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VOL. XXXVI.---NO. 41.

# MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1886.

# The Cabinet Secret.

THE SENATOR EXPOSES SIR JOHN'S PERFIDY.

# THE CHESTNUT PARK COMPACT

THE PREMIER'S CONTEMPTUOUS TREATMENT OF CATHOLICS EXCEPT AT ELECTION TIMES-CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT CABINET OF-FICE FOR MR. O'DONOHOE-AT MACTREESON'S-HON, FRANK SMITH'S VERSION - HE WILL CALL & MEET-ING IN TORONTO.

# SOMETHING ABOUT THE STREET CARS

OTTAWA, May 14 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. O'Donchoe moved that an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this Houre the patent of the appointment, or copy thereof, of Mr. John O'Donohoe to the Privy Council, a copy of the letters of the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald to their Lordships certain Bishops of the Province of Ontario, and ali other letters and papers, and a copy of all Orders in Council in reference to said appointment, or the cancellation thereof. He said : -- For some time past considerable

attention has been given to the subject upon which I am about to make some remarks. Questions were put and answered in the House of Commons which have been com-mented upon very large.y throughout the Dominion, and I must say that almost any other duty would be more pleasing to myself than to dwell upon a matter in which I am personally concerned. But, as a member of this House, I feel it a duty to the Senate as well as to myscif to state as briefly as I can the nature of these proceedings. For the greater part of my own life I have been a member of the Liberal party of Canada, particularly in Ontario. From

# NY LOYHOOD UPWARDS

I worked with them, I had thorough faith in the principles of their policy. My fellow-countrymen and co-religionists in the Province of Ontario were one with them during the early period of our difficulties. When Downing street ruled and Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine were the leaders of the Liberal party, the Catholic people of Ontario

being the minority in Ontario, it became of

mea SEAT IN THE SENATE.

I did not understand that exactly. The arrangement once made with a man in his position, made when many were present, made where it was all understood, I con-sidered just as good and as binding as if it had been on parchment. There was considerable correspondence, much of which I cannot use because of its being private, or intended to he private, but the last was as follows :-"Let me hear from you about this notion of the Upper House by telegram on receipt of this.-O DONOROS." That was on the 23rd May, 1882, after a

good deal of correspondence. " On the 23rd of May he telegraphed me :-

" I will write in answer to that telegram. He was written to as follows :-25th May, 1882.

Sir John Macdonald, Ottawa. Your letter received. Does the letter mean that our people in this Province shall have no seat in the Cabinet? If so, their protest will be ... mpt and unanimous. -.J. O'DoNo-HOE.

Then he came to Toronto and invited us to the residence of the Hon. D. L. Maupher-We met there-the Hon. Mr. Smith, SOD. the Hon. David Macpherson, Mr. P. Boyle, Mr. John Shields, and the Premicr-and on that occasion he signified his full adherence to the arrangement he had made, and then declared his intention of carrying it out. He presented on that occasion the patent of the appointment.

# EXECUTED AND SIGNED

by the Marquis of Lorne. Everything was done and perfected. Then it was expected that we should, of course, give all the sup-port in our power, and pring all the influence to bear that we could for the support of the administration. We did so, and we issued an address to the people of Canada. That address was signed by Mr. Smith, Mr. Costi-gan and myself. Before letting it go abroad we desired to have the matter

# COMMUNICATED TO OUR DISHOPS

so that they would understand the position of affairs, and Sir John Macdonald on that occasion wrote to each of them this letter :

> TORONTO, June 5tb, 1882 (Private and Confidential.)

# MY DEAR LORD,---

Mr. O'Donohoe will tell you of the tempest that has been raised here in Toronto on account of the supposition that his views are extreme as to the Irish question. This might destroy his future, and it has therefore been of representation by population, the arranged between the Hon. Frank Smith school guestion, and various other matters and Mr. U'Donohoe that the former is to school Question, and various other matters and Mr. O Donohoe that the former is to of that kind. They were treated represent the Irish Catholics in the Cabinet, by a wing of the Reform party in language while Mr. O'Donohoe will get a seat in so strong, so vituperative, and abusive that the Senate. Hon. Frank Smith is to make the Senate. Hon. Frank Smith is to make way for Mr. O'Donohoe in the Ministry when they think the time is opportune. These two gentlemen are acting in perfect accord, desire that I should explain to your and Lordship the nature of their arrangement, which, of course, must be kept a profound secret for the present. Believe me, my dear Lord, faithfully yours,

and make them feel that those who are paramount importance to us to have, in the Cabinet at all events, some representation. stronger than themselves are capable of exparamount importance to us to have, in the Cabinet at all events, some representation. He himself, ussolicited by me, offered me a seat in the Cabinet and a seat in the Senate. After conferring with my friends, and they having acquiesced in that arrangement, it having acquiesced in that arrangement, it is a seat in the Commons? We have two Irish Catholics, one Frenchman elected in Ontario, and one Senteman. Mr. Dawson from Algowas consented to, and shortly afterwards the Catholics, one Frenchman elected in Ontario, right hon. gentleman wrote a letter offering and one Scotchman, Mr. Dawson from Algo-We have four representatives from Onma. tario. We have

# NOBODY IN THE CARLNET

from Ontario. When the arrangement was made in Toronto for the appointment of one of us to the Cabinet, it leake ! out, and at once the Orange procession was organized in the city of Toronto and marched in their war paint up to the park, where Sir John Macdonald was sejourning, murched there, and they said to him, "Sir John that man O'Donohoe is objectionable to us; you must not appoint him to the Cabinet. If you do, we will raise the lodges throughout the land and hurl you and your Miniatry from power forever." That was the threat. That is what they did. They were not con-tent with having full representation in the Cabinetthere. They were not content with having representation everywhere. They never heard, and nobody ever did, of a Catholic coming forward and saying, "You must not appoint that Orangeman." On the contrary, I myself went into the counties, and helped to elect Orangemen. John Gray, who is dead, did the same thing. We helped to elect them, notwithstanding that they were Orangemen, but the instant a Catholic is brought forward for appointment to any position then the Orango lodges go to work and tell Sir John Macdonald that these appointments must not be made. Sir John Macdonald leans upon that power. He gives his

### INFLUENCE AND ADRESION

to that power, because without it he would not have a crutch upon which to lean in our province, and therefore he supports it, and therefore he panders to it, and what does Sir John Macdonald do ? He finds his diffi culty, but still he did uct come and say, "Well, O'Donohoe, we find the Orangemen will not take you, but they are willing to take Smith. They will not take you, you are too Irish for them altogether. They will take Smith." So when I say we have not representation in the Cabinot, I mcan to say the Catholics have none there, because Mr. Smith is put there by the favor of the Orangemen, and that is the body he is representing there, and not the Catholics. He is there without a portfolio. He is there but as an ornament. That is his position. There are times when he attends, that is, when his business at home will admit of it. There are some occasions that he makes sure to be there. If there is a very large braus to be obtained for a railway of which he is a director, he really can become young again and become one of the boye. If a change is to be made in the tariff there is no man knows

THE HOME RULE BILL ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE REJECTED AND AN APPEAL TO THE COUN-TRY MADE-CHAMBERLAIN FULL OF WRATH AT HIS ABANDONNENT BY THE LIBERAL FEDERATION-THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY REORGANIZED -- CHAM-

BERLAIN'S REPLY TO

A DIRMINGHAM

RADICAL. No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS. THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHELSEA, LONDON, May 15, 1886.

Since his overthrow by the Liberal Federation Mir. Chamterlain is full of wrath, which he does not even try to conceal. "The spirits I have raised abandon me," saya Byron's Manfred. The spirits raised by the Manfred of the Birmingham caucus ab unden him and ho is driven wild by the abandon-ment. He did not, however, at first throw himself completely into the arms of the Hartington party and declare he would hear of no terms, but the rejection of the home rule bill that has been a latter determination came simply from his knowledge of the fact that Mr. Gladstone did not mean to make any serious concession to him. When I wrote

last it was a question whether Mr. Gladstone would or would NOT COMPROMISE WITH MR. CHAMBERLAIN at the expense of Mr. Parnell and the Irish party. I was satisfied then Mr. Gladstone would not make any such compromise. Mr. Gladstone's speech on Monday night made this clear at once, and from that proment Mr.

Chamberlain determined to do all in his power to wreck the bill. I met both Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain on Wednesday evening. It was curious to notice the dif-ference in manner between the two men. I met Mr. Goschen at a dinner party. Of course all the talk was about Mr. Gladstone and the home rule measure. Mr. Goschen way in the highest spirits, full of humor, sneedote and pleasant talk, even chaff,

# THE POLITICAL SITUATION

did not seem to have impressed him with the did not seem to have impressed him with the slightest sense of responsibility. The truth is that Mr. Goschen is quite well pleased with himself, just now. He has not lost popularity like Mr. Chamberlain, for he never feels "all happy and good," as the children say, never was popular in that sense, and now finds himself in a conspicuous position, much taiked of, the centre of keen observation and quite an important figure for position, much taiked of, the centre of keen thir kind remembrance of him and of nis pase observation and quite an important figure in political life for the time being. Besides, he is really sincere, and I am sure is in heart entirely opposed to the national claims of Ireland. With Mr. Chamberlain things are, kind and successful organization of quite otherwise. I met him at another place on the same Wednesday later in the evening. on the same Wednesday later in the evening, at a great party given by a member of the one of the happiest of his life. After Father

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER. Next Wednesday the Devonshire club gives a great dinner in honor of Lord Spencer and John Morley. The Devonshire Club Radical atsociation was founded ten or a Radical atsociation was founded ten or a dozen years ago by Lord Hartington and called after the title of Hartington's father, who is the Duke of Davonshire. The Devonshire club was organized alto-gether under the patronage and influ-ence of Lord Hartington, yet so entirely out of sympathy with Lord Hart-ington is the club on the Irish question that it goes out of its way to do public honor to the two men most directly opposed to Lord Hartington's policy on that very subject. JUSTIN MCCARTHY.

# A VENERABLE PRIEST.

RET. FATUER O'CONNELL HONORED ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNI-

# VERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION.

Rev. Father O Connell, who assembled to do honor to the venerable Priest on the occasion of the anniversary of his fiftieth year in the express to him in a formul and substantial manner their appreciation of and regard for have received your letter of the 8th inst, in him. They were alled in this undertaking by their present parish priest, Rev. E. J. J. Stonson. The gifts presented were rich and I hold that every by their present parish priest, Rev. E. J. J. Stonson. The gifts presented were rich and costly vestments, manufactured by Messis. Beullac of Montreal. His Lordship the Right Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D. D., Bishop of Ottawa, secompanied by the Very Rev. T. O. Routhier, Vicar-General, Rev. J. A. Dallaire O.P., and his secretary, the Rev. Fr. J. A. Sloan, were seated on the throug srianged for the occasion. Mesers. Thomas Qa nian, Thomas Troy, James Tierney, John R. O'Grady, as representatives of the papile of the parish. came before the same dury rail, when Thomas Troy read an addre a in which they congratulated the venerable clergyman on having lived to see the fiftieth year in the ministry and expressed their great happiness at having him amongst them again. In conclusion they wished him that his remaining years of his good and useful life might be spent in peace and happiness. The rev. gentleman thanked the good people of Fallowfield for thir kind remembrance of him and of his past

# THE RADICAL UAVE

Chamberlain on Ulster's Right to Resist.

LONDON, May 14.—1 am enabled by Mir Hurlburt of New York, to send you an im-portant letter addressed to him by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. This letter is in we ply to one asking whether Mr. Chamberlain is propared to maintain the principles of the people of Ulster to a Home Rule of their own, at the risk of civil war in Ireland, if Mir. Gladatones Homo Rule measure could pos-sibly be now enacted into law. Mr. Hurlbart's enquiry was called out by the following passage in Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Mr. Bolton gas-lished May the 8th :—"I may observe in pass-graphical considerations are to yie's to material sentiment, it appears to me that the prayer of sentiment, it appears to me that the prayer of

PROTESTANT ULSTER INT separate consideration is entitled to at Long equal attention to that which has been given to the demands of the population represented by Mr. Parnell. The fate of this Province, VERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION. St. Patrick's church of Fallowfield, on May Ath, was crowded by the many friends of the Rev. Father O Connell, who assembled to do honor to the venerable Priest on the occasion coerced into submission. I assume, then, that the separato treatment of Ulster is admitted

ARCUMENT WHICH JUSTIFIES the grant of local autonomy to Ireland, as against the centralizing pretentions of the British Parliament, would equally justify the resistance of Protestant Ulster to similar claims on the part of a Parnellite Partia-meat at Dublin. The instructing instances you give from American experience are procisely in point and the Protestant population of Ulster would be fully entitled either to class a Ulater would be fully entitled either to claim a separate autonomy, such as was successfully pr-serted by West Virginin, or is mointain their connection with Gree Ubilities, in pursuance of the example state Universe party of Tenessee and its output, it and convinced after careful coupury that the loyalists of the North of Let mer will not contri-ly submit themselves to the control of a Diakim Declinant which they believe with the terms ly submit themselves to the control of a Process Parliament, which they believe with much rea-son would be hostile to their religion and graitmal interests.

"I am yours faithfully, "J. CHAMBERLAIS."

[Mr. Chamberlain conveniently ignores the fact that the majority of Ulster has declared for Home Rule and elected a majority of its manbers to support Mr. Parnell in his demand for legislative independence Ed. T.W. ]

were one with them and continued so wards a good deal of irritation arose between Upper and Lower Canada on the questions the Catholics who up to that time had acted with that party, withdrew from it. They then joined the Conservative party, finding that party yielding more of those particular demands on which they insisted than the party with which they had been acting. They continued supporting Sir John Mac donald and his party firmly, and almost unanimously, until 1871. During a period of 20 years or more they had supported that party. In 1871 they found that, although they had been supporting the Conservative party in all matters of

# HONOR AND EMOLUMENT

they had no place. They found that they were only used at the times of elections to support Sir John Macdonald and his party. They bore their share of the burdens of the company. They hore more than their share in the polical battles of the country. They then decided that they should no longer con-tinue in that position. They put themselves in communication with both political parties, and found that while both of them were willing at all times to avail themselves of the support of our people, neither was willing to do full or fair justice. They insisted that they should continue in that groove no longer, but should look for representation, believing that all other matters which belonged of right to them would follow. They found that with the Liberal party of that day they were more likely to succeed in securing that representation than they were with the Conservative party. During all this time I myself took a pretty active interest with the Liberal party in the interests of obtaining representation for our people. After explaining the reasons of his withdrawal from the Reform party before 1878, Mr. O Donohoe spoke of the elections of that year. He said "On that occasion, and in order to avenge ourselves upon Mr. Mackenzie, we joined ourselves together. An additional induce-ment to the desire

### TO HAVE REVENCE

upon the leader of the Reform party was the inducement of qualified protection which we believed would be beneficial to Canada, and towards that point we leaned, many of us, as did many of the leading Reformers of Ontario, at all events for the sake of that issue, and gave our support to the Conscr-vative party. Many Reformers had gone in to stay in the ranks of that party, but a very large number of them, I have no doubt, fell back from time to time again into the ranks of the political party to which they belonged, and whose principles they upheld. I took a strong part in the elections of that

JOHN A. MACDONALD. (Signed)

That was Sir John Macdonald's letter to the bishops. That letter having been sent, the letters were given to me to deliver. They were read, conned over and considered in the presence of all whom I have named. On that being done, the address to the electors was signed by Frank Smith, John Costigan and John O'Donohoe. I believe that there should be generosity from the majority to the minority in every country. I believe the minority should not only get that

### DEGREE OF POSITION

to which it is entitled according to numbers, but I believe they should have more. I believe that that would be the way to make the whole people feel contented and happy. Has it been so with us? I have related enough to leave to the honorable gentlemen to understand that we were not idle in supporting parties on every occasion. We were supporting Protestant partics. Being Catholics had no effect in keeping us back from aiding Protestants to places of position, I, myself, have stood on the platforms of Ontario with the late Hon. George Brown in many of the counties in Ontario at a time when my co-religiorists looked upon him as a man that no Catholic could stand by. Times have changed, and he was found after these questions, which irritated the country and in which he was such a factor, had been settled and buried, to be one of the most anxious men in the whole of Ontario to deal liberally and to deal generously with to deal liberally and to deal generously with the minority in this Province. We find how much we suffered in every respect from the want of representation. We find how much our young men suffered through it. We find from the present Government that the Dominion offices in Ontario are being turned into Orange lodges. We find the Custom How and Poet office heing full is the prove House and Post office being filled in the same way. We find the Customs Department pre-

### sided over by EX-GRAND MASTER MACKENZIE BOWELL,

We find the Custom Houses in Ontario nothing less than Orange lodges. Our Catholic young men get an education just as good as any young men in the Province. They pass examinations for the Civil Service, time, and continued giving my support in every way I could to the Conservative party They see their neighbors being appointed to until towards 1882. The elections of '82 office. They have an opportunity of looking were coming on and much correspondence on, but they cannot touch them. They took place between Sir John Macdonald and have no representatives to advance their myself. He knew very well our purpose. He interests, and because they have not they know that we were united as a people upon one point, representation, particularly repre-sentation in the Cabinet. Having no of the strong should ever be stretched forward must either pursue some other occupation or representation in the House of Commons, I to lift the weak and to make them happy,

better the value of a little information upon such an occasion than Senator Smith. John Macdonald has not stated the fact in this letter that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Smith) had agreed, that he had pressod upon me in my own house to come into the arrangement. He appealed to me that he knew very well that he might not want to be there, that he had too much to go through to go there merely to bridge over this Orange tempest for a while. Sir John Macdonald calla it

### A LITTLE TEMPEST.

That is the tempest. It was a tempest of his friends. I think it is only right and proper that it should be known throughout the length and breadth of the land that this is the state of things in our Province. We find in Newfoundland when one of our creed and nationality is offered a governorship that the Orange body there organize and send home to England and get that ap-pointment rescinded. We find when we come to Kingston that the late James O'Reilly was appointed a judge. But the Orangemen came down to Sir Alex. Campbell and appealed to him to cruse Mr. O'Reilly's

name from the parchment, and reduce that gentleman, who had been all his lifetime a supporter of the Conservative party. That is the power the Orangemen are exercising over us. Political power is what they want. Take the pabulum and political power from them and they go down without a blow. We are ourselves a good deal to blame. The Catholics in Ontario are themselves largely to blame. They have been voting for them and giving them power simply to be used against themselves. Any Liberal Pro-testant who wishes to get into any high position considers the best mode of doing it. How does he reason with himselt ? "I will first go into the Orange Lodge. By getting there I will secure myself the Orange vote, and although I do that I know I can get my Catholic friends to vote for me, and by thus combining the forces I will be successful." That is the way that we help to take away liberal Pro testants and make Orangemen of them. We have here as well as elsewhere Catholics, well described by Archbishop Croke. He says :- There are Tory Orange Catholics who are always ready to sell country and creed for party plunder and pelf."

# (Continued on Sih page.)

LEFT ON THE WAYSIDE.

LEFT ON THE WAYSIDE. NEW YORK, M. 9 14.—The *Herald's* Dublin special says:—Heartrending details have reached here of evictions on the estate of Lord Kenmarc at Headford, near Killarney. While he as Lord Chamberlain was attending the Queen at the Liverpool festivities and erjoying the good things of life, the sheriff and bailiffs, backed by ninety-sayen polyagement burged output backed by ninety seven policemen, turned out a large number of his tenants of the poorest kind, with the usual concomitants of sympathizing with the usual concomitants of sympathizing neighbors and an exasperated people fighting the police. The most aggravating case is that of Jeremiah Callaghan, who has eight children, all under twelve years of age, who was turned out on the roadside. They cried and sorrowed so piteously as to move even the police. The house was a poor old place, but they knew it as their home. At another house, that of a woman they could be a subtraction of a subtraction. named O'Connor, the occupant was very ill, and a consultation was had, but as it was con-cinded she could not die, she was set on the roadside, being removed in her bed,

• .

present Government. Some men there

TRIED TO ARGUE THE IRISH QUESTION

with Mr. Chamberlain, but he became quite hot, petulant and angry, and lost his temper in the discussion. He declared he could not keep his temper while discussing it. I can quite understand his fretfulness. He must feel as undertaking a terrible responsibility. He must know he is inflicting perhaps irrotrievable damage to his own political career. The great majority of English Radicals in and out of parliament will never forgive him for what he is now doing and for what he has already done. What will happen, everyone now says, is that the hill will be rejected on the second reading. Certainly just as present it looks as if what everyone say a must come true. I do not myself altegether despair of

still inclined to take an optimistic view. Assume then that the bill is defeated at the second reading. What next? The present intention of Mr. (fladatone is to dissolve Parliament and

### APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

and arrangements are being made this very moment for such a course. There is an alternative, which, if Mr. Gladstono were a few years younger. I should strongly desire and urge. That alternative is to resign office, let the coalition of Lord Hartington and the Torics come in, and see what they can make of it. The coalition would prove itself impossible in less than a month. No administration can ever again attempt to meet Parliament without some scheme for the better government of Ireland, and what scheme that the Radicals in the House of Commons are likely to listen to could the Tories and Lord Hartington agree to bring forward? Probably they would try coercion, and would thereupon be smashed. Not much time would pass over before the House of Commons and the country would begin to find that they must look to Mr. Gladstone slone for the settlement of the Irish question. He would be recalled to power and would carry a new and better home rule scheme by a rush. But Mr. Gladstone cannot hope for the strength, activity and endurance for all this. He has no days to To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE throw away and must crowd his deeds into the shortest possible time. So there appears

no course open to him but an appeal to the country, and I am convinced that on the home rule question the country is much further advanced than the House of Commons.

THREE SPRECHES BY IRISH MEMBERS

greatly impressed the House of Commons during last week's debate, the speaches of Messers. William U'Brien, John Redmond and John Dillon. Mr. Dillon's speech possessed all the eloquence that comes of profound sincerity and emotion. Mr. O'Brien's and Mr. Redmond's had sincerity, emotion and genuine oratorical power and grace as well. Mr. Redmond's speech was unfortunately de-ivered during what is called the dinner hour when the house is almost empty. Mr., O'Brien and Mr. Dillon had a crowded house and the presence and close attention of Mr. Gladstone. No man cheered Mr. O'Brien more often or more earnestly than Mr. Gladstone. Let me notice a curious sign of a change in public feeling on the Irish question,

O'Connell had concluded the Bienop of Ottawa came forward and presented the aged priest with a new and beautiful sot of breviary. His Lordship spoke in feeling terms of the long missionary labors of him in

whose honor they had assembled. The Rev. P. O'Connell, in a very happy way, thanked the very vev. donor and expressed the hope that he would live many years yet to use this gift. The rev. gentleman then celebrated High Mass. It is need Less to say that under the uble management of Mr. Champagne, P. P. of Gatineau Point, the music was excellent.

Dinner was served in the presbytery after the ceremony had concluded, and with many expressions of pleasure at the happy event and with many good hearty wishes for the future happiness of Father O'Connell, a day the second reading ye!. But I admit I om terminated which was a signal mark of thanks, fidelity and lasting gratitude.

# ANOTHER CONVERSION.

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A magnificent ceremony took place recently at the Convent of Notro Dame, at Sorel, when Miss Laura Davis, of Springfield, Mass., re-nounced Protestantism. She was baptized by Rev. Curé Dapré, of Sorel, and her godfather Rev. Curé Dupré, of Sorel, and her godiather and mother were the kev. Mr. Dupré and Mrs. Justice Gill. The new convert, who is a pupil of the convent, was beautifully dressed in white. This morning she made her first Com-munion, and she will be confirmed to-morrow afternoon by His Lordship Mgr. Laffeche, of St. Hyacinthe.

## PILGRIMAGES TO ST. ANNE.

The ninth annual pilgrimage for the men to St. Anne de Beaupré will take place on July 17th, under the direction of the Rev. Fathers Marineau and N. Trois. The steamer Canada has been chartered for the occasion.

On June 27th the pilgrimage for St. Bridget's parish will be held to St. Anne. The pilgrimage will be under the direction of the Rev. Fathers Boniu and Dugas. The boat leaves Jacques Cartier wharf at 7.30 p.m.

# WITNESS :

DEAR SIR.-The funeral of Mr. John Giblin of Merriton, took place from the family residence on Monday, 3rd inst. It was the largest that has been witnessed for some time ; relatives and friends from different parts of the Sates and Canada came to pay their last respects to their honored and departed friend. The stores closed during the funeral. The floral offerings from Windsor and London were grand. At 10 a.m. the remains left the family residence and were taken to the R.C. Church, were a requiem High Mass was offered up by the Rev. W. J. McGenby, of St. Catherines, assisted by the Rev. Father Sullivan of Thorold and Father Shanahan of St. Catharines. The music was fur-nished by the Thorold choir. The Rev. T. J. Sullivan, of Thorold, delivered a very touch ing address on the occasion, and his touching words moved many to tears. Mr. Gibbin leaves a family of four sons, and six daughter and fifteen grandchildren. Peace to his ashes. P. GILDAY.

Merritton, May 9th, 1866,

# A NEW KING OF SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO'S POSTRUMOUS HEIR PORS-REJOICING IN CUBA-THE STRANGE CEREMONIES OBSUBALS

HAVANA, May 17 .- A deep it has just been received from Madrid anar uneing that the Queen regent has given here to a stall child. There is great a be by ovor the

event. The ceremonies consequent on the birth of an heir to the throne of Spain are very curi ous and read strangely in the light of the ningteenth century. The mount precisentas of detail is laid down. Warn the child is born the Camerera Major is ordered at once to despatch the news to the President of the council, who informs the Captain-General of Madrid and the commander of the hallver. diers, so that the proper signals may be given which announce the fact to the populace of Madrid. The child being a prince the Spanish standard was run up over the palace and a salvo of 21 guns fired. Then all the persons mentioned in the decree promulgated beforehend as to the peremonies to be observed, and which in this cace was signed by the Royal mother, crowd into the salar. In the outer room are convened all the Ministers of State, the diplomatic corps, grandees, Knights of the Golden Fleece, judges, military and naval commanders, the Prefect of Mudrid, the Archvishop of Tokede, the clergy of the cathedral, etc. The Caraarera takes the newly born child, places it on a cushion on an enormous silver salver, and carries it out berself from the royal bedroom and presents it to all the guests in turn.

MADRID, May 17.-Queen Christina to-da gave birth to a son. In response to a sum mons there had assombled at the palacet : await the accouchement all the Cabinet minis ters, the foreign diplomatic representatives, the principal civil and military magnates, a deputation of members of the Cortes and other distinguished persons.

## A RELIGIOUS CEREMONY.

His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Godard, curred Sc. Aimé, and Bissette, chaplain of the community, received the final vows of the following ladius in the Hotel Dieu church on Wednesday Lagorce, of St. Cesairo, and Caroline Roening, in religion Sister Marie Joseph, of St. Onr. The sermon of the occasion was delivered by the Rev. Father Bourque, curé of the Presentation church.

## A PROTEST AGAINST FANATICISM

OTTAWA, May 18 .- In consequence of the anti-Home Rule resolutions recently passed by the Irish Protestant Banevolent society bere, several persons have resigned their member-ship, holding that the society had no business to do so. Amongst these persons is the secre-tary, Mr. Macfarlane, who has been replaced by Mr. S. Thompson.

## GOING FROM JOE TO GLADSTONE

LONDON, May 18.—The Standard mys. Four members of the House of Commons, who attended Chamberlain's recent meeting. now intend to support the second reading of the Home Rule Bill,

# Lady Ethel; " you think of everyone yourself." LADY ETHEL "Not so !" replied the earl, with a faint

them, I suppose ?"

"Yes/

answer.

"About two hundred, I should think-

perhaps more," said Lady Ethel, indifferently.

as she rose from her kneeling position, and

stood before the glass drying her eyes. "The Marquis de Lacarras is amongst

A quick observer might have seen the scar-

et flush which mounted; to the face of Ethel

Carr as she replied to this simple question :

colonel of artillery, is he there also ?"

urled to its highest extent.

another thing to encourage it."

withering contempt.

tone,

"Come, come, Ethel !" said Lord Clevedon.

"The Bainbridges are a very wealthy

" and it would not be the first time a

family," reanmed Lord Cleveden, in a musing

have no dowry, Ethel ; that when you marry

"Nothing, father ?" she repeated inter-

you will take your husband literally nothing.

rogatively, with a satisfied glance at the lovely features reflected in the mirror.

of ; but beauty is a gift common to peer and

peasant alike, and of small value in the mat rimonial market. You know I am not rich,

Ethel; in fact, for a man in my position I

am exceedingly poor ; and after my death

there will be no separate provision for yourself. Carhampton and Temple Grange

are entailed estates; they both go to your brother Temple, with little enough for the

poor child to keep them up on, long as his

minority may last; for I regret to say that I am deeply involved in debt.

