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The Cabinet Secret.

THE SENATOR EXPOSES SIR JOHN'S PERFDY.

THE CHESTNUT PARK COMPACT

THE PREMIER'S CONTEMPTUOUS TREATMENT OF CATHOLICS EXCEPT AT ELECTION TIMES—CORRESPONDENCE ABOUT CABINET OFFICE FOR MR. O'DONOHUE—AT MACKENZIE'S—HON. FRANK SMITH'S VERSION—HE WILL CALL A MEETING IN TORONTO.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE STREET CARS

OTTAWA, May 14.—In the Senate to-day Mr. O'Donohue moved that a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General, praying that His Excellency will cause to be laid before this House the patent of the appointment, or copy thereof, of Mr. John O'Donohue 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 all 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 commented upon very largely 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 myself 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

MY BOYHOOD 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 were one with them and continued so. Afterwards a good deal of irritation arose between Upper and Lower Canada on the question of representation by population in the school question, and various other matters of that kind. They were treated by a wing of the Reform party in language so strong, so vituperative, and abusive that 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 Macdonald 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 bore more than their share in the political battles of the country. They then decided that they should no longer continue 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'Donohue 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 inducement to the desire

TO HAVE REVENGE 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 Conservative 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 time, and continued giving my support in every way I could to the Conservative party until towards 1882. The elections of '82 were coming on and much correspondence took place between Sir John Macdonald and myself. He knew very well our purpose. He knew that we were united as a people upon one point, representation, particularly representation in the Cabinet. Having no

being the minority in Ontario, it became of paramount importance to us to have, in the Cabinet at all events, some representation. He himself, unasked 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 was consented to, and shortly afterwards the right hon. gentleman wrote a letter offering me a

SEAT IN THE SENATE. I did not understand that exactly. The arrangement once made with a man in his position, made where many were present, made where it was all understood, I considered 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 be 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'DONOHUE."

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 prompt and unanimous.—J. O'DONOHUE.

Then he came to Toronto and invited us to the residence of the Hon. D. L. Macpherson. We met there—the Hon. Mr. Smith, the Hon. David Macpherson, Mr. P. Boyle, Mr. John Shields, and the Premier—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 support in our power, and bring 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. Costigan and myself. Before letting it go abroad we desired to have the matter

COMMUNICATED TO OUR BISHOPS 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 5th, 1882. (Private and Confidential.)

MY DEAR LORD.—Mr. O'Donohue 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 arranged between the Hon. Frank Smith and Mr. O'Donohue that the former is to represent the Irish Catholics in the Cabinet, while Mr. O'Donohue will get a seat in the Senate. Hon. Frank Smith is to make way for Mr. O'Donohue in the Ministry when they think the time is opportune. These two gentlemen are acting in perfect accord, and desire that I should explain to your 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, (Signed) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

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'Donohue. 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 parties. 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-religionists 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 the minority in this Province. We find now 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 Customs House and Post office being filled in the same way. We find the Customs Department presided over by

EX-GRAND MASTER MACKENZIE DOWELL. We find the Customs 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, but they have no Civil Service to obtain. They see their neighbors being appointed to office. They have an opportunity of looking on, but they cannot touch them. They have no representatives to advance their interests, and because they have not they must either pursue some other occupation or leave the Province. I believe that the hands of the strong should ever be stretched forward to lift the weak and to make them happy,

and make them feel that those who are stronger than themselves are capable of extending to them the hand of succor. How is it in Ontario? We are one-sixth of the population of Ontario by the last census. What representation have we in the Commons? We have two Irish Catholics, one Frenchman elected in Ontario, and one Scotchman, Mr. Dawson from Algoma. We have four representatives from Ontario. We have

NOBODY IN THE CABINET made in Ontario. When the arrangement was made in Toronto for the appointment of one of us to the Cabinet, it leaked 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 scurrying, marched there, and they said to him, "Sir John that man O'Donohue 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 Ministry from power forever." That was the threat. That is what they did. They were not content with having full representation in the Cabinet there. They were 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 Orange 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 ADHESION 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 difficulty, but still he did not come and say, "Well, O'Donohue, 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 no representation in the Cabinet, I mean 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 bonus to be obtained for a railway of which he is a director, he really can become young again and become one of the boys. If a change is to be made in the tariff there is no man knows better the value of a little information upon such an occasion than Senator Smith. Sir John Macdonald has not stated the fact in this letter that the hon. gentleman (Mr. Smith) had agreed, that he had pressed 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 calls 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 organizes and send home to England and get that appointment 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 erase Mr. O'Reilly's name from the parchment, and reduce that gentleman, who had been all his life-time a supporter of the Conservative party. That is the power the Orangemen are exercising over us. Political power is what they want. Take the pulp 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 Protestant who wishes to get into any high position considers the best mode of doing it. How does he reason with himself? "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 Protestants 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 8th page.)

LEFT ON THE WAYSIDE. NEW YORK, May 14.—The Herald's Dublin special says:—Heartrending details have reached here of evictions on the estate of Lord Kenmare at Headford, near Killarney. While he as Lord Chamberlain was attending the Queen at the Liverpool festival and enjoying the good things of life, the sheriff and bailiffs backed by ninety-seven policemen, turned out a large number of his tenants of the poorest kind, 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 pitifully 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 named O'Connor, the occupant was very ill, and a consultation was had, but as it was concluded she could not die, she was set on the roadside, being removed in her bed,

JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S LETTER.

THE HOME RULE BILL ALMOST CERTAIN TO BE REJECTED AND AN APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY MADE—CHAMBERLAIN FULL OF WRATH AT HIS ABANDONMENT BY THE LIBERAL FEDERATION—THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY REORGANIZED—CHAMBERLAIN'S REPLY TO A BIRMINGHAM RADICAL. No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHILLINGHAM, LONDON, May 15, 1886.

Since his overthrow by the Liberal Federation Mr. Chamberlain is full of wrath, which he does not even try to conceal. "The spirits I have raised abandon me," says Byron's Manfred. The spirits raised by the Liberal Federation are driven wild by the abandonment. He did it, however, at first through himself completely and declared by the House of Commons, but the rejection of the Home Rule bill that has been a real 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 moment 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 difference 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 was in the highest spirits, full of humor, anecdote and pleasant talk, even chaff.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION 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 talked of, the centre of keen observation and quite an important figure in political life for the time being. Besides, he is really sincere, and I am sure in heart entirely opposed to the national claims of Ireland. With Mr. Chamberlain things are quite otherwise. I met him at another place on the same Wednesday later in the evening, at a great party given by a member of the present Government. Some men there

TRIED TO ABUCE 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 be undertaking a terrible responsibility. He must know he is inflicting perhaps irretrievable damage to his own political career. The great majority of English Radicals in and out of parliament 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 bill will be rejected on the second reading. Certainly that is what it looks as if what everyone else must come true. I do not myself altogether despair of the second reading yet. But I admit I am inclined to take an optimistic view. Assume then that the bill is defeated at the second reading. What next? The present intention of Mr. Gladstone 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. Gladstone 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 Tories 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 alone 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 all this. He has no days to 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 SPEECHES BY IRISH MEMBERS greatly impressed the House of Commons during last week's debate, the speeches of Messrs. William O'Brien, John Redmond and John Dillon. John 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 delivered 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,

Next Wednesday the Devonshire club gives a great dinner in honor of Lord Spencer and John Morley. The Devonshire Club Radical association 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 Devonshire. The Devonshire club was organized altogether under the patronage and influence of Lord Hartington, yet not entirely out of sympathy with Lord Hartington 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.

FATHER O'CONNELL HONORED ON THE OCCASION OF THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS ORDINATION.

St. Patrick's church of Fallowfield, on May 14th, was crowded by the many friends of the 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 ministry. For thirty seven years of this long missionary career he had served Nepaul, and after a severer of nearly three years the people of the mission called him back to express to him in a formal and substantial manner their appreciation of and regard for him. They were all in his undertaking by their present parish priest, Rev. F. J. Slosson. The gifts presented were rich and costly vestments, manufactured by Messrs. Benoit of Montreal. His Lordship the Right Rev. J. T. Duhamel, D. D., Bishop of Ottawa, accompanied 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 throne arranged for the occasion. Messrs. Thomas Quinn, Thomas Troy, James Tierney, John R. O'Grady, as representatives of the people of the parish, came before the sanctuary rail, when Thomas Troy read an address 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. gentlemen thanked the good people of Fallowfield for their kind remembrance of him and of his past long services. He had always worked in the interests of and for the spiritual and temporal advancement of the people. He thanked the Rev. Father Stenson, their pastor, for his kind and successful organization of the beautiful feast in his honor, and would long cherish the day as being one of the happiest of his life. After Father O'Connell had concluded the Bishop of Ottawa came forward and presented the aged priest with a new and beautiful set 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 Rev. 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 needless to say that under the able management of Mr. Champagne, P. P. of Gaitneau 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 terminated which was a signal mark of thanks, fidelity and lasting gratitude.

ANOTHER CONVERSION.

A magnificent ceremony took place recently at the convent of Notre Dame, at Sorel, when Miss Laura Davis, of Springfield, Mass., formerly Protestant, was baptized. She was baptized by Rev. Curé Dupré, of Sorel, and her godfather and mother were the Rev. 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 Communion, and she will be confirmed to-morrow afternoon by His Lordship Mgr. Lesclapart, of St. Hyacinthe.

PILGRIMAGES TO ST. ANNE.

The ninth annual pilgrimage for the men to St. Anne de Beauport will take place on July 17th, under the direction of the Rev. Fathers Maréchal 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 Bonin and Dugas. The boat leaves Jacques Cartier wharf at 7.30 p.m.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST AND TRAVEL WRITER.

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 States 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, and at 10 a.m. the remains left the family residence and were taken to the R.C. Church, where a requiem High Mass was offered up by the Rev. W. J. McGenby, of St. Catherine's, assisted by the Rev. Father Sullivan of Thorold and Father Shanahan of St. Catharines. The music was furnished by the Thorold choir. The Rev. T. J. Sullivan, of Thorold, delivered a very touching address on the occasion, and his touching words moved many to tears. Mr. Giblin leaves a family of four sons, and six daughter and fifteen grandchildren. Peace to his ashes. P. GILDAY. Merriton, May 9th, 1886.

THE RADICAL CAVE.

Chamberlain on Ulster's Right to Resist.

LONDON, May 14.—I am enabled by Mr. Hurlbut of New York, to send you an important letter addressed to him by Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. This letter is in reply to one asking whether Mr. Chamberlain is prepared to maintain the principle of the people of Ulster to a Home Rule of their own, at the risk of civil war in Ireland, if Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure could possibly be now enacted into law. Mr. Hurlbut's enquiry was called out by the following passage in Mr. Chamberlain's letter to Mr. Bolton published May the 8th:—"I may observe in passing," says Mr. Chamberlain, "that if geographical considerations are to yield to natural sentiment, it appears to me that the pryer of

PROTESTANT ULSTER for separate consideration is entitled to at least equal attention to that which has been given to the demands of the population represented by Mr. Parnell. The fate of this Province, however, is in the hands of its own people, and if they are really in earnest in refusing to entrust their liberties and fortunes to the control of a Central Parliament in Dublin, it is not likely that their fellow-subjects in England and Scotland will suffer them to be coerced into submission. I assume, then, that the separate treatment of Ulster is admitted to be an open question which will ultimately be decided in accordance with the wishes of the Ulster population." This is Mr. Chamberlain's reply:—

"I Princess Gato.—Dear Mr. Hurlbut,—I have received your letter of the 14th inst., in which you kindly inform me of the passage in my letter to Mr. Bolton to which you refer. I hold that every

ARGUMENT WITH JUSTICES the grant of local autonomy to Ireland, as against the centralizing pretensions of the British Parliament, would equally justify the resistance of Protestant Ulster to similar claims on the part of a Parnellite Parliament at Dublin. The instructing instances are given from American experience are precisely in point and the Protestant population of Ulster would be fully entitled either to claim a separate autonomy, such as was successfully asserted by West Virginia, or to maintain their connection with Great Britain, as a punishment of the example of a Parnellite party of Toronto and London. I am convinced after careful study that the loyalists of the North of Ireland will not readily submit themselves to the control of a Dublin Parliament, which they believe with much reason would be hostile to their religious and national interests.

"I am yours faithfully, J. CHAMBERLAIN." (Mr. Chamberlain conveniently ignores the fact that the majority of Ulster has declared for Home Rule and elected a majority of its members to support Mr. Parnell in his demand for legislative independence. Ed. T.W.)

A NEW KING OF SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO'S COSTUMOUS DEER BOX—REGIOLING IN CUBA—THE STRANGE CEREMONIES OBSERVED.

HAVANA, May 17.—A deer box has just been received from Madrid containing that the Queen regent has given birth to a male child. There is great rejoicing over the event. The ceremonies consequent on the birth of an heir to the throne of Spain are very curious and read strangely in the light of the nineteenth century. The utmost preciseness of detail is laid down. When the child is born the Camarera 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 halberdiers, 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 salvo of 21 guns fired. Then all the persons mentioned in the decree promulgated beforehand as to the ceremonies to be observed, and which in this case was signed by the Royal mother, crowd into the palace. 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 Madrid, the Archbishop of Toledo, the clergy of the cathedral, etc. The Camarera takes the newly born child, places it on a cushion on an enormous silver salver, and carries it out herself from the royal bedroom and presents it to all the guests in turn.

MADRID, May 17.—Queen Christina to-day gave birth to a son. In response to a telegram there had assembled at the palace: await the announcement all the Cabinet ministers, 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, curé of St. Aimé, and Bissegat, chaplain of the community, received the final vows of the following ladies in the Hotel Dieu church on Wednesday:—Misses Marie Louise Phaneuf, in religion Sister Lagore, of St. Casimir, and Caroline Boivin, in religion Sister Marie Joseph, of St. Urs. 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 Benevolent society here, several persons have resigned their membership, holding that the society had no business to do so. Amongst those persons is the secretary, Mr. Macfarlane, who has been replaced by Mr. S. Thompson.

GOING FROM JOE TO GLADSTONE.

LONDON, May 18.—The Standard says 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.

By FLORENCE MARRYAT.

[Mrs. Ross Church.]

Author of "Love's Conflict," "Veronique," etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

IN LORD CLEVEDON'S CHAMBER. It was past midnight—and at the close of the London season...

At a house in Park Lane, the numerous lights, sounds of music, and gay figures that flitted continually across the open windows...

But all was not so bright as it appeared in the house in Park Lane. The reception chambers might be brilliantly illuminated...

In an apartment richly hung with maroon velvet, and furnished 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...

For this was the owner of the house himself—the man whose purse-strings must draw to pay for all the movement going on below—Robert, Earl of Clevedon, and his sickness was not a thing of yesterday...

Presently, the door of the bed chamber was pushed noiselessly open, and, stepping in the cautious manner with which we approach sleepers, a lady, apparently of about nineteen years old, passed over the threshold and drew near the arm chair of the slumbering man...

And at this juncture, a stranger, with permission to observe her undisturbed, would have been less struck perhaps with her beauty than with the lofty palatial order of its merit...

"What was I to do to convince you of it, 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 makes me feel unhappy."

"I understand you, father, and it is no news to me: you have often told me the same thing before; and if it must be so, it must be so. In no circumstances, however unfortunate, are likely to influence me in making a match below my station in life."

"But what I want to convince you of is, 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 makes me feel unhappy."

"Ethel, that pride of yours will some day be brought down. I pray that when it is, your life's happiness 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."

"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 sooner 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, dearest! what do you mean? You do not feel well, father; not really, do you? 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 hand for all of us, Ethel, and surely nearer for the weak than for the strong."

"You expect far too little," murmured 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.

Lady Ethel; "you think of everyone yourself." "Not so!" replied the earl, with a faint 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 Clevedon owes something in return for the attentions of her friends and mine, which she is very properly trying to pay off. I would not have had her reasons this season for any consideration. How many guests have you to-night—on an average?" he concluded with a view to diverting her attention from himself.

"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 them, I suppose."

"A quick observer might have seen the scarlet flush which mounted to the face of Ethel Carr as she replied to this simple question: it would have taken a still quicker one to note the look, made half of pain and half of patience, with which the earl received her answer."

"And you, friend, Ethel, the gallant colonel of artillery, is he there also?" "My friend!" returned the girl, recovering from her slight confusion; "you dare to call Colonel Bainbridge by that name?"

"I understand you like him." "From Lady Clevedon, father; she was your informant, I presume?" and Ethel's lip curled to its highest extent.

"Or that he likes you—which is it, Ethel?" "Both are true," rejoined his daughter, haughtily, as she coaxed a stray lock to lie smoothly on her forehead. "Colonel Bainbridge may admire me; I know nothing about that; and, as for your footman, may do the same, sir, and the admiration of one man is likely to bring forth as much fruit as the other. It is impossible, even for me, to avoid the adulation of the herd: it would be another thing to encourage it."

"Come, come, Ethel!" said Lord Clevedon, with some degrees of reproof; "you are going too far in speaking like this. Were you agreeable to the proceeding, there would be her birth and station in society as to sink the name of Carr in that of Bainbridge," with withering contempt.

"The Bainbridges are a very wealthy family," resumed Lord Clevedon, in a musing tone, "and it would not be the first time a woman has exchanged her noble name for the means of maintaining it. Remember that you have no dowry, Ethel; that when you marry you will take your husband literally nothing."

"Nothing, father?" she repeated interrogatively, with a satisfied glance at the lovely features reflected in the mirror. "Ah, child! I know what you are thinking of; but beauty is a gift common to peer and peasant alike, and of small value in the matrimonial market. You know I am not rich, Ethel; in fact, for a man in my position, 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, 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 settlements, is positively all I have to settle on your mother. Were I certain of her remaining 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 she 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 calculate on what may happen.)"

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creature, and would have obliterated the knowledge altogether if she could. "Papa, papa, what are you thinking of? 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. Chalmers says that you are certain to get well again."

"Perhaps so, my child; as God pleases," replied the earl, gently. And then, with a blessing, he once more dismissed her. And hastily drawing her handkerchief across her eyes, Lady Ethel quitted the apartment.

CHAPTER II.

LADY ETHEL'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 words, disappeared to be replaced by a feeling in which offended pride was the predominant feeling. For the tenour of her father's conversation returned upon her memory, and she recalled from whom it had derived his information of the Colonel's predilection for herself.

"She would see me married to a tradesman," thought the girl, bitterly. "In order to gratify her own ambition to get rid of me, but I, Lady Clevedon, imagines that a Carr will be turned out of her father's house to enter any but one equal to it she is very much mistaken."

And the remembrance of a title as ancient as the Earl of Clevedon's, and which she had 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.

The suite of reception rooms to which Ethel Carr now took her way were gorgeously furnished with white and gold, and hangings of pale blue satin, in the same old-fashioned style as the bed chamber. They were profusely decorated, moreover, with hot-house flowers, and crowded with a large and brilliant company, in the midst of which, surrounded by the circle of her visitors, sat her hostess, Gertrude, Countess of Clevedon.

In age not over six-and-twenty, with large, clear, grey eyes, fine features, rosy complexion, and an abundance of suburban hair, Lady Clevedon, in the estimation of many of her friends, was considered a handsomer woman than her step-daughter. But a certain 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.

Physically beautiful she certainly was; but 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 among 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—seen 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 diminished 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 born in the land of his fathers, Victor de Lacarras had yet been educated in England, and formed most of his early friendships with sons of our country.

From this circumstance, he had been accustomed to pass much of his time here, and on becoming his own master, had associated himself with English manners and people as to be more than half an Englishman himself.

There was no subject connected with our national customs, laws, or amusements, on which the Marquis de Lacarras was not as well informed as any of his neighbors. He was to be met with on every race-course in England, kept his house in town, his hunters in the country, and his yacht at Lyde; spoke the English language as fluently as he did his own, and never troubled Paris except during the season.

Notwithstanding which, he retained all the grace and polish peculiar to a well-bred Frenchman, knew intuitively by which delicate flattery each woman's ear was to be gained, and had always the plea of foreign extraction to fall back upon when he found that he had gone too far.

Finally, Victor de Lacarras was what is called by his own sex a very lucky man. His black, almond-shaped eyes, which could be soft as velvet or hard as steel, as fickle nature directed 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-knit figure.

But it is sorry work to attempt to describe beauty. Easy enough to write down a list of features, and say that, amalgamated, they looked well; but expression is not to be caught in so many words, and without expression life is wanting.

The expression of the Marquis was generally 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.

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

has been considered quite a belle this season and at the last drawing-room it was remarked that she was the prettiest woman there."

"Indeed! then you can scarcely have been present," returned her cavalier gallantly. "How can you?" was the curt but expressive rejoinder, and then, as though to change so personal a subject, the lady continued: "But I believe what you said respecting Lady Ethel's appearance is perfectly true as regards her character. Everybody says that she is terribly cold."

"Not cold, perhaps you will believe me another time."

"She does not get on well with other girls. They complain of her being so uncommunicative and reserved. Not able like dear Lady Clevedon, is it?"

"No!—there's a pretty woman now, if you like," replied the gentleman, forgetting for a moment his rôle. "Such life—such coloring! She is worth two of her step-daughter."

"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 agreeable, 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 as she surveyed the group upon the ottoman; and turning quickly to one side, as though to avoid the sight of it, she ran straight upon a tall, dark man, who was leaning against the wall and contemplating her with grave earnestness.

He started; seized a chair, and stammeringly 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 scorn—Colonel Bainbridge.

And now, at the risk of wearying my readers with description, I must devote a few lines 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 wealthy 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 it 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 sprits course and ungenteelness enough to taint 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 gentleman; and when Lord Clevedon called him so, he only paid a natural tribute to his mind and manners, which all who knew the man would have been ready to acknowledge due. Little by little, without any forward pushing or eager desire for introduction to those above him, he had silently worked his way upward in society, until he not only carried men of high birth back with him each year to spend the shooting season at Crasheave, but what is far more worthy of note, found himself a welcome guest at their houses in return, and on the visiting list of such leaders of fashion as the Earl and Countess of Clevedon.

But it is not to be supposed that Colonel Bainbridge carried any mark about him by which it might be recognized that he was not of aristocratic birth; on the contrary, he was a far finer-looking man than many of the squire of nobility by whom he was surrounded; and his manners, though rather grave and silent, were equal to the best of them.

Of unusual height and bulk, and bronzed like a Moor from the Indian sun, beneath which he had passed several years of service, the healthy, uncontaminated blood which he had derived from a race to which luxury was unknown, betrayed itself in his muscular limbs, thick hair and beard, and fine white teeth. His eyes, not large, but searching, were of a dark brown, his nose was prominent, and his mouth (although this latter feature was concealed by a heavy mustache) clean cut and decided. As to his character, if this tale is to tell anything, it may be left to speak for itself.

you see the Lammemoors when the heather is in bloom?" "No! 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 thought, and it urged her to say more than she intended.

"The fact is, I hate Scotland, and everything connected with it," and then, aware 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 crowd seemed to increase instead of diminish, and they were hemmed in by a throng of silken skirts.

"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 have 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 apartment.

Col. Bainbridge looked after her in troubled 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 him, 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 Belfast Liberal 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.

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 demands for modification of the Home Rule bill. In reference to the opposition of the bill to Ulster to Home Rule, Mr. Davitt said scornfully: "Leave them alone to us. We will make short work of these gentry. They are not Irishmen, but only English 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 not subject Ulster to the rule of the statutory Parliament at Dublin."

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 beseeches 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 Newcastle Down, Belfast, and they represent respectively the nobility, the church and the people.

ADVISE 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 second reading the remaining stages be deferred until the autumn session.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, 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 heart, intense pain in the head, nervous dyspepsia, and physicians said, catarrh of the bladder. She fell away from 135 pounds to less than eighty. Began to use Warner's safe cure and Warner's safe pills, together with Warner's Safe Nervine. In ten days she was much better, and in 100 days after she gained fifty pounds in weight, and was restored to good health.—JOSEPH H. THORNTON, room 9, Johnson Building.

"HE DIED FOR IRELAND."

DUBLIN, May 11.—A monument has been erected at Glasnevin, 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 says: "He died for Ireland." The expense of erecting the monument was defrayed chiefly by Irish Americans.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE suffer in silent patience 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 elasticity of the bladder returns and health and happiness are regained.

ADVERTISING FOR ARMS.

BELFAST, May 11.—The Belfast papers publish an advertisement inviting tenders for 20,000 Snayder 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 Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL PIRCE OF BERRY EXPOSED.

OTTAWA, Ont. May 10.—Another disgraceful job, and a gross evasion of the Imprecation of Parliament Act, has been disclosed by papers brought down about the relations between the Government and the Bala des Chaleurs Railway Company. The company referred to is composed of Senator Robitaille, his brother, Mr. L. A. Robitaille, Mr. Riopel, M.P., and Mr. McGreevy, M.P., all being supporters of the Government. The Mr. Riopel mentioned was also a director in Mr. Berry's North-west Central Railway. Evidently "Tim Roy" selected his associates with care! On the 7th November last (last season) Robitaille, McGreevy and Riopel under the name of the Bala des Chaleurs Railway Company, made a contract with the Government to build twenty miles of railway, from Mat. \$15,000 per mile, or \$300,000, which was signed by the Hon. J. P. Pope on behalf of the Government, and Senator Robitaille and his brother on behalf of the company. M.P., sets forth that "Her Majesty's grant, and does hereby grant, to the Bala des Chaleurs Railway Company the sum of \$300,000 payable out of the consolidated revenue fund of Canada." Now it is known that the Bala des Chaleurs Railway Company have been trying to play the Quebec Government off against the Ontario Government. They offered their contract and subsidies to one contractor for \$25,000 cash; to another they offered to sell out for \$600 per mile on all surveys received from the Government, a condition of this arrangement being that the contractor should use his influence on behalf of the Ontario Government. 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 spent about \$5,000 on the Paspebiac Railway last year, and the Robitailles got the benefit of the expenditure.

A TERRIBLE TEMPEST.

DETAILS OF THE STORM IN SPAIN—THE MOST SEVERE EVER WITNESSED BY THE OLDEST INHABITANT—FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The Herald's Madrid special says: About midnight on Wednesday the sky here became heavily clouded and the atmosphere sultry, which had an oppressive hot all day, when suddenly, at five o'clock, rain drops began falling, and in less than a minute the rain poured down in torrents, chased by a furious wind and followed by hailstones of unusual size. Cabs, carriages, omnibuses and trams were driven about with difficulty in moving, the horses and drivers being literally blinded, while the streets were affrighted with eddies of mud and splashes of water.

As the rain fell from a height of several hundred feet, it fell in a deluge, and the streets were flooded. The wind was so violent that it was impossible to stand. The rain fell in a deluge, and the streets were flooded. The wind was so violent that it was impossible to stand. The rain fell in a deluge, and the streets were flooded. The wind was so violent that it was impossible to stand.

The destruction 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 damage done to the railways. The North-West, sweeping eastward with extraordinary speed. In Madrid the damage done to houses and windows is estimated at a million dollars. Every district round the city has all night been constantly crowded with the wounded and contused from the streets. It is estimated that sixty have been admitted to the Hospitals. All the telegraph lines are cut along the Manzanares are wrecked. Bodies and eighty-nine wounded have been found there. It appears as if a torrent had swept over the narrow valley, unroofing houses, sheds and injuring roads. The number of persons torn up and broken is considerable. Some cars were hurled from the tracks. The destruction of goods is estimated at one million dollars. At Carabanchel twenty houses were knocked down and seventeen were unroofed. Ten persons were killed and thirty-one wounded at that point. The severe calamities of the Carabanchel road were much injured. In the case of one building, an asylum, the hurricane did not touch the roof upon the poor inmates who were killed and injured. Several houses were evacuated by order of the authorities. All through Calle Atocha squares were torn up. The number of children killed and injured is remarkable, because the tornado began when the families were breaking up. The loaths in the famous San Isidro Park were levelled to the ground. Around Madrid and in the Retired Park, thousands of big trees were torn up like shrubs. The Bull Ring was damaged and the villages near it were much injured. It is reported a slight stock of earth quakes accompanied the tornado.

MADRID, May 11.—In this city 35 persons were killed and 620 injured by the hurricane Wednesday evening.

HOME RULE IN CALIFORNIA.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO OF AMERICAN SYMPATHIZERS WITH IRELAND. SAN FRANCISCO, May 14.—An immense meeting was held to-night in Metropolitan Hall to approve the scheme of Gladstone for home rule in Ireland. The assemblage was distinctly American, organized and presided over by Americans, and all of the speakers were native-born citizens. The meeting was presided over by the Hon. J. P. St. John, and other prominent residents of San Francisco. Speeches in approval of the course of Gladstone and Parnell were made by M. M. Estez, D. J. Selman, Niles Searles, Creed Hayward, J. J. Irish and Justice McKinstry, of the State Supreme Court. Resolutions highly eulogistic of the movement and of the men who investigated and sustain it were passed with much enthusiasm. The resolutions congratulated the people of the British Empire in the progress towards justice the movement indicated, and expressed the belief that the same patriotism which has inspired the measure would formulate the plan of its execution in such manner as to obliterate every cause of dissension, religious, sectional or political, and ultimately result in the triumph of the great principle of self-government, which is the cornerstone of all free institutions.

THE "LITTLE STRANGER."

MADRID, May 12.—Queen Christina's confinement is imminent. The apartments of the future king or infant are prepared in the palace. A beautiful *legitimé* is ready, the hereditary crown engaged, and a great tradition, the royal physicians have secured the services of healthy Asturian wet nurse. The diplomatic corps, state officials and courtiers have been warned not to leave Madrid, but to prepare themselves to offer congratulations at the royal confinement. The Queen looks forward to well and contentedly. The custom she has visited the shrine of the Virgin de la Paloma and other churches, where daily prayers are offered for her safe deliverance. Her mother, the Archduchess Elizabeth, and the royal accouchers are on the spot, all ready for the reception of the royal infant.

POWDERLY.

Pronouncement Against the Boycotting.

Appeal to the K. of L.—"Let us Tolerate Fair and Open Criticism"—Very Important Utterances from the Master Workman—Words of Wisdom.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The Daily News publishes the following this morning:—The following circular has been received by the Knights of Labor, 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 generous and the indorsement of the sentiments contained in it has been so unanimous that I feel encouraged and strengthened in the work."

"I feel that it only requires the real men of 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."

"We must bear in mind that our General Master Workman is only a man, and is not above criticism. We demand for ourselves the right of free speech. We cannot consistently 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 aims 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 could 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 future."

"Let me direct your attention to a few little abuses:—I find that wherever a strike occurs appeals for aid are scattered broadcast among the assemblies. Do not pay one cent for such purposes in the future unless the appeal comes from your own District Assembly or the General Assembly. If boycott notices are sent to you burn them. I have in my possession over four hundred boycott notices which were sent 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 him, 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 getting 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 complimentary of the Knights of Labor. In fact, our Order has been used as a tail for a hundred different kies, and in future it must soar aloft free from all of them."

"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. 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 reading: 'A large part of our time has been spent reading boycott notices and appeals for aid, keeping 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 could 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 secretaries 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 QUIET." "Keep 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 necessities 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 would not influence me a particle, but if some

interested party would take the trouble to study up the question and would inform himself as to my right to rob the bank and would stand guard at the door of the vault, I would not rob it at midnight if he did his duty. What we want from our members is not gush or windy resolutions about our rights—we know we have rights without passing resolutions—men who think, study and act as required."

THE CLEVELAND ASSEMBLY ON THE 25TH. "The General Assembly will meet in special 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. Doing and since my illness the mail deliveries my house exceeded four hundred letters a day. They came from everybody and everywhere. I must play the part of wheelhorse instead of leader of a great movement, and our own members are responsible for it. I asked through the Journal that no one send letters to me. I am told by some to get help. If I had fifty assistants it would do no good, for it takes my whole time to read one-half of the letters, and in the middle 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, nor will I go anywhere at the request of members of assemblies. This is imperative. I must have a chance to do something of benefit for eighteen hours a day reading letters which have been answered and re-answered in the Journal and constitution. What I will say to the General Assembly will be said to the entire Order, and you must give me time to prepare it."

GUNS AND DYNAMITE. "We have had some trouble from drinking members and from men who talk about buying guns and dynamite. If the men who possess money enough to buy guns and dynamite would invest it in the purchase of some well selected work on labor they would put the money to good use. They will never need the gun or dynamite in this country. It is my opinion that the man who does not study the wants of our people would make but little use of a rifle. The man who cannot vote intelligently and who will not watch the man he votes for after he is elected, cannot be depended on to use either gun or dynamite. If the head, the brain of man, cannot work out 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 convince him. I would make a convert rather than a corpse of my enemy. Men who own property are not our enemies. If that theory held good the workman of to-day would be the enemy of his fellow toiler of the morrow; for, after all, it is how to acquire capital and how to use it properly that we are endeavoring to learn."

CAPITALIST, LABORER, INTemperance. "The man of capital is not necessarily the enemy of the laborer; on the contrary, they must be brought closer together. I am well aware that some extremists will say I am advancing a weak plan, and will say that bloodshed and destruction of property alone will solve the problem. To our drinking members I extend the hand of kindness. I hate the uses to which rum has been put, but it is my duty to reach down and lift up the man who has fallen a victim to the use of liquor. If there is such a man within the sound of the secretary's voice when this is read, I ask him to stand erect on the floor of this assembly, raise his hand to heaven, and repeat with me these words:—"

"I am a Knight of Labor, and I believe that every man should be free from the curse of the slavery of monopoly, usury or intemperance. The firmest link in the chain of oppression 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 forgetfulness or inattention to duty while drunk brings defeat to the least of laborers, a lifetime of attention to duty alone can repair the loss. I promise never again to pat myself in such a position."

LABORER'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 the 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 way 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 labor, bound hand and foot, over to its enemies. 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 question 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 disgrace 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 Haysard's Yellow Oil. It cured Mrs. John Siddle, 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 daughters of the lowly of Birmingham, England, that "wash day" has been changed to Tuesday, which the London Globe considers the greatest achievement of science thus far.

THE REPRESENTATION QUESTION.

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. CHAMBERLAIN.

LONDON, May 12.—"As Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill stands at present, the Irish people can be taxed by the English Parliament without being represented. That is to say, they are put in the position of the American colonies under the Stamp Act of 1765. Mr. Gladstone put them into this position because he was under 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 unfair toward Ireland, and a considerable number of them have howl-acted, as a condition of their voting for a second reading of the bill, that the Irish should send representatives. I do not understand why the Irish should object to this, because it makes their position, I think, a better one."

As things stood before they were not to be represented in framing the legislation under which they must be taxed. The matter is now in their own hands. If they like to be represented at Westminster they will send members here; if they do not like to be represented they will not send members here. In other words the English Radicals have declined to confirm the arrangements made by Mr. Gladstone and accepted by the Irish Parliamentary party, and have insisted upon the Radicals by Mr. Gladstone relieves him from the certain defeat which otherwise awaited his demand for a second reading of his measure. This is a question of figures. The men who are acting with Mr. Chamberlain are in sufficient numbers to defeat the second reading of the Bill with the aid of the Whigs who follow Lord Hartington. It was

IMPOSSIBLE FOR MR. GLADSTONE to make any terms with the Whigs, for they are against the very principle of Home Rule. It was necessary, therefore, to make terms with the Radicals. Remember that Mr. Chamberlain has a large following in the country, and should we be forced to a dissolution either by the bill breaker down after the second reading in committee or by the action of the House of Lords, it will be necessary that the radicals should present an united front in order to carry out their policy of giving Gladstone the Whigs and Conservatives. It is estimated in the event of a general election the Irish would give us at least twenty-five seats now held by the Conservatives in Great Britain, but on the other hand we should lose a considerable number of seats now held by the Whigs, because, should we run a bad race against them, the Conservatives 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 holding an exclusive position under the Government, would vote for it. In this event the bill would be brought again before the House at an early session, and the issue then would not only be between Great Britain and Ireland, but between the majority in Great Britain and the House of Lords, in which case I humbly trust that the utter absurdity of allowing a Tory body of hereditary legislators to exercise a veto upon the will of the people would become manifest to all."

"H. LABOUCHERE."

THE FACTS SET RIGHT.

STIRING LETTER FROM MATTHEW RYAN. "We have much pleasure in publishing the following letter from the gifted pen of our esteemed countryman, Matthew Ryan, formerly of Montreal, and ex-Stipendiary Magistrate, replaced in 1873 by Judge Richardson:—"

"Sir,—It is tiresome to read the sort of reasoning indulged in at Ottawa in palliation of the Government's Northwest policy, which culminated in rebellion. Mr. Thomas White has been recently arguing, in that direction, and this he does in the Premier's thoughtless and previous occasion, in the refusal of Mr. Mill to act as 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 gentleman 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 them, (half-breeds), to the effect that Mr. Ryan, at Swan River, and the agent of Dominion Lands 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 intended 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 benefits of that Act could not be extended—those who had not been in the Province of Manitoba on the date of the transfer, 15th July, 1870. In behalf of that class, I, as one of the Northwest Council, advised thus, on the 2nd August, 1878:—"

"I have the honor to inform you 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 Mackenzie Government. 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 Ottawa 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."

20th April. MATTHEW RYAN.

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

IN THE HOUSE.

Two Parnellite and Radical 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 interesting session about the Irish measure to regulate election expenses, and another about the compulsory purchase of land on the American principle of 'eminent domain.'

The object of the first measure—only for the present applicable to Ireland—is to make bogus candidates bear a larger proportion of the expenses 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, championed the bill, which was fostered by all the Parnellites and Radicals. During his speech he introduced for the first time in England 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 over public purposes to receive evidence which would be of use to some owners as well as what damage—a principle we borrow from America," said the mover.

This measure against the landlord interest was also opposed by the Tories. The debate was participated in by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Messrs. Young, Lawson and Healy and Lords John Manners and Randolph Churchill. The Tories 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 public purposes as if he were injured."

CHURCHILL MADE A HIT, under roars of laughter, when he epigrammatically said: "Two things should warn the House against this bill—it is moved by a capitalist who denounces landowners, and supported by a lawyer who takes philanthropic views." The bill, however, passed to the committee stage amid renewed radical and Parnellite cheers, by 208 to 103. 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 three private caucuses at the residence 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 Gladstone measure would be passed, yet the Government ministers, confidentially, yet quietly, their strenuous assertions that the event will be otherwise. Most astonishment was expressed in the lobby, even by the friends of Chamberlain, at his Belfast letter, made public to-day, in which he lays stress on the religious ideas of the Catholics in the South of Ireland aiming to injure 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 Pius IX. and continued by Leo XIII. 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, extending to what was Papal territory.

THE PRACK ARBITRATOR.

If the reports afloat may be trusted, Signor Depretis made the advances to the Pope and the German prince of the blood, Prince Bismarck, having first, it is said, declined his good offices. Baron Von Schloetzer was not consulted. Great satisfaction is felt in the Vatican at the hinting that the Papal organ are discreetly advised not to rejoice over a Catholic victory too loudly.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

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St. Patrick's Literary Association 17 00
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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 MOLONEY.

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, indigestion, bad breath, flatulency, and sick headache, they are a sure remedy.

At a recent performance in San Bernardino, 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 proceed.

Carter's Little Liver Pills may well be termed "Perfection." Their gentle action and good effect on the system, really make them a perfect little pill. They please those who use them.

A KANSAS CITY HORROR.

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION BY A WIND AND RAIN STORM—OVER TWENTY PERSONS 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. The court house on Second street was totally demolished above the second story. Several persons were hurt there, but none killed as far as known. The Lathrop school building on Eighth street was partially wrecked and many children were caught in the ruins. 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 City, St. Joe & 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 employes are imprisoned in the basement of the factory. The disastrous fury of 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 confusion, about twenty persons are known to be dead. Frank Smith, of Smith & Moffitt, owners of a mill situated in the old water works building, Second and M streets, is killed. Deputy Sheriff Dougherty was buried in the ruins 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 reported 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 overturned 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 not hurt. They remained in the building, which is in fact on the outside from the second story down, the third story and mansard having been demolished. At the overall factory, 110 West Third street, the search is still in progress, and several persons are still missing.

ANOTHER DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

MUCH DAMAGE IN ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND OHIO—LOSS OF LIFE.

OHIO, Ill., May 13.—At 3:35 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 four stone buildings. The upper Angell block was completely destroyed, and scarcely a building in the town escaped injury. The loss is \$50,000. Trees a foot in diameter were twisted up. The storm was only five minutes' duration. Ten minutes before it occurred the air seemed to get green. 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. Wile, 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, heavy men; S. S. Cole, hardware merchant, and two children of John Miller, were seriously hurt.

One of the severest storms ever known struck Joliet, Ill., last evening. A circus show was in the midst of a performance, when the tent was turned upside down. Three persons were seriously injured.

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 away.

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

WILLIAMSPORT, Ind., May 13.—A cyclone struck this place last evening, destroying everything in its track. Mrs. Henry Hut was badly injured. It struck Ataca, two miles east here, and destroyed several business buildings and the wagon 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 Carroll, Galesburg, Rockford, Marshall, Tuscola and Streator, 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.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—The city of Erie is inaccessible 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 REWARDED.—ED AMPLY.

Mr. Leutz, a restaurant keeper at No. 8 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 ground when she is 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 this condition is found in Burdock Blood Bitters; that medicine purifies the blood and builds up the enfeebled frame.

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints, and the reader will ask himself the following questions: Is he able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted?—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling, attended by drowsiness? 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 costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the recurrences from the stomach highly bilious, and 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 turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. 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 proves entirely unavailing against the latter sponging disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will 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 organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Sage's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Sage's Curative Syrup.

The people of Canada speak confirming the above. RICHMOND, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good you Sage's Syrup has done me. I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had taken your medicine, and after reading it concluded to try your remedy. I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 6 bottles. Everybody here speaks well of it. JOSEPH WATSON, Richmond, N.B.

SPRINGFIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1885. A. J. WHITE, Limited. "Sage's Syrup gives good satisfaction where ever used. One case in particular (where the cure was effected by a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine. Yours respectfully, J. G. MORRISON.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLS CO., W. Va., Feb. 17, 1886. A. J. WHITE, Limited. I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with the rheumatic twinges of the neck, pain in my left arm, and after attending with a couple of bottles, but not getting my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine. Yours truly, HANASSEE, W. VA.

REDEMPTION, N.B. A. J. WHITE, Limited. Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without it. Yours truly, PATRICK McLEOD.

THOUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1886. A. J. WHITE, Limited. "Sage's Syrup" is just what is needed here for dyspepsia. When I was in London the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across Sage's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that you possess the best of skill is not always the only hope. Yours truly, W. J. ROBERTSON, EVANSTON, ILL.

ALBERT EDWARD, N.S., May 16, 1886. A. J. WHITE, Limited. Gentlemen—I am now using Sage's Syrup for dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a precious boon to one afflicted with indigestion. Yours truly, W. H. BASS.

SOUTH BAY, ONT., Dec. 7, 1885. Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Sage's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief. I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced taking your Sage's Syrup and pills. I started with a few bottles, and in a few days I was able to take my meals, and in about 20 bottles, it did into some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved, and I am a free man from all ailