betray Irishmen, but his amendment was of a nature injurious to Canada. It is proposed to abrogate the right asserted by the Dominion Parliament in 1852 to address the throne on matters concerning the whole Empire. Because Lord Kimberley approved the Canadian House for exercising that privilege in the Home Rule resolutions of 1852, the Government, through Mr. Costigan, proposed to yield the right and put up with the snub. Now, the privilege is one that may be very valuable. It is quite conceivable that Canada may desire to address the throne in protest against some Imperial decision tending to involve this country in hostilities.

There never was and never can be a better chance to reassess the right against the Kimberley despatch. The British Premier has invited expressions of opinion on the Home Rule Bill from the Empire at large, and this is the occasion which Sir John Macdonald's Government seized, practically, to give in their submission to the denial of the right of Canada's Parliament to address the Throne in matters concerning the whole Empire.

It was pretended by Mr. Costigan that his enunciated resolution would effect more good for the Irish cause and the Gladstone Government than that proposed by Mr. Blake. But Mr. O'Brien, an Orange Tory, as a violent opponent of Home Rule, stated that he would vote for the Costigan amendment because it would have less effect than Mr. Blake's resolution.

Mr. O'Brien was right. The amendment amounted to nothing more than a namby-pamby expression of opinion, where Mr. Blake asked for a distinct and forcible one. It does not even advise Home Rule for Ireland. It merely hopes that some means may be provided for satisfying the desires of many of Her Majesty's subjects, and "removing the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in Ireland." Mr.

Blake's resolution provided a means for favorably expressing the opinions it set forth. Mr. Costigan's provided none. It was a mere abstract statement to be thrown upon their air. By meeting the Government more than half way on Tuesday, Mr. Blake proved that he was not seeking to make party capital, but sincerely desirous of strengthening Mr. Gladstone's hands. When he had agreed to Mr. Costigan's request for a conference, the Government found themselves in a hole. They had tried to escape by treating Mr. Blake's resolution as one of want of confidence, than which nothing could be more ridiculous. He generously and fairly gave them all they asked. Then they set about an attempt to make political capital, endeavoring at once to procure some credit with Irish Catholics by drawing an amendment to be imposed on the House; and to engage men by making that amendment so feebly feeble that Mr. O'Brien declared it would be without effect.

The presence of Mr. Costigan was that he desired above all a unanimous vote. No matter if it meant nothing, it must be unanimous. From whom did he dread opposition to a distinct resolution? The Liberals were oldily with Mr. Blake, and the emancipation of his resolution was plainly required to produce unanimity in the Tory party. From the supporters of the Government came all the opposition to that resolution which was best calculated to strengthen the ranks of Her Majesty's Ministers.

What will be the rejoicing of the English Tories and Irish landlords on learning that the Canadian House, which addressed the Throne in favor of Home Rule four years ago, now, at the critical moment when the friends of the movement need all support, refuses to render any that can be effective? How will Lord Churchill exult when it has been reported in England that the Dominion Government successfully opposed the motion that "This House has been confirmed and strengthened by the events that have occurred since 1852 in its conviction that the true interests of Ireland and the Empire will be served in the highest degree by the grant of Home Rule to Ireland."

That was the amendment proposed by Mr. McMullen to strengthen still more Mr. Blake's resolution. By destroying it, a libel on Canadian opinion is committed, and an injury probably done to the Irish cause which could not be redressed by the adoption of a thousand such resolutions as that which Sir John Macdonald put into the mouth of the traitorous Costigan.—The Toronto Globe.

BLAKE ENDORSED.

IRISH SOCIETIES APPROVE OF THE RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED BY THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION.

Four of the Irish societies of Montreal held special meetings Thursday last for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressing their opinion of the conduct of the Hon. Edward Blake in introducing resolutions approving of the efforts of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone to secure Home Rule for Ireland. At the meeting of THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, Mr. Denis Barry, the president, occupied the chair. There was a large audience. The president explained the object of the meeting and paid a tribute to the Hon. Ed. Blake for the patriotism he had shown in seeking to obtain an approval of Mr. Gladstone's action. He said that this was not a question of party politics, as Mr. Blake had himself declared, but rather one of principle, for in introducing his resolutions Mr. Blake had said that he did so, not as the leader of the Opposition, not as a Reformer, but as a citizen of Canada. (Applause.)

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the meeting:— Resolved, That the St. Patrick's society of Montreal, irrespective of politics, heartily endorses the action of the Hon. Edward Blake in introducing in the House of Commons of Canada resolutions supporting the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in his efforts to secure a measure of Home Rule for Ireland; That the members of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal thank the members of the Local Legislature of the Province of Quebec for having passed the resolution of congratulation to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone for his efforts to secure Home Rule for Ireland; That the St. Patrick's society of Montreal is deeply grateful to the members of the City Council of Montreal who voted in favor of the resolutions of thanks to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone for introducing his measure for home rule for Ireland.

The resolution thanking Mr. Blake was immediately wired to him at Ottawa, as it became known that he was then addressing the House on the subject.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. At the meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Irish National League there was a large attendance, and the President, Mr. H. J. Cloran, occupied the chair. He briefly explained the object of the meeting, the following resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm: Resolved, That the Irish National League in Montreal heartily endorses the action of the Hon. Edward Blake in introducing his Home Rule resolutions in the Dominion Parliament to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone, and to give Her Majesty's Government "powerful moral support" in their endeavor to grant Home Rule to Ireland; that the League earnestly hopes that Mr. Blake's resolutions will receive the unanimous support of the House and that their tone and scope will be maintained.

The chairman was instructed to forward the resolutions immediately by telegraph to Mr. Blake, which was accordingly done. Mr. H. J. Cloran then suggested that the League extend their sincere thanks to the Provincial Legislature at Quebec and to the City Council of Montreal for their warm expressions of sympathy with Home Rule for Ireland, and of congratulation to Mr. Gladstone for having introduced a Home Rule measure in the Imperial Parliament. Resolutions in accordance with this suggestion were unanimously carried and ordered to be forwarded respectively to the Speaker of the Quebec Assembly and to the Mayor of Montreal.

The meeting then closed. YOUNG IRISHMEN'S SOCIETY. At the meeting of the Young Irishmen's Society the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved, that we endorse the action of the Hon. E. Blake in introducing resolutions in the Dominion House of Commons supporting the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone in his introduction of a measure in the British House of Commons granting Home Rule to Ireland. These resolutions were also wired to Hon. Edward Blake.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY. At the meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society the following resolution was unanimously adopted:— Moved by John Power and seconded by Thos. Buchanan, and "Resolved—That the cordial thanks of

the Irish Catholic Benefit Society are due, and the same are hereby tendered, to the Hon. Edward Blake, for presenting, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, resolutions to strengthen his efforts for giving justice and Home Rule to Ireland.

BLAKE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Hon. Edward Blake, leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, has sent the following letter to the President of the Irish National League in answer to the resolutions adopted by that body in favor of his Home Rule Resolutions:—

OTTAWA, 7th May, 1886. DEAR SIR,—I am highly honored by the resolutions of the Irish National League of Montreal which you have kindly telegraphed me.

Yours faithfully, EDWARD BLAKE, H. J. CLORAN, Esq., President Irish National League, Montreal.

The following is a copy of a letter just received by Mr. Denis Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society:—

OTTAWA, May 7, 1886. DEAR SIR,—I am highly honored by the resolution of the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, which you have kindly telegraphed me.

Yours faithfully, EDWARD BLAKE, D. BARRY, Esq., President St. Patrick's Society, Montreal.

OTTAWA, May 7th, 1886. DEAR SIR,—I am highly honored by the resolution of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society of Montreal, which you have kindly telegraphed me.

Yours faithfully, EDWARD BLAKE, JOHN POWER, Esq., JOHN DUNTER, Esq., Irish Catholic Benefit Society, Montreal.

THE LONDON BRANCH OF THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE

HEARTILY ENDORSES THE HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS MOVED BY MR. BLAKE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Ont., May 8.—At a meeting of the London Branch of the Irish National League held last evening there were present: Rev. Fathers Tiernan, Coffey, Walsh and Kennedy. Ald. O'Meara, J. J. Gibbons, Thomas Coffey, C. Coughlin, P. Cook, M. Gould, M. F. O'Mara and many others. Mr. Gibbons took the chair, and Mr. Coughlin acted as secretary. After a brief and vigorous speech from Rev. Father Coffey, it was moved by Rev. Father Tiernan, chancellor of the Diocese of London, seconded by Mr. M. F. O'Mara:—

"That this meeting, while pleased to learn that a cable dispatch was, on the 3rd day of the present month, addressed by certain members of the House of Commons to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, M.P., leader of the Irish people, conveying him in their name, a message of sympathetic interest in his efforts for Home Rule, cannot look upon any such official utterance as an adequate expression of Canadian sentiment on this subject of national and imperial importance. "That Canada as a nation, prizing justice and loving righteousness, is in the opinion of this meeting, earnestly desirous of seeing the blessings of self-government extended to Ireland, and that the Canadian people feel a direct and pressing interest in the early settlement of the Irish difficulty—in that it would revolutionize the political relations between England and the United States—in that the greater Britain would thereby become a reality, through the English-speaking races all over the world, being welded into one people by the removal of Irish discontent, the only source of division and sole danger of disintegration. "That this meeting is unalterably convinced that were the Irish problem once satisfactorily solved we should hear little or nothing of fishery disputes and retaliatory tariff, and that our trade relations with the United States would undergo a change in the interest of our agricultural population, and a great and beneficial revolution at once be brought about. "That this meeting rejoices to learn that on Tuesday, the 4th inst., Hon. Edward Blake did in the House of Commons of Canada move 'That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the granting to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1852, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address, to the terms of which this House affirms its abiding adherence, humbly to inform Her Majesty that this House hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland, and humbly to express to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this House that the principle of the said measure may be affirmed, and that it may form a basis for such a settlement of the great question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire. "That this meeting, heartily endorsing this resolution, desires at once earnestly and emphatically to express its hope and expectation that the Commons of Canada, taking above the exigencies of party and the clamors of faction, will extend ready and unanimous assent to the Hon. Mr. Blake's proposition as herein before recited. "That copies of these resolutions be forthwith transmitted to the Hon. Edward Blake, the Hon. John Costigan, the Hon. John Carling and the city press."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

NEARLY A SERIOUS RIOT.

DUBLIN, May 10.—In Lurgan, county Armagh, 3,000 Orangemen formed in procession to-day to attend the funeral of one of their dead. The police prevented them from carrying badges on the ground that their route to the cemetery lay through the Catholic district. The Orangemen complied with the order of the police and the opposing mob derided them and taunted them with cowardice and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police prevented a conflict.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing so good as DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RIFINE. Every bottle of it is warranted, and, therefore, he returned if not found factory.

THE VOTE ON BLAKE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Ireland's Friends and Foes.

The detailed result of the vote on Hon. Edward Blake's Resolutions has not yet been published. We think the Canadian people will be interested in knowing who are the true friends of Ireland, and who are not. The following is the result of the vote:—

For the Home Rule Resolutions:— Yeas—Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Westworth), Bédard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee, Cameron (Harrow), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Casey, Casgrain, Cook, Coursoil, Davies, Desaulniers (Maskinongeé), Desjardins, Dupont, Fairbank, Fisher, Forbes, Gigault, Gillmor, Glen, Guay, Gunn, Harley, Holt-n, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, King, Kirk, Landerkin, McIntyre, McMullen, Miller, Mitchell, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Ray, Rinfret, Scrivner, Spangerville (Brant), Somerville (Brace), Springer, Nathaniel (Oxford), Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson, Wright and Yeo—60.

Against the Resolutions:— NAYS—Abbott, Allison, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Barker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Bédard, Blondeau, Bourbonnais, Bowell, Bryson, Burnham, BURNS, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Cimon, Cochrane, Costigan, Coughlin, Curran, Cuthbert, Daulty, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers (St. Maurice), Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Farron, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gaudet, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillaud, Guillet, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Herteau, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaubach, Kilverty, Kinney, Kranz, Labrosse, Landry (Kent), Landry (Montgomery), Langlois (Sir Hector), Lussac, Macdonald (King), Macdonald (Sir John), Mackintosh, Manaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), MacMillan (Vaudreuil), McCallum, McCarthy, McDuffin (Capre Breton), McGreevy, McLean, McNeil, Massin, Moffatt, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Quimet, Paine, Patterson (Essex), Pincosneault, Pruyd, Reid, Riopel, Robertson (Amilton), Robertson (Hastings), Royal, Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Stairs, Thachereau, Tassé, Taylor, Temple, Thompson, Townshend, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Vallin, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland)—118.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 7.—Another great day for Ireland. I have not written you for some days because I wanted to see who were the untrue men in Parliament before I wrote another word. Who are they? Go and look over their epithets. All their monuments were placed in position last night. A few days ago the *Citizen* of this city quoted me as having said, referring to the home rule resolutions and the possibility of their being brought up here, that the time for such resolutions was passed. Why did I say so? Because I wanted the Tory party of Canada to show its hand. It was not wanting for the Liberal party nor for any other party.—I was working for the Empire. Whose Empire? The Empire of Justice. I stood over poor D'Arcy McGee's dead body on the morning he was assassinated. I had a short time before reported his last speech. I stood last night over the living bodies of some other Irishmen, like him, who were placed in position last night. A few of the Tory party which has established itself in Canada. I pitied his fate then as I pity theirs now. It was a sad spectacle to observe how Sir John killed his Irish Catholic supporters in the house last night. He did not kill them one by one, but, as Nero desired to kill all mankind, he cut all their throats at once. And, like sheep, they looked the hand raised to shed their blood.

Why? Because they thought that for some palmy personal advantage it was a good thing to do. Good bye, gentlemen, you have written the God of the Empire, not the Empire of Justice, but the other empire. Do you know what it is? Consult Victor Hugo. He writes it with big M. So write it, I would write it with a big F. But I write it with a big S. in the English language and translate it into Sir John Macdonald. It was not that Mr. Costigan was right or that Mr. Blake was right. They may both of them have been wrong at certain times in their lives. I plead for the erring. If I plead for him, who was wrong yesterday, certainly the Shamrocks were laid on the desk of the man who was not wrong. They were laid on the desk by the Irish Association of Ottawa. It was a sort of Decoration Day. But it was the living, not the dead, who was decorated. Some one asserted that Mr. Blake had a right to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's Day. He wore it with honor, and last night he wore it again with all the honors, because it was presented to him by the Irishmen of Ottawa. The question has passed out of the region of practical politics into the region of necessity. What people in the world does England most need to have on her side? The Irish Catholics nor the Irish Protestants, but the Irish.

OTTAWA, May 8.—The day is won so far as Canada is concerned in the Home Rule movement. It is won by the stand taken by Edward Blake. Meeting people here the question is discussed as one that is settled. The deputations of Irishmen who waited on Mr. Costigan asked him to move a resolution in support of Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. He declined, not, I honestly believed, because he is not in favor of it, but because he was afraid to injure the Tory party of Canada. Now we find out that it is the Tory party of England which is opposed to any grant of a measure of Home Rule to Ireland, and Sir John Macdonald, after all his professions, on the former occasion in 1852, is bitterly hostile to what he then professed. Then they went to Mr. Blake, and he took the first opportunity afforded him. Had Mr. Costigan wisely and well taken advantage of the great opportunity then offered him he would be

THE PARNELL OF CANADA. To-day. He did not do so. He left it to Mr. Blake, who was, as usual, in his place. It was Mr. Blake's duty to wait to be asked, because Mr. Costigan was the chosen representative—according to his own showing—of the Irishmen of Canada in the Cabinet. He having declined, Mr. Blake at once acceded to the request.

WHO ARE THE COERCIONISTS NOW? Are they composed of the Liberal party supporting Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, or the Orange Tory party all the world over opposed to them? RIDEAU.

Some statisticians estimate that during the last 135 years 632 theatres have been destroyed by fire, and the number of people burned to death in these fires is 6,573, or an average of forty-eight a year. Of these 632 theatres 174 have been burned during the last five years, a fact which shows that their casualties are rapidly increasing.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LETTER

A GREAT REACTION IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE IN GREAT BRITAIN—GLADSTONE AGAIN READY FOR THE FRAT—CHAMBERLAIN'S OWN CREATION DECLARES AGAINST HIM—THE PREMIER'S PROBABLE COURSE.

No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHICHESTER, LONDON, May 8.

Mr. Gladstone seems to me to be in excellent condition for the work he has to undertake during the coming week. He seems "very fit," as the phrase here goes, and has been answering questions in the House of Commons for the last day or two in a voice much clearer and stronger than some weeks ago. He has a great task before him, but he must feel convinced that he will win in the end, and before long, if only the strain on his physical resources and nerves does not prove too strong for a man of his age to bear. Meanwhile things are going well for him and for us. Already there is

A GREAT NATIONAL REACTION

against the Chamberlain and Hartington doctrine. The decision of the National Liberal Federation on Wednesday was an event of the utmost importance. The National Liberal Federation is the grand caucus of Great Britain. It threw over Mr. Chamberlain by an overwhelming majority and emphatically declared for Mr. Gladstone. Men who were there tell me they never saw such a scene of enthusiasm and passion. Mr. Illingworth, the member for Bradford, a colleague of the late Mr. Forster, denounced those who desert Mr. Gladstone and in the course of his speech used the word "traitor," which was taken by the meeting to apply to Mr. Chamberlain, and the outburst of cheering was startling and tremendous. I am told that

MR. CHAMBERLAIN WAS FURIOUS at the rejection of himself and his policy by the caucus which he mainly helped to call into existence. Some say it will make him utterly irreconcilable. For myself I doubt it much. Mr. Chamberlain is rather too shrewd and hard-headed a person to be irreconcilable on any conditions. There is not much either of the enthusiast or the fanatic about Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Gladstone spoke the other day about the fatal secession of Fox in 1797. Mr. Chamberlain is not likely to commit such a generous self-sacrificing mistake. Fox was not thinking about himself; no one can say as much of Chamberlain. The debate on the second reading is sure to last a long time, two or three weeks perhaps. Mr. Gladstone is quietly preparing for a discussion, if it should prove necessary, and arrangements are being made at this moment for such a course. It is commonly said here that if the second reading is carried by a very great majority Mr. Gladstone will declare himself content for the present with the fact that

THE PRINCIPLE OF HOME RULE is affirmed, and withdraw the bill now to bring it on again next February or perhaps at the autumn session this year. For myself, I trust he will not postpone the bill under any circumstances. Better let it be rejected by the House of Lords and go to the country for home rule and against the Lords. The country is quite ready for the fight, but a postponement of any sort would discourage the people, and perhaps make them fear that the Government had not actually set their hearts on carrying home rule at once. Besides

WE WANT MR. GLADSTONE HIMSELF to lead the struggle, and Mr. Gladstone is very old and his time with us cannot be long. No doubt Mr. Chamberlain could be squared and is anxious to be squared. His friends have been saying this all along, but the difficulty is that a compromise which would please Mr. Chamberlain might not quite satisfy Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley will not stand by any measure not acceptable to Mr. Parnell and the Irish people. Now, as before, Mr. Parnell holds on behalf of the Irish people the key of the position. He is in America, my perhaps, he interested in curious passages came on lately in the letters of Swift, which anyone may see for himself in Swift's published correspondence. In the early part of 1712, Swift, writing from London to a friend in the country, says: "I value myself upon making the ministry desire to be acquainted with Parnell and not Parnell with the ministry." Swift was referring to the poet Parnell, one of the Irish leader's ancestors, but Swift's words might be spoken without the alteration of a syllable by some at the present moment. For this long time back the English ministers have desired to be acquainted with Parnell, and not Parnell with the English ministers. Sir Charles Dilke will be in the Cabinet if he can succeed in clearing himself before a court of law. His accession, if he clears himself, and I trust and believe he can, will be a great source of strength to the home rule cause. Much as Dilke esteems Chamberlain, he has not gone with him on the home rule question. Dilke is now and always has been a consistent resolute home ruler. I have his personal assurance, given only the other day, that his mind is quite clear and made up on that question. At present the strongest supporter of Mr. Gladstone in the Cabinet after Mr. Morley is Lord Spencer. Spencer bids fair to be popular in Ireland yet, for all that has come and gone. An amusing thing was said by an Irish member the other day about him. An English member said jestingly to the Irish member in one of the lobbies as they were talking about Spencer's present position, "I suppose Spencer is not 'Poxy Jack' any more with your people." "Poxy Jack" is the nickname given Spencer in Ireland, because of his red hair, supposed to be the color of a fox. "No," the Irish member replied, "Spencer for the future will be 'Golden John.' I must say I think it strange and deplorable that Spencer did not speak out twelve months ago, as he has lately spoken twice about his knowledge of the freedom of Irish members from all complicity in crime. We had to endure our daily load of odious calumny in the English papers and on English platforms—calumny which Spencer's own recent speeches show he knew to be calumny. I wish he had spoken out before this, but as he has spoken out at all, and spoken up for Home Rule, why we can afford to thank him. Yes, let him by all means, if he continues to deserve it, be 'Golden John' for the future.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE AND IRELAND.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—On Tuesday the legislature adopted the following resolutions: Resolved, That we do hereby express our earnest approval of the spirit and purpose of Mr. Gladstone's proposed Irish Home Rule measure, our admiration of the wisdom and love of justice which conceived it, and our sincere hope that it may meet with the approval of the British Parliament. Resolved, further, That we congratulate Hon. Chas. S. Parnell and his associates upon the measure of success which has already crowned their efforts on behalf of the Irish people, and we pledge to him and them our earnest and warmest sympathy in their heroic struggle for constitutional liberty.

THE PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES.

The estimates of the province for the next financial year, ending June 30th, 1887, have been prepared and are ready for submission to the Legislature. The total sum asked for is \$3,351,813, compared with \$3,641,530 for the current year; a reduction of \$290,017. Summarized the amount asked is as appreciated as follows:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1886-87, 1885-86. Rows include: Legislation, Civil Government, Administration of Justice, Reformatory prisons, Industrial and agricultural schools, Public instruction, Agriculture, Immigration and colonization, Public works and buildings, Charities, Lunatic and miscellaneous institutions, Miscellaneous, Public debt, Railways.

Under the heading of railways \$1,000 is set down for inspection, \$15,000 for settlement of outstanding accounts in connection with the Q. M. O. & O. railway, and \$15,000 (out of revenue) to pay outstanding claims, \$5,000 being a rebate, while \$250,000 is for subsidies to railway companies.

Under the heading legislation the upper chamber calls for \$33,030, the same as in 1885 G. \$15,065 being for members' indemnity and \$15,965 for salaries of officials and contingent expenses. The Assembly appropriation is \$120,630, \$30,000 less, \$41,000 being required for indemnity and \$7,630 for salaries and expenses, in which is, however, included \$12,000 for codification. Expenses of elections are set down at \$38,000, pointing the debates at \$4,000, the whole appropriation under this head being \$212,710. The outlay on account of civil government will be \$183,920, salaries requiring \$142,350 and contingencies \$41,570, a reduction of \$5,000.

In the estimates for the Administration of Justice there is an economy of \$15,524. The item of judges of sessions and police magistrates, Montreal and Quebec, being the same as last year, \$14,000, it does not appear that the salaries of the Montreal officials are to be made more commensurate with the duties they have to discharge, for another twelve months at least. Reformatory prisons for boys and industrial schools take \$26,000 less this year. In the item of Public Instruction the vote is practically the same as last year.

UNDER THE HEAD OF AGRICULTURE

\$164,315 is asked for, the council taking \$3,000, agricultural societies \$50,000, journals of agriculture \$3,000, with \$750 more to the Gazette des Campagnes, three agricultural schools \$800 each, with \$1,000 further to enable them to establish model butter and cheese factories, and another \$1,000 to pay for the labor of pupils. Veterinary schools are encouraged to the extent of \$3,800, \$2,000 to the French and the remainder to the English institution. Butter and cheese factories, salaries and travelling expenses, get \$2,000, and the Dairy association \$1,000; \$400 is devoted to subscriptions to treatises and publications, and \$500 to the encouragement of the cultivation of fruit trees and vines. The Permanent Exhibition, Montreal, committee gets \$3,300, a last instalment; the Farnham Beet-root Sugar Factory, \$7,000, and the Montreal Horticultural Society \$1,000; lecturers on agriculture are to be given \$1,000 and immigration and repatriation \$3,000, colonization roads coming in for \$70,000, and colonization societies for \$5,000.

FOR CHARITIES

the vote is the same as last year, \$267,776, the care of lunatics taking \$230,000. Miscellaneous services include \$2,600 for an agent in France, \$15,000 for the pension fund, \$30,000 for Crown land surveys, and \$300 for encouraging arboriculture, the other items not varying greatly from former years, the whole estimate, however, being \$29,827 under that of the present year.

AN ADMIRER DISGUISED.

To the Editor of THE TRUF WITNESS: Sir,—I have always been an admirer and friend of Mr. Costigan, because I have always looked upon him as a good and true Irishman, but since his refusal to comply with the request of the St. Patrick's Society of Ottawa to make an effort to obtain from the Commons another vote of sympathy with Home Rule for Ireland, I am sorely disappointed in him, and can no longer regard him, or Costigan only as selfish and insincere men who, like so many Irish members in the English House of Commons in former days, seem to have completely gone over through self interest to the enemies of their country and race. Since Mr. Costigan refused to bring in a resolution himself, why does he now try to prevent or kill the motion of Mr. Blake? If he was interested only in the success of home rule, as he pretends, why did he not (when requested to do something), bring in even the motion which Mr. Blake? Had he done so, I'm sure it would have been accepted by his people as an honest effort to do the best thing, in his view. But now every good Irishman must condemn him, and no one can fail to see the motive which induces him to take an action which all true Irishmen in favor of Home Rule must approve. The clearest proof of this little value put in Mr. Costigan's motion is the declaration of Mr. O'Brien, that he is an enemy of Home Rule and of Mr. Parnell, yet he would vote for Mr. Costigan's amendment.

AN IRISH CANADIAN.

Quebec, May 8th, 1886.

GREETING TO GLADSTONE.

NEW YORK, May 8.—At the meeting last night a series of resolutions were adopted commending the course of Gladstone and Parnell. After the resolutions passed, O'Donoghue demanded an amendment and protested against praising Gladstone. His voice was drowned in hisses and groans. Governor Hill stepped forward and said the amendment was too late, but said if Rosa wished well toward the cause he would not disturb the meeting further. This was received with cheers and laughter. Rosa then submitted. It was ordered that a copy of the resolutions be given to Joseph J. O'Donoghue, who sails for Europe to-day. He will present them personally to Gladstone and Parnell. A cable despatch has been sent to Gladstone saying:—"The citizens of New York greet the Premier of England and wish him Godspeed in his work, long deferred, of justice to Ireland. The intelligence and patriotism of Gladstone and Parnell will solve the problem which has been so long a vexatious question between the people of England and Ireland. (Signed) DAVID B. HILL, Governor of New York; LEONARD ABBOTT, Governor of New Jersey; W. R. GRAVE, Mayor of New York City; EUGENE KELLY, Chairman Parliamentary Fund.

IRELAND'S FRIENDS AND FOES

BLAKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

(Continued from 1st page.)

Mr. Casey (Liberal) thought there was a stronger reason for adopting the resolution of the leader of the Opposition now than there was adopting the resolutions of 1882. At that time they only urged the adoption of some measure of home rule for Ireland, but now the principle had been adopted and a measure had been introduced in the British House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone. He disapproved of the form of the amendment. In his opinion it either meant that the hon. minister would accept the snub with which the former resolutions had been received, or it meant snubfulness on his part. For himself (Mr. Casey) he declined to accept either. He said that the remarks of the British Premier, in acknowledging the resolutions adopted by some of the American citizens, completely destroyed the interpretation placed upon Earl Kimberley's message. All true friends of the unity of the Empire should support a measure such as the one introduced by Mr. Gladstone, which, in his opinion, would solidify the British Empire throughout the world. Protestants, as well as Catholics, in Canada were in favor of the motion. And even in Protestant Ulster a majority of Home Rulers were returned to the British Parliament.

Protestant fellow-countrymen for his efforts in favor of a measure to which they were strongly opposed. No one would say that the people of Ireland would, under Mr. Gladstone's bill, stop short of independence. The measure was objectionable, because it was forced upon Mr. Gladstone against his convictions, because it would reduce Ireland to the humiliating position of a mere province, instead of, as now, an integral portion of the Empire, and because it would involve Ireland in commercial ruin to the almost certain withdrawal of English capital. In this belief, he would support the amendment of the Minister of Inland Revenue (Hon. Mr. Costigan), because, of the three, it was likely to have the least effect. (Ministerial cheers.) Mr. Laurier (Liberal) said it was not natural that Canadians should sympathize with Mr. Gladstone in his home rule measure. When the resolutions were introduced in the House in 1882, there was no home rule measure before the British Parliament, but there was a reasonable expectation that such a measure would in all probability soon become law, and Mr. Gladstone's hands should be strengthened. Why did the hon. minister move the resolution of 1882 and be adverse to do so now? Then he was a private in the ranks, but now he was a minister of the Crown, and thinks himself the Lord knows who. (Laughter.) They should not refuse an address at this time, when a measure had been introduced by Mr. Gladstone, which would, in all human probability, be carried and when the people of Ireland were in a fair way of having their wrongs righted. (Cheers.) Mr. Oton, (Conservative), was opposed to the resolution of the leader of the Opposition, because it endorsed the home rule principle laid down by Mr. Gladstone. The British Premier's home rule bill dealt with minor points. It did not propose to give Ireland control of her customs and excises and give her an opportunity of competing with the cumulative capital of other countries. He was afraid Mr. Gladstone's measure, if adopted, would not give adequate protection to the Protestant minority of Ireland, as no such provision was included in the bill introduced. He would like to see the people of Ireland all more closely allied to the British Empire and to partake of all the advantages which such an alliance would entail. Therefore he would not vote for the motion of the leader of the Opposition.

Mr. McNeill said that the leader of the Opposition had at last discovered a policy, but he (Mr. McNeill) could not congratulate him upon it because it was a policy of discord. He (Mr. Blake) knew very well that the people of Canada entertained views on this subject as widely different as the poles were asunder. (Orange tory cheers.) Had the hon. gentleman forgotten the recent meeting in Toronto, where resolutions were passed condemning Mr. Gladstone's bill. His (Mr. Blake's) resolution was calculated to stir up animosity here, but this was perfectly consistent for an hon. gentleman who had tried to stir up interprovincial strife in this country. After the reception which the resolutions of 1882 had received at the hands of the Imperial Parliament, led by the same right hon. gentleman (Mr. Gladstone), who had now introduced the home rule measure, he (Mr. McNeill) did not think the Dominion Parliament should adopt such a resolution as that of the leader of the Opposition.

Hon. Mr. Mills—But Mr. Gladstone has changed his mind. Mr. McNeill said that because Mr. Gladstone had changed his mind was no reason why we should give him a chance of repeating his answer of 1882. (Hear, hear.) Where were Bright, Harrington, Chamberlain, the late Attorney General James, Dilke, Goschen, Irish Secretary Trevelyan, and that other Irish secretary who up to the last moment before his death was opposed to Mr. Gladstone's proposals? (Orange tory cheers.) Mr. Gladstone's measure was far from being calculated to settle this question and it was not the measure which the House expressed approval of in 1882. The resolutions of 1882 asked that if it was consistent with the safety of the Empire and if it was consistent with the safeguards of the rights and privileges of the minorities, some kind of federal home rule would be advantageous for Ireland, but Mr. Gladstone's measure was the very opposite to the federal principle. It would deprive Ireland of any voice in the management of Imperial affairs. It was so complicated and dangerous that it had no chance of being adopted. Mr. Gladstone's party and the abolition of many of his supporters. It was a measure designed to secure the ultimate severance of every link that bound Ireland to the Empire. In that view he supported the amendment because it did not call for the passage of any home rule measure that would not secure the unity of the Empire. (Tory Cheers.) Mr. Hackett avowed himself in favor of home rule, but he deprecated the action of the leader of the Opposition in moving it in support. The resolutions of 1882 were, he believed, far more opportune and necessary than now, when the battle of home rule is well nigh won. Believing that it would be ill advised to adopt an address in the form of that of 1882, he supported the amendment.

Mr. Allen (Liberal) supported Mr. Blake's resolution and Mr. McMillen's amendment. Mr. Wallace (Conservative), York, said that Mr. Blake's resolution affirmed the principle of Mr. Gladstone's measure, but there were many who favored home rule who would be opposed to Mr. Gladstone's bill. In 1880 Mr. Parnell said at Cincinnati that he would never be satisfied until the last link that bound Ireland to the British Empire was severed, and Mr. Parnell's course had not deviated since, and he had no doubt Mr. Gladstone's bill would assist Mr. Parnell in attaining that object. The Protestant minority of Ireland were unanimous in their opposition to the measure, while the home rulers, as Davitt said, accepted it as an instalment of what was to come. For these reasons, therefore, he was opposed to Mr. Blake's resolution. (Orange tory cheers.) Mr. Blake spoke in support of Mr. McMillen's amendment for an hour, reviewing with very telling effect the methods and reasons of the Government opposition to his Home Rule resolutions as explained by Mr. Costigan and other members on the Conservative side. The Minister of Inland Revenue pleaded as a reason that he feared certain opposition, and Blake said that Costigan did not even pretend that such opposition was on the Liberal side, he must have feared his own political associates, and several of them had already spoken in opposition to Mr. Blake's resolution, one supporter stating that he opposed it because it endorsed Home Rule, and another supporting Costigan's amendment because, as he said, though he disliked them all, he thought that would do the least harm, that is, would do the least to help Home Rule. (Hear, hear.) He said Costigan's sending a private telegram from himself and a few friends to Parnell was a very different thing from a message from the representatives of Canada, and that Costigan should not have assumed that Irish Protestants and Canadian Catholics and Protestants of other races were indifferent to a cause as essentially one of extended liberties. He followed Mr. Costigan in and out of his explanations, showing how one

CORPULENCY. Scrupulous notes how to harness, effectually and rapidly cure...

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease...

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION. VALUE OF LOTS. First Series - \$50,000.00. Second Series - \$10,000.00. GRAND FINAL DRAWING. PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY. Wednesday, 11th August.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF! The only preparation of the kind containing entire nutritious constituents of the beef.

I CURE FITS! When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them...

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS. For Sale or Exchange. R. B. CHAPIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

Holloway's Pills. Enfeebled Existence. This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy.

JAMES EPPS & CO. Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, England.

Free Perfumery. An elegant simple sasket of toilet articles...

WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC. Active and intelligent for work done by night in her own locality.

MEN ONLY. A Quick, Permanent, and Painless Cure for Baldness.

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidence of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll.

NOTICE. MR. JAMES K. WEEKS has kindly consented to act as agent for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.

ADVERTISING. Contracts made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

FARM FOR SALE. 300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barras, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

CANADIAN ORANGEMEN AGAINST HOME RULE.—LETTER FROM TORONTO TO THE LOYALISTS OF IRELAND—TWO HUNDRED POUNDS REMITTED.

The following letter has been sent by the Loyalists of Toronto to the Loyal and Patriotic Union of Ireland.

DEAR SIR.—In pursuance of the resolutions passed at a great and enthusiastic meeting of citizens of Toronto, a Loyal and Patriotic Union has been formed here to serve as an organ of Canadian sympathy and co-operation with the Loyalists of Ireland in the struggle for the unity of the Empire.

With our contribution will go our most sincere and earnest sympathy. The hearts of British Canadians are true to their Mother Country, and filled with sorrow and indignation at the prospect of seeing her dismembered and brought down from her high place among the nations.

Our feelings are especially moved by the situation of Ulster, threatened as she is with severance from the great nationality of which she forms a noble as well as a loyal part, and with subjection to a revolutionary government, the councils of which will be American Fenianism.

Living close to the American sources of this anti-British agitation, we see the deadliest enemies of Great Britain pouring their funds into the treasury of their Irish confederates and hear their utterances of hatred, which are hushed at the present moment only lest they should interfere with the operations of Mr. Parnell and those who are furthering his designs.

Our association knows no distinction of party; we hold that party ought to sleep in all loyal breasts while the integrity of the nation is in peril. Animated by none but the kindest sentiments towards the Irish people generally, apart from those who mislead them, we act on the conviction that their best hope of true liberty and of political and social progress, as well as of material prosperity and security, lies in the maintenance of the union.

As we write, the prospect brightens, and it seems that the spirit of the nation is at length aroused. Many fine souls attend your endeavors to preserve that great heritage of British civilization, which is dear, not to the people of the two islands only, but to those of the colonies and to all free nations.

We are, rev. sir, your obedient servants, GOLDWIN SMITH, Chairman, JAMES L. HUGHES, Secretary.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, disordered stomach, &c. Try them.

An Arkansas man who wanted to get rid of his wife held her and burned sulphur matches under her nose. When she was partially stupefied he proceeded to choke her till she became insensible. The woman recovered and the husband will go to the penitentiary.

COMMONLY CALLED LAZINESS. CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14, 1884.—In the summer of 1879, I noticed I was frequently tired. Had diarrhoea. Family physician said I had malaria in stomach. Bowels would move half a dozen times, if I walked a block rapidly. Finally in August, I became too sick to leave my bed. Lay in bed six days. Had night sweats, and very yellow tongue. Six bottles of Warner's safe cure cured me.—WILLIAM WALLACE LOUNSBERRY, formerly with Nashua Lock Company.

Chinamen in Quincy, Cal., built a big bonfire one night recently during a heavy snow storm and then caught over twenty wild geese that swarmed about the bright blaze.

Holloway's Pills. Enfeebled Existence. This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy; it overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowels, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, as they are a medicine without a fault for young persons and those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain, or irritate the most sensitive nerves, or most tender bowels. Holloway's Pills are the best known purifiers of the blood, and the best promoters of absorption and secretion, and remove all poisonous and obnoxious particles from both solids and fluids.

A Baptist missionary in China writes home that what an American family throws away in a year would keep a dozen Chinese families; and what a Chinese family throws away in the same time would feed a mouse.

Hersford's Acid Phosphate. Admirable Results in Fevers. Dr. J. J. Ryan, St. Louis, Mo., says: "I invariably prescribe it in fevers; also in convalescence from wasting and debilitating diseases, with admirable results. I also find it a tonic to an enfeebled condition of the genital organs."

In Calton, Cal., there is a woman real estate speculator who is very successful. She made \$2000 the other day on a turn in two or three hours.

If your blood is impure, you are liable to take any contagious or infectious disease that may happen to be in your neighborhood. Avoid all danger by keeping yourself in health by taking Warner's safe cure.

Whitcomb, Wis., a village of less than 500 population, in September last voted to have the liquor license \$400 for retail and \$200 for wholesale dealers. Supervisors were recently elected who will raise the license for the coming year to \$600 for both classes.

Many ladies admire gray hair—on its effect on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents the formation of dandruff, and wonderfully stimulates the growth of the hair.

Plans have been perfected for the erection of a tower 1,000 feet high, to be completed in time for the International Exhibition at Paris in 1889. It will be made of structure iron.

Michigan parties are experimenting with mineral wax from Utah mines. It is claimed to be the best material for insulating wire yet discovered.

THE QUEEN AND CANADA.

OTTAWA, May 8.—The following message from the Queen and reply from the Governor-General, respecting the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, appears in to-day's Official Gazette.

Telegram from Her Majesty the Queen to the Governor-General: LONDON, May 5th, 1886.

Opening of the exhibition went off splendidly; delighted to see so many of my Canadian subjects.

VICTORIA, B. C. I. Telegram from His Excellency the Governor-General to Her Majesty the Queen: OTTAWA, 5th May, 1886.

Lord Lansdowne returns humble thanks for Your Majesty's message, which he will make known here, and offers his congratulations on behalf of Canada.

(By command,) J. A. CHAMPLAIN, Secretary of State.

The Massachusetts Legislature is asked to pass a bill making the teaching of humanity compulsory in the public schools.

SHIPWRECKED SAILORS CAST AWAY ON AN ISLAND IN THE CAROLINES. SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Joseph Brinskin and Gustavus Wenzward, sailors, arrived in this port, and tell a romantic story of shipwreck and residence on a small island in the Caroline group, among the natives, for fifteen months. They sailed from Newcastle, Australia, on November 16, 1884, on the Australian barque, Bostwick Castle, for Amoy, China. All went well until they arrived in lat. 45 north, when the captain lost his reckoning and ran on of his course, striking a reef of the Mokin isle, in the Caroline group, on the 3rd of January following. The ship went down at noon; the crew of thirteen men took to the boats and saved a small quantity of food and clothing, reaching the island of Mokin with great difficulty. To their surprise and joy they found the spot to be uninhabited. They were treated very kindly by the people, who extended to them every hospitality. They were taken to the huts of the inhabitants and made at home. The natives are described as fine looking people, but have very little intercourse with the outside world. After a sojourn of a year and a quarter Brinskin and Wenzward were taken off the island and finally brought to this port.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by disordered Liver. Only one pill a dose.

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Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say: "How much better Father is since he used Hop Bitters. He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

I consider Your Remedy the best remedy in existence for Indigestion, Kidney Complaint, "And nervous debility. I have just returned."

THE ARCH-CONVICT'S CAPTURE.

HE IS AGAIN CONFINED IN A DUNGEON CELL. PARTICULARS OF HIS RE-CAPTURE—THE CORONER'S INQUEST AND THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE JURY.

St. Vincent de Paul, May 5. Further enquiries regarding the capture of the escaped convict, Vian, as announced in last night's Post, show that he surrendered to the guards in search of him in a rather quiet and cowardly manner.

The coroner's jury in the inquest on Corrievan, the convict who was shot at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the riot, has again assembled in the coroner's office at the Penitentiary this morning at 9.30 o'clock.

St. Vincent de Paul, May 5. Gentlemen.—Mr. Lavolette, Warden, has increased in strength. We do not deem it advisable to have him appear before the jury to-day, as the strain on his nerves might produce a serious mental effect.

ASKING FOR RECESSION.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT SUBMITS A PROPOSAL FOR DISRUPTION OF THE UNION—SYMPATHY WITH IRISH HOME RULE. HALIFAX, N.S., May 5.—An epidemic of recession seems to have set in Nova Scotia, and repeal will be made the test question at the approaching local election.

Mr. Bastien entered the cell, when the convict demanded what he wanted. Mr. Bastien said he wished to look at him, and received a response to the effect that "I am not an animal to be gazed at, and the desperado, who was reclining on a couch, half raised himself as if to strike the guard."

Mr. Moylan, Inspector of Prisons, continued his private investigation this morning in the secretary's private office. The only guard examined was Mr. Charbonneau. Guard Seguin will be examined this evening.

On Monday morning between 12 and 1 o'clock, which was the anniversary of his attempted escape on 3rd May, 1883, and which was only prevented by a guard striking him on the head with a padlock, which brought him to the ground.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

AN INTERESTING MARRIAGE CEREMONY IN ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH YESTERDAY MORNING. OTTAWA, May 5.—The marriage of Capt. D. C. Forester, of the Indian department, to Miss Martha Gaiting, youngest daughter of the Hon. John Gaiting, Minister of Indian Revenue, was celebrated in St. Patrick's Church yesterday morning.

A CABINET DON JUAN.

A DISGRACEFUL SCANDAL REVEALED IN CIVIL SERVICE CIRCLES. OTTAWA, May 5.—In the corridors of the Western block last night a civil service employe rebuked his wife, who is also a fellow-worker, for having been in the building late on a recent night with a well known cabinet minister.

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Sisters of Charity

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certifies to the inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the treatment of sore eyes and skin diseases, among the many unfortunate children under their care.

My Little Girl,

and must say that she never took anything that helped her so much. I think her eyes never looked so well, as now, since they were affected, and her general health is improving every day.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla. I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers. In all cases requiring a powerful alterative treatment.

Charity

may be "fairer and foremost of the train that wait on man's most dignified and happiest state," but the dignity and happiness of man cannot long endure without the health that may be obtained in a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

For a Number of Years,

I was cured of both diseases by using six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. M. G. Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious remedy for bilious troubles and Dyspepsia."

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ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Her Majesty's High Commissioners of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

1886—Summer Arrangements—1886

Table with columns: Vessel, Tonnage, Captain, and other details for the Allan Line.

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN LAND AND LAND.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON DERRY AND MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE.

Table listing ship names and dates for the Liverpool, London Derry and Montreal Mail Service.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDON DERRY, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL EXTRA SERVICE.

Table listing ship names and dates for the Liverpool, London Derry, Quebec and Montreal Extra Service.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

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HALF A MILLION GARDENS SEEDS AND PLANTS. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortland St. NEW YORK.

A DEBT THAT CAN NEVER BE PAID

COLUMBIAN, Mich., Oct. 25, 1885.—Four months ago I was paralyzed and entirely blind, from kidney and liver diseases. I was unconscious for over two weeks.

MORE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following gentlemen have just been appointed Justices of the Peace for the district of Montreal.—Messrs. Francois Xavier Destremps, Norbert Goulet, Hercule Sylvestre, Francois Marcon, Octave Desy, C. Paquin, Prosper Allard, Honoré Lambert, Jean Baptiste Sylvestre and J. O. B. Lafreniere.

TWO BRAVE MEN PERISH.

St. JOHN, N. B., May 6.—A sad fatality is reported at Kings-lead, near Fredericton. The house on the laches property occupied by James Carter caught fire, and in an attempt to save property two young men, named Jennings and Craig, made their way with Messrs. Murray and Lee to secure some grain stored in a room in the attic.

LONDON, May 5.—The news from Barmah today shows that the natives, with the assistance of the Danites, have temporarily got the better of the British army of occupation.

A MCDERN MIRACLE.

In a recent letter from R. W. Dowson, of Deloraine, Ont., he states that he has recovered from the worst form of dyspepsia, after suffering for fifteen years; and when a council of doctors pronounced him incurable he tried Burdock Blood Bitters, six bottles of which restored his health.

NO POSTPONEMENT.

Great Christian Triumph Over Satan and Second Coming of Christ, 1890—Universal War and Great Financial Crisis Throughout the Entire World, June, 1886.

SATAN IS COMING

To Govern the Entire World, June, 1886. Great Christian Triumph Over Satan and Second Coming of Christ, 1890—Universal War and Great Financial Crisis Throughout the Entire World, June, 1886.

MEENEY BELL COMPANY.

The Finest Grade of Church Bells Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

It cures you Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

CURE SICK HEADACHE

It cures you Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE.

McShane Bell Foundry.

Finest Grade of Bells. Casts and Pours for Churches, Colleges, Tower Clocks, etc. Fully warranted satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY.

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INFORMATION WANTED OF ELIZABETH GUYMONT, of St. Anne de La Pointe.

Elizabetta Guymont, of St. Anne de La Pointe, Canada, who departed for New York in 1840, and has not been heard from by her family since. Any information will be thankfully received by J. J. Guay, St. Anne de La Pointe, Canada.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

MEENEY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL.

Formerly known to the public since 1838. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and Bells.