This house, then, and furniture, with the income derivable from her own marriage

on your mother. Were I certain of her re maining as she is, I should feel differently on

the subject, for, in any case, she will enjoy

the interest of her son's money till he comes of age; but, as it is, Ethel"-with a deep

sigh—" Gertrude is young, you see, and very much admired, and it is impossible to calcu-

"I understand you, father, and it is no

late on what may happen."

"Ah, child ! I know what you are thinking

call Colonel Bainbridge by that name ?"

ΞU.

BY FLOBENCE MARRYAT, [MRs. Ross CHURCH,] Author of " Love's Conflict," " Veronique," etc., etc.

# CHAPTER I.

- Maritality

IN LORD CLEVEDON'S CHAMBER.

It was past midnight—and at the close of the London asson. Half the weary world was alconing, whilst the other half (the true laboring class) was toiling to procure the amazement of itself and friends.

An ansement of itself and friends. At a house in Park Lane, the numerous light; totads of music, and gay figures that flitted continually across the open windows; showed that some festivity, was taking place; whilst the long train of carringes in waiting, whilst the long train of carifyges in waiting, with patient servants elumbering at their posts, was no proof that the assembly was likely to break up soon. A few night-wanderers, attracted by the glare, and curious perhaps to gain some insight to a world of which they had only heard, were hanging about the palings on that side of the house which looked into the park, and grumbling to which looked into the park, and grumbling to each other that Heaver's gifts were so anequally divided, and that some had all the riches and the pleasure, whilst others, homeless like themselves, looked on from afar, with empty stomache and repining hearts. Bat all was not so bright as it appeared in

the house in Park Lane. The reception chambers might be brilliantly illuminated, but there were other rooms beneath the same rooi, where the light burned dim and low, and pain and sickness were causing a very different scene to be enacted. In an apartment richly bung with ma-roon velvet, and inrished in the style of Louis Quatorze—an apartment sufficiently secluded to enable its occupant to remain undisturbed by any noise which might go on beneath him-a man was sleeping in an arm chair. Not an old map, by any means, and yet so aged from the effects of frequent and acute suffering, that his hair and beard were nearly white, and the long thin hands which lay passively upon his knees were shrunk and wrinkled. At a first glance he seemed to be alone, for the shaded lamp upon the table threw its mild beams upon ao other living creature. But his attendants had only left him when he appeared disposed to sleep, and were in the ante-chamber, napping themselves, but ready to start up at the least summons of their master.

For this was the owner of the house him self-the man whose purse-strings must undraw to pay for all the merriment going on below-Robert, Earl of Clevedon, and his sickness was not a thing of yesterday. For months he had been resting in that armchair, nnable from the painful nature of his disease to sleep in a recumbent posture, until even those nearest to him had begun to funcy that so lingering a complaint must end in convalescence. And yet the deathlike appearance of his handsome face, and the listless heavy manner in which his wasted body pressed the pillows, might have forewarned them that Nature was almost tired of the warfare, and ready to lay down her arms.

Presently, the door of the bed chamber was pushed noiselessly open, and, stepping in the cautious manner with which we approach sleepers, a girl, apparently of about nineteen years old, passed over the threshold and drew near the arm chair of the slumbering man. Robed in white satin, with her fair arms and neck discovered, and pearls twisted in her hair, she seemed a strange apparition to visit a sick room at midnight; but unconscious as heedless of the fact, she dropped quietly into an adjacent seat, and with clusped hands and parted lips, which betrayed a very sorrowful anxiety, gazed earnestly upon the features of the sleeping

news to me ; you have often told me the same And at this juncture, a stranger, with perthing before ; and if it must be so, it must. mission to observe her undisturbed, would Bat no circumstances.

preature, and would have obliterated the ]

oreature, and would nave outsets and at the last drawing room it was remarked knowledge altogether if she could. "" Papa, papa, what are you thinking of t what are you saying ?" she said, imploringly; " pray don't speak like that. We shall be at Nice, you know, next week, and then Dr. Chalmars says that you are certain to get smile. "Are we not all to be packed off to Nice next week for my special benefit, and is it not sufficient to set a whole household travelling at this time of the year for the sake of one old man ? Meanwhile, Lady well again."

"Perhaps so, my child ; as God pleases," Clevedon owes something in return for the replied the earl, gently. And then, with a blessing, he once more diamissed her. And hastily drawing her handkerchief across her attentions of her friends and mine, which she is very properly trying to pay off. I would not have had put off her reunions this season for any consideration. How many guests eyes, Lady Ethel quitted the apartment. have you to night on an average ?" he con-tinued, with a view to diverting her attention from himself.

# CHAPTER 1L

# LADY STHEL'S LOVERS.

But she had scarcely crossed the threshold of his chamber, before the softness which had played about her features as she listened to his last words disappeared, to be replaced by a for a moment his role. "Such life-such bearing in which offended pride was the coloring ! She is worth two of her step-predominant feeling. For the tenour of her daughter." father's conversation returned upon her memory, and she recalled from whom it was he had derived his information of the Colonel's predilection for herself.

it would have taken a still quicker one to note " She would see me married to a trades the look, made half of pain and half of patience, with which the earl received her man," thought the girl, bitterly, "Ju(order, to gratify her own ambilion to get rid of me; "but if Lady Clevedon imagines that a Carr "And your friend, Ethel, the gallant will be turned out of her father's house to enter any but one equal to it she is very " My friend !" returned the girl, recovermuch mistaken."

ing from her slight confusion ; "who dares to And the remembrance of a title as ancient as the Earl of Clevedon's, and which she had "I understand you like him," "From Lady Clevedon, father; she was your informant, I preaume?" and Ethel's lip reason to expect would, before long, be offered for her acceptance, sent the same conscious blush to her fair forehead which had crimsoned it before, and dispelled much of the ugly feeling which was lingering there. "Or that he likes you-which is it, Ethel?" ter, haughtily, as she coaxed a stray love-lock is a with the same of a stray of the same The suite of reception rooms to which Ethel Bainbridge may admire me; I know nothing style as the bed chamber. They were proabout that, and care less; your footman may fusely decorated, moreover, with hot house do the same, sir, and the admiration of one man is likely to bring forth as much fruit as flowers, and crowded with a large and brilliant company, in the midst of which, surrounded by the c'itc of her visitors, sat their the other. It is impossible, even for me, to

avoid the adulation of the herd : it would be hostess, Gertrude, Countess of C.evedon. In sge not over six-and twenty, with large, clear, grey eyes, fine features, rosy comwith some degree of reproof; "you are going too far in speaking like this. Were you plexior, and an abundance (f suburn hair, Ludy Clevedon, in the estimation of many of agreeable to the proceeding, there would be her friends, was considered a handsomer woman than her step-daughter. But a certain her birth and station in society as to sink the name of Carr in that of Bainbridge," with coarseness in the outlines of her figure, the sparkle of her eyes, and the appearance of her open mouth, with its full red lips, deterred men of refinement from paying her the admiration which she exacted from the crowd.

woman has exchanged her noble name for the Physically beautiful she certainly was ; but means of maintaining it. Remember that you there was less intellect than vivacity written on her face, and more cunning than cleverness depicted in her character. And yet, like many women of her type, she drew simply because she stooped to draw ; and the men who now hovered round the ottoman on which she was reclining, and vied with one another in engrossing her attention, were some of the most flattered and sought after of her acquaintance.

Conspicuously smong them shone the Marquis de Lacarras, the mention of whose name had called forth a sigh from the lips of the Earl of Clevedon. This gentleman-even in an assembly where many were handsome, most were young, and all fashionable-was the possessor of sufficient beauty, youth, and mode, to command universal notice. And, perhaps, his manifold attractions were increased rather than diminsettlements, is positively all I have to settle ished by the fact of his nationality, which was not sufficiently prominent to raise any great barrier of distinction between him and his associates. Descended from one of the oldest and most noble families of France, and bred and horn in the land of his fathers, Victor de Lacarras had yet been educated in England, and formed most of his early friendships with some of our country.

From this circumstance, he had been accustomed to pass much of his time here, and on becoming his own master, had zo assotol himself with English manners and ing or eager desire for introduction to those people as to be more than helf an Englishman above him, he had silently worked his way himself.

has been considered quite a belle this season and at the last drewing-room it was remarked | is in bloom ?"

change so personal a subject, the lady con-tinued: "But I believe what you said respecting Lady Ethel's appearance is perfectly true as regards her character. Every-body says that she is terribly cold."

"Of course ! perhaps you will believe me another time."

"She does not get on well with other girls. They complain of her being so uncommunica-tive and reserved. Not a bit like dear Lady Clevedon, is it !" "No !-There's a pretty woman now, if you like," replied the gentleman, forgetting for a moment his role. "Such life-such

"But don't you consider her just a little too stout for beauty?" inquired his listener

dubiously; and then he saw that he had overstepped the bounds of making himself perfectly sgreeable, and declined to carry on the discussion any further. Meanwhile the subject of their remarks had gained the inner drawing room.

A cloud, mingled with an expression of contempt, passed over her face us she surveyed the group upon the citoman; and turning quickly to one side, as though to avoid the sight of it, she ran straight upon a nestness.

He started ; seized a chair, and stammer ingly asked her if she would not take it; whilst Lady Ethel, scarcely knowing what to answer, accepted the proffered courtesy, and found herself the minute after in possession of a seat, at the back of which stood sentry the man of whom she had spoken with such corn-Colonel Bainbridge.

And now, at the risk of wearving my readers with description, I must devote a few liase to the notice of this gentleman, who will play no mean part in the story which follows.

Thomas Bainbridge, a man of thirty, but one of the youngest colonels in the service of artillery, was the only child of a very weathy Birmingham manufacturer, who, having amassed a large fortune, had for many years passed retired from trade, and lived on an estate which he had purchased over the Border.

His son having evinced a strong ambition to serve Her Majesty, Mr. Bainbridge had considered himself justified in consenting to his wishes; and proud of seeing his child in a position superior to his own, had forwarded his career by every means in his power.

At first, Thomas Bainbridge had not found it all smooth sailing in the army; and there were hours when he had wished heartily that he had chosen a more humble occupation. It is a well known fact, that sons of our wealthiest tradesmen are to be found in the best regiments of the service, but is quite as indisputable that they do not always find their position to be a bed of roses; and young Bainbridge's experience had been no exception to the rule; yet he had outlived almost the remembrance of it. If, in the first years of his military career, there had been found spirits course and ungentlemanly enough to taunt him by a covert allusion to the calling of his father, that time had passed away. and at the present moment there was not an officer in the length or breadth of England who would not have been proud to shake Col.

Bainbridge by the hand. And this change had not been effected by any lavish display or distribution of his riches, for he lived as quietly as any subaltern ; it had been wrought solely by himself and his behavior. In fact Thomas Bainbridge was a gentle-

man; and when Lord Clevedon called him so, he only paid a natural tribute to his mind would have been ready to acknowledge due. Little by little, without any forward push

you seen the Lammermoors when the heather

"No I and I cannot say I wish to do so. I have never had the slightest desire to cross the Border."

She delivered this so curtly that he sighed. It was the merest fragment of a sigh, more worthy to be called a long breath than by that name ; but she heard it, and it irritated her, for it betrayed the interest which the manufacturer's son dared to feel in what she shought, and it urged her to say more than she intended.

" The fact is, I hate Soctland, and everything connected with it;" and then, awar of the extreme rudeness of her speech, she added, "You must forgive my plain speaking. Colonel Bainbridge, but the truth will out." "Yes !" he said softly ; then he bit his lip

hard, and said no more. Meanwhile she sat, red with conscious

shame, and fanning herself violently, whilst she wondered how she should make her escape from him, for the arowd seemed to increase instead of diminish, and they were hommed in by a throng of silken skirts.

"I suppose you like it as you live there,"

avoid the sight of it, she ran straight upon a surely!" And, without further preface, she tall, dark man, who was leaning against the started from her seat and commenced to edge wall and contemplating her with grave ear. her way towards the other and of the other seat and commenced to edge

silence. At another time, he would have sprung forward to execute her orders, or accompany her across the room ; but, at the present moment, he saw plainly that her move had been effected to avoid himself, and he was too delicate to follow her. So he remained behind, in the same position as she had found him, but with a sadder heart.

(To be continued.)

# THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Chamberlain writes to the Balfast Lib. oral Association that the ordinary Englishman hardly recognizes at present the fact that there are two nations in Ireland, and that when he does he will see that it would be as unfair to force the Ulster Protestants to submit to the Catholic Nationalists as to expect the latter to accept without appeal the views of Englishmen and Scotchmen.

### DAVITT SPEAKS HIS MIND.

Michael Davitt, in an interview, declared that he would rouse the members of the National League in Ireland and America if Mr. Gladstone yields to Mr. Chamberlain's the demands for modification of the Home Rule thunder bill. In reference to the opposition of the people of Ulster to Home Hule, Mr. Davitt | windows said scornfully : " Leave them alone to us. We will make short work of these gentry. They are not Irishmen, but only Euglish and Scotchmen, who have settled among us. It would be an absurdity to allow them to dictate to Irishmen as to how Ireland should be governed. The Nationalists should wage war to the death against any bill which does ant subject Ulster to the rule of the statutory Parliament at Dublin."

### A MAMMOTH PETITION.

A petition, 371 yards long and signed by 30,000 women of Ulster, has been handed in at the Home office. It is addressed to the Queen, and beaseches her to withhold her assent from any home rule bill which may be passed. The first three signatures to the petition are those of the Duchess of Abercorn. the wife of Bishop Knox, and Mrs. Henderson, of Norwood Tower, Belfast, and they and manners, which all who knew the man represent respectively the nobility, the church and the people.

ADVICE TO CHAMBERLAIN. LONDON, May 13. The Daily News says if Mr. Chamberlain is not satisfied with Mr. Gladstone's concessions in connection with the Home Rule bill, he should suggest others on the principle of give and take on both sides. The News suggests that if the bill passes its sound reading the remaining stuges ve deferred until the autumn session.

# FROM THE CAPITAL.

# ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL PIECE OF BERY EXPOSED.

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BERY EXPOSED. OTTAWA, Ont. May 10.—Another disgracial job, and a gross evasion of the Indepea. closed by papers brought down abou-ing the relations between the Govern-ment and the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company. The company referred to iscomposed of Senator Robitaille, his brother, Mr. L. A. Robitaille, Mr.-Riopel, M.C., and Mr. Me. Greevy, M.P., all being supporters of the Government. The Mr. Riopel mentioned west Central Bailway. Evidently "The Boy" selected his associates with carel Om the 7th November last Means! Robitaille, McGreevy and Riopel under the name of the Baie des Chaleurs Bailway con-to build twenty miles of railway, from Met-specia to Papebiac, for \$300,000, st signed by the Hon. J. H. Pope on behalf d the Government, and Sanator Robitaille and his brother on behalf of the company the senator mother of the Hore for the senator Robitaille, the Hore Site Means to build twenty miles of railway, from Met-sagned by the Hon. J. H. Pope on behalf d the Government, and Sanator Robitaille and his brother on behalf of the company the senator Being witnessed by Mr. Riopel, M.P., sets forth that "Her Majesty agrees to grant, and does hereby grant, to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company the sum of \$300,000 "I suppose you like it as you live there," she went on presently, feeling that she must say something by way of apology; "but I have never been used to the country, you see; I have lived all my life in a town, and bave no fancy for trees, and grass, and all that sort of thing ! How intensely hot it has become here ! These windows can never be open, surely!" And, without further preface, she started from her seat and commenced to edge her way towards the other end of the apart-ment. Col. Bainbridge looked after her in tronbled silence. At another time, he would have sprung out for \$600 per mile on all subsidies re-ceived from the Government, a condition of this arrangement boing that the contractor this attained to the set of the terry shourd use his influence on behalf of the Terry candidate (Mr. Hopel himself) at the next election. All this can be easily proved. The fact is the Government entered into a contract with these men, and in order that they would have something to sell, the Government sper about \$5,000 on the Paspebiac Railway las year, and the Robitalles get the benefit of the expenditure.

# A TERRIBLE TEMPEST.

DETAILS OF THE STORM IN SPAIN-THE ME SEVERE EVER WITNESSED BY THE OLDEST INHABITANT-FEAR-

FUL LOSS OF LIFE.

New York, May 14.-The Herald's Madne, New 1000, any 11. The nervators Madric special says: About nightfall on Wednesday the sky here became heavily clouded and the atmosphere sultry, which had been opprethe atmosphere sultry, which had been oppre-sively hot all day, when suddenly large rain drops began falling, and in less than a minute the rain poured down ich torrents, chased by a furnous wind and followed by hailstones of unusual size. Cubs, carriage, omnibuses and tram cars had the greatest difficulty in moving, the horses and doing difficulty in moving, the horses and driven being liteFally blinded, while t e people bolted affrighted e doorways cafes. Over ale, p ith peals s of women ass from fallen and tiles were flyin, egitives. In the holls not thing illuminated the effected fontastic above and aboutaal and then dark clou1 tere chased by fiere effected fantastic shape gusts of wit. The oldestinh, its say they never witnesse: auch a tempest. It lasted without cessain about two hou s, and it was renowed about 1 o'clock, but with less violence. Twenty for killed and eighty-three wounded have been killed and eighty-three wounded have beet a extracted from the ruins of houses, barns and sheds on the banks of the Mauzenares, class to Madrid. The destruction of houses and the wreckage of property in the country around the capital is considerable. All the telegraph lines are totally interrupted. The Government does not yet know the extent of the gale, which seemed to come from the The Government does not yet know the extension of the gale, which seemed to come from the North-West, sweeping eastward with extraor dinary speed. In Madrid the damager, raci of houses and windows is estimated man thousand dollars. Every district retion deer has all night been constantly crowded with t wounded and contused from the streets. It wounded and contused from the streets. As stated that sixty have been admitted to Hospitals. All the washing establishment along the Mauzenares are wrecked. Eacht bodies and eighty-rine wounded have b found there. It appears as if a torrent had save over the nerrow valley, unrooling hours an sheds and injuring roads. The nursher a trees torn up and broken is considerable Some cars were blown from the track. The destruction of goods in sheds that were knocked down amounted to Sold(0) at one terminus. At Carabanchel investor houses were knocked down and soveateen were unroofed. Ten persons were killed and thirty-one wounded at that point. The large cemeteries of the Carabanchel road large concenteries of the Uarabanche: road were much injured. In the case of one building, an asylum, the hurricane dashed the roof down upon the poor inmates while suppling, killing several and wounding iony supples, killing several and wonning one Several houses were evacuated by order of the authorities. All through Calle Atoch squares were torn up. The number of childred killed and injured is remarkable, because the tornado began when the schools were breaking up. The Booths in the famous San Isidere Fai up. The Booths in the famous San Isidere Fai up. The Booths in the famous San Isidere Fai were levelled to the ground. Around Madrid and in the Retired Park, thousands of big tre were torn up like shrubs. The Bull Einz wa damaged and the villages near it were mut

MAY 19, 1886.

have been less struck perhaps with her beauty than with the lofty patriciau order of its merit. Fair as she was, almost to a fault (for the slight bloom which mantled on her cheeks had been called forth by excitement, and would vanish with the morning), the Saxon hair, plue eyes, and delicately-moulded features, so common to cur English pristecracy, attracted less notice than the high brow, oval face, and curled upper lip; which lass, though obviously formed by nature for the purpose, had been materially assisted in its heavenward direction by the excellent opinion entertained by Lady Ethel Carr of herself, her accident of birth, and everything belonging to her. The stately way in which she carcied her aristocratic little head, showed that she considered herself as something superior to the rest of the world ; and a glance at her pretty, supercilious month was sufficient to prove that the sorest point on which she could be wounded was her pride. And yet there was nothing cold about the expression of her face ; on the contrary, proudly as she could repel the advances of strangers, or check the familiarity of inferiors, there was at times a passion in her glance not often found in eyes of that color ; and at the moment when we are first introduced to her, she seemed to have forgotten every feeling but that of filial love.

In a few minutes Lord Clevedon stirred unessily, and then, with a slight sigh, opened his eyes and fixed them on his daughter. " Ethel ! is that you ?

"Yes, dear papa; I hope I have not disturbed you."

"W nat are you doing here, my dear ?"

"I only ran up to see how you were going on. I feel uncaey when we are separated for so many hours. Go to sleep again, dear father ; 1 shall be quite satisfied now I have had a look at you,'

"How goes the night, child ?"

"It is past two o'clock." "Not later? I had hoped it was almost dawn;" and, with a look of resignation, the sick man slightly changed his position. suppase your party is not over then, Ethel "Not yet; but I daresay it soon will be."

"You had better go back then, my dear your mother may miss you.'

"No fear of that, papa ; Lady Clevedon is better engaged."

There was a half hidden bitterness in this reply which did not escape her father's notice.

"You have not been enjoying yourself, J fear, Ethel."

The tears rushed to his daughter's eyes. She rose hastily from the chair on which she was seated, and flung herself upon her knees beside him.

"Enjoying myself ! whilst you lie here : how could I? It is a shame there should be any joy in the house, any merry-making, even semblance of it, whilst you-O father !" and here Lady Ethel's utterance was impeded by her sobs.

"Hush, hush !" said Lord Clevedon. soothingly, is he placed his hand upon her bowed head: "a long illness like mine, child, cannot be permitted to interfore with all the duties we owe to society. My wife occupies a high station in the world, and

expect it." "You expect far too little," murmured as death must inevitably come to every living

are likely to influence me in making a match below my station in life." "But what I want to convince you of is,

however up

ortunate

that birth is a mere accident, and no man, who is a gentleman, can be beneath you. I have been obliged to leave you dependent on your mother, Ethel; and you do not always get on well together. The thought often

that distress you; but as for this man Bainbridge---"

"Colonel Bainbridge," mildly interposed Lord Clevedon. "Colonel Thomas Bain-bridge, I believe, his name is."

"Yes," rejoined Lady Ethel, with supreme indifference? " perhaps so, the name fits the man. As for this Colonel Bainbridge, they, I tell you truly, sir, that I would rather starve as Lady Ethel Carr than owe my means of support to him."

"Not if you learned to love him, Ethel?" " My eyes are not likely to look on the ground long enough to learn to love him," she replied, insolently.

Lord Clevedon regarded his rebellions daughter for a few moments in silence, and when he spoke, the sadness of his tone was almost solemp.

"Ethel, that pride of yours will some day be brought down. I pray that when it is, your life's happinees may not be overwhelmed at the same time ;" and then, as though fatigued with the discussion, he added : "You had better go back to your visitors now, my dear; your long absence will be remarked upon; and I think, if left to myself, that I could sleep again." Lady Ethel bent down and kissed him almost mechanically, for her rufiled feelings had not quite settled down into their proper

place ; but as she was leaving the spartment, Lord Clevedon called her back. "My child," he said, with affectionate

earnestness, as he drew her towards him, try to be more like your own dear mother who is gone before us; she was so meek and gentle, Ethel. And if I should leave you, dear-if I should join her sooper than you anticipate-don't forget what I have said to you to-night."

Then all the girl's pride melted beneath her alarm.

"Father ! Father, desreit ! what do you mean? You do not feel worse, father ; not weaker than you felt yesterday, or the day before ?"

"No, no, my dear ! indeed not. What have I said to frighten you ? But death is near at hard for all of us, Ethel, and surely nearer for the weak than for the strong." Lady Ethel shuddered. To her the name of Death conveyed no notion out that

of a dark grave and narrow coffin and all the soul repellent horrors with which we invest our funeral solemnities. Her heart had never realised the perfect happiness of runsomed souls set free from the chains of earth and sin ; or the burst of choral singing

with which the gates of pearl are thrown open to admit another angel to the Presence that redeemed it. She had no power to look beyond the signs of our mortality.

Her cheeks blanched, and her frame trembled when Lord Clevedon mentioned his greater sacrifices are expected from her than | probable decease, but it was more from fright would be from a woman of a lower rank. She | than misery. She did not believe it possible does not belong entirely to me; I could not that his surmise was correct, but she shuddered to remember that such a horrid thing ment.

utward is society, until he not only carried There was no subject connected with our men of high birth back with him each year national customs, laws, or annusements, on which the blanquis de Lucarras was not as to spend the shooting season at Cranshawe, well informed as any of his neighbors. He but what is far more worthy of note, found himself a welcome guest at their houses in was to be met with on every race-course in return, and on the visiting list of each lead-England, kept his house in town, his hunters "We get on well enough, father; don't let the English language as fluontly as he did his in the country, and his yacht at Ryde ; spoke ers of fushion as the Earl and Countess of Clevedon. But it is not to be supposed that Colonel

own, and never troubled Paris excepting during the season.

Bainbridge carried any mark about him by which it might be recognized that he was not Notwithstanding which, he retained all the grace and polish peculiar to a well-bred of aristocratic birth; on the contrary, he was Frenchman, knew intuitively by which doli- a far finer-looking man than many of the cite flattery each womin's ear was to be a rigs of nobility by whom he was surrounded : gained, and had always the plea of foreign and his manners, though rather grave and extraction to fall back upon when he found | silent, were equal to the best of them.

that he had goue too far. Finally, Victor de Lacarras was what is

cailed by his own sex a very lucky man. His black, almond shaped eyes, which could be the healthy, uncontaminated blood which he soft as velvet or hard as steel, as fickle nature bad derived from a race to which huxury was dictated to him, were sufficient of themselves to take female hearts by storm, had they not

been set in a handsome face, and joined to a supple, well-knis figure. But it is sorry work to attempt to describe

beauty. Easy enough to write down a list of cealed by a heavy monstache) clean cut and decided. As to his character, if this tale is to tell anything, it may be left to speak for features, and say that, amalgamated, they looked well; but expression is not to be caught in so many words, and without cxitself. pression life is wanting.

The expression of the Marquis was cenorally an indifferent one; in repose, he appeared tired of the world and its pleasures, which was perhaps the reason that with him to appear interested was to pay the highest compliment of which he was capable.

Oa the present occasion, although he hung conspicuously over the Countess of Clevedon, and even took the trouble to draw of her attention from her other guests, he scemed more listless and indifferent than usual, and his dark eyes roved constantly from the contemplation of her neck and shoulders to the to her. door of the apartment in which they were sitting.

No such feeling of ennui, however, pos-sessed his fair hostess, for she was all sparkle and flutter at his monopoly of her, and would leave any question unanswered to listen to the faintest murmur of his languid lips. It was at this juncture that Lady Ethel

descended the broad staircase leading from the upper story.

A group of men and women, who had been unable to find seats within, or who preferred feedom and flirtation to foul air and chaperones, were clustered on the landing, whispering in couples, or being "eloquent in silence.

They fell apart as she appeared, making way for her to enter, and with a faint smile and inclination of the head she passed through them into the crowd beyond.

" Very lovely ! Don't you think so ? suggested one young lady to her companion, as the white satin train swept over the threshold of the drawing-room.

"H-m !" said the companion meditalively (he knew that an unqualified "yes" would anything but please the fair querist), "some people might think her so, but she's not my style; she is far too cold and statuesquelooking to please me."

At this qualified commendation the young lady felt that she might safely push her argu-

"Oh! but I assure you Lady Ethel Carr

BLOOD WILL TELL.

CINCINNATI, Uhio, Nov. 17, 1885 .- In April 1881, my daughter was taken sick with complication of symptoms. She continued to grow worse under the best medical treatment. Only temporary improvement. Had a relapse, grew rapidly worse, and at this time, had palpitation of the hear, intense pain in the Of unusual height and bulk, and bronzed like a Moor from the Indian sun, beneath head, nervous dyspepsia, and physicians said, catarrh of the bladder. She fell away from which he had nassed several years of service. 135 rounds to less than cighty. Began to use Warner's safe cure and Warner's safe pille. unknown, betrayed itself in his muscular limbs, together with Warner's Safe Nervine. In ten days she was much better, and in 100 [ damaged. It is reported a slight shock of earth thick hair and beard, and fine white teeth. His eyes, not large, but searching, were of a days after she gained fifty pounds in weight, dark brown, his nose was prominent, and his and was restored to good health.-JOSEPH H. THORNTON, room 9, Johnson Building. mouth (although this latter feature was con-

"HE DIED FOR IRELAND."

erected at Glassevin in memory of O'Donnell, the murderer of James Carey, who turned informer in the trial of the Phoenix Park murderers. An inscription of the monument Ludy Ethel, having accepted the chair which Celonel Bainbridge offered her, felt very uncomfortable at his close vicinity. says : "He died for Ireland." The expense of erecting the monument was defrayed chiefly by Irish Americans,

tion at the thought that he presumed to THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE suffer in silent patience aspire to her hand, or that her father should encourage so ridiculous an idea ; and she was determined to say nothing that could further the notion that he was in any way agreeable And so she continued to sit before him in dignified silence, like a beautiful statue; whilst he gazed at her from above, thinking sadly that the sooner all this was ended, and he had put miles between himself and his folly, the better. But at last he ventured to bend down to speak to her, for people were chatting tcgether on all sides, and the silence between them had become oppressive-almost remark-

"Shall you be at the opera to-morrow night, Lady Ethel ?"

She jerked her head slightly as his voice struck her car, but she answered him without any appearance of annoyance.

CHAPTER III.

THE WHISPER ON THE BALCONY.

Her breast was still heaving with indigna.

"I am not sure. Our engagements at pre sent depend so much upon paps." "Lord Clevedon is better, I trust?"

able.

"Yes ! he's botter ; at all events, he is no worse,"

"The season is tast drawing to its close and the town will be nearly empty, I sup-pose, next week. Is there any chance of our

seeing you on the moors this year ?" Lady Lthel ifted her brows in unaffected astonishment. The man would be sending them an invitation to his father's house next, she concluded. Her answer was delivered

with some asperity. "Not the slightest ! We shall be at Nice, I hope, this time next week,"

"Have you ever visited Scotland? Have

DUBLIN, May 11 .-- A monument has been

from diseases of the bladder. If there is anything more distressing among chronic diseases, medical literature has not yet revealed it. A newspaper is no place in which to describe the particulars of this agony. Every victim knows it for himself, but every victim does not know what thousands have testified to: that when all other remedies fail, they have been restored to health by Warner's safe cure. This great, specific corrects the action of the kidneys, drives the uric acid irritant from the blood, reduces the congestion, and after a thorough course of treatment the formation of mucus ceases, the clasticity of the bladder returns and health and happiness are regained.

ADTERTISING FOR ARMS,

BELFAST, May 11.-The Belfast papers publish an advertisement inviting tenders for 20,000 Snyder rifles and the same number of bayonets, to be delivered at Antrim on or before June 1.

# NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaio Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for nood, and all kindred croubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guarantoed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by ad-drossing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G

quake accompanied the tornado. MADRID, May 14,-In this city 35 person were killed and 620 injured by the hurricanet Wednesday evening.

HOME RULE IN CALIFONNIA

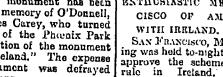
ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN SAN FRAM CISCO OF AMERICAN SYMPATHIZE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14 .- An immensen

ing was held to-night in Metropolitan Hall approve the scheme of Gladstone for hot rule in Ireland. The assemblage wa distinctly American, organized and preside over by Americans, and all of the speak ers were native born citizens. May Bartlett presided, and on the platfor were Governor Stoneman and other State of cials, A. A. Sargent, ex-Minister to German and other prominent residents of San Francis Speeches in approval of the course of Gladsto and Parnell were made by M. M. Estee, D. M. Delmas, Niles Sarles, Creed Haymond, J. F. Irish and Justice McKinstry, of the Stat Supreme Court. Resolutions highly enlogistic of the movement and of the men who in stigated and sustain it were passed with much enthusiasm. The resolutions cougant lated the people of the British Empire in the ed, and expressed the belief that the same wir statesmanship which proposed the measure would formulate the plan of its execution in such manner as to obliterate every cause of dis sension, religious, sectional or political, and ultimately result in the triumph of the great principle of  $\epsilon$ elf-government, which is the content restaurant to the the set of all free institutions.

THE "LITTLE STRANGER."

MADRID, May 12.—Queen Christina's confir-nent is imminent. The spartments of the ment is imminent, future king or infanta are prepared in the palac, a beautiful *layetic* is ready, the head nurse h been engaged, and, agreeably to tradition, th royal physicians have secured the services of bealthy Activities and the services of bealthy Asturian wet nurse. The diplomati-corps, state officials and courtiers have been warned not to leave Madrid, but to prepar-themselves to offer congratulations after the themselves to offer congratulations attor in royal confinement. The Queen looks delicate, but is well and hopeful. According to custom she has visited the shrine of the Virgin de Paloma and other churches, where duly pagen are offered for her safe deliverance. Her are offered for her safe deliverance. Her mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth, and the royal accoucheurs are on the spot, all ready for



a service a

and aut as required.

prepare it.

ing to learn.

GENS AND DYNAMITE.

THE CLEVELAND ASSEMBLY ON THE 25TH.

A. C. Pronunciamento Against the Boycotting.

MAT 19, 1886

ppeal to the K. of L.-"Let us Tolerte Fair and Open Criticism"-Very Important Utterances from the Master Workman -Words of Wisdom.

CHICAGO, May 12 .- The Daily News pub-Hahes the following this morning :- The following circular has been received by the Knights of Lubor, and will be read in the various assemblies during the coming week : "NOBLE ORDER OF THE

KNIGHTS OF LABOR, Philadelphia, May 3, 1886.

"To the Order Everywhere :---GREETING-The response to the secret circular issued on March 13 has been so genarous and the indorsement of the sentiments somiciaed in it has been so unanimous that I el encouraged and strengthened in the work. A early 4,000 assemblies have pledged thempelves to act on the advice contained in the Sth ult.

TO RIGHT US BEFORE THE WORLD.

"I feel that it only requires the real men in the front rank of our Order to set us right before the world. We have been losing ground, so far as public opinion is concerned, for some time. One of the causes is that we have allowed things to be done under the name of the Knights of Labor for which the organization was in no way responsible. I sk of our members to keep a jealous eye upon the doings of the labor men who never equer in your locality set the seal of your endemnation upon it at once by denying it. If a paper criticises the Knights of Labor it it officers, do not become labor, and when they charge anything to our Order in your locality set the seal of your y such boycotts on remove them. A ournal not lorg since made some uncomplimentary allusions to the General Master Workman of the Knights of Labor and at the next meeting of the nearest assembly a motion was cast to baycott the paper ; not that alone, but every person who advertised in the paper. I wrote to the assembly asking that they remove the boycott, and it was done.

### " ONLY A MAN.

"We must bear in mind that our General Master Workman is only a man, and is not ubove criticism. We demand for ourselves the right of free speech. We cannot consis-tently deny it to others. We must tolerate fair, open criticism. If a reply is necessary make it in a gentlemanly, dignified manner. If we are criticised or abused by a blackguard sheet treat it as you would the blackguard himself—in silence.

"That our sims and objects are good is no reason why our members should be regarded as being of superior build or material. We are no more the salt of the earth than the millions of unknown toilers who do the work of the world. In our dealings with laborers and capitalists we must deal justly and fairly by them. If we would have equity done to us, we in turn must do equity to others. This is the aim of the Knights of Labor, and must not be lost sight of in the fu'ure.

BURN BOYCOTT NOTICES.

"Let mo direct your attention to a few little abuses :- I find that wherever a strike nittle abuses in the future unless this assentity, faite his hand to heaven, and interval, and interval, and interval in the future unless that every man should be free from the curse the Government's Northwest policy, which the appeal comes from your own District of slavery, whether the slavery appears in culminated in rebellion. Mr. Thomas White

interested party would take the trouble to THE REPRESENTATION QUESTION. study up the question and would inform him-self as to my right to rob the bank and would stand guard at the door of the vault, I would

The Exclusion of the Irish Members to be Dropped from the Bill,

HENRY LABOUCHERE'S VIEWS STATED-PROBABILITY OF THE SECOND READING PASSING --- CONCILIATION OF MR. CHAM-

BERLAIN, "The General Assembly will meet in spe-cial session on the 25th of May in the city of Cleveland. From the receipt of this letter you must not address any communication to me, nor need you expect an answer if you do. I have thousands of letters piled up around me, and they never can be read, much less answered, by one man, Derived to the the stamp and they never can be read, much less answered, by one man, to me, nor need you expect an answer piled up around me, and they never can be read, much less answered, by one man, the the impression that the only way in which the could induce the Impression that the only way in which the the impression that the only way in which the could induce the Impression that the only way in which "The General Assembly will meet in spe-cial session on the 25th of May in the city of read, much less answered, by one man. During and since my illness the mail deder the impression that the only way in which he could induce the Imperial Parliament to pass a Home Rule Bill was to so arrange its terms that no Irish members should sit at Westminster. He has found, however, the Radicals, who constitute the majority of his supporters, feel that to allow this would be un-fair toward Ireland, and a considerable number livered at my house exceeded four hundred letters a day. They came from everybody and everywhere. I must play the part of wheelkorse instead of leader of a great movement, and our own members are responsible for it. I asked through the *Journal* that no of them have how insisted, as a condition of one send letters to me. I am told by some to their voting for a second reading of the bill, get help. If I had fifty assistants it would that the Irish should send representatives. I do no good, for it takes my whole time to do no good, for it takes my whole time to to this, because it makes their position, I think, read one-half of the letters, and in the middle

A BETTER ONE. As things stood before, they were not to be re-presented in framing the legislation under which they must be taxed. The matter is now left in their own hands. If they like to be re-presented at Westminster they will send mem-bers here; if they do not like to be represented they will not send members here. In other of my work I am waited on by some committee, who generally misrepresent me, after they leave, for every member of the committee will tell a different story. From now until the General Assembly meets I will receive no committees, answer no letters. I must formulate a letter for the future, and will not be they will not send members here. In other words the Euglish Radicals have declined to interfered with. Let n.e repeat :- I will confirm the arrangements made by Mr. Glad-stone and accepted by the lrish Parliamentary receive no committees, answer no letters, nor will I go anywhere at the request of members rarty, and have insisted on giving Ireland bet ter terms. This concession made to the Radiof assemblies. This is imperative. I must have a chance to do something of benefit for the Order, and I cannot do it if I am to sit for eighteen hours a day reading letters which cals by Mr. Gladatone relieves him from the cer tain defeat which otherwiss awaited his demand for a second reading of his measure. This is a have been answered and re-answered in the question of figures. The men who are acting with Mr. Chamberlain are in sufficient numbers Journal and constitution. What I will say to the General Assembly will be said to the to defeat the second reading of the Bill with the entire Order, and you must give me time to aid of the Whiga who follow Lord Harington. lt was

### IMPOSSIBLE FOR MR. GLADSTONE

"We have had some trouble from drinking to make any terms with the Whigs, for they members and from men who talk about buying guns and dynamite. If the men who are against the very principle of Home Rule. It was necessary, therefore, to make terms with the Radicals. Remember that Mr. Chamberpossess money enough to buy guns and dynamite would invest it in the purchase of lain has a large following in the country, and should we be forced to a dissolution either by some well selected work on labor they would the bill breaking down after the second reading in committee or by the action of the House or put the money to good uso. They will never need the gun or dynamite in this country. It Locds, it will be necessary that the radi cals should present an united front in order to is my opinion that the man who does not study the wants of our prople would make but little use of a rifle. The man who cannot have any hope of victory over the combined Whigs and Conservatives. It is estimated in the vote intelligently and who will not watch the man he votes for after he is elected, cannot event of a general election the frush would give us at least twenty five seats now held by the Conservatives in Great Britain, but on the be depended on to use either gun or dynamite. other hand we should lose a con-siderable number of seats now held by the Whigs, because, should we run Radicals in opposition to them, the Conservatives would be withdrawn and the Whigs would get in by the aid of Conservative votes. If the bill go through the House of Commons and is sent up to the Lords, not thirty Lords, outside of those If the head, the brain of man, cannot work ont the problem now confronting us, his hand alone will never solve it. If I kill my enemy I silence him, it is true, but it does not con-vince him. I would make a convert rather than a corpse of my enemy. Men who own property are not our enemies. If that theory to the Lords, not thirty Lords, outside of those holding an exclusive position under the Govern-ment, would vote for it. In this event the bill would be brought in again by Mr. Bladstone at an autum session, and the issue then would not only be between Great Britain and Ireland, but between the melority in Great Britain and held good the workman of to day would be the enemy of his fellow toiler on the morrow ; for, after all, it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavorbut between the majority in Great Britain and CAPITALIST, LABORER, INTEMPERANCE the House of Lords, in which case I humbly trust that the utter absurdity of allowing a "The man of capital is not necessarily the Tory body of hereditary legislators to exercise a veto upon the will of the people would become enemy of the laborer ; on the contrary, they must be brought closer together. I am well aware that some extremists will say I am

"H. LABOUCHERE,"

# THE FACTS SET RIGHT.

bloodshed and destruction of property alone will solve the problem. To our drinking members 1 extend the hand of kindness. I STIRKING LETTER FROM MATTREW RYAN hate the uses to which rum has been put, but it is my duty to reach down and lift up the We have much pleasure in publishing the man who has fallen a victim to the use of following letter from the gifted pen of our esteemed countryman, Mathew Ryan, for-merly of Montreal, and ex Stipendiary Magistrate, replaced in 1873 by Judge liquor. If there is such a man within the sound of the secretary's voice when this is read, I ask him to stand crect on the floor of this assembly, raise his hand to heaven, and Richardson :--

# IN THE HOUSE.

Two Parnelite and Radica: Victories -Snappy Debate and Reference to American Modes

of Procedure.

LONDON, May 12, 1886 - The House of Commons this evening, in the teeth of the pending Home Rule Bill, held an important and interlate election expenses, and another about the compulsory purchase of land on the American principle of "eminent domain."

penses of election-for, be it remembered, the candidates here, and not, as in New York, the taxpayers, bear the poll expenses. The Irish Secretary, John Morley, cham-pioned the bill, which was fostered by all the Parnellites. During his speech he introduced for the first tune in Parliament the old Southern phrase of "Carpet-bagger." The Tories were generally opposed to the bill, but it was carried by 174 to 56 amid Radical and Home Rule cheers.

### THE AMERICAN PLAN.

The object of the second measure is to allow boards of works and railway companies taking land for public purposes to receive svidence what benefit it will be to some owners as well as what damage-" a principle we borrow from America "said the mount of the mount of the source of the s America," said the mover.

This measure against the landlord interest This measure against the landiord interest was also opposed by the Toires. The debate was participated in by Sir William Vernon-Ilarcourt, Messrs. Young, Lawson and Healy and Lords John Manners and Randolph Churchill. The Toires cried "Confiscation," to which the Home Secretary answered :---"You define confiscation to be what allows a landlord to charge as much for his land when it is taken for mubic nurses as if he wore inis taken for public purposes as if he were injared.

### ANOMALIES OF THE BILL.

Churchill made a hit, under roars of laughter, Churchin made a hi, under roars of laughter, when he epigranumatically said: "Two things should warn the House against this bill—it is moved by a capitalist who denounces land-owners, and supported by a lawyer who takes philanthropic views." The bill, however, passed to the committee stage amid renewed radical and Parnellite cheers, by 203 to 103. These measures and the dash to are much take These measures and the debate are remarkable as additionally showing how, as the House of Commons becomes democratized, it turns to American precedents and sayings.

In the lobby, after an early adjournment, the talk all turned on what would be the result of thrae private caucuses at the residences of Lord Rosebery, Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Hartington early this afternoon about the home rule debate to morrow, but nothing has been elicited as to these beyond unreliable rumors. The British leaders keep very close mouths. The loudest talk in the lobby was that the

The loudest talk in the lobby was that the Gladstone measures are dead, yet the Govern-ment whips continue confidently, yet quictly, their strenuous assortions that the event will be otherwise. Much astonishment was expressed in the lobby, even by the triends of Chamber-lain, at his Belfast letter, made public to-day, in which he have stress on the splicing idea of in which he lays stress on the religious ideas of the Catholics in the South of Ireland arming to njure the Protestants in the North.

# PAPAL POLITICS.

# THE CHURCH AND STATE ESTRANGEMENT

LIKELY TO BE SHORTLY TERMINATED. ROME, May 13, 1886 .--- Italian opinion is just

now intensely excited by a rumor that Signor Depretis and the Vatican party have secretly joined hands and intend to fight the coming electoral battle together. No formal alliance has of course been concluded, as the policy initiated by Pope Fins IN. and continued by Leo NIII. forbids an open reconciliation with the "invaders," but there is nothing to prevent the Vatican from quietly hinting that the Catholics, who have hitherto held aloof from the polls at the political elections, are free to vote on this occasion for the Italian Ministry, the permission not, however, ex-

tending to what was Papal territory. THE PEACE ARBITRATOR.

# A KANSAS CITY HORROR.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION BY A WIND AND RAIN STORM-OVER TWENTY PER-SONS KNOWN TO BE DEAD AND MANY SERIOUSLY

INJURED. KANSAS CITY, May 11 -A fearful storm of wind and rain swept over this city to-day from 11 o'clock till noon, demolishing many buildings and resulting in great loss of life. principle of "eminent domain." The object of the first measure—only for the The court house on Second asrees was to a present applicable to Iruland—is to make bogus demolished above the second storey. Several persons were hurt there, but none killed as The Lathrap school buildfar as known. The Lathrop school build-ing on Eighth street was partially wrecked and many children were caught in the mins. Seven are said to have been killed and the full extent of the disaster is not yet known. An overall factory on Second street was blown down and five deaths reported there. Fifteen girls were at work in the building and nearly all of those not killed were wounded. The old waterworks building, near the court house, was blown down, and one or two persons are missing there. At the Western Union telegraph office but one wire is working out of the city. One span at the north end of the railroad bridge across the Missouri river was blown into the river, blocking the Hannibal & St. Joseph, Wabash & Kansas Gity, St. Jos & Council Bluffs railroads. Eight girls have been taken out of the overall factory, four of whom are dead. Many others are in the ruins, but there is scarcely hope

for their lives. In the confusion it is impossible to ascertain definitely the extent of the calamity, but it is said over twenty employ 6s are imprisoned in the basement of the factory. The disastrous fury at the storm was confined to the north end of the city, except in the destruction of Lathrop's school building, on Eighth street.

Later-At 3 p.m. as nearly as can be learned amid the intense excitement and con-

fusion, about twenty persons are known to be dead. Frank Smith, of Smith & Moffstt, owners of spice mills situated in the old water works building, Second and Main streets, is killed. Deputy Sheriff Dougherty was buried in the rulus of the court house, and at 3 o'clock the searchers are reported to have come in sight of his body. A teamster who took refuge in the court house is also missing. At the Lathrop school eleven children are rcported dead. Of four buildings wrecked, all were more or less unsound. The school building has been twice condemned, and the court house by many was considered unsafe, No one was killed except in these four buildings. The storm, though entailing such heavy loss of life, was nothing of the nature of the tornado that visited the city three years ago. It was a violent wind accompanied by a flood of water and some hail, which turned many streets into rivers. Signs, shutters, chimneys, etc., were blown down with the gale and a number of vehicles were over-turned in the streets. The black clouds that rolled over the city created almost the darkness of night and made timid ones crouch in terror into the cellars. The streets were entirely deserted and in some instances horses were wandering about attached to vehicles and seeking refuge from the pelting storm. The prisoners in the jail in the basement of the court house were scared but unhurt. They remained in the building, which is in-tact on the outside from the second storey down, the third storey and mansard having ocen demolished. At the overall factory, 110 West Third street, the search is still in progress, and several persons are still missin z.

# ANOTHER DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

MUCH DAMAGE IN ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND OHIO

Onith, Ill., May 13.—At 3.45 p.m. yesterday a terrible cyclone struck this village, which demolished one brick block, wrecked three ware-houses, unroofed a hotel, the Masonic hall and the doctors there said I was a "gono man," and advised me to travel 1 the houses, unroofed a hotel, the Masonic hall, and four stone buildings. The upper An-gell block was completely destroyed, and scarcely a building in the town escaped injury. The loss is \$50,000. Trees a toot in diameter were twisted up. The storm was of only five minutes' duration. Ten minutes before it occurred the air seemed to get green. Two shuds toward to advance and for the store. Two clouds seemed to advance, one from the southeast and one from the southwest, and met over the town, forming a monstrous whirlwind. Lettie Z. Wille, a ten year old girl, was carried over 200 feet in the air and fell on the railroad track, smashing her skull. George and Charles Hoke, livery men; S. S. Cole, hardware mer-chant, and two children of John Miller, woro Seriously hurs. One of the severest storms ever known struck

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE I ITS EARLY STACES

3

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kid-neys, liver, puncteas, and, ir fact, the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives re-lief from suffering. The disease is often mis-taken for other computing a but is the medelief from suffering. The disease is often mis-taken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask humself the following questions he be able to determine whether he himself is one of the sflicted :-Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy felling, attended by drowsi-ness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costivenees? Is were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the secre-tions from the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turu a the dreadful discase progresses. If the case be the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, back-ing cough, attended after a time by expecton-tion. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment moves entirely unavailing accust the treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter sponising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will re-move the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine wilt effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive o gaus restored to a healthy condition. The surest and next effectual remedy for this distressing com-plaint is "Seigel's Corative Symp," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Symp strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and bernch out of disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Selee Curative Syrup.

The people of Canada speak confirming th above.

above. IRTHNOND CONNERS, N.R., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir, --I wish to inform you the good you Seigel's Syrup has done me. I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanae and after reading it conclude I to try your remedy. I tried one bottle and found my health so much im-proved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body here speaks well of it. Josgett Wyth

JOSEPH WAY Richmond Corners, N.B.

### SPRINGFIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 18-5 J. J. WHITS, Limit d.

A. J. WHITT, LIMIT G. *limits* -Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where ever used. One case in particular (where the car of Dyspepsia scened almost a miracle) was great benefited by your medicine.

# Yours respectfully, JNO. G. MORRISON

STEVESSVILLE, WELLAND CO., USL., Feb. 17, 1884

A. J. White, I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in the family a short time since, I was then afflicted with sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left  $e^{-1}$ often attended with a cough, but I am now fast  $2e^{-1}$ ing my health; my neighbors are also natoricle the the results of your medicine.

Setienc, Yours, te., Manassen E. Box.

FREDERATION, N.4

A. J. WHER, Limited, Gentlemen-Your medicine has done more for me-than any doctor ever did, and 1 would not be wathout

the doctors there said I was a "gono man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came auross Seigel's Syrny, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope. Yours truly, W. J. KOBERTSON, Evangetet

manifest to all.

Assembly or the General Assembly. If boycott notices are sent to you burn them. 1 have in my possession over four hundred boycott notices which were send to assemblies with a request that they be acted on. Let me mention some of them : - A member is editing a paper. He fears a rival, and proceeds to get into an altercation with nim, boycotts him, and then asks the Order to carry it out. A certain paper is influential , in one or the other of the political parties. Members of the opposing party conceive the idea of gotting rid of the paper, and they invoke the aid of the Knights of Labor, first taking the precaution to have the paper in question say something uncomplimentary of the Knights of Labor. In fact, our Order has been used as a tail for a hundred different kites, and in future it must soar aloft free from all of them.

### DATES THE WORD BOYCOTT.

" I hate the word ' boycott.' I was boycotted ten years ago, and could not get work at my trade for months. It is a bad practice. It has been handed to us by the capitalists. I have no use for it only when everything else fails. Appeals for aid, circulars, petitions, advertisements of every kind are scattered everywhere through the Order. I copy a letter which comes to me on the subject :-- 'A large part of our time has been spent reading boycott notices and appeals for aid, keeping us until one o'clock. We were led to believe the Knights of Labor to be an educational institution, but this kind of education is not productive of good. We have no time for instruction. What do you advise us to do ?' I advised them to either burn or table these matters, and now ask the secretary of each assembly to do the same. If your journal were not boycotted by our members it cculd be made the medium of communication between the general officers and the Order : but the journal is not read in one-quarter of the assemblies. - some assemblies sent out documents in envelopes addressed to "Secretary of Assembly No. ---." In many places the secretarics have been discharged because of this practice. No member has the right to address another in that way, and if it is ever practised again the offender will be punished.

THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.

"In future the General Executive Board must not be interfered with in the performance of their duty. If you have confidence in them sustain them and obey them; if not, ask for their resignations. While the Board was endeavoring to settle the Southwest troubles, assemblies in some places, with the best of intentions no doubt, were passing and publishing resolutions condemning Jay Gould. These things did no good. On the contrary, they were injurious. In the settlement of troubles it becomes the duty of the Executive Board to meet everybody and go everywhere. While they are doing this they must not be hampered by the actions of those who do not know what their task is.

### "KEEP OUIET."

"Keen quiet; let your officers do their best, and if you cannot find a way to aid them do not retard their progress. Resolutions do not prevent land stealing, stock watering or dabbling in the necessaries of life. If I had my mind made up to rob a bank at midnight, a string of resolutions as long as the moral law protesting against the contemplated action which the London Globe considers would not influence me a particle, but if some est achievement of science thus far.

the shape of monopoly, usury or intemper-ance. The firmest link in the chain of op-pression is the one I forge when I drown manhood and reason in drink. No man can rob me of the brain my God has given me, unless I am a party to the theft. If one moment's forgotiulness or inattention to duty while drunk brings defeat to the loast of can repair the loss. 1 promise never again to put myself in such a position.'

advancing a weak plan, and will say that

# LABOR'S ARMY.

"We have through some unfortunate misunderstanding incurred the enmity of several trades unions. While I can find no excuse for the unmanly attack made upon us by some of these people at a time when we stood face to face with a most perplexing question, neither can I see any good reason why there should be any cause for a quarrel. We must have no clashing between the men of labor's army. If I am the cause of the trouble I stand ready at a moment's notice to make vay for any one of my rivals whom the General Assembly may select.

### LET WRONGS BE RIGHTED.

"Break the power of the Knights of Labor and you hand lubor, bound hand and foot, over to its enemics. Years ago I extended an invitation to men of all trades to become a part and parcel of the Knights of Labor. To day I stand ready to make every honorable concession, to do everything in honor to bring about a better feeling between trades unions and the Knights of Labor. At the special session of the General Assembly the entire trouble can and must be settled. If mistakes have been made they must be rectified ; if wrongs have been inflicted they must be righted. But there is one thing that will not be done while I stand at the head of this organization-It will not be used to further the schemes of individuals, cliques or parties and it will be subordinate to no other organization on earth.

T. V. POWDERLY, General Master Workman.

# A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.

The great secret of beauty is pure blood. Eruptions and all blotches that disfigure the face, may be quickly cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. Annie Heath, of Portland, certifies that she was cured by this remedy, after suffering for two years.

Submarine divers of New York are paid as high as \$125 a week. Wreckers receive \$100 a month.

# WORTH REMEMBERING.

There is probably no better relaxing remedy for stiff joints, contracted cords, and painful congestion, than Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cured Mrs. John Siddel, of Orton, Ont., who was afflicted for years with contraction of the bronchial pipes and tightness of the chest. It is the great remedy for internal or external pain. ...

The free Monday scientific lectures have become such a passion among the daugters of the lowly of Birmingham, England, that "wash day" has been changed to Tuesday, which the London Globe considers the great-

has been recently arguing in that direction, and thinks he sees, as the Premier thought he ] saw on a previous occasion, in the refusal of Mr. Mill to act as I advised, as Commissioner in 1876, strong evidence of intentional neglect to half-breed claims on the part of the Mackenzie administration. My "deliberate statement" is referred to as that "of a gentlelabors, a lifetime of attention to duty alone man who was well acquainted with the country, and with the habits of the people "; and it is further said that I "was most anxious

in the matter, and at my own expense went to Lake Qu'Appelle, &c."

It is true that Mr. Mills did not agree with my view as to the necessity of visiting the several localities in which the half-breeds resided, and ruled accordingly. But it should be known in this connection that my letter of the 3rd March, 1877, was addressed from Swan River to Mr. D. Codd, a respectable Conservative, by the way, then land agent, residing in Winnipeg, and was forwarded to Ottawa thus endorsed :

"A printed notice, in English and French, posted at the points usually frequented by thom, (half breeds), to the effect that Mr. Ryan, at Swan River, and the agent of Dominion Linds at Winnipeg, are still authorized to receive proof in the usual manner, ought, I submit, to be deemed a sufficient effort upon the part of the Government to secure for the half breeds the benefits istended for them by law."

Had Mr. Codd then known as much of "distances" in the Territories as I knew, he would not, I believe, have made such a suggestion; and it is, at least, equally fair to presume that Mr. Mills, who knew less than either of us, was largely influenced by the advice of his trusted subordinate.

Allow me to add, sir. that my advice respecting the rights, and happiness, of the half breeds in the Northwest did not relate alone to those I was empowered to communicate with as commissioner, under the Act 42 Vict. There was a large number in the territories to whom the bensfits of that Act could not be extended-those who had not been in the Province of Manitoba on the date of the tranfer, 15th July, 1870. In behalf of that class, I, as one of the Northwest Council, advised thus, on the 2nd August, 1878 :

"That in view of the fact that grants of land, and issues of scrip, were made to the half-breeds of Manitoba towards the extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands of that Province, there will undoubtedly be general dissatisfaction among the half breeds of the said Territories, unless they receive some like consideration."

This recommendation reached Ottawa too late to be adopted or rejected by the Macgenzie Govennment. And notwithstanding that it was "the deliberate statement of a gentleman who," in common with others, "was well acquainted with the country," as now testified by Mr. White, it remained a dead letter in the hands of the Government till the news reached Uttawa of the battle of Duck. Lake, six long worrying years, when a Commissioner arrived on the scene, in hot haste, to hear the complaints of red handed men. Show me, if you can, a more humiliating chapter in British history. 26th April. MATTHEW RYAN,

Sir Thomas Erskine May has been raised to the peerage under the title of Baron Farnborough.

If the reports afloat may be trusted, Signor Depretis made the advances to the Pope through a German prince of the blood, Prince Biamarck having first flatly declined his good offices. Baron Von Schloezer was not consulted. Great satisfaction is folt in the Vatican at the third reading of the Prussian Ecolesiastical bill, though the Papal organs are discreetly advised not to rejoice over a Catholic victory too loudly.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY	FUND.
Previously acknowledged St. Patrick's Literary Association	<b>\$</b> 1754 25
at St. Lawrence Collego	17 00
Mr. Edward Carey, St. Sophie, Que.	1 00
COLLECTED BY MR. M. MOLONEY, M. ONT.	ARMORA,
Rev. T. Davis	\$2 00
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James Moloney	1 00
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P. Shannon	1 00
James McNeil	0 50
James Hughes	0 50
John McComb	0 50
John Murray	1 00
Michael O'Connor	1 00

MARMORA, May 11, 1886.

H. J. CLORAN, Esq., Editor Post and True Witness.

Montreal.

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed herein please find nineteen dollars (\$19) collected by me as per accompanying list of names in aid of the National League. Kindly acknowledge through the columns of the True Witness and oblige

Yours truly, Michael Molóney.

# By land or by sea, out on the prairie, or in the crowded city, Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the best for purgative purposes, everywhere

alike convenient, efficacious, and safe. For sluggish bowels, torpid liver, indigesticn, bad breath, flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

At a recent performance in San Berhardino, Cal., such a noise was made by a large portion of the audience eating peanuts that the voices of the actors could not be heard, and the star was finally obliged to come before the curtain and request a cessation of the gustatory proceeding in order to allow the play to

Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection." Their gentle action

Jolicite, Ill., last evening. A circus show was in the midst of a performance, when the tent was turned upside down. Three persons were WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., May 13 .-- A cyclone

struck this place last evening, destroying everything in its track. Several houses and barns in the north end of the town were carried

DAVION, Ohio, May 13.—A fearful thunder storm visited this city last evening. Many cullars are flooded. The loss will reach many thousands of dollars.

thousands of dollars. WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., May 13.-A cyclone struck this place last evening, destroying every-thing in its track. Mrs. Henry Butt was badly injured. It struck Attica, two miles east of here, and destroyed several business buildings and the waron bridge over the Wabash river. Several persons on the bridge went down and all are supposed to have been killed. Several inmates of the Revere house were severely injured.

CHICAGO, May 13.—Despatches from Mount CHICAGO, May 13.—Despatches from Mount Carcoll, Galesburg, Rockford, Marshall, Tuscola and Streatier, Illinois, and other points in Eastern Iowa, Southern Wisconsin and Northern Indiana, indicate that the storm of last evening was general throughout the localities named In every place it is reported as a severe electrical storm, accompanied by a furious gale and a heavy fall of large hailstones. Great damage was done to buildings, crops and fruit. CINCINGATI, May 13.—The city of Eria is in-

accessible by rail from any direction, because of washouts caused by last night's storm. It is reported there is some loss of life.

## AN EXCELLENT CATERER REWARD ED AMPLY.

Mr. Leutz, a restaurant keeper at No. Williams Court for nineteen years past, and caterer for the well known Sherman House in Court Square, was in no particular need of the money which he received for one dollar spent in one-fifth of ticket No. 25,244 in the April drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, but he will make good use of it. He is an old member of the Society of Elks, and a past commander of Post 21, G.A.R.-Boston (Mass.) Commercial and Shipping List, April 23.

Near Aptos, N. M., resides a young lady whose dark hair measures five feet and trails on the grounds when she it standing. Undoubtedly she possesses the finest head of hair in the country.

THE GREAT SOURCE of Consumption and many wasting forms of disease, is scrofula lurking in the system. The true specific for and good effect on the system, really make this condition is found in Burdock Blood them a perfoct little pill. They please those Bitters; that medicine purifies the blood and who use them. tts builds up the enfeedbled frame]

ALBERT BRIDOR, N.S., May 16, 12.5

A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlemen-t am now using Seigel's Syrue for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicate to a used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to a one afflicted with indigestion.

Non. Yours truty WM. Bears

SOUTH BAY, Ont., Dec. 7, 1883

Sir,—I take great pleasure in interning you that have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills, suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and en-suparion of the bowels, youring food and bills from the stomach, which caused great pain. I taked several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief. any relief.

any relief. I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, so you can easily see that 1 was discouraged and it was with little faith that t commenced to take your Seigel's Symp and pills. I started with your medicine alout one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bothes, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved. I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach compl.ints.

tomach complaints. I can give you the names of several others if you

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the nicans of helping some other sufferer, Liwis WALBANK

South Bay, Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office 67 St. James street, Montreal.

For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

Two New Haven, Conn., dry goods firms were determined to undersell each other in disposing of prints called crazy cloth, for which each had paid 124 cents a yard. One at last sold the goods at 1 cent a yard, and the other reduced the price to 5 cents for ten vards.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure fod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites,

is a most valuable remedy for consumplien, Scrofula, Wasting Diseases of children, colds and *chronic cough*<sup>4</sup>, and in all conditions where there is a loss of flesh, a lack of nerve power and a general debility of the system.

Great preparations are being made at Bangkok, Siam, for the grand ceremony of cremating the baby of the late Second King, who died in the latter part of last year. The body will be cremated in the Royal Cemetery, while on the palace grounds will be some grand displays of fireworks, lakongs, etc., asting three days.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Octward infirmities .- Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, u e rs, do., wers pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preerve, and to example at the symptoms it was in-adequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh or skin, without debarring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigor is husbanded while the constitutional vigor is insumation, and skin most malignant ulcers, abccesses, and skin in process of cure. Both Ointdiseases are in process of cure. ment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many laboring under chronic ulcerations,

# 46 THE TRUE WITNESS"

4

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEIR OFFICES :

761 GRAIG 8T., Montreal, Canada.

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AT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-TAR SUBSCRIPTION RICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WELL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN MERLER IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, ting a farm if a Protestant or Presbyterian WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF FREECEIPTION.

. .....

The grand jury in Toronto, in making their presentment to the Court, congratulated His Henor Judge McDougall on the fact that the Terento street car strike had given rise to no wielence.

MICHAEL DAVITT is of the opinion that, if the Orangemen kick up their heels too high and show any inclination to come to blows, the Nationalists will make short work of same opinion.

WHERE is the virtue and the vigilance of the Senate : It has allowed the scandalous Beaty Boodle Bill to pass without instituting any mouiry into the rascalities which the bill condones and promotes at the instigation of the charter sellers and bribe takers in the Warse.

COMMEND us to the Tory organs for real and genuine specimens of polite lauguage. The Ottawa Citizen, speaking of a confecte, aya :-- " As an unblushing journalistic liar, ethe Ottawa slander monger, alias the Free "mendacity is only equalled by its dis-\* honesty."

THE REV. S. E. MARCOUN, vice-rector of Radical Rat. Raval University, writes to protest against the sensational and abourd stories published in the Montreal Daily Star as Catholic news. very often regarding serious and important religious questions. The public are urged to been their guard against heing gulled by un-

ling and McLelan, sons of the Postmaster-General and Minisfer of Finance, have started in the milk business and are unduly using the influence of the Ministers of the Advertiser, which mays :- "If the 'friends' Crown to take custom from other milkmen. The latter complain that a number of employés of the Post Office and Finance Departments have been obliged to take milk | neither more nor less. Will the Sentinel ad from the Carling-McLelan firm, and that the Senate and House of Commons restaurants have been compelled to do likewise. Young Mr. MoLelan, in addition to his milk business is a member of the Civil Service, acting as private secretary to his father and drawing

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, the Attorney General in Mr. Gladatone's Cahinet, speaking in the House on the Home Rule Bill, threw some light on the manner in which the Catholics of Ulster are treated by the Protestant minority. His exposure of the facts caused not a little sensation, especially coming from a Minister and the first law officer of the Crown in Great Britain. He asked. and his question was meant as an argument in favor of Home Rule :

a salary of \$1,600 a year.

"Does the House know, for I speak of what I know, being an Ulster man myself, that in the management of Ulster estates --- I do not speak of exceptions, but 1 speak of the whole-a Catholic had no chance of getcould be had as a tenant ? The result was that the worst land and in the worst places full to their lot ; and in the North of Ireland to this day, and in the South of Ireland to this day, the Catholics are known by the name of the Mountainy men, because they had to go to the barren lands of the mountains and try to push fertility up the hill."

# JUE AND ULSTER.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN has apparently an extremely gensitive and sympathetic heart. It looks, in fact, as if he bad more heart than them. There is more than Davitt of the head or conscience. It grieves the disgrantled statesman to think that Mr. Gladstone intends to deliver the meek and tender Orange lambs to the mercy of the savage 1rish Catholics. Writing to Weish correspondent he contessed that he could not understand how the Nonconformists of the Principality. " who know what persecution is," could consent to hand over the Protestants of Ireland, "bound hand and foot," to the Catholic majority. Joe is also much distressed by the fact that Welsh tenants, "who have their own land question to settle," should be willing to risk one hundred and fifty millions of money in order to buy out Press, has no equal in the country, and its the Irish landlords. This purblindness of the Weish farmers is very sad. Evidently they do not know their own business, or how to advance the cross-eyed ambitions of the

# THE FATE OF THE BILL.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P., in his special cable letter to the N. Y. Herald of yesterday, almost admits that Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill will be rejected on its second

they going to kick the Queen's Crown into | Home Rule debate at Ottawa could fail to see the waters of the Boyne, as they threatened to do in 1869? We think with the London of the Sentinel 'should be forced to resort to arma' to oppose an act duly passed by the Imperial Parliament, they will be rebelsvocate hanging those who may surrender after the rebellion is put down? And, by the way, isn't this paragraph from the Sentinel hugging the border line of treason ?'

### MEMBERS WHO ARE NOT GENTLE. MRN.

ALL members of Parliament are not gentle men; at least many of them give more than aufficient reason to doubt that they have any claim to be recognized as such. It is only the other day that one of them figured in the role of a pugilist, and a cowardly one at that. Yesterday another member proved his vulgarity by his tongue. Mr. John White, M.P. for Hastings, addressed a member, who was in the discharge of his public duties, as "a liar" and the "skunk of Parliament." The Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Privileges, before which this insolence

and indecent language was held, was obstructed in his efforts to maintain order and decorum by no less a personage than a Minister of the Crown. When the chairman reprintanded Mr. John White for his foulness of speech, the Hon. Thomas White jumped up and said that the language complained of was addressed to Mr. Edgar, M.P., who was not a member of the committee. This brazen attempt by the Minister of the Interior to shield rascality only created disgust, and the chairman informed Hon Thos. White that as Mr. Edgar was invited to address the committee on grave charges of corruption against Mr. John White, he (Mr. Edgar) should have and was entitled to its protection. It is sorrowful to relate that only one Conservative member of the committee, Mr. Robertson, of Hamilton, had the

IRELAND'S ENEMIES JUBILANT.

As we expected, the enemies of Home Rule in Canada are in exstacies over the success of the Costigan Curran Sir John combination in preventing the Parliament of Canada from expressing an open and unqualified opinion in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. The Toronto Weck, Goldwin Smith's paper, says : "In criticising the action of Parliament, however, we must not be understood to suggest that the Parliament or the Ministry are responsible for the introduction of the subject. It was just the kind of thing that a Government detests, and that only a factions Opposition would think of bringing forward. WE ARE STRE THAT THE MINISTERS WOULD GLADLY HAVE SHELVED , had that been possible. As it was not pos sible, THEY DID THEIR BEST TO NULLIEY IT, AND THEY SUCCEEDED ADMIRABLY. This strategy has THEN SUCCEPTIED ADDIRAMLY. This strategy has been made a ground of censure. It is, in 1+ct, a reason for admiration and approval. When they could not entirely prevent the mischief they did their best to minimize it, and they succeeded. There is something almost comic in the wind-up. Parturient mountains never brought forth a more ridiculous mouse ; and the mounains looked very secious indeed when their labor began.

Mr. Costigan was not a member of a facti-

amendment, it consequently follows, as we They have patriotically filled all the fat berthe that all Mr. Blake's efforts were made have charged, that it was placed in his hands

with a single aim-to aid the cause and by his Orange " bosses " in the Cabinet. strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone in a As to the amount of love Mr. Costigan bears Orangeiam, we fully agree with the momentous crisis, while all the proceedings Ottawa Citizen that it is neither greater nor of the Minustry were designed to injure warmer than what we bear it ourselves. Ireland's prospects for self-government. Mr. But the difference between Mr. Cottigan and Blake acted on high and honorable principles, THE POST lies in the fact that the former and sought no personal or party advantage by vields to its permicious influence, while the his action, notwithstanding the low-spirited latter does not. One may not love a thing, charges of his enemies to the contrary. He wished, for the greater benefit of the Irish in fact one may hate a thing, and still yield cause, that on this occasion a supporter of to it and be dictated to and governed by it. THE Post not only does not love Orangeism, the Government should, as in 1882, have but it defies it and positively declines to yield taken the initiative, so that the Government to it. and their followers would have no excuse for

Can Mr. Costigan say as much ? His conopposing the resolutions. Mr. Blake waited. duct and his actions would not corroborate therefore, until the last moment, when his assertion to that effect. Consequently it further delay would be injurious to the Irish is not so "extremely ridiculous," as the cause. He waited until it became known Citizen pretends, to hold that Mr. Costigan that the Conservative Irish Catholic members and his Irish Ostholic colleagues are the tools had decided that they would do nothing, before he moved. It was then that Mr. of Sir John and his Orange Government. The Citizen considers that the course pur-

Blake proved himself "a friend in need" by sued by these gentlemen in opposing the Home stepping into the breach and unfolding his Rule Resolutions was "the most diquified colors in face of Irish Catholic inaction and cowardice, of Ministerial opposition and of under the circumstances." We differ, and Orange enmity. Among the Conservative the vast majority of the Canadian people French Canadiuns who supported Mr. differ, with the Citizen on this score, and justly maintain that the conduct of the Irish repre-Blake were the Nationalists, or "Bolters," and we say all honor to them. They were : sentatives was as discreditable to themselves as it was injurious to the cause of Ireland. Amyot, Bergeron, Coursel, Desaulniers (of Maskinonge), Desjardins, Dapont, and They actually robbed Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell of one of the strongest expressions of opinion which could have been uttered The great majority of the people of Canada outside the British Parliament. If this is not who desire that Ireland should enjoy all the traitors' work then we would like to know benefits of Home Rule, which they value so what is.

The Citizen should not forget that THE Post is not alone in condemning them. The entire Irish Catholic press, the entire Liberal press, French and English, the national and benevolent societies throught the Dominion. political clube, private as well as public opinion, have sent up one chorus of disanproval and condemnation of the course purpursued by the Government and its Irish sued by the Government and its Irish Catholic

We do not wonder therefore that the Cilizen should appear anxious as to the fate of these gentlemen. Notwithstanding this record of shame and treachery, it has the effrontery to urge the Irish Canadian people to continue their confidence in these reprosentatives, and pitifully appeals to the electors not to exercise any vengeance upon them. It asks who could the Irish Canadian people get to replace them, and wants to know if a change would not be for the worse. It is evident that the Government and its organs look upon the Irish Canadians as possessing very limited self respect, courage, intelligence and honesty, or our contemporary would never have put a question which is so excessively insulting. No man, or set of men, are casential to the fit and proper representation of a people's interests, and especially is that man or set of men who have once bot-ayed the public interest unworthy of confidence and of the honor of a representative position.

# WHO WON THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

One of the wild echoes of Orange bluster and threats, that is made to ring daily in the ears of the world, is that the Protestant

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provided for them. They were never found wanting to themselves in the hour of vacan. cies; and if anynew and flippant Englishman at Dublin Castle over dared to insinuate that there were Roman Catholics in Ireland. the answer invariably was, "Sir, beware lest you arouse the spirit that animated our forefathers at the Boyne." All the while as facts show, the Irish Protestants were obtaining glory and cash under false pretences. They formed a fractional portion of William's army-less than one-eighth-and thus may be counted merely Orange octoroons. not Orange pur sang. When a battle is finally won, the camp followers make the most noise, and gain the largest "loot." So it has been with William's Irish Protestant friends and their stentorial descendants. On the day of the battle they did little, but ever since they have talked much. Through laziness, carelessness, or desire to annoy the Papists, Englishmen have agreed to say ") es " when the Irish impostors claimed to be the descendants of William's body guard, the real achievers of the revolution, the special victors at the Boyne. Macaulay upset the tradition to a great extent ; but just at present, when we have scaled the doom of the " Protestant garrison"-as a garrison-we are willing to have the truth proclaimed. In his narrative of the Boyne he speaks of the Englishry of Ireland impatient to trample down the Irish, ' and confers upon them the title of "unconquerable colony." But when

we analyse his account of the many nationalities that were represented under the Royal banner, we find that " less than one eighth cf the victorious army was composed of Irish Protestants." Even this tractional body of the combatants was either not very willing or very unlucky on the memorable day. The Irish were not foremost in the fight. They fell into disorder. They had to be rallied by William himself. When they actually fought they were "repulsed," and he had to rally them again. It is there-

fore cortain that if these English settlers hed stayed at home the result of the Boyne would have been the same ; and while we shudder to think how often the battle has been tought over again in Ulster, we feel what a pity it was that these wonderful Orangemen of the North did not do. at the beginning of the battle, and, once for all, what they did in the middle and for a time-that is actually " run away." Imagine Irish history with no Irish Protestants at the battle of the Boyne ! It is too glorious to be conceived ; too full of modesty in Ulster and of tranquility in the South. But, since that history has been so different, the next best thing is to discover and proclaim, that of all the contingents composing William's army, the least effective was that furnished by the Irish Protestants. Thei descendants have made up in brag what William's colonists wanted in courage or good luck ; and many an old Ulsterman has shonldered his crutch and shown repeatedly how the battle of the Boyne was not won. We confess however that as we regard these poor bigots, disendowed of almost the only respectable tradition which they had, our feeling is partly of pity. The facts are against them: but "so much the worse for the facts" if they hart the feelings of these deteated men. The

courage to endorse the chairman and to disapprove of Mr. White's shameful conduct.

Bishops and to himself. He also charged

that the Premier was controlled by the ous Opposition when he moved his Home Orange lodges, and that whenever any-Rule Resolutions in 1882. He was a leading thing uniavorably viewed by the Orangemet supporter of the Government, and though it was proposed Sir John backed down has since been shown that the resolutions The Senator's speech was mainly to show moved in 1882 were not Mr. Costigan's that the Irish Catholic minority of Ontario suffered injustice at Sir John's hands, that they always had done so not plains itself) and Mr. Patterson of Essex, withstanding the way they had supported Mr. Costigan used them as a lever to force him, and that it was with a view of remedying this that his (O'Denchoe's) appointment faith with the framers of the resolutions of to the Cabinet was pressed by his triends of

highly themselves, heartily approve of the course taken by Mr. Blake and tender him their warmest thanks for his honest. eloquent and fearless advocacy of Irish liberty. The national societies and organizations throughout the Dominion representing the Irish Canadian people have already in numerous instances placed on record both their condemnation of the course Catholic supporters, and their approval of supporters. the stand taken by Mr. Blake and his friends on the Home Rule Resolutions.

Gicault.

# SENATOR O'DONOHOE AND THE CABINET SECRET.

SENATOR JOHN O'DONOHOE has at last moved in the matter of the famous " Cabinet Secret." Last Friday he moved for an address praying that the Governor General will cause to be brought down to the Senate the patent of his appointment to the Privy Council, the copies of letters sent by Sir John Macdonald to several Catholic Bishops in Ontario, and all documents and orders-in-council in reference to the appointment and the cancellation .hereof. Although there was no doubt as to the treachery and double dealing of Sir John Mac donald, this action of Hon, John U'Donohoe will have the effect of tearing the last shreds of the mask from the man that masqueraded as a friend of the Irish Catholic people. and as a politician who was ready to do them justice. Senstor O'Donohoe charged Sir John with breaking the pledge both to the Catholic

reliable statements or manufactured news on Catholic topics that appear in the columns of reading. He says that the political situaent contemporary.

THERE is little prospect of the Dominion Parliament being prorogued about the 24th of May, as intumated by Sir Hector Langevir. The general opinion is that the session wil Fast for two or three weeks more, as the "Covernment's Bill to amond the Franchise Act will give rise to much discussion. The neaner in which the electoral lists are being cached in a number of Outatio constituencies is nothing short of a public scandal. Many of the Revising Barristers are unblushmgly playing into the hands of the Orange-**Eary** wirepullers.

sident of the City Passenger Kailway Co. in master of the situation whether the House Ference, refuses to allow the employees of the

an to become members of labor organcations. He has as much right to prohibit caployes from becoming members of a Furch. The Knights of Labor of Toronto une decided to demand of Sir John Maclonald the dismissal of Hon. Frank Smith roun the Cabinet, in consequence of the latter's determined hostility to the labor interests.

The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association of this city only gave another proof of their devotion to the cause of Ireland. the advancement of which is, we believe, one of the fundamental objects of the organizatime, by the series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted at the annual meeting, and which expressed hearty approval of the effects of Hon. Mr. Blake in moving a resolution in favor of home rule for Ireland, while condemning the action of the Irish representatives who opposed it.

FRELAND wants Home Rule, not only for three provinces, but for the whole four. Joe Chamberlain's proposal to exclude Ulster from the benefits of self-government would not be tolerated one moment. The whole of Ineland must, or none of it will, be under the It is absurd to think that the Irish people will submit to a division of the island after centuries of struggle to save it. As Davitt wery pithily put it, the Orangemen have no wasre right to make Ulster separate from Ireland than the Irishmen have to make Liverpeol as arate from England.

THE Ottawa milkmen have a business

tion is not yet such as to leave room only for despair. There is ground for Lope in the fact that at the last moment many of the Liberals will think twice before allying themselves with the Tories to defeat a measure that must henceforth be a living issue in British politics. Mr. McCarthy is convinced that on the Home Rule question the country is much further advanced than the House of Commons. If the members can be made to realize this fact before it is too late, the bill will be succonsfully carried through the House. If they do not realize it, then Mr. Gladstone will give them a chance to do so by dissolving Parliament on the defeat of his measure. In fact, arrangements are being actively made for

Hor, FRANK SMITH, in his capacity as pre- such a course, so that the Premier will be votes yea or say.

# LOOKING FOR GLADSTONE'S SCALP.

The Orange Sentinel, the official organ o the lodges in Canada, atter having decried and dencunced in savage terms the poor half breeds for having taken up arms against "a brutai and bloody administration," which had robbed and oppressed them, is now crying out for civil war and is urging the brothren to take up arms against the British Government and the Irish people in case Home Rule is granted to Ireland. The Sentinel issues the following proclamation :

"God forbid that our friends should be forced to report to arms to protect their liberties and lives; and we sincerely hope and pray that the patriotism and wisdom of the members of the British Parliament ' will secure the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's " bill, and thus avert a most dreadful cal-' amity."

We say amen to the Orange Sentinel's prayer ; for if the Orange blusterers ever resort to arms they will get such a squelching that they will not forget it in a hurry. There is no desire on the part of the Irish people control of a National Parliament in Dublin. for the blood of Orangemen as there is on the part of Orangemen for the scalp of Gladstone and the blood of the Irish. As long as the Orangemen confine themselves to threats and braggardism, the Irish will use no more violent means to keep them in their place than contempt and scorn ; but if they push their monkey business to extremes, there will certainly be "a most dreadful calamity," and the calamity will not be on the Irish side. But

apart from the sanguinary side of the case, grievance against certain employes of the there is the loyal pretensions of the Orange champions.

but were drawn up by Senator Power (whose letter in another column exhimself into the Cabinet. He, in fact, broke 1882 by allowing Sir John Macdonald to Ontario.

doctor and emasculate such resolutions before presenting them to Parliament. Now, Mr. Costigan having "taken the shilling," having used the Home Rule question to promote his personal interest, thirks there is no lorger any reason why any unpleasantuess should be caused between himself and his Orange allies by the introduction of any such resolution as that offered by Mr. Blake. The jubilation of the Orange

party and the enemics of Home liule over the success of Mr. Costigan's effort to stille the voice of Parliament will open the eyes of the Irish people of Canada to their position. They are practically misrepresented in the councils of the country. Those who pose as their special representatives are simply the tools of the Orange party, who allow them to have a share of public plunder upon condition that they do the bidding of the grand sovereign. The Orange party rule the roast just now.

# MR. BLAKE AND HOME RULE.

When the country beheld the monstrons opposition given to the passage of the Home lule resolutions in the Canadian House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald and his slavish supporters, there went up from the heart of every lover of freedom a cry of indignation and disgust at the spectacle of a free and independent Parliament refusing, at the bidding of a few fanatics, to lift its voice in favor of self-government for the Irish people. But all was not hate, nor cowardice, nor servility, in our Canadian Parliament.

Ireland and liberty had their friends in the House, and Canada is proud of them. The focs of Home Rule were not allowed to carry the day to suit their pleasure or their purpose. Towering above them, like a mighty giant among pigmies, stood Edward Blake. defending with fearlessness of spirit and elequence of soul the sacred rights of human liberty. Supported by honest and true men, he waged a noble fight in the cause of Ireland, and for which net only the Irish in Canada, but the Irish every where, should hold his name dear and place it in the roll of Ireland's honored patriots and

THE TORY ORGANS AND OUR IRISH CATHOLIC M.Ps.

The Ottawa Citizen, the Government organ at the Capital, feels sore and angry. It has devoted close on a column of its space to a very feeble attack on THE POST for the of the Conservatives who opposed Mr. Blake's Home Rule Resolutions and in reby playing into the hands of the Orange foes. of an Orange amendment placed in the hands made a tool by that organization." Well, let us examine and see :

utions was an Orange one on three distinct in his place. grounds.

It was Orange because it was acceptable to the Orange element, as Mr. O'Brien, M.P. for | in honor of the achievement, are the only Muskoka, speaking in the name of the Orange people called "Orangemen" to the present

do the least good. It was Orange because it breathed an for no Irishman would ever dream of illtreating a minority, especially in matters pertaining to religious and political liberty. The from an Orange source.

favor of Home Rule to Ireland.

Orange, but as we do not believe that Mr.

minority in Ulster will have none of Mr. Gladstone's scheme to grant Home Rule to Ireland, and that the Battle of the Boyne will be fought over again to maintain the rights of the Altar and the Throng.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from "Anglicanus," which knocks the bottom cut of many of the Orange claims to glory and prowess on the score of the famous battle of the Boyne.

Of course, take it all in all, there never was was such a fight. The eyes of Earope-then very young eyes, and not dim with the exercises they have had since that time-were on the field. Great principles were in conflict. Any number of conturies -in fact, all excepting the 18th and 19th unavoidably detained course taken by us in condemning the action | in the store-house of the future-were closely watching the event. The future faith of England depended on the issue. William pudiating the Irish Catholic representatives | the Deliverer would have been the Defeated who played the role of traitors to the cause | but for that great victory. Had not James been balled at the Boyne, we might all at The Cilizen describes as "nonsense the talk | the present moment be spending brass money and wearing wooden shoes, with Popery and ot Mr. Costigan, for no one imagines that slavery rampant all over the land. We must Mr. Costigan has any more love for Orange. know, further, that all this was achieved men than THE POST, and therefore it is by the strong arm of Irish Protestants. It extremely ridiculous to state that he has been | was they that conquered at the Boyne for England-and entirely as a second thoughtfor themselves. But for their valor, his new We said, and say, that the amendment | crown would have slipped off William's head. offered by Mr. Costigan to Mr. Blake's reco. and the Stuart would have returned to reign

In fact, the Revolution of 1685 was effected entirely by the Protestants of Ulster, who. lodges, said he would vote for it, as, of the day. They have a patent right to all the three resolutions before the House, it would glory of the taciturn king; and they shudder at the blasphemy of historians who represent him as a champion of "religious liberty" Orange spirit when it expressed the hope -for that means Catholic Emancipathat if Home Rule were ever granted to Ire. tion, equality, Home Rule and other land, the rights and status of the Ulster atrocious ideas of the present day. Yet now. minority would be protected. No Irishman in the face of a thousand heirlooms and would ever dream of expressing such a hope, traditions, and a hundred historical romances which throw a glory from the past around the heads of the spoliated Protestants, our correspondent, "Anglicanus," has come forward to expression of such a hope was accordingly declare that the Irish Protestants did not win uncalled tor, and, as Mr. Costigan is an Irish- | the Battle of the Boyne. The force of malice man, it follows that the amendment came could no further go. Even Gladstone had spared that. There is no clause in the ject was to burke the honest, full and emphatic great fight illegal, or confiscates the rusty declaration of the Canadian Parliament in heirlooms handed down from the immortal dead. But now has arisen a oritic to quote We think we have sufficiently proved that, Macaulay, and actually to "disestablish" Government, It appears that Messrs, Car. lambs, What becomes of their loyalty Are No one who followed the course o the Costigan was capable of drafting an Orange for many years nobly taken very large salaries. Mgr. Taschereau's Mandement, The Catholic

unfeeling utterance of the hard truth inst now, when they are sick and sorrowful, al most induces us to address the new and crue! historical Mentor with the advice -sometimes provoked by brutal boys -" You should not kick a lame dog going over a stile."

THE CHURCH AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Probably no Mandoment from the Bishop of a Canadian Diocese has created so much surprise all over this continent than that issued by the Archbishop of Quebec on the 19th of April last, in which His Grace condemns the organization known as the Knights of Labor and prohibits any of the faithful belonging to his discese to join and become members of the society. As the condemnation was totally unlooked for, if fell like a thunderbolt among the Catholics of both the United States and Canada. It had been known that the Sacred Congregation of the Inquisition at Rome had passed a condemnatory judgment upon a constitution which pretended to be that of the Knights of Labor, and which was, we have reason to believe, submitted to the Archbishop of Quebec by some "member" of the old telegraphers' union, with which the Knights of Labor would have no relations. It is this condemnation, passed by the Sacred Congregation upon a constitution which, if it ever was, is ceptainly no longer the one now in force among the hanights of Labor that Mgr. Taschereau has promulgated in his manderucnt of the 19th of April.

This exposition of the inside history of that condemnation is sufficient to express how and why the rest of the Caradian episcopate and the whole of the American episcopate have either explicitly or implicitly declined to take similar adverse action against the Knights. In fact many of the most eminent prelates in the church look upon the Order with faxor. Of course it is not their duty, nor is it expected of them, that the Bishops should issue pastoral letters cadorsing the Order and uzging their flocks to become members of the Order, no more than they would do so on bahalf of political ar other mundanc clubs. But it the bishons do not encourage the Order directly and formally, they certainly do so by other means almost as Finally, we say it is Orange, because its ob. atrocious bill that makes all reference to the effective. They permit their Vicar-Generals and their pastors to sulogize the objects and sims of the Order, which is tantamount to an advice to join it. Then the Catholic press is quite unanimous in their approval of to all intents and purposes, the amendment the Boyne. This, then, is the return for the Knights of Labor, and, strange to say, to Mr. Blake's Resolutions was of the purest conturies of devotion to the English this approbation has become all the more cause ! These Irich Protestants have marked and emphatic since the publication of

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Mirror, which is the official organ of Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, says in its last ministerial manipulator. Sir John has isrue :--

"The mandement of Mgr. Taschereau applies only to the archdiocese of Qashes. According to telegraphic reports, several prelates in the United States have distinctly stated this fact, and have further said that they have seen nothing in regard to the Knights of Labor which could be condemned by the Church. Of course, the Church condemns violence, but it is now recognized that the influence of this powerful organization has been on the side of peace. Were it not for the Knights, the recent strikes would have been as bloody and disastrous as those of the past. We do not believe that the Church will condemn the Knights of Labor. The

Church acts on more certain grounds than the false and malignant slanders with which the subsidized daily press of the monopolists is now teeming."

This language is very significant and shows beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is not the intention of the church to follow Mgr. Taschereau in his condemnation of the Knights. The Catholic Standard, of Philadelphis, which speaks in the name of Arch. bishop Ryan, although not so direct and pronounced, lets fall enough to show that in that diocose the Knights are not to be placed under ecclesiastical ban.

The Standard, commenting on that admirable circular issued by the Grand Master Workman, Mr. Powderly, to the Assemblies of the K. of L., and which was published in yesterday's issue, says that "many of its "ideas are urquestionably sound and true, "and if the Kights of Labor, and, we may "add, the members of other organizations " for protecting and promoting the interests " of workingmen, will act according to the " general lines of Mr. l'owderly's advice, " they will greatly strengthen their rosition."

The Michigan Catholic, of Detroit, which has the formal approbation of the Rt. Rev. C. H. Borgess, bishop of that diocess, and of the Rt. Rev. H. J. Richter, bishop of Grand Rapids, goes still further and gives a theological opinion that the condemnation passed upon the Knights is wrong and undeserved, and will have to be withdrawn. This is what the Michigan Catholic writes upon the question :---

"We have taken the trouble of consulting a learned priest in another State, one who has given and is now giving to this labor question with all its ramifications a great deal of study. His written opinion is before us, and with its aid to our judgment we feel justified in stating that the Archbishop of Qaebec is wrong and the other occlesiastics who have spoken are right. The Knights of Laborsociety has its headquarters in the United States ; it is, then, somewhat stronge that a Canadian Bishop should first condemn it, and do so without consultation with the prelates of this country. It is true that each Bishop is independent and may find peculiar evils in a society in his diocese which may not exist in the same society elsewhere, and ha is therefore authorized to act and to condemn.

"As to the theology of the question we would state that Rome has condemned nomiautim the Freemasons, the Odd-Fellows and the Carbonari, and then all societies having

discredit of the transaction belong to the 1 and the warm interest shown by the societies again proved that he is a mau whose word is not his bend, and whose lust for power urged him on to adopt the methods of a trickster and a charlatan to gain his point. Another feature of the transaction is the part played by the Orangemen in helping Sir John to get out of the necessity of taking O'Donohoe juto the Cabinet after he had been appointed.

A "tempest," as Sir John called it, was raised, and the Orange supporters of the Government were set a howling. It is a question if the Premier himself was not a party to the "tempest."

In any case it was in obedience to this pressure from the Orange lodges that Sir John locked out Mr. O Donohoe from the Cabinet, | Irish Canadian Representatives for it is Sir John himself who tells it in a letter addressed to an eminent prolate of the church in Ontario. The letter is as follows : Toronto, June 5th, 1882.

(Private and confidential.)

MY DEAR LORD,-Mr. O'Donohoe will tell von of the tempest that has been raised here in Toronto on account of the supposition that his views are extreme as to the Irish question. This might destroy his future, and it has there. for been arranged between the Hon, F. Smith and O'Donohoo that the former is to represent the Irish Catholics in the cabinet while O'D.

will get a seat in the Senate. Frank Smith is to make way for O'Denohoe in the ministry when they think the time is opportune. Those two gentlemen are acting in perfect accord, and desire that I should explain to your Loidship the nature of their arrang-ment, which, of course, must be kept a profound secret at present. Pelieve me, my dear Lord, faithfully yours, (Signed),

JOHN A. MACDONALD. Hon. Frank Smith alleged that it was Irish atholics who were opposed to Mr. O Donohoe entering the Cabinet, and that was the reason he was not taken in. But in the above letter Sir John unwittingly shatters Mr. Smith's pretensions, because if a "tempest was raised on account of Senator O'Donohoe's views on the Irish question," it was certainly not Irish Catholics who raised it, Now, as it was on account of the "tempest" that Sir John kept him out, it follows that his exclusion was not due to the protests or opposition of Irish Catholics, as Hon. Frank Smith alleged in his speech.

We want no further proof that our reprosentatives knuckled down to Orange influence in this matter of "The Cabinet Secret" as they did in the appointment of John Gray of Prescott, in the execution of Louis Riel and in the debate and vote on Blake's Home Rule | temptible amendment all that could be de-

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRA-TION.

resolutions.

THE GRAND AND IMPOSING CONVENTION HELD IN ST. GADRIEL PARISH YESTER-DAY-ADDRESS TO MGR. FABRE.

The demonstration of the Irish Catholic Temperance Convention at St. Gabriel's Church took place on Sunday afternoon. Shortly after 2.30 the societies connected with the convention met at St. Ann's hall and formed in procession, and proceeded by way of Ottawa, McCord, Wellington and Centre streets to St. Gabriel's church. The following was the order of the precession : Ss. Gabriel's Temperance codets, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, delegation from temperance society of Notre Dame, delega tion from Societie Temperance de St. Pierre, ach with bands and b ARTOT. The ceremonies at the church were opened by a short address of welcome from the Key Father Salmon, pastor. Seated in the Sanctuary were His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, Revs. M. Callaghan, J. P. Kiernao, Futher Capel, C.S.S.R., J. Fahey, Father Donnelly, Bro. Arnold, the officers of the convention and the vice-presidents of the various societus, and delegates from the Notre Dame and St. Pierre temperance societies. Rev. The occasion which brings you all together is a good one, and the cause in which you are laboring is a grand one. I may say that ] and admired many things in Montreal. Your city is indeed cosmopolitan in its people, and yet thoroughly Catholic in its religion. Her great institutions of learning, her convents and churches make Montreal not only the largest of citics in the Dominion of Canada. but I will say of America, if not the oldest at least the largest, most important and most Catholic. And yet amongst the multitudinoas cares and the administration of the affairs time to be present to sanction your moveencourage your organization. ment and to The object of the quarterly convention is to them in the continuance of their noble work, and also to reach out their hand in kindness to receive others. In union is strength, and hence the great beacht to be derived from organization. There is a n:eit, but a reason to treat them kindly and Almighty on the cause. The benediction of the Blessed Sacrament followed, with His Lordship as celebrant, as-sisted by the Revs. M. Callsghan, Salmon, Capel, Kiernan and Donnelly. Immodiately after the benediction, Mr. Jas. J. Costigan, the secretary of convention, read an address to His Lordship on behalf of the convention. The address referred to the great honor conferred on the convention by His Lordship's presence, and thanked him warmly for the great interest he had always taken in the cause. The address closed as honor which it pleases the Holy See to conter but we do know as a matter of fact he has on the Ganadian Church in raising to the dig-made it, and made it with the assistance of nity of a cardinal prince the metropolitan of this archiepiscopal province. We hope that our Holy Father the Pope has other honors in store for us, and if in the near future the pallium should grace the shoulders of our own beloved Bishop, none would hail the event with greater colat than the lrish Catholics of Your Lordship's diocese. Hoping important part of the Lord's vineyard en trusted to your care, and to honor the Catholic temperance societies with your patronage, is our earnest wish and prayer. Mgr. Fabre made a brief reply, expressive

in the advancement of the great and good cause of temperance, and closed by giving his blessing to all present. The assemblage then dispersed. The convention have every reason to feel proud of yesterday's demonstration, which was in every way a graud one. The arrangements by the Rev. Father Salmon and his society for the reception of the city soci-ties were perfect. The residents of St. Gabriel village had their houses decorated with flags, etc., for the occasion. The next demonstrtion of the convention

will be held in St. Mary's Church in October.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Arraigned.

The Toronto "Tribune," London "Catholic Record," "Canadian Freeman" and "Irish Canadian" denounce them for their treachery to the cause of Home Rule.

We give below a few extracts from the several organs of Irish Catholic opinion in the Dominion, dealing with the results of the debate on Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions in the House of Commons. Our readers Until then we could hardly believe will find much interest in perusing them. that many gentlemen holding their will find much interest in perusing them.

The Toronto Tribune, of which the Hon. Mr. Anglin is the editor. says : ---

"When on Thursday Mr. Blake, according to the understanding, moved his resolution Sir John compelled Mr. Costigan to move the miserable amendment and to speak in its support. He who had refused to move any resolution when asked by the St. Patrick's society, pretended to be very indignant because anyone else had moved in the matter, and himself moved an amendment which was approved of only by those Orange associates of his, who said that they supported it because it would have less effect than either Mr. Blake's resolution or the amendment to the amendment. And he found courage, if courage it may be called, to assert that it was as good and went as far as Mr. Blake's resolution, except that it did not provide for an address.

"And Mr. Curran, and Mr. Burns, and Mr. Hackett ate their peck of dirt in public, and appeared to find it very palatable. They pretended to find Mr. Blake's action objectionable, and the wishy washy, mean, consired

"We do not care to follow this part of the subject. We generally avoid uttering a word of condemnation of the conduct of Irish Catholics in public life, even when we believe they act as mere partizans, and are fully responsible for the crimes of their party. But we would be false to our duty if we did not say that their conduct throughout this whole series of proceedings was unpatriotic, mean, contemptible, and disgraceful beyond expres-We should like to believe that those aion. Irish Catholics who did not speak, although they voted for the amendment, were influenced

by a sense of shame. "If Mr. McMullen's amendment had been accepted the other umendment would have had some strength and value. But Sir John did not wish that it should have either. He only wanted by its means to get rid of Mr. Blake's resolution, which he was afraid to oppose openly and directly. "How sad, how humilisting it was to see

Mr. Curran and Mr. Hackett pretending to afternoon in the St. Patrick's Hall. There find in this sham regard for the dignity of was a large at endance, and the Presiarliament a pretext for their treachery to dent occupied the chair. The treasurer, Home Rule and to Ireland " But for Sir John A. Macdonald's machinations and the weakness, cowardice and treachery of the Irish Catholic members, Mr. Blake's resolution would have been carried by a large majority."

some mean ulterior object of party purpose; which is gradually rendering it impossible to obtain from the Canadian Parliament the expression of any honest public opinion. Canadian party feeling of to day covers much uncharitableness and selfishness and imposture; when it has carried men to that stage of revolting jealousy that they will not auffer others to do the good they rafuse to do themselves, then it is time for the majority of Canadiana whose minds have not been contaminated by Ottawa, to step in and clear out the Augean stable. As regards the effect of last week's debate on anything except the reputation of the patriotic and noble-hearted dogs-in-the-manger, it may be summed up by saying that it is all worthless. Any value it has it has received through the action of Mr. Blake on the last amendment-which action gave at least the effect of a practically unanimous vote to the weak, puny and wretched resolution, the offspring (be it said with shame) of Parliamentary Irish Catholic Canada.

Even the Irish Canadian of Toronto, of which Mr. Patrick Boyle is the editor, and whose relations with Ottaws are supposed to be none of the loosest, feals constrained to B. Society, in conjunction with other Irish assohalf way article. It says : --

"But there was a difference of opinion among members of the House of Commons on the Home Rule question-and a very wide difference, too---15 was learned on Thursday Mr. Bake's motion came up. when seats in that House largely on the support given them by Irishmen would venture on such bold declarations of hostility to the principle of Irish Home Rule; and to say the least of their action in this respect, it was as selfish as it was upgrateful. As, however, they are masters of their own acts, they may imagine they are responsible for them ouly to themselves; but how will it be with these gentlemen if not a few of their constituents take exception to their course on the Irish issue and resent it at the polls? In that event it is not unlikely that several of them will be relegated to other occupations than those which employ their time at Ottawa. For Mr. Rlake's motion they had no better name than bunkum; and for his motives no higher compliment than that paid the trimmer and the time-server. We are not called upon to pronounce upon Mr. Blake's motives; what we have to deal with are his acts; and if the act meets the object and zerves the purpose, the motive has no concern for us. But granting, for the sake of argument, that there was a little of the 'stump in Mr. Biake's resolution, does that affect materially the end which it aims at? Mr. Costigan-who sought to take the wind out of Mr. Blake's sails by his amendmentconfesses that he differs with the Leader of the Opposition only on a point of secondary consideration. The amendment, he says, was in effect the same as the motion. except that it did not call for an address to her Majesty. If this be so, the bunkum charge must apply to both, or it must fall to the ground."

# THE LEAGUE. BLAKE AND HOME RULE.

THANKS TO HON, EDWARD BLAKE-CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS IRISH CATHOLIC SUPPORTERS FOR THEIR OPPOSITION TO

THE NOME RULE RE-SOLUTIONS.

The Montreal branch of the Irish National League held its regular meeting on Sunday

scandalous sentiment being recognized; that view with satisfaction the conduct and course ST. MARY'S COLLEGE CONVER sentiment which sets up party success as the supreme test of right or wrong, which ever seeks in the actions of all our public men rule for Ireland, into the Commons of Canada, and that we heartily thank the hon. gentleman, and these who so nobly supported and aided him on that memorable occasion,"

"Resolved, that we view with suspicion and distruct the conduct of the Hon. John Costigan, Mr. Curran and Mr. Coughlin in introducing and supporting an amendment to Mr. Blake's home rule resolution. The amendment received the hearty support of avowed enemies to the Irish cause as being calcluated to defeat the object aimed at by its introduction, namely : to strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone.

# THE GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

HON. MR. BLAKE CONGRATULATED AND THE CONDUCT OF THE IRISH FOLLOWERS OF SIR JOHN

AGAIN CONDEMNED.

# A meeting of the Young Irishmen's Literary & Benevolent Association was held on 71th inst when the following resolutions were adopted

record its protest in the course of a mild and cistions of this city, did on the 5th instant tele-graph to the Hon. Edward Elake our approbaion of his efforts in moving a resolution in favor

of Home Rule for Ireland, Be it therefore resolved, —That we, the mem-bers of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association, an association incorporated and non-poli-tical, feel that we are justified in publicly disapproving of the action of the Hon. John Costigan in framing and moving an amendment to the resolution moved by the Hon. Edward Blake on May 6th, 1886, in reference to Home Rule for Ireland. And we further deplore that Mr. J. J. Curran, who the members of this association, are constituents, should, to suit the exigencies of party, falsely represent our views upon a question of such vital importance to our fatherland.

It is further resolved, that the above resolution be placed on record in our books as the first resolution we have been called upon to make on a question of this kind, and we pray that those who may in future represent us may so act in their public capacity as not to cause a kindred

resolution from this association. The following letter was also received and ordered to be acknowledged :---

OTTAWA, May 7th, 1886, DEAN SIR,—I am highly honored by the resolutions of the Young Irishmen's Literary Association of Montreal, which you have kindly telegraphed me.

Yours faithfully EDWARD BLAKE,

E. HALLEY, Eeg., President Young Irishmen's Literary Association, Montreal.

The above business having been concluded, the society proceeded to the election of officers, with the following results :-President, E. Halley (no opposition); 1st vice president, M. J. Shea; 2nd vice-president, J. Byrne; treas urer, M. Ferguson ; recording secretary, W. E. Doheny ; collecting treasurer, W. J. Murphy ; librarian, P. O'Flynn ; assistant librarian, J. Foster ; marshal, a tie between J. Gallery and F. Loye; assistant collecting treasurer, E. Tobin; corresponding sceretary, W. Grace, Hall committee-Measurer, J. McGruder, W. J. Murphy, Patrick Hanley, P. Hunley, J. C'une, J. Maloney, J. Dooner, and J. Drury. The meeting then adjourned.

# St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society.

The regular weekly meeting of the above society was held in their hall on Sunday after noon. Mr. Dugald McDonald, 1st vice president, occupied the chuir. There was a good attendance of the members. After the transaction of considerable routine business a motion was proposed thanking the Hon E. Blake for introducing the Home Rule resolutions in the offered by the Government and the Irish repre-sentatives in the House.

The members were unanimous in the inp-

TION.

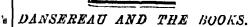
5

# THE GRAND RE-UNION OF FORMER STU-DENTS ON MAY 26TH AND 27TH.

The third annual convention of the former students of St. Mary's College, which will be held on May 27th at the institution, as already mentioned in the Post, promises to surpass those of former years in every respect, but particularly in the attendance of old students. The latter are at present preparing Gounod's Mass, which will be chanted at High Mass on the morning of the 27th. The orchestral accompaniment on the occasion is expected to be the largest and finest ever seen in Mont; real. The dramatical and musical entertainment will also form one of the greatest features, as the best talent obtainable, composed of former students, will participate. The banquet at the college is considered the greatest feature of the convention, as four oil paintings which have already been described in these columns will he presented. They are those of Rev. Father Vignon, second rector of St. Mary's College, presented by the Rev. Father Bernier, parish priest of Lotbiniere, the Rev. Father Hudon, Superior of the Jesuit Missions in Canada. presented by the Rev. Father J. J. Salmon, pasish pricet of St. Gabriel ; the Rev. Father Larcher, a former professor of the College, presented by Mr. Chs. DeLorimior, advocate, on behalf of the rev. gentleman's former pupils, and the Rev. Father Turgeon, present rector of the College, presented by the Rev. Father Sorg of Bullalo. It is almost impossible to estimate the number of clergymen who have already decided to attend the grand reunion. The Northwest Review, in a lengthy article on the convention, says a large number of clergymen and other former pupils of the college, now resident in Manitoba, intend coming to Montreal for the reunion. Among them are recorded the namea of the Rev. Fathers Drummond and Blain, now members of the Society of Jesus an: Professors of St. Boniface College, Hon. A. A. C. LaRiviere, Provincial Minister of Agricul ture, Hon. J. Royal, the distinguished member for Provencher, J. H. McTavish, Com missioner of the C. P. R. Lund Department, and J. H. Pillet, the active collaborator of our paper.

# SOMETHING PAST DESCRIPTION.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7, 1885.-From 1872 until December, 1884, my condition was past description. My disease, uterine trouble with tumor, the best of doctors pronounced hopeless. Under continued use of Warner's safe remedies, I am the picture of health. -CAROLINE BELL.



DOUBLE SET OF INVOICES FOR THE SAME TRANSACTION-THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG

QUEBEC, May 11. The other day the Hon, Mr. Mercier stated to the House that he was informed that fraudulent invoices had been made in connection with the Dansereau The government denied the fact. Mr. Mercier went this morning before the Library Committee and obtained the following documents, which have just been haid on the table of the House. First-A letter from E. J. Allen, London agency for American libraries, formerly Rich & Sons, 28 Henrietta street, Covent Gardens.

LONDON, February 25th, 1885. DEAR SIR,-On receipt of your letter about a month since, respecting the doings of a certain person, I wrote him, saying that as my bill still remained unpaid (ninety four pounds three and

s'xpence) I would write to you describing his transactions with me, especially with regard to the matter of the double bills which are set forth in the memo herewith still unpaid, and shall be glad of your advice as to which course to pursue I can send for copies of both bills in detail if you 1 nm, dear sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) E. J. A

similar ains. Now the aims of the societies condemned are, I. upheaval of the social order and, 2. destruction of the Church. As the Knights of Labor neither are opposed to the Church nor to society, and profess only to look after the interest of the laboring classes at ar as payment of their labor is concerned, it is difficult to understand why Archbishop Taschereau condemned the Michael Salley, of Port Jervis, N. Y., preached society. Archbishop Kenrick (Most Key, the sermon, in the course of which he said :-Francis Patrick Kenrick, who died Archbishop of Baltimore), the only great theologian we have had in America, declares that feel listered and honored to have been in societics having for their object only the vited by your good pastor on this the occasion turtherance of the interests of their trade of my first visit to Montreal to address you, guild, or association, even if they had a the members of the various temperance orguild, or association, even if they had a ganix tions, and to address you in the presence secret [arranum], or grips, etc., did not of His Lordship your Eishop. I have seen merit censure.

"It is not improbable that Archbishop Tascheroau will be obliged to withdraw his condemnation, as the bishop in Ecgland had to withdraw his condemnation of the Primrose League a short time ago."

We could quote other opinions equally as strong and from equally authoritative sources, but sufficient has been laid before our readers of such a diocese your Bishop makes to show that outside of the diocese of Quebec, where the mandate of Mgr. Tarchercau is peremptory upon the Catholics of that diocese, unite themselves and strengthen and confirm there is nothing to show that the Knights of Labor meet with the disfavor or opposition of the Church, but on the contrary, there is much evidence that the Prelates of the of the lawful aims and beneficent purposes of the Order, and are consequently in a better position to appreciate its usefulness of labor.

# THE CABINET SCANDAL.

The Montreal Gazette denounces the Hon. John O'Donchos for having seen fit to "air his griovances," and expresses tardy sorrow that he was ever given a seat in that chamber. Our contemporary makes a strenuous effort to throw dust in the eyes of the public and blind them to the primary issue.

THE POST had frequently charged during the past four months that the Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John Macdonald, had been guilty of base political treachery and duplicity towards a large section of the Canadian people and towards their ecclesiastical chiefs.

Those charges were partially admitted by the Premier himself on the floor of the House some weeks ago. On Friday last they were fully substantiated by the exposures made by the Hon. John O'Donohoe, and also by the years to guard he spiritual welfare of the production of documents and letters in referonce to the "deal."

The Gazette may paint the senator as black as it pleases, but it cannot thereby divert Attention from the fact that the disgrace and of his great jcy at the grand demonstration

The London Cathol & Record, of which the Rev. Father Colley is the editor, says :--

" Other representative bodies rising, as did the London Irish National League, above all partisun considerations, followed a like course. Never was there great r earnestness or more ananimity amongst the Irishmen of Canada We are safe in saying that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand Irish Catholics of Canada look with disgust and with indignation at the conduct of the Canadian Commons-and particularly the Itish Catholic portion thereof-on Thursday, the 6th, and Friday, the 7th of May last. At Halifay on Mon last. day last, resolution endorsing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy were, on the motion of the Hon. Atty. Gen. White, seconded by Mr. Power, unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly. Orangeism does not evidently rule at Halifax with the high hand it wields at Ottawa. There are no Currans, nor Hacketts, nor Barnses at Halifax."

"TRAITORS AGAIN."

Under the above heading the Canadian Freeman, of Kingston, publishes a fearless and

stinging article. in which it says :

"You are working for political capital." The men who spoke so to Mr. Blake condemned themselves-out of the abundance of their Church are becoming more amply cognizant disposition in some to torm the habit of shabby hearts their envious tongues were drunkenness. A moral weakness which leads speaking-we would not wish to have minds them into this habit should be no excase for like theirs. Let them not misunderstand us. We have no charge to make against them begently in their reformation. The rev. gen- cause they do not agree with Mr. Blake ; we and its influence for good in the world tleman brought his eloquent discourse to a have no charge to make because of labor. ntroduce the Home Rule resolutionbut we charge you, Hon. John Costigan, J. J. Curran, M.P., et hoc genus omne, we charge you one and all with being traitors to a cause not identified, which you cannot identify, and which shall not be identified with the Ottawa dollar-stealing which is dignified with the name of Canadian politics. This has been attempted before, the place-hunter may attempt it again, but our hope is strong that the day is past when it can be successfully tried. We do not know whether the leader of the Opposition did or did not intend to follows :-- "With joy we hear of the great make political capital from his resolution, his opponents. It cannot be denied that the men who claim to represent Irish Catholic Canadians played in this matter the role of the dog in the manger, refusing to act them. selves and then snarling and growling because others consented to do so. It is an outrage against the Irish National cause, an outrage that will not soon be condoned, to besmear it with the mud of the Ottawa cock pit, to sully the cause of Swift, Melyneux, for attan, Flood, Curran, etc., etc., by making it a cry for men who want more timber limits. As Irishmen we revolt against this and we enter an indignant passed :---

Mr. Buchanao, submitted his annual financial report, which showed that \$1,57.45 had been received for the Irish Parliamentary fund up to 1st May. Of this sum two instalments of \$1000 and \$600 had been forwarded to the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, the National treasurer at Detroit. The following is a copy of the acknowledgment for the last instalment : --

TREASURER'S OFFICE,

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, DETROIT, Midde, May 12, 1886.

Mr. Thos. Buchanan, Treasurer Montreal Branch of the Land League.

MY DEAR Sin, -- Your welcome letter of the 7th inst, is at hand with N. Y. exchange for six hundred and ninety (690) dollars which I have placed in the l'arliamenta-y Fund from Branch 51S of Montreal, Canada. With best thanks for this generous contribution, 1 hope to see our efforts successful in the near future.

Very faithfully yours, CHAS, O'REILLY,

Treasurer. On a favorable report of the auditor, Messrs. M. Donovan and Lyons, the meeting adopted the treasurer's tinancial statement. The question of Home Rule was then taken

up and discussed by several speakers. It was moved that the League adopt resolutions anent the recent Home Rale debate in the Canadian Parliament.

The following resolutions, which speak for themselves, were unanimously adopted : RESOLUTIONS.

Be it resolved that this branch of the Irish National League of America offers its sincere thanks to the Hon. Etward Blake, M.P., for

the manly and strenuous efforts he put forth in the face of treacherous and determined olic members of the House in not supporting the Home Rule resolutions introduced by the Hon, Edward Blake, and in giving their support to the Government who opposed the said resolutions in a spirit antagonistic to the cause of Home Rule and to the best interes and welfare of the Irish people. Resolved,

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE IN TORONTO.

for publication.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS TO BLAKE AND OF CENSURE ON THE IRISH CATHO-LIC M.P.'S.

TORONTO, May 15.—The Toronto branch of the Irish National League held its usual weekly meeting on Wednesday evening. A communication was read from Rev. Dr. Burns of Hamilton, signifying his pleasure at accepting the invitation to lecture in Toronto on "The Rights of the Irish People to Home Rule," A report of the banquet

protest against the men who so acted. As "Resolved, that we, the members of the can, the Canadians we must protect too against that Toronto branch of the Irish National league, factory,

proval of the motion, but the chairman. Mr Dugald McDonald, a Government employer, considered that the society should not notic the matter and refused to put the motion, as it was a mere political issue. This announcement croated great excitement.

and the worthy chairman was requested to vacate the chair, as it was evident that he was determined to o pose the motion and not put it to the meeting for endorsation. He first refused to leave the chair, but was finally compelled to do so.

The meeting unanimously called Mr. James Mullaly, 2nd vice-president, to the chair, Mullaly, 2nd vice-president, to the chair, which he accepted annud applause. Mr. Mullaly, in a forcible speech, took Mr. McDonald to task for opposing the matter, atating that the Hon. E. Blake mer ted, and

should receive, the hearty thanks of every Irish man in the Dominion, and concluded by read-ing the motion to the meeting, which was received with cheers. Another Government employé moved an

amendment to the effect that thanks be tendered to Hon. Mr. Costigan and Mr. J. J. Curran, but this net with derision and was voted down, only two supporting it. The main motion was again put and carried amid enthusiasm. -

### Quebec Speaks,

QUEEEC, May 10 -- A meeting of the Quebec branch of the Irish National League was held to night, the p esident, Mr. J. Gallagher, in the chair, when a motion congratulating Mr. Blake for brieging forward his Home Rule resolutions in the House of Commons was adopted, as well as one conducting the Covernment and the as one condemning the Government and the conduct of the Irish representatives on the Gov proment side of the House in rejecting such a resolution.

## The League's Protest,

HAMILTON, Ont., May 10.-At a meeting of the Hamilton branch of the Irish National in the face of treacherous and determined opposition to secure from the Parliament of Canada an expression of sympathy and er-couragement in favor of Home Rule for Ire-land; and be it further resolved that we de-plore and regret the action of the Irish Cath-

## NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

THE DISTRESS UNABATED-FAILURE OF THE SEAL FIGHERY.

Sr. Joun's, Nild., May 14.-The distress in Newfoundland continues to be as great as over, that these resolutions be forwarded to the A heartrending story is told of the death of two Hon. Edward Blake and be given to the press inen and a boy, named Barrett and Sheppard, from starvation and exposure, at Griquet, on the French shore. The steamers have all returned from their second trips with very few seals. The seal fishery has been a great failure, thus adding to the general gloom. Several steamers have put into St. John's damaged by íce.

# BAR OF BEDFORD.

The annual election of officers for the Bar of Bedford took place yesterday at Sweetsburg, and resulted as follows :-Batonnier, Mr. J. P. Noyos ; syndic, Mr. E. Racicot ; treasurer, Mr. T. Duffy; secretary, Mr. T. Amyrauld committee, Messry, S. Constantineau, G. Foster, D. Darby, ; board of examiners, Messra L. N. Bernard, Charles Multing, M. Carruthers and T. Duffy.

# READ THIS,

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothiequal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN Rt PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted. can, therefore, be returned if not found

# [Menne]

"Edward J. Allon, American Agency, Lon-don, February 25th, 1885. P. Lemay, Esq.-Dear Sir,-My hill for books for the literary of Parliament of Quebec per Mr. Danscreau and paid by him was four hundred and ninety pounds advantage and finety pounds eleven shillings and four pence, was dated January 8th, 1884, and was paid June 17th. The bill which he required me to draw draw up for him in excess of that for presentacion to the Government was six hundred and three pounds eleven shillings and seven pence, or an advance on my charges of one hundred and thirteen pounds three pence."

Mr Mercier then moved that, in view of the gravity of the documents, the librarian report the matter to the House immediately.

Mr. Nantel moved reconsideration, which was defeated on the vote of Mesers, Mercier, LaRue, Marchand, Asselin and Desaulniers, Messrs, Gerin and Nantel vo ing for it.

Mr. Nantel thon moved that as the librarian had held this correspondence since February 25th, 1885, and had regarded it as private, and as Mr. Danserrau had not hal an opportunity of being heard before the joint committee, he be afforded an opportunity of doing so. This wa-

Mr. Speaker Wurtele explained that he had seen for the first time to day the document re-lating to the double invoice, and the Hon. Mr Bruyere said that he had not seen it before, though the other letter had been communicated after the books had been received on the report of the experts, Messrs, Dawson and Valois. The librarian said he had not communicated the correspondence, as it was of a private character, and he had not been consulted in the matter, and his position as librarian had been ignored. When the report was submitted to the House the evening, Mr. Marchand moved its adoption, but Mr. Taillon objected and demanded two days notice, and was sustained by the Speaker. It is stated that the experts, Dawson and Valois, of Montreal, estimated the books at ten thousand dollars, leaving a balance due by Dansereau of five thousand dollars on the face of this estimate. No proceedings have been

taken to have this amount reimbursed. It is also stated that the books are not worth five thousand dollars. The report creates great excitement.

### FROM MR. BLAKE.

At the meeting of the Young Men's Reform Club, held on the 8th inst., resolutions were adopted by the Club endorsing the stand and position taken by the Hon. Edward Blake, in reference to Home Rule for Ireland. In reply to the copy of that resolution, forwarded to Mr. Blake, the following letter has been received and placed in the hands of W. S. Walker, Secretary of the Club, for publication :--

# "HOUSE OF COMMONS,"

OTTAWA, 11th May, 1886. MY DEAR SIR,—I an truly glad to learn by your telegram that the club warnily endorses the position I have taken in the House of Com-mons on the Irish Home Rule question, and beg through you to thank thom for this added in-stance of their support and encouragement. Yours faithfully, EDWARD BLAKE,

Eman Junce, Esq., President Young Men's Reform Club, Montreal,

GRAVEL is a very common and distressing disorder ; one that causes more pain to men then any other disease to which they are subject : seven cases out of ten are caused by a deranged condition of the kidneys. For this distressing complaint there is nothing that can equal the potency of Warner's safe cure.

THE REPORT OF THE PRETARY OF 

MAY 19, 1886

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

# IRISH HOME RULE.

(a) and (b) and (b)

THE DEBATE ON THE SECOND READ. ING OF GLADSTONE'S BILL

1. 141

PARNELL ACCEPTS THE BILL AS A SETTLE-MENT OF THE HOME BULE QUESTION THE REPORT OF WOLSELEY TURNING BEBEL - A LIVELY DEBATE.

HANGING IN THE BALANCE. an excited discussion on the resumption of the debate on the Home Rule bill. Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, war secretary, in reply to Mr. Healy, said the statement made by William Johnston, Loyalist member for South Belfast, that Gen. Wolseley had declared that Grave Danger of the Opposition to if home rule were granted Ireland, and he were ordered to suppress an Ulster rebellion, he would resign and with a thousand other British fficers join the Ulster rebels, was an absurdity. The secretary adjed that Gen. Wolseley autho-Mr. Gladstone's manifesto appealing to Eng-

that he (Gen. Wolseley) had ever alluded to the subject in any speech he had ever uttered. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative), stated that the Govern-ment would propose that the debate on the Home Rule bill should be from day to day, beginning next Monday. The Government would not take to-morrow (Friday) for such de-bate, because the Chief Secretary for Ireland would then take occasion to move the second reading of his bill relating to the purchase and use of arms in Ireland. use of arms in Ireland.

### THE DECATE CONTINCED.

The debate on Mr. Gladstone's Irish bill was then resumed by Sir Henry James, ex-attorney-general, and at present Liberal member for Bury. He criticised the measure. He said he stood that he was to be the Liberal was only influenced by a desire to arrive at a was only inducted by a desire to arrive at a right and just conclusion concerning the best way to govern Ireland. (Cries of hear, hear from Mr. Gladstone.) The Premier's scheme contained five conditions--the unity of the Empire, the supremacy of the Imperial Parlia-ment, safeguards for the rights of the Insh minority, the upbolding of social order, and the final settlement of the Irish question. But the bill offered no security whatever for fulfalment bill offered no security whatever for fulfilment of these conditions, because whatever hill Ergland might pass could be repealed next day by the Dublin Parliament. The speaker said he reprobated the threats of the Ulster Loyalists to resort to arms. Everyone should discourage the threats of the Ulster Loyalists to resort to arms. Everyone should discourage such threats. But the Government had mentioned what dynamiters and assassing would do unless the bill was passed. [Here Mr. Morley corrected the speaker by stating that what had been said was that the dynamiters and assassins would be delighted if the bill were rejected.] Sir Henry James, continuing, said the veto provi-sion in Mr. Gladstone's bill was inadequate to protect the Loyalist minority, because the judges and police of Ireland would be the minions of the majority. The minority should not be thus deserted. (Cheers.) The speaker did not believe that the bill would prove a final settlement of the Irish question, but believed that Irishman would use it simply as a vantage ground for warfare upon England to obtain eventually total separation. (Crees of "No! No!" from the Parnetlites.) In conclusion Sir Henryssid: "We have indeed now come to the parting of the roads, as the Premier says. Each member must make his choice, I have made mine. I believe the bill will lead to confusion and chaos. I hope the House will maintain un-broken the union as it at present exists between the three kingdoms. (Cheers.)

M. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for rotention of Irish representatives at Westminster. (Laughter from the Opposition benches.)

of arming and drilling the opponents of home rule. This organization has arranged for the purchase of an ample number of rifles at 25 hillings a piece, and quantities of war material have already teen maintained and stored. Sev-eral bodies of m-n have been under drill for some days, exercising every day, and the lead-ing gentry in this city and vicinity have joined these companies. Donations of money have scal occurs of M\*B nave been under druit for some days, exercising every day, and the lead-ing gentry in this city and vicinity have joined these companies. Donations of money have been liberally made for the support of these Loyalist military movements. The contributions range from £100 downwards. Loyalists every-where hereabnuts arrives a star monly to re-

range from £100 downwards. Loyalists every-where hereabouts express a starn resolve to re-sist home rule in every shape. INCREASING THE GARBISONS. DUBLIN, May 13.—The Fricesan's Journal mays that Sir Frederick Roberts, commander of the Indian army, will be recalled from India to take the chief command of the army in Ire-land. The Journal also says that the garmons in Ulster will be increased.

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS

say their object is simply to retain good men in office when you find them. This theory may be safely applied to the treatment of the human system by means of medicine. Those who have once tried Dr. Flerce's "Golden the empire; Madius Discourse of the public matters in the interests of that part of the establishment of an independent parlis-ment in Ireland charged with the duty of legislating in respect of many important public matters in the interests of that part of the empire; Medical Discovery" for scrofolous swellings and sores, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, spitting of blood and consumption, will privileges of local self government, as well as apply to it the real principle of Civil Service Reform and "hold fast to that which is good."

MR. PATRICK PURCELL AND GLENGARKY.

INTERESTING MEETING AT TYRETOWN ON

SATURDAY. At the school house in Tyretown, County of Glengarry, might have been seen on Saturday last a considerable asembly of the electors of the county. Solicited by Mr. Patrick Purcell to attend a public meet ing, the electors came from distant parts candidate in that interest, and was considered the most popular and the most likely citizen to carry the Reform banner to victory. The electors of the neighborhood for five miles around turned out in good force, and at four o'clock the house was full. Nor was the udience confined to one political party. Many old-time Conservatives were there, and atorgeide of them sat a larger number of those citizens whose fealty to the Reform party has got them the title of Grits. The ladies of the township were also well represented. After the meeting was organized Mr. Purcell addressed the people. He said he had called upon the electors to meet him at Tyretown because it were drafted by Mr. Patterson, M.P. for Essex, electors to meet him at Tyretown because it was where he had been born and brought up, and because he owed some recognition to the people there since the day he had tought for the honor of being their Reeve and had received every vote but seven out of one hun dred and fifty odd. He had solicited their presence that day to tell them in good time that he had resolved not to be a candidate at the coming election for the House of Commons. Earnest wishes from un-doubted friends on both sides of politics had reached him that he should take the field as a suitor for their suffrages, but there were several reasons, personal and otherwise, which urged him to retire. His opponents made a great handle out of his not being a bright public speaker and not having a finished education, so called. In his jostle with the world he had found the world an educator, and mankind a tutor which perhaps in such

a varied gathering as the House of Commons might enable him to serve his countrymen nearly as well as some whose chief recom-mendation was talk. Talk was good in its way, but talk without thought, such as we often heard, didn't amount to much. He hoped his friends would not think his decision to retire had been brought about by fear of defeat. Not to boast too much, he would just say that in his struggle with life he

to himself to speak of the way in

which he had been maligned and abused

by a paper started a short time ago at

Alexandria by Mr. Macmaster and his friends. That foul rag was run by a fellow

imported there from Fort William, who

affairs as he did about decent newspaper

his mistake. What did the people think of

responsible. Thanking the electors for their

hearty response to his call, Mr. Purcell took

The editor of the Cornwall Freeholder (Mr

Young) said he much regretted Mr. Purcell's

resignation, for it night be called that, because Mr. Furcell would certainly have

been nominated as the Liberal standard

considered it a serious loss to the party that

bearer at the regular convention.

his seat amid cheers.

knew as little about the country or its

Ald. Rutzenski, of Milwaukee, who was conspicuous during the recent riots for his

lond talk, is to be impeached. Notwithstanding much is said about the

the following resolution was passed unani-mously. It was introduced by Hon. Mr. White, Attorney General, seconded by Mr.

M. J. Power, M. P.P., spoken to by Premiar

Fielding, Messra. J. W. Longley, Isidore Leblanc, Weeks, McRas, Bell, Mack, MacCoy,

MoNeil. Spence and others and passed unani-

Whereas, the Right Hon. Wm. Ewart Gladstone, Premier of Great Britain, has propounded to the Parliament of England, a

measure having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the grievances complained

of as incident to the existing political rela-

tions between Great Britain and Ireland, and

to alleviate the evils consequent on the pres-

ent condition of land tenure in that country ;

Be it therefore resolved, that this house

desires to record its warm sympathy with the noble effort thus put forth by the premier of Great Britain in the direction of the reform

referred to, and would express the sincere

GLADSTONE TO NOVA SCOTIA.

The above resolution was at once cabled to

Gladstone, and the British Premier lost no

LONDON, May 13.-Mr. Gladstone replying

to the congratulatory telegram from the

Premier of Nova Scotia expresses cordial and respectful thanks on behalf of the Cabinet.

NOTE FROM SENATOR POWER.

MR. COSTIGAN AND HOME RULE.

Sin .- In an article on the Home Rule question

in your issue of Saturday last, the following expression occurs : "Mr. Costigan, who in 1882

and myself, and not by me slone. You are perfectly right in giving your readers to understand that Mr. Costigan did not write a line of the resolutions in question, and that Sir

John Macdonald emasculated them, as he the other day emasculated Mr. Blake's resolution.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Marked Benefit in Indigestion.

Dr. A. L. HALL, Fair Haven, N.Y., says

I have prescribed it with maked benefit in

A citizen of Mettachous, Ulster County,

N. Y., says that the sting of the honey bee is

sure cure for rheumatism. The treatment is to expose the part affected and induce bees to sing it. He says that this novel cure has

been tried by his neighbors with great success.

tion, injure the complexion, induce pimpler,

sillow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dosc. Its

Derangement of the liver, with constipa-

indigestion and urinary troubles."

L. G. POWER.

To the Editor of the Toronto Globe :

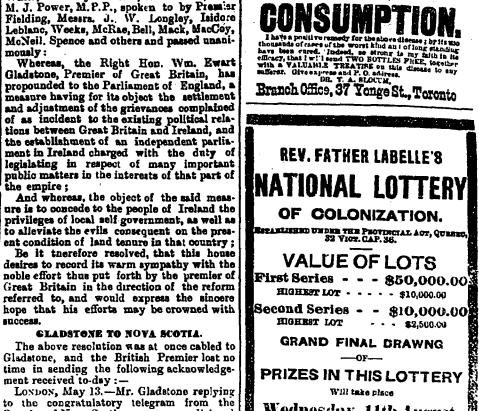
Ottawa, 10th May.

time in sending the following acknowledge-

ment received to-day :--

monaly:

SUCCESS.



Wednesday, 11th August, THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and regis-tering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United Brates. To obtain tickets, apply personally, or or let-ter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal 44

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF.! The only preparation of the kind contraining entire nutritions constituents of the Ree Johnston's Fluid Beef And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

11 PARTY 1 STATE AND A 12 COMPARING STATES

I CURE FITS! or promedy to caro the worst cases. Because traces and failed is no reason for not now receiving a curse. Schutze once for a treatise and a Free Bortie of my infaillible remedy. Give Express and Post Ottice. It costs you Justing for a trial, and I will cure you Audress Dr. H. G. ROOT

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.



work has been actively pushed on by the secret committee, composed of the Orange and Tory landlords. Though very little has been said about it this fact is widely known. The government has introduced the Arms bill, with the view at the proper moment to disarm the Orange body in case they should pass from threats to action. This measure will probably be resisted by the Tories and the Orauge party in the House of Commons. Hitherto arms acts have always been passed with the view of coercion of the Irish people, but by a strange change of circumstances the next Arms act will have tor its object to protect them from Orange violance instigated by the them from Orange violence instigated by the Irish and English landlords.

## THE WAR SECRETARY DEFENDS THE BILL.

War, said he did not believe the Irish would exhibit all the vices and none of the virtues of the nation. The very fact that all the rival schemes for the reform of government in Ireland had been withdrawn to give the present one entire rossession of the field testified to the soundness of the bill. The late government had managed, in whatever he undertook, had allowed things in Ireland to drift to be found at "the top of the heap," and until English rule in Ireland had come to be despised. He believed the majority of the would have tried to be again on top if despised. He believed the majority of the nonse favored the cardinal principle of the deplorable than the failure of the house to give legislative effect to that principle? Mr. Bannerman declared that the Government was quite ready to consider all suggestions for the

# recent riot took place, I desire to say in refuta-tion of the slanderous articles of certain English newspapers, that not a single person of Irish birth or of Irash extraction was with the Anar-chists whe incited, orvanized or participated in the assaults, but, on the contrary, the lives of brave Irish-Americans were lost in protecting the lives and interests of Chicago's citizens. (Signed), James H. Ward. Ir.J. Jordan in the House Talks Satirically of Orange "Bunkum." O'KELLY'S CABLE LETTER. Chamberlain a Traitor

LONDON, May 13.-During the resumed ebate on the Home Rule bill the speeches of the Premier and Lord Hartington naturally ins rramer and Lord Hartington naturally overshadowed other oratory, but the plea made by Mr. Jordan, the National member for West Clare, should be remem-bered. He lives at Eaniskillen, in the Town Hall of which have the barners taken at Town Hall of which hang the banners taken at the battle of the Boyne, and where, nearly two hundred years ago, occurred the famous battle. Mr. Jordan is a tenant farmer as well as being engaged in trade. One sees in his his eyes a reservoir of ready humor, and this overflowed when, rising late in the debate, he said :-

ULSTER THREATS.

peasantry. I hear it contended that this bill places the Frotestant population of the north under the control of a Parliament elected by the National League. These who argue thus seem to forget the nature and constituent element of an Irish Parliament. It would not be a Parnellite Parliament, and the National League, having answered its purpose, would, in the natural order of things, dissolve. stone and to compel changes in the home rule measures that would rob them of much of their (Cheers.) The members would not be elected on any question as to separation, but on Irish As I pointed out before, he is setting in con-cert with Lord Randolph Churchill, and both are conspiring to provoke a civil war in Ulster, issues, and the provisions as to the two orders

# NOT GONE YET.

and, but they might go further and fare worse. Why should the landlords leave thecountry if their incomes were diminished by half? They would not find any other country so cheap as Ireland to live in--(laughter)--and they would still have their demeanes, but all the talk about leaving Ireland was nonsense. If even an outrageous Orangemen was asked whether he was getting ready to go he answered with a twinkle in his eye 'Not yet.'" (Laughter.)

more they assured those Orangemen in the North of Ireland of their safety the greater noise they kicked up. He did not believe that they had any tear for their lives, their liberties or their property. As to their religion, property was a very large part of it. They prayed alternately to Providence and to the property was a very large part of it. 10ey prayed alternately to Providence and to the hoble Lord Randolph Churchill, member for Paddington. (Laughter.) One could not ell whether they put their trust in God or n the great Tory party, or in powder and wall, because they used the phrase indis-riminately. (Laughter.) Protestant ladies nd the farmers' wives said they had no fear, nd why should the stalwart majors and Paddington. (Laughter.) One could not tell whether they put their trust in God or in the great Tory party, or in powder and ball, because they used the phrase indis-criminately. (Laughter.) Protestant ladies and the farmers' wives said they had no fear, and why should the stalwart majors and military men pretend to be more apprehensive !

ANGER, NOT FEAR. The truth was that it was passion and not fear which actuated them. Those people had been pampered all their lives. They had en-joyed ascendancy and monopolized place and power, and they did not wish now to be put on an equality with other people. The loyal minority, as they were called, were enraged because they would have to go into competitive examination with their Roman Catholic coun-trymen, and get only their fair share of any-thing that was going. (A laugh.) If, how-ever, that bill became a law he was satisfied that they would be quite prapared, from the greatest to the least among them, to make the best of it.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT. "I have lived all my life among the Ulater DIr. Gladstone's manuesto appearing to England land to do justice to the Irish people gives the keynete to the appreaching battle, in which pretty well all the privileged classes will be found struggling against the concession of libfound struggling against the concession of lib-erty to the Irish people. So far the response of the English and Scotch people is most encour-aging, and were it not for the presence of traitors in the liberal camp the result would not be doubtful. Chamberlain continues to use all his influence secretly to defeat Mr. Glad-

would afford ample security.

if necessary, to prevent granting home rule to Ireland. I have reliable information that large " It was said," the speaker continued, that the Protestant people would have to leave Irsquantities of arms have been distributed to the Ulster farmers and laborers, and this work has been actively pushed on by the

## ASSUMED TERROR.

The people had no notion of going, and the

# ANGER, NOT FEAR.

leaders are resolute and unscrupalous. They have everything to gain by provoking disorder and preventing a peaceable sentiment—even by

They are fighting for their rent rolls and for

A TREASONABLE SCHEME.

Wolseley and Beresford's connection with this

the Home Rule Measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBEARY, } WESTMINSTER, May 11, 1886. }

LONDON, May 13.-The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon in anticipation of

rized him to formally contradict any statement that he (Gen. Wolseley) had ever alluded to the

### best of it. RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

"During the last five or six years I have heard the Catholics and their teachers, the priests, continually giving the advice 'to take and give no offence,' and I wish that the same had been said on the other side. Then they were told that that might be the case in the North, but that if they went to the South and West they would had Catholic oppression of Protestants. I have gone to the South and found not only justice but generosity shown by the Catholics toward their Protestant neighbors."

# INCITED BY THE LANDLORDS.

If there was discontent or disloyalty it was landlordism alone that incited the feeling. It was against paying tribute to England the Orangemen of Ulster would fight, and if they would fight against paying that tribute to England, why it would be all right. (Laughter.) A very worthy minister had said that it would be unjust to send English and Scotch to shoot the Ulster farmers because they would not pay the tax, but they must do so, otherwise the loyal minority would not pay up. (Laughter.)

# WILL THEY FIGHT ?

The question was, Would these Orangemen really fight? (Laughter and cries of "No.") Of course they would not. They had no notion of fighting. (Laughter) The honorable mem-ber for Southern Belfast-Mr. Wm. Johnsonreminded him of a vision in the Apocalypsegoing about like an angel with the Bible under one wing and a rifle under the other. (Laughter.) I never could quite understand whether the honorable member was going in for death or for glory. (Laughter.) The Ulster Conservatives never could tell whether they were going to be lieutenants, captains or majors in the new Ulster army. (Laughter. (

# AGAINST THE QUEEN'S ARMY.

"If they intended fighting they would want arms, ammunition, a commissariat and a medical department, and then they would have to borrow an English general-(laughter)-and when all was ready they would nave to ngnt, not against a national army, but against the Queen's army. (Laughter.) The fact was that these men did not intend to fight at all, and that their defiant language was mere bunkum. (Laughter.) Majority of the Uister memoers are furnenities. But these facts will not weigh with Chamber-lain, who is resolved to defeat home rule or surround it with conditions which will make it illusory. JAMES O'KELLY, M.P. was mere bunkum. (Laughter.)

ANTAGONISTIC ELEMENTS.

"I never objected to what was fair rent. I have been consulted by thousands of tenants, and have never given advice which I should feel ashamed to see placed before this House. I deny that the Methodists of Ireland are unanimous against the bill. I admit that a majority of them are antagonistic, but here, as with the Presbyterians, there is a thinking and growing minority in favor of home rule. I have letters in my pocket from Presbyterians who have changed their views since the last election. I urge the House to give a large measure of home rule, and not to repeat the blunders of the land legislation by giving bare measures

which would only keep the agitation alive." Mr. Jordan had followed the tedious Ashmead Bartlett, which made his speech the more interesting and welcome.

## A CONGRESSMAN'S DENIAL.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- Representative Ward, wASHINGTON, May 11.—Representative ward, of Chicago, yesterday sent the following cable-gram to Hon. E. Gray, Freeman's Journal. Dublin :—As representative in the American Congress of the Chicago district, where the

of oppression triumph, there will be a ter-rible struggle, for some of us will not tamely lie down under the Orange heel.

Fortunately, however, the outlook is not al-together black. The proceedings at the public together black. The proceedings at the public meetings through the country during the past week have strongthened and emphasized the belief that the British democracy honestly desires that peace and concord should be estab-lished between England and Ireland on a secure and lasting basis. That is the hopeful element in the situation. Another incident of happy augury was the overwhelming defeat of the Chamberlainites at the great meeting of the augury was the overwhelming deteat of the Chamberlainites at the great meeting of the Federation of Great Britain, which is the grand caucus—the machine which hitherto was re-garded as a mere instrument in Chamberlain's hands.

# CHAMBERLAIN DENOUNCED,

The scenes in the meeting were of the most startling nature. Mr. Illingworth called Cham-berlain a traitor. The whole assemblage of delegates sprang to their feet, cheering wildly, waving their hats and handkerchiefs and screaming opprobrious epithers at the ex-caucus boss, who sat bale and downcast on the platscreaming opprobrions epithers at the ex-caucua-boss, who sat pale and downcast on the plat-form. Chamberlain is not likely to forget or forgive the incident. He has still a small fol-lowing of faithful ones, which makes him dangerous at this crisis, when ten votes cast one way or the other may defeat the government and bring about a political reaction pregnant with danger to peace and social order.

Under the pressure of necessity it is possible the government may so far give way as to con-sent to retain the Irish members at Westmin ster. In this case Gladstone's bill would lose its chief attraction for the Irish party, but it would also lose all claim to finality. The struggle between Ireland and England would still go oo, modified by the new state of things; Parlia-ment would be more than ever at the mercy of the Irish members in any question where the interests of the two nations night clash; behind the Irish members in Parliament would be an organized national government which no British Minister would area to correct the indextily

Minister would care to coerce too violently. In order to cupple the power of the Irish Government Chamberlain wants to establish a separate government in Ulster, on the plea that separate government in Oister, on the plea only Uister is Protestant and Anglo-Saxon. Both pretences are false. Uister is as Celtic as any other province of Ireland, and the majority of its nonulation is Catholic and national. The its population is Catholic and national. The majority of the Ulster members are Parnellites.

# A USEFUL HINT.

It may be useful for the reader to know that the popular preparation known as Hag-yard's Yellow Oil has proved a sovereign remedy for deafness, and may be used internally as well as outwardly.

St. Peter's Cathedral, just finished at Moscow, has five cupolas, and 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the temple cost \$310,000, and the marble floors \$1,500,000.

Never drug the stomach with nauseating and weakening expectorants and opiates; Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is pleasant and reliable in its effects, and safe in all throat and lung complaints that, if neglected, end in consumption.

Eight of the mob who plundered the drug

### A LIVELY SCENE.

Mr. Edward Clarke, Conservative, said that if the bill was rejected the fact would not soon be forgotten. This expression of opinion was preced with significant Parnellite choers. Mr. Dillon said that although he recognized the fact that the measure was defective in some respects, he was ready to accept it as a settlement of the question and would endeavor to aid its enforceient in an amicable spirit as regards both England and Uister. It was impossible, he con-tinued, that members should think that the Nationalisis were anxious to sit at Westminster, wish to start ill-feeling in the coming contest, but he thought it was but fair while the affairs of Ireland were going to wreck and ruin. (Irish cheers.) He appealed to those who agreed with the principle of home rule, who agreed with the principle of home rule, i atthough discenting from the provision in the bill involving non-representation of Ireland, in the Imperial Parliament, not to wreck the measure on its second reading on a point of detail. Mr. E. A. Leatham, the mem-ber for Huddersfield, a Reformer, asked whother Mr. Parnell would accept the bill as a settlement of the Irish question. Mr. Parnell rese in his place and compatibility reading rose in his place and emphatically replied "Yes." Mr. Leathain retorted that he had been unable to gather that from Mr. Parnell's previous speeches. Mr. Healy at this juncture sprang to his feet, and, turning to Mr. Parcell, excitedly shouted, "Tell him he's a liar." An aproar ensued, and Mr. Healy resumed his seat amid shouts of "order" from all parts of the house.

### FURTHER LIBERAL SECESSIONS.

LONDON, May 14.-Further secessions from the Gladstone section of the Liberal party are reported consequent upon the disappointment created by Mr. Campbell-Bamerman's state-ment in the House of Commons touching the Home Rule bill. A number of supporters of the measure made combined representation to the Governmet whips urging that Mr. Gladstone should announce, before a division is taken, that if the bill passes the second reading he will consider the result of the division a simple affirmation of the principle of home rule, and will withdraw the bill and frame another measure for next session. It is expected that the debate will be concluded on the 25th inst. Numerous petitions have been presented to Parliament against the bill, including one signed by 12,000 Loyalists of Cork.

### A CONVERENCE REFUSED.

LONDON, May 13.—At a convention of mem-bers of Parliament from the Scotch burghs, the supporters of Mr. Gladstone asked the Premier to call a meeting of the whole Liberal party, including the malcontents, for a conference. Mr. Gladstone said he thought it would be best to leave the disputed questions with the House to leave the disputed questions with the House, He saw little chance that the gathering of the whole party would lead to a reconciliation. The report of the appointment of General Roberts to the military command in Ireland is a ridiculous invention. Gen. Roberts is a Con-servative and openly hostile to Mr. Gladstone. No garrison changes in Ulster are contemplated The Dublin executive report to the Government throws discredit on the rumors that the Orangemen mean fight.

### THE LOYALISTS' ATTITUDE.

LONDON, May 13 .- The threatening attitude of the Ulster Loyalists is beginning to attract the attention of the Government. It is stated that many families are preparing to quit the province. Many agents of landlords are re-signing under fear that rebellion is certain. ARMACH, May 13.-A large association of externally, a few bottles of which entirely Loyalists has been tormed here for the purpose cured her,

circumstances of private business had not importance of a blood purifying medicine pointed to his retirement. He said there possibly the matter has never claimed your was a chance for a thoughtful man, devoting serious attention. Think of it now ! If, by was a chance for a thoughtful man, devoting himself to the good of the people, to do much for Glengarry. Very little had been done. using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you avoid scrofnla, and transmit health to your offspring, thank The old county of his birth was made only a us for the suggestion. stepping stone to power and good fat offices by those who instead of helping the people rode into high positions on the people's backs, and played ducks and drakes with their interests. Mr. Purcell con

his

BIRTH. LANGAN.-On the 7th inst., at 213 Bleury treet, the wife of F. Langan of a daughter. BLINKO – In this city, on Saturday, May Stb, the wife of W. G. Blinko, of a daughter. 110 1 tinuing, said as both political par-ties were well represented at the meeting, he would not say much politically. He was a Reformer. but there were many leading Conservatives when he had supported and

McARAN--On the 9th inst., at No. 2090 Notre Dame street, the wife of James McAran still had confidence in. The principles of the of a daughter. Liberal party he believed in. He did not 110-1

### MARRIED.

CURRAN-FITZGERALD-In this city, on the 10th inst, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. R. P. F. Catulle, Thos. Curran, son of Hugh Curran, to Anne Fitzgerald, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, all of this city. No cards. CASEY-RODGERS-At St. Ann's Church, this city, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. F. Caron, James J. Casey, formerly of Kingston, Ont., to Miss Rosanna Rodgers, of this city. 107-2 MORRISON-O'DONOVAN -- In St. Pat

writing, and if Mr. Macmaster was gaining ground by the unclean personal attacks which he permitted that paper to make rick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. M. Burke, C.SS.R., Joseph Edward Morrison, chemist, to upon him (M1. Purceli) and other well Miss Minnie O'Donovan. known residents of Glengarry, he would find

McCARTHY-MOORE.- At St. Cabriel Church, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Salmon, P.P., Patrick McCarthy to Mr. Macmaster importing a so called editer from Fort William who had been running a from Fort William who had been running a Margaret Hanna, fourth daughter of James Grit paper up there, to besmear and be-Moore, Esq., all of this city. No cards. 111-3 spatter old residents of this country in the name of Toryism. The Conservatives of the county were disgusted already and

### DIED

CROSSAN-In this city on the 6th inst., of bronchitis, Nellie, aged 19 months and 15 days, youngest daughter of G. W. Crossan.

would teach Mr. Macmaster that al-though he belied his countrymen when he called their fathers savages, they would BURNS.-In this city, on the 6th inst. William Burns, aged 26 years, a native of Counnot allow a hireling Englishman in the pay of Mr. Macmaster to bedaub the people of ty Sligo, Ireland. Glengarry without holding his employer

BUCKLEY .- At St. Gabriel Village, on the 4th inst., James Jeremiah, aged 6 months, only and beloved son of of Timothy Buckley. HENRY .- At New York, on the 1st inst.

Maria Casey, wife of the late P. F. Henry, aged 60 years.

COONEY—In this city, on the 10th of May, Agnes, aged 3 years and 2 months, youngest and beloved daughter of Michael Cooney.

CUMMINGS.-On Friday morning, 7th inst., Catherine Devine, widow of the late Edmund Cummings, aged 60 years.

DUGAS .- At St. Roch's, on the 1st instant, at the age of 68 years, Mrs. Madeleine Bondy beloved wife of Mr. Jean Dugas, pilot.

DEWAR.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Thomas, aged 1 year and 5 days, beloved son of Thomas Dewar.

FURLONG .- In this city, on the 12th inst. Bridget, aged 21 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland, beloved daughter of the late Walter Furlong.

MOFFATT.--In thus city, on the 7th inst., Catherine Cunningham, aged 75 years, a native of Radooney, County Sligo, Ireland, beloved

O'NEILL.-At Quebec, May 1st, Eliza Walker, (Daisy), second daughter of Thomas and Jennie O'Neill, aged five years and six (Montreal and Ottawa papers please copy.)

BRADY.-In this city, on the 4th instant, James, son of the late Thomas Brady, aged 28 years

copy.

C

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nussau St., N.Y. 25-LL

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BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutri-tion, and by a careful application of the time proper-ties of weil-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a cellcately flavored hev-erage which may save us meny heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use or such articles of diet that a constitution may be grad. ally built up until strong emough to resist every to disease. If grad-dreds of subtle maladies; re floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal short by keeping ourselves well frame."-*Ciril Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

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Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of for 6c. in stamps (to cover postage and packing). A har-vest for agts, World Mig. Co. P. O. box 2022, N. Y. city.

WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC, active and intel-igent, in her own locality, for work endorsed by clorgy. Beferences required Good salary and permanent position with old firm, Address "CATHOLIC WORK," 14 Barclay St., N.Y. 36-13



EW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and *complete* answer t Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London-Ont., 424 pages ; pape: 75 cents; cloth, \$1 25 Sent on rec pt of price. Active canvasser wanted. wanted.

# NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act as agent for

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in Guelph, Ont., and 's authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, MCCORMICK BLOOK, CHICACO, ILL.

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300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Uatholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris: Mills.

ears. New York, Boston and Chicago papers please 106-1 Particulas at 249 COMMISSIONERS STREET

# strong standard bearer it would be hard to he had known for a number of years. After thanks to the chairman, the meeting

cheers for Mr. Purcell.

doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Bardock Blood Bitters, internally and

Mr. Purcell had decided not to run. Mr. Munro, of Alexandria, said it was to him a surprise and disappointment to hear Mr. Purcell say he had determined to live in private life. That he would have been elected many on both sides of politics believed there was little doubt. Another equally

fi**n**d. Mr. Gough, of Algoma West, the Liberal Conservative candidate, paid a glowing tri-bute to the character of Mr. Purcell, whom

dispersed with three cheers for the Queen and

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE. Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on hor nose. She was about to submit to a cancor

wife of Charles Moffatt.

۲

He

# MAY 19, 1886.

ومرجا والاراج المراد السموم والاراد الأسار والمعاليات بعناسات المتلح فسمعته يسترموهم وموجل والسمار الاستمار والمستور والمعاليات فالمستقا والمس

# I write This as a

Token of the great appreciation I have of your Hop

• • Bilters. I was afflicted with inflammatory sheumatism ! ! For nearly

Seven years, and no medicine seemed to do

me any Good 111

Until I tried two bottles of your Hop Bitters, and to my surprise 1 am as well to-day as ever I was. I hope

"You may have abundant success" "In this great and"

Valuable medicine :

Anyone ! \* \* wishing to know more about my cure ?

Can learn by addressing me, E. M. Williams, 1103 16th street, Wash., D. C.

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# Your Remedy the best remedy in existence For Indigestion, kidney - Complaint

"And nervous debility. I have just"

Retarned From the south in fruitless search for

health, and find that your bitters are doing me more Good ! Than snything elss.

A month ago I was extremely "Emaciated ! !!"

And soarcely able to walk. Now I am Gaining strength ! and "Flesh !" And hardly a day passes but what I am complimented on my improved appearance,

and it is all due to Hcp Bitters! J. Wickliffe Johnson,

Wilmington, Del.

the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "lico" or " lich " in their name

BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

It was not Won by Irish Protestants

# To the Editor of The Post :

Sir.-The Orange party in Ireland are con-stantly vaporing about the bittle of the Boyne; Lord Derby, expatiating on the merits and clsims of the Irish Protestants, once said :--

"These are the men who, at the battle of the Boyne, vindicated the freedom of Ireland and the rights of the Protestant religion." Let us see, then, what share the Irish Protostants really had in this famous battle. The army by which it was won is thus described by Lord Macaulay in his most characteristic

manner :--"William had under his command near 30,000 men born in many lands, and speaking many tongues. Scarcely one Protestant church, scarcely one Protestant nation, was unrepresented in the army which a strange series of events had brought to fight for the Protestant religion in the remotest island of the west. About half the troops were natives of England. Ormond was there with the Life Guarde, and Oxford with the Blues. Sir John Lanier, an officer who had acquired military experience on the Continent, and whose prudence was held in high esteem, was at the head of the Queen's Regiment of Horse, now the 1st Dragoon Guards. There crankie, maintained the military reputation paign, not only as their Gonoral, but as their native king. They now rank as their fifth and sixth of the line. The tormer was led by an officer who had no skill in the higher part of military science, but whom the whole army allowed to be the Scotch footguards marched under the command of their countryman, James Douglas. Conspicuous among the Dutch troops were Portland's and Ginkell's Horze, and Solmes' Blue Regiment, consisting of 2,000 of the finest infantry in Europe. Germany had sent to the infantry in Europe. Germany had sent to the have to settle upon a well defined and simple of consent. The girls were all the daughters houses. Frince George of Hesse Darmstadt, a gallant youth, who was serving his appren- matters. gallant youth, who was serving his appren- matters. ticeship in the military art, rode near the king. A strong brigade of Danish mercena-ries was commauded by Dake Charles Frederic of Wartemberg. It was reported that of all the soldiers of William these were most dreaded by the Irish. For centuries of Saxon domination had not effaced the recollections of the visience and cruelty of the Scandinavian sca kings; and an ancient prophecy that the Danes would one day destroy the children of the soil was still repeuted with superstitious horror. Among foreign auxiliaries were a Brandenberg regiment and a Finland regiment. But in that great array so variously composed were two lodies of men animated by a spirit pe-culiarly herce and implacable, the Huguenots of France, thirsting for the blood of the French, and the Englishry of Ireland, impatient to trample down the Irish. . . All the bold spirits of the unconquerable colony had repaired to William's camp. Mitchelburne was there, with the stubborn defenders of Londonderry and Wolseley, with the warriors who had raised the unanimous shout of "Advance !" on the day of Newton Butler. Sir Albert Conyngham, the ancestar of the noble family whose soat now overlooks the field of battle, had brought from the neighborhood of Lough Erne a regiment of dragoons, which still glories in the name of Luniskillen, and which has proved on the shores of the Euxine that it has not degenerated since the day of the Boyne."-Macaulay's Works, Vol. 3, p. 289. In round numbers, less than one eighth of the victorious army was composed of Irish Protestants. But it may be said they were foremost in the deci-sive battle for the cause which was prceminently their own. Unluckily, they were not. William crossed the river with the English troops not far from Drogheda. The Irish Protestants formed part of the centre ) fix their eyes on Congress. Let them domand, under Schomberg, who were to dover the passage of the fords of Oldbridge. The historian adds: "Schomberg gave the word. Solmes' Blues (Dutch) were the first to move. They marched gallantly with drums beating amendments or by adroit delays, cause land to the bank of the Boyne. Then the drums bills to tail which have been or may be passed stopped, and the men, ten abreast, descended into the water; next plunged Londonderry and Enniskillen."

and was killed in the act of calling on them to behave like men. The Ennit-killeuers got across sfier the Datch Blacs and the French Huguenots, but hardly in an active, effective, or collected and then. "I have are so glad that he used your Bitters." the historian, "among the Protestants of Ulster that in the midst of the tumult William rade to the head of the Enniskilleners, "What will you do for me?" he cried." This, by the way, sounds as if they had not yet done much, "He way not immediately recog-nized," adds Lord Macaulay, "and one troop-er, taking him for an enemy, was about to er, taking him for an enemy, whe according, fire. William gently put aside the carbine, 'What,' said he, 'do you not know your friend ?' 'It is His Majesty,' said the Colonel. The ranks of sturdy Protestant yeomen set up a shout of joy. 'Gentlemen,' yeomen set up a shout of joy. 'Gentlemen,' said William, 'you shall be my guards to day. I have heard much of you. Let me are something of them which turned cut to be rather different from what he had heard "The Link curve made their he had heard. " The Irish cavalry made their last stand at a house called Plottin Castle, about a mile and a half south of Oldbridge. There the Enniskilleners were epulsed with the loss of fifty men, and were hotly pursued, till William rallied them and turned the chase back." This was the sole check or repulse sustained by the victorious army after the passage of the river, so that, all things considered, the Irish Protestants have about as much claim or title to the battle of the Boyne as les braves Belges to the buttle of Waterloo.

Your very obedient servant.

ANGLICANUS. THE KNIGHTS AND THE LAND.

L Chance for Organized Labor to Grapple with Capital in Preserving the Public Domain-Favors to Land Grabbers.

-----

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1886.—The Knighta of Labor are using quite freely the right of petition by sending to Congress petitions for or against the passage of bills of various kinds. Such petitions come in daily, sometimes a dozen or thirty orforty in a day. In one day seventy eight such papers were received in the Senate, duplicates going also to the House. Recently Senstor Cameron offered 130 such petitions and memorials within three days from Knights of Labor assemblies in Pennsylvania alone. The objects petitioned for are various. There have been, for instance, netitions against the use of convict 1 it o: on government works, for the prohibition of Chinese emigration, for the enforce-ment of the Eight Hour law in every department of the government, for the passage of the Hennepin Canal bill, for the increase of wages at the Government Printing Office, for the opening of Oklahoma to settlement, against the passage of the Free Ship bill and against the repeal of the Compulsory Pilot law.

The movements and wishes of the Knights of Libor are attentively studied by Repre-sentatives and Senators, who are perfectly conscious that a great organization of labor is an irresistible power, if these associated know what they want and are just and precise in their demands. Every Knight of Labor has a vote. If they unite on a policy, and if this policy is reasonable and just, Congressmen know very well that the demands of such an organization must have their attention.

# COMBINED ACTION ESSENTIAL.

The hope of many Representatives and In peace and in war alike these eight Senators is that the labor movement will million acres have been hung up, and so "blow over ;" that it will spend its strength in sacred are the rights of even imaginary and trifles, and when these see how various and speculative corporations against the people incongruous are the objects petitioned for by that Congress has been repeatedly importuned, Horse, now the 1st Dragoon vitants. These incongruous are the objects perturbed for by that Congress has been repeatedly importanced, were Beaumont's foot, who had, in defence the Keights of Labor they believe their hopes in vain, to return these eight million acres to of the manuate of James, refused to admit well founded. "These labor organizations the public domain." Irish Papists among them, and Hastings' don't know what they want," said a If the Knights of Labor want to show their foot, who had on the disastrons day of Killi-Senator to your correspondent. "One influence and power, let them bring their crankie, maintained the military reputation can see by their petitions that they are gues to har on this shameless business, and of the Saxon race. There were two simply used by men who have influence show the Senate that there is an organized Tangier battalions, hitherto known only by with the labor leaders, and who get a public opinion which demands land reform deeds of violence and rapine, but destined to petition circulated from headquarters to the and will not be denied. begin on the following morning a long career of glory. Two fine English regiments, which had been in the service of the States (ieneral, and had often looked death in the face under that if the fleas in a place where he slopt had a

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR No More Baid Heads.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Restores the color, gloss, and youthful To produce a new growth of hair freshness of the hair; stimulates a rich and on baid heads, in the case of persons luxurious growth; thoroughly cleanses advanced in years, is not always posthe scalp; prevents dandruff and humors; sible. When the glands are decayed and is the most cleanly and effective and gone, no stimulant can restore them; preparation for the hair ever offered but, when they are only inactive, from to the public. Rev. J. W. Davenport, the need of some excitant, the applica-Illinois Bend, Texas, writes: "Ayer's tion of Ayer's Hair Vigor will renew Hair Vigor, used in my family for several | their vitality, and a new growth will reyears, has no equal as a dressing, nor for suit. L. V. Templeton, Newbern, N. C., preventing the hair from failing out or writes: "After a protracted filness, with turning prematurely gray. It ranks fever, my hair all came out, leaving me among the first entirely bald. I R VIGOR. of Ayer's Hair

luxuries of our house." Miss AYER'S HAI liate Rose, Ingersoll, Ontario, writes: "While

keeping my head clear of dandruff, and thick growth of hair, nearly two inches preventing Scald Head, Ayer's Hair Vigor | loug, covered my head." L. D. McJunkin, has also caused my hair to grow luxuri- Perryville, Md., writes: "Baldness is antly, resulting in my now possessing hair hereditary in my family. Five years ago forty-two inches long, and as thick as the hair on the top of my head was becould be desired." The wife of Dr. V. S. coming weak and thin. I procured Ayer's Lovelace, Lovelaceville, Ky., had very bad Hair Vigor, the application of which intetter sores upon her head, causing the vigorated the hair roots, and sent out a hair to fail out. Aver's Hair Vigor healed new growth of young hair. To-day my the sores, and in less than twelve months hair is as thick and vigorous as ever. I produced hair a foot long. still use the Vigor occasionally to keep my

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell,

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tions and out of which honest settlers have been kept for years. If they choose to make this battle, the Knights of Labor cau gain a victory of the greatest importance to the wage workers of this country and a victory which will conspicuously show their strength and make them therewiter respected by the politicians and feared by that organized capital which has long hal too much influence over Congress, and particularly in the Sonate.

### EIGHT MILLION ACRES.

the press has for some months exposed the gross abuses of the land system, growing in large part out of bad laws, some of them tramed by land grabbers, and in large part out of the neglect or refusal of Congress to hold corporations to the fulfilment of their agreements.

will show by only a single instance out of a great many how great and almost incredible these abuses are and how strongly intrenched they are in Congress, and particularly in the Senate. It is the story of eight million acres of land in the heart of the Southern States locked up from settlement for thirty years to favor defunct corporations and not yet redeemed.

In the year 1856 Congress granted to sev eral Southern States for the construction of eight railroads eight million acres of land. That is thirty years ago. Not one of the roads has been built. Only one of them has ever hid even a spade stuck in the ground, and that only within the last two years. Yet these eight million acres of land have been religiously "reserved" ever since 1856 by the Interior Department and Congress, and denicd to settlers for homesteads,

HAIR VIGOR is enforcing the sct, and asked whether the

scalp in a healthy condition."

magistrates were not carrying out the law. The deputation, while dissatisfied with the way in which the law is being administered, did not care to mention names and there the matter rests. TWENTY YEARS MAKE A SKELETON.

Vigor, and, be-

fore I had used

all its contents, a

Ð

THORNE, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1884. -- Warner's safe cure restored me to health, from an emainted condition caused by chronic diarrhees. Had it twenty years and was re-duced to a mere skeleton. I am well. Weigh 120.-JOHN L. GORMAN.

A few days ago an Ohio man refused \$50 for a nine-months old rooster, of fancy breed, had demands for all the eggs his fowl could produce at \$3 per "setting," and had to rent several hens at \$5 each for two months in

order to keep up with the cg<sub>i</sub>s. THE depressed, anxious, tired, prostrated

eeling with disposition to chills and fever, neadache, malaria and nervous prostration indicate that the blood is full of uric acid, which can only be effectually remedied by that great blood purifier, Warner's safe cure.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, Albina Tharlebola, wife of Scraphin Brisshols, hotel-keeper, of the Village of St. Genevievo, District of Montreal, daily outhoutset a state or justice. Plaintiff, vs. the sold scraphin Brackars, Defendant. Scraphin Brackons, Defendant. An action in separation of properties has been insti-tuted this date Montreal, Gli May, 1886. EDMOND LAREAL, 41-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MUNTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 405. Mathe alias Mary Houle, of the filly and Dis-tract of Montreat, has instituted in this case *use action actions are been* against her horsband, Charles Morin, of the same place, carter. Montreat, 4th May, 1886. P. A. ARCHAMBAULT, 40.5 P. M. ARCHAMBAULT, Attorney for Marle Houle.

These Famous P Purify the BLOOD, and ac most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the WANTED-FOR A CATHOLIC SEPARATE SCHOOL (No. 8) in the Township of LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS

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CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

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Polynesian.		Captain	James Wylie,
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		"	W. Zuchtrupoli-
NOVA REDILL		66	The second se
Carthagenian	A 4200	66	R. H. Hughes,
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Hibernian			John Brown,
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Are intended to be despatched from Montreal for Lon-den as follows :---

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, JOHNS, HALIFAX AND BMET, MORE MAIL SERVICE -sr

Here is a case now before the Senate which

into the river to animate his townsmen, domain, now wrongfully claimed by corpora. Hor, Mr. Mowat replied that the Government

mark, and it deserves the attention of the Knights of Labor assemblics. They lose influence by their petitions for numerous and crusade. The charges against the prisoner sometimes discordant objects. If they wish, as are of having procured since last December,

### WHAT THE KNIGHTS CAN EFFECT.

There is one reform, of the greatest and his vist's s most immediate importance to all Americans

wage workers, which can be carried at this session if the Knights of Labor will demand it with the united voice of their whole organization, and which is likely to be defeated, or at least delayed, unless the organized lubor force of the country sternly calls for it. This is the thorough reform of long existing abuses in the public land system, by which the pub-lic domain, the heritage of the people, has been for many years shamefully wasted for been for many years shamefully wasted for the benefit of corporations and land grabbers speech is recognized by everyone as a model of shrewd argument and compact logic. It has of many kinds.

Bills are now before the House awaiting its action which, if they can all become laws at of Irish representation at Westminster, some this session, will reclaim to the public domain form of joint comunision or some other device this session, will reclaim to the public domain more than a hundred million acres of land, to be added to the small remnant of fifty millions of arable acres which remain after years of rampant and unchecked land grabbing. These measures will also repeal iniquitious laws favoring land grabbing, and effectually hold hereafter all the public domain for home-steads for the homeless—free homes for these hold hereafter all the public domain for home-steads for the homeless-free homes for those who are tired of working for wages and prefer independence on the land for themselves and their children.

### ORGANIZED LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Knights of Labor should know that against the passage of these necessary and just measures hundreds of millions of organized capital are arrayed. Skilful lawyers, in and out of Congress, are alert to devise means to defeat this series of bills by delay, by amend-ments making them inoperative, by all manner of adroit and cunning devices and appcals. If it is true that "organized labor" wants a tussle with organized capital, here is the place, and the time is ripe, for this struggle. Let the Knights of Labor all over the country as a body, with one voice, and that a voice as menacing as they choose to make it, that Congress shall not trifle with this land question : that the Senate shall not. by cunning bills to tail which have been or may be passed by the House.

If the Knights of Labor "mean business"

There are lessons in all this for Canadian as well as American Knights of Labor.

# -----A FIEND IN HUMAN FORM.

A LONDON "GENTLEMAN" CHARGED WITH A TERRIBLE CRIME.

LONDON, May 11 .- Thos. Gibney, whose name appears in the London directory under the description of "gentleman," was to day arraigned in the Clorkenwell Police Court for violations of the criminal law amendments act, resulting from the Pall Mall Gazette the prisoner from the fary of the parents of

# JOE CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON. May 12 .- Mr. Gladstone's address in the House of Commons last night has already been printed in pamphlet form, and is being distributed without charge to all applicants, made one thing very clear-namely, that Mr. Gladstone will eventually consent to some mode berlain's followers without once referring to the discrowned king of the caucus. Mr. Chamberlain is, it is stated, maturing a new scheme of oppo-sition to the bill. It is said that he proposes setting up alittle Parliament for Ulster, which shall have no allegiance to the general Irish Parlia-ment. If Mr. Chamberlain puts himself for-ward now as the champion of Ulster it is doubtful if he would be accepted by the Ulster men. He will, at all events, be looked upon as an eleventh hour recruit in comparison with the men who have for weeks been furnishing rifles, accoutrements and drill masters to prepare the Northmen for civil war.

# CABLE NOTES.

The Greek ministerial crisis continues. The Greek fleet is effectually blocked.

A royal decree has been promulgated in Spain authorizing the issue of a Cuban loan of

Spin attributing the issue of a Chosn foun of  $\pounds \mathcal{L}_{4,800,000}$  at 6 per cent. The work of forming a new Greek ministry is almost completed. M. Delyannis has promised not to adopt an obstructive policy.

# THE SCOTT ACT.

into the water; next plunged Londonderry and Enniskillen." It would seem that Londonderry found the water too cold or the fire too hot, for Old Walker, their new bishor, rushed hundred milliots of acres to the public into the riser to animate his towners and a new presented a memorial of the Presbyterian synod hundred milliots of acres to the public into the riser to animate his towners and memory found into the riser to animate his towners and memory found into the riser to animate his towners and memory found hundred milliots of acres to the public into the riser to animate his towners and memory found into the riser to animate his towners and memory found hundred milliots of acres to the public hundred hun



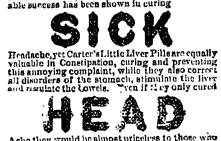


You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the nse of Dr. Dyc's Celebrated Voltale Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Aerrova Debility, loss of Viality and Mankood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other disease. Complete restora-tion is Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed, is risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlot in scaled interoper moled free, by addressing VOLTAIO BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

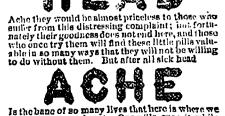
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CURE Sick Hendache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nauses, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

able success has been shown in curing

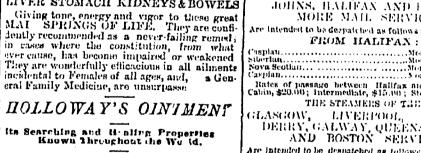






Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we inshe our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills maken dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use thom. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mall.

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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

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an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sers Throat, Bronchitis, Goughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism,

Abcesses, Flies, Flittilas, Gout, Kheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn \* n to fail. Both r n and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., 1ts., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, dairy between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carry-ing of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dinness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Tluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-oral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.



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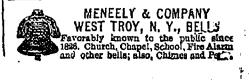
May 5th, 1886.

A PERFECTLY RELIAB E ARTICLE *<b>7F HOUSEHOLD USE* --- IS THE----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

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# The Cabinet Secret.

# (Continued from 1st page.)

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here are. But they are very few, thank (. My friend (Mr. Smith) keeps up the procity with these people. A difficulty reafew days ago in the city of Toronto weithe street car men and their emyers and he says to the public, have 80 percent of them Orangemen. nat accounts for the profound peace and

want of strikes in the street car company of Toronto." You have heard the answers which the right hon. gentleman gave in the other House in reply to the questions put to him with regard to these appointments, 1 do not know what to make of them. Up to the opening of the present session the hon. gentleman always felt as anxions to carry out what is termed Sir John Macdonald's quibble as he was on

### THE VERY DAY

he made the arrangement. The correspondence would be more consecutive and connected if it had not been for the words Private and confidential," and there are only very few of his latters without them. This is a letter sent to him on the 14th of July 1883 :---

TORONTO, 14th July, 1883. MY DEAR SIR JOHN, I have been daily expecting to hear from

you since the 14th ult. At my interview with you at the end of the session you said you would have a full meeting of the Council, with Mr. Smith present on that date. Not hearing from you on the subject then r +feried to, I seked Mr. Smith and Mr. Boyle to meet me. We met to-day, when Mr. Smith said that he was no party to the which for easy reference I enclose a copy. You will easily judge my surprise at his taking such an attitude. He seemed loth to admit that there was a telegram from the Governor-General to show that he had signed my appointment to the Cabinet. Even when Mr. Boyle assured him that he had seen the appointment signed and sealed by the Governor-General, he simply remarked that he did not

## WANT TO BE CONCERNED.

I called his attention to our joint address appealing to the Catholics of Untario, particularly the Irish Catholics, for their support of Your Government on the ground of representatives being assured. It would be no less than obtaining, or attempting to obtain, that support by false pretences to allege to them that they were likely to get representation and a seat in the Cubinet, when such was not intended. Such a view would be considered a huge sham. Surely sufficient time had elapsed to warrant me in setting myself right with you and our people. I therefore, my dear Sir John, ask from you a frank explanation of the position. There was no desire to do more than come to a friendly understand. ing with him.

# Yours, etc.,

# JOHN O'DONOHOE.

To that the reply was that they were to meet immediately, and Mr. Smith would be present on the 29th October, 1885, which 1 intended to be the ending of the matter. I wrote him reminding him of the promise that we were to have a meeting on the lat of October, as follows :---Toronto, 29th Oct., 1885.

# My dear Sir John :---

The first of October has come and gone. You intended seeing me here about that time. May I now expect that you will communicate to me definitely your views as to the subject of the intended interview had you come up? This is fairly due to me. It would be better not to postpone it further. Representation, you know, was the aim. The traversity of it has lasted long enough. Depend upon it, Sir John, there is a smouldering fire which, if not quenched, will soon become uncontrollable.

great power; who is pure in every sense of the word, a man that Canadians can speak of without having to blush for this truckling, this trickery, this mean device, that is used to keep the present Ad-ministration in power. Such a day is shortly to come, I wish it were to morrow, because then I think there would be an end to one of the mast corrunt. avstems of government

of the most corrupt systems of government that ever any country had to ideal with. What do we find in this effets Administration ? We find the country pouring out in millions. We find the blood of her bravest citizens acluging its fruitful soil. Why? Because we have an incapable Administration. What was it all about? Why? The power Mo Oni Per Mo Ton of Canada was set in motion to capture two lunatics, Louis Riel and Jackson, that is what all our money went for. That is what the blood of our people was shed for ; that is what so many homes in this land were cast in mourning for; why so many had to mourn the loss of brothers, sons, or husbands. This is the result of an effete Eau Un Con Foi Doi Ha Sta Vil administration, men who are fitter to be retired from the world than to be in the exercise of active life and administration. Who will say that Sir David Macpherson, now roaming through Germany after his inactivity here, had not much to do with those evils ? Who will say that any one man of them was fit for active life in a great country like the North-West ? The con-sequence has been such that as long as the history of Canada is read there will be found attached to the present Administration this episode, and the Administration conducting its affairs at the present time will forever stand known as the bloody Administration of Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Smith said that in 1882 he had been sent for by Sir John Macdonald and asked to

### TAKE A SEAT

in the Conservative Cabinet. He had declined the honor, having no ambition for such a position, and saying that he did not consider himself competent for the place, and urged that a more proper representative of the Cathelic people should be chosen. He had been asked to suggest such a man, and had made a mistake which had brought trouble upon himself and trouble upon the Government. He had urged that Mr. O'Donohoe should be taken into the Cabinet. He had made a mistake in not consulting with the Catholic people as to who should be their representative in the Cabinet. He had pressed Mr. O'Donohoe to enter the Cabinet. The negotiations proceeded, but both Catholic and Protestant Conservatives, with one ex-ception (Mr. Boyle), had expressed strong opposition to Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment. the leading Irish Catholic Conservatives said they would never support a Ministry in which

# John O'Donohoe was a member. Mr. O'Donohoe-Name them.

Mr. Smith said he would call a meeting in Toronto and prove his statements. Pressure had been brought to bear on Mr. O'Donohoe and he had consented to withdraw. He (Mr. Smith) was then urged again to accept a seat the Cabinet as the representative in of the Catholic people. He did not want the place, but had at last last agreed to accept a seat in the Cabinet without pay or portiolio, provided Mr. O'Donohoe was made a Senator. He has refused to leave Mr. U'Donohos out in the cold, and sitting in Sir David Macpherson's parlor he had insisted that Mr. O'Donohoe should not only be promised a senatorship, but that the appointment should be made forthwith. He reviewed his course as

# A CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVE

and claimed that he had never shrunk from doing his duty, and had taken a strong part in pressing the Costigan Home Rule resolu-tion through Parliament in 1882. Mr. O'Donohoe said Mr. Smith never at-

tended & Parnell meeting. Mr. Smith said it was not becoming of

him to attend a Parnell mceting. He had confidence in Mr. Costigan, whom he regarded as a true representative of the Irish Catholics.

In Conservative Catholic Sene to Mr.

# FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, May 18 :--

Reported for the TRUE WITHESE by Messre, L. J. Forget & Co., Block Brokers, 1715 Noire Dame street. Highest STOCKS.

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BOXDS.

# **COMMERCE.**

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Trade is much better than a week ago. A freer movement in certain lines, and a better enquiry is noticed. Remittances have improved since the commencement of the month. and dry goods houses are now contented with the payments. The arrival of butter and cheese in the market is fair,

# DRY GOODS .- Assorting orders continue to

come in very satisfactorily. FURS.—We do not alter quotations as yet, but they may be regarded as more or less nominal in meantime. We quote -Beaver, clean, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Bear, per skin, \$10.00 to \$12.00; do., cub, per skin, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Fisher, per skin, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox, per skin, 90 to \$1.15; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50 to \$5; Lynx, per skin, \$2.75 to \$325; Marten, per skin, 90 to \$1.15; Mink, per skin, 75c to \$1.00; Muskrat, large winter, 12c; spring do, 17 to 182; Otter, per skin, SS to 10; Raccoon, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, Sl 25; half black, 90c; full

stripe, 60c ; white, 25c. WOOL.—The demand is still fairly main tained. Foreign wools are quiet and easy in value. We quote : Cape, 124 to 154c; Australian none. Domestic. A super, 27 to 38c B super, 22 to 24c; unassorted, 21 to 22c; fleece, 19 to 21c; black 21 to 22c.

SALT .- Prices have again reached their

# \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 6 00; do, Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 75 to 5 00; do, Manitohan, \$4 70 to 4 80; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 024 to 4 10; do, choice, \$4 15 to 4 25; Extra Superline, \$3 85 to 3 90; Example 275 to \$2 80. Spring, Extra, \$2 85

\$4 15 to 4 25; Ertra Superine, \$3 55 to 3 50;
Fancy, \$3 75 to \$3 80; Spring Extra, \$3 65
\$3 75; Superfine, \$3 40 to 3 50; Fine, \$3 20
to 3 30; Middlinga, \$3 00 to 3 10; Pollarda;
\$2 75 to 2 85; Ontario bags, strong, b.i.,
\$1 85 to 1 90; do, apring extra, \$1 70 to
1 80; do, auperfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags,
delivered, \$2 35 to 2 40.
BROWNERS, From a Onist at \$1 40 to

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.-Quiet at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag of 100 lbs. OATMEAL. - The market has remained quiet.

OATMEAL.—The market has remained quist. We quote \$2.00 to \$2.10 t' 100 lbs, and in barrels at \$4 25 to \$4 45 for ordinary; granulated being quoted at \$4 50 to \$4 05 per brl. Commeal is quiet at \$2 95 to \$315 per brl. Mouille \$22 00 to \$22 50 per ton. Prari barley \$6 50 per bbl., and pot barley \$4 50 perbri; split peas \$3 75per bri. MILLFRED.—The demand for bran has

fallen off and a further drop has been experienced, business having transpired at \$11 75 to \$12 25 for car lots on track. In store, prices are quoted at \$13 00 to \$13 50 per ton: Shorts are quiet at \$14 00 to \$15 00 per ton.

WHEAT .- Sales of No. 2 Canada red winter wheat have been made at 91c. We quote prices as follows :- No. 2 Canada red winter SS to 90c, No. 2 white do. S5c to S7c and No. 2 spring wheat at 88a to 90c afloat. MANITOBAN WHEAT, -No. 1 frosted wheat is

MANITOBAN WHEAT. -- NO. 1 from you whome is a first enquiry quoted at 92c to 95c, No. 2 at 70c to 75c, at 53c to 53c per lb. No. 3 at 50c to 65c, as to quality. Sales of The following were the exports of live stock No. 1 fronted have been made at from 92c from the port of Montreal for the week ended to 95c and No. 2 at from 70c to 75c, as to Ma sample. Feed or No. 3 frosted 55c to 65c, as to sample. No

SEED WHEAT .- White Fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.20, and Red Fyfe at \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hushel. White Russian \$1.00 to \$1.10. Ne OATS .- A few days ago a lot of 12,000 bushels was sold at 321: per 32 lbs. afloat, but prices since then have become easier,

there being free sellers at 324c with buyers holding off for lower tigures. PEAS.-The market rules very dull at 700

to 72c. Ryg.-There is nothing whatever doing in

this market. BARLEY .- Scarcely any trading on spot, and prices remain as last quoted, malting qualities ranging from 54: to 58c and feed do. from 45c to 52c. MALT-Several sales of Montreal mait are

reported at 85c to 90:. Ontario grades are at 70c to 80c. Manitoban mail 80c to 85c. BUCKWHEAT.-Unchanged and dull at 48: to 50c per 48 lbs.

SKEDS. The enquiry for timothy seed is less active, still there has been a little doing in Canadian at \$3.00 to \$3.25 per bushel, and in American the movement is light at \$2 40 to \$2 60 per bushel. Red clover is quiet at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per bushel, and alsike at \$6.00 to \$7.00.

# DAIRY PRODUCE

BUTTER .- The market is quiet but steady. The supply of goods has been barely equal to requirements. Western is coming to hand a little more freely at 17 to 182. Rolls are coming in and meeting with fair sale at 17 to 1Sc, with sales of Morrisburg at 18 to 20c

as to quality, CREANERY.—Another lot of magnificent creamery from the Eigin section of Illinois was received, sales of which were made at 26 tc 275.

CHEESE .- Advices from Brockville report sales of new choice at S to Sic, and here sales continue to be made to the local trade at 9 to 9 jc. The general impression among the trade is that we shall shortly see a lower

plane of prices.

# PROVISIONS.

PCRE, LARD, &c. - The market for pork is quiet. In this market our prices have been shaded for round lots of both rork and lard, 4---

# LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended May 15th :-- Cattle, 2,700; sheep, 531; calver, 409; hogs, 935.

The season for shipping cattle has been fairly started. Lut week seven steamers went ont carrying 2,790 head, yet some were not loaded to their full espacity. The main question of the cattle trade just now pertains to freights, the solution of which must be to either lower freight rates or lower prices in this country unless there is a substantial and permanent improvement in the British markets. The regular lines of cattle carriers persist in asking high figures, but exporters have been able to secure more

favorable terms from outside boats. The market for export stock has been quiet and weaker, although offerings have been large and of good average quality. Shippers have been poor buyers and prices rule to lower than a week sgo. The top price for prime steers was 5c, which figure would be difficult to exceed. Latest transactions were at 41 to 5c per lb. live weight. Insurance on cattle cargoes was quoted at 12 per cent. There is a good de-mand for cattle on local account, butchers the first second to be account. taking free supplies at 4c to 52. Calves were more plentiful and in fair demand at \$2 to \$10 each as to quality. Sheep and lamb were scarce, none heing on offer this morning.

y 14 : Per	То	Cattle.	Sheep.
rwegian	Glasgow		
rmons	London	433	
cassian	Liverpool	242	18
ides	Glasgow	475	
torian	London	356	
calona	Bristol	157	
ke Huron	Liverpool	574	

# THE HORSE MARKET.

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The horse market has been all one sided during the past few daye. There is an unusually strong demand for horses of all kinds, but these cannot be supplied. Several ear loads have been received, but were disposed of on arrival. The prices as may be insgined ars very good, and common working horses have brought from \$70 to \$100. The demand for carriage horses cannot be covered, as only a few of these have been brought in the market and were sold at cuormous prices. Mr. Maguire, of College street, during the past week has disposed of about thirty animals at prices ranging from \$65 to \$250, according

# GENERAL MARKETS.

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ANTHRACITE COAL -Already importers have accepted lower prices, stove having been offered at \$6 and chestnut and egg at \$5.75 per net ton of 2,000 lbs. This is a drop of fully 50c per ton from last week's quotations. STEAM COAL - Owing to the obstructions by ice in the Gulf, steamers bound for Sydney, C.B., and Pictou have been seriously delayed and the arrivals of coal laden vessels will not be as early as expected. Quotitions are :-- Cape Breton \$4 to \$3.10 per gross ton ;

Picton \$3.25 to \$3.40, and Scotch s'eam \$4 to \$4.25 per ton.

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Handsome Metal Bodsteads can nov chased at very low prices. A large va

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County Pontar, On Calumet Island, 14th May, 1880. 414

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MAY 19, 188

lam subpouned to Ottawa on the 6th inst Should you rather see me there then? Kindly let me know. Yours taithfully,

# J. O'DONOHOE.

There are some who have gone so far as to allege that the raising of the Orange procession was inspired by himself. I never believed that. I do not believe it now. I have no objection to my friend the leader of the Government here becoming a member of any association he likes, but I have a great objection to his pretending to be representing the Catholics while he is representing the Orangemen. Look at the Cabinet-Sir John Macdonald is not an Orangeman, Mackenzie Bowell is an Orangeman, Tom White is said to he one. They say, "If you take away from us the Orange vote or break it up in any way, you take our lives, we cannot exist without that organization. We can have that body all over the country, but we cannot make sure of the Catholice. You are generally known as the "breed" that we have no confidence in." That expression and its meaning are teribly modified as you approach a general election. If a general election were announced for three or four months hence you would find the most white headed boys of all Sanada are the Catholics. You would find Sir John Macdonald patting them on the lead and on the back, and saying he would ather let Orangemen go down the stream han do the Catholics an injury. That is his way. I do not speak, remember, of other Provinces or their representation. I only advert to our own Province and to the minorty there. I say we are absolutely

# WITHOUT ANY REPRESENTATION

in the Cabinet. We are the same as without any in the House of Commons, and we have no place in the public offices. That is our position. I trust when any of you have an opportunity that you will use your influence to change that invidious state of things. Before long no doubt we will find the Government required to go to the people, and I have no doubt that when they do appeal to the country it will be the last of them. Their acts are viewed by the en-lightened people of this Dominion as corrupt. They stand to-day in the eyes of the community as a stranded old hulk that is about

be dashed by the waves against the rock public opinion and will drive them from

power forever. They are not the Government for a country like this. They are a Government that is sustained by plunder, by charter selling, by bribery, by every sort of corruption. That is not the kind of Government that this young country of ours, great by nature and with a great destiny, should possess. A time is coming, when the people of Canada will find amongsi her sons one to

## LEAD THEM ON.

to whom they can look for power that will not lean upon any secret society or political religious combination. They will find one to lead them who will depend upon the people's support in doing to the whole people entire justice, who will not buy them or hold them by self interest as they are now held. Every sooner it comes to an end the better. Let the | must be removed, if at all, through the re-

from New Brunswick) interrupted to say that was not true,

Mr. Smith, proceeding, said that had Mr. O'Donohoe been appointed to the Cabinet he would have had to go and look for a constituency, and there was not a county in Ontario that would elect him. He (Mr. O'Donohoe) was better off in the Senate than he would have been in the Cabinet. The Conservatives of Ontario said that if Frank Smith would not accept a seat in the Cabinet they would accept Mr. Foy, Mr. O'Keefe or others, but would not accept Mr. U Dorohoe. He denied the charge that he had used his position as a Cabinet Minister to chtain information about the customs and excise duties. He was employing eighty per cen: Catholics in connection with his Street Railway Company. This man (Mr O'Donohoe) was trying to injure him per ously, and his business.

Referring to Mr. O'Donohoe's statements about his street railway affairs Mr. Smith said :-- "I can see why he has made that move. It is to show the people of Toronto that I am employing men that I ought not to employ. He is doing it for the purpose of bringing more trouble on my head than I have at present. I can tell him that if trouble comes again and ten times the trouble, I am going to stand by my property in this country, the property I made by my hard work. I am going to stand by that property, and I am not going to allow a let of thieves to come in notwithstanding that the gentleman has been trying to represent me in false colors. He had no business bring that matter before the House. I stand at the defiance of all those men who want to rob mo. I have the law at my back to protect me, and I am a Canadian by adoption and am going to fight for my

rights in my country." He had been induced by Mr. O'Donohoe to sign two manifestos, but would never sign another. He claimed credit for having secured a judgeship for the Hon. John O'Connor, and said that Mr. John Gray had not been given the excise collectorship at Prescott because he was weak physically and mentally. He did not intend to give up his position in the Cabinet until asked to do so by those he represented. There were six Catholics in the Cabinet now, and surely that was enough. No patent had ever been issued appointing Mr. O'Donohoe to the Cabinet, and therefore there could be no cancellation of that patent. If the papers asked for could be produced they would be brought down.

Mr. Dever rose to speak, but on motion of Mr. Power the debate was postponed until Monday.



A LOSS OF TASTE and thirst for acids, yellow complexion, pimply skin, a mysterious aching of the bones, a distressed condition of the head, wee-begone expression of the face, irregular action of the heart, periodical headache with prostration, high temperature of the body with chills and fever, and constant sense of weariness; fluttering in the stomach, and day is causing to urge out the price that members have been receiving for their sup-port. That must come to an end. The condition of the system: a condition which sinking sensation and depression, pain in the people who love Canada and desire its future invigoration of the kiduoys and liver, for people who love Canada and desire its future invigoration of the kidneys and liver, for choice Superior at \$4.221, and Mani-prosporty, rally to the support of a which nothing equals that great specific, man of illustrious family, possessed of Warner's safe cure. We quote :--Patents, Hungarian, per brl, and yellows at \$4 to \$5 as to size,

nominal level. Prices ex-wharf are for elevens 50 to 521c; twelves 471 to 50c; factory filled \$1.10 to \$1.15; Higgins and Ashton's \$2.40; Rice's pure dairy \$2.00 50c for quarters.

SHOES AND LEATHER. -Some shoe travellers are already leaving for Lower Provinces with tall samples, and manufacturers are fairly busy. Good uppper leather is not very plentiful, other lines in full supply and prices unchanged We quote :- Spanish sole B A. No. 1, 24 to 20c; No. 2, 21 to 232; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c; No. 2, 21 to 232; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c; No. 2 do 21 to 22c; No. 1 China, 22 to 23c; No. 2, 21 to 22c; do Balfalo sole No. 1, 21 to 22c; do No. 2, 193 to 21c; hem-lock slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 500; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 300; do, heavy, 32 to 360; grained, 34 to 37c; Scotch grained, 36 to 42c; splits, largo, 22 to 2Sc; do, small. 16 to 24c; calf-splits, 28 to 32c; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs), 70 to S0c; imitation French calfakins, S0 to S52; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40.; harness, 24 to 33.; baffed cow, 13 to 16.; pebbled cow, 12

GROCERIES-But little improvement can be noticed in country orders, but the domand is better from the city and other larger trade contres. Teas are being again enquired for, Sugare are a shade off, and the reliacry price for granulated is now ic, yellows are ulso off about an eighth. Birbadoes molasses is quoted at 314 to 324c. A much better denand is reported for rice.

METALS AND HARDWARE .- Not a great deal of new business offers in pig iron and metals. General hardware prices show no change, we quote :- Summarlee, \$17 to \$17 50: Cartsherrie, S16 50 to \$10 por ton; Lang-loan and Coltness, \$17 00 to \$17 50; Shotts, \$16 50 to \$17 00; Elginton and Dalmellington, 15 00; Calder, \$16 50 to \$17; Carnbros, \$16 00; Hemavite, \$18 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$17 50; Bar Iron, SI 60 to SI 65; Best Refined, SI 90; Siemans bar, S2 10; Canada Plates, Blaina, Stephene bor, \$2 10; Conduct Pares, Barling, \$2 25 to \$2 35; Penn &c., \$2 35 to \$2 40. Tin Plates, Bradley Unarcoal, \$5 75 to \$6 00; Charcoal I. C. \$4 25 to \$4 75; do I. X., \$5 50 to \$6 00; Coke I. U., \$3.75 to \$4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 55 to To concerding to brand, Tippad sheets poly S3.75 to S4; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 5½ to 70., according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 6½c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., S1 90 to S2; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs., Staffordshire, S2 25 to S2 50; Common Sheet Iron, S2 00 to S2 10; Steel Boiler Plate, S2 50 1ron, \$200 to \$210; Steel Boiler Plate, \$250 to \$275; heads, \$4; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Piz, \$400 to \$425; Sheet, \$425 to \$450; Shot, \$6 to \$650. Best Cast Steel, 11 to 13c. firm; Spring, \$275 to \$300; Tire, \$250 to \$275; Sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$225; Round Machinery Steel, 3 to 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 5<sup>2</sup>/<sub>2</sub> (b) Ingot tin, 25c; Bar tin, 27c; Ingot Copper, 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> to 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>c; Sheet Zinc, S4 50 to S5 00; Spelter, S4 to S4 50; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, S2 40 per 100 lbs.

# FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR,-The market has ruled exceedingly dull during the present werk and dealers do not look for much improvement at present. Sales were made of 600 sacks of American strong flour at \$4 70 to \$4.80 and a car of

In smoked meats there is no change, sales of city cured hams having been made at 111c to 12c and canvassed at 121c to 13c. Tallow is quiet. We quote :- Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 50 to 13 75; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$13 50 to 14 001; Mess pork, Western, perbri, \$12 75 to 13 00; India mess beef, per tce, S00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per brl, S00 00 to 00 00; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 123c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green per 1b, \$00 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 95c; Lord, Canadian, in pails, per lb. SF: to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 104c to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to 5łc,

# COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs .- Packers are in the market, and umber of sales been made at from 11c to 12s. Several good sized lots of fine stock have been sold at 111c to 111c, a large lot in cases bringing 1140.

HAY AND STRAW.-The receipts of loose hay, although not large, have been sufficient to 15kc; rough, 13 to 2Se; russet and bridle, for all wants, and sales of choice Laprairie 54 to 55c. from \$9.50 to \$11.50 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay is quoted at from \$12.00 to \$14.00 per ton as to quality. Straw is quiet but steady at \$1 50 to \$7 00 per 100 bundles, and pressed at \$7.50 to \$8 00 per ton.

BEANS .-- The bean market remains dull. MAPLE SUGAE. -Several large lots of maple sugar have changed hands at from 81 to 82. Prices range from 6 to Sc, sales to the local trade in small quantities being reported at 6 to 7c per lb., as to quality. MAPLE SYRUP.—The market is very dull,

the sales being reported of only one or two lots at 90 to 80c per gallon. In tins, 60 to 65c are the quoted rates. HONEY .- The season is about over with

plenty of stock on hand. Prices are purely nominal.

Hors -The market continues to rule very quior. Sales are reported at 41 to 71c, a liew single choice bales being reported at 8:. Asues -A fair business has been trans-

acted in ashes during the past few days at \$3.30 to \$3.35 per 100 lbs for first pots.

## FRUITS.

APPLES-Prices here are very irregular and uncertain. good to fine stock being quoted at \$1.50 to \$2.00, and poorer kinds from 75s to \$1 25. Extra fancy spies \$3.50 to \$4.00. A cur load of very poor fruit was sold for \$25.00.

COCOANUTS. - There is no change, and prices are still quoted at \$5 per 100.

PINE APPLES-Havana pine apples are in fair request at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per dozen as to

81Z^. CRANEERRIES-The demand is slow and prices are easy at \$3 to \$5 per barrel as to quality.

demand, and prices of Valencias have ad-vauced to \$7.50 to \$8 00 per case for repacked. Boxes \$4 50. A car was shipped

\$6 50 per case. BANANAS-Some enquiry is noted for this fruit, and reds are quoted at \$2 to \$3 per box Invalids'Hotel ESurgical Institute

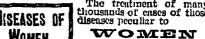
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# TORONTO MARKETS.

The general run of trade is considered fai and the usual amount of busikers is don There has been a little briskness noticed

the grocery business. FLOUR AND MEAL. - Complete stagnatic is the general complaint. There are fere no sales to report in either extmeal or our meal and previous figures still rule. Bai worth about \$10.50 to \$11.00.

BIDES AND SKINS -The situation is lift changed from a week ego. The deman seems to be slightly more active, but prior continue firm. Cured quotes at 12: to 144 and green at 11c to 13c. Sheepskins an nominal. Lambskins command 20c. Tallor is unchanged.

WOOL .- Fleece is still nominal. The ne clip is expected to open at the same range a last year, i.e., 17 to 18c. Pulled worls an steadily enquired for. Last week's prices an maintained, dealers raying 220 and selling a from 23 to 24c.

FROVISIONS.—Butter is spain considerably weaker, large rolls selling at 15 to 16c Cheese is also a shade casier and new i jobbing at 93 to 10c. In hog products ther is a fair jobbing business at unchanged prices Long clear at 7 to 74c; hams 11 to 114c. lard 9 to 94c. Eggs are steady with fall receipts. Dressed hogs quote at \$6.50 to £6.60.

HARDWARE, -Trade during the week has been satisfactory. Prices appear to be, a little more settled. There is a desire to adance in almost every linc. Ingot tin has taken a further advance; copper and leade are a shade easier. With these exception the metal market is steady. Payments an fair.

# OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Further engagements have been made nurther engagements have been made heavy grain to Liverpool at 2s 9d, 2s 10kd and 3s per quarter, the latter figure being paid yesterday and more room wanted at the same price. We quote U. K. ports 2s 0d to 3s, and Continental ports 3s, to 3s 3d. The fraight market is unconstitution for both freight market is unquestionably firm both for present and future shipment. The rates of freight on cattle is 60s to 70s according to ship and port.

WHAT AN INCREASE. GRAND RAPHDS, Mich., July 14, 1884.-I, suffored many years from Chronic Diarthess and was able to get, only temporary relief. My disease coemed to baffle medicine. Began to take Warner's safe cure, and increased is weight from 115 pounds, to 140, and have no had a sick Ebell this similar, whereas lat WHAT AN INCREASE. had a sick spil this summer, whereas a summer I was sick all the time.-M. H WALBRIDGE, Mich. School Moderator.

ORANGES-The market is firm under a good

to Winnipeg. LEMONS.-There is a good demand, and choice fruit in boxes have sold as high as \$6, and we quote \$5,50 to \$6 per box and \$6 to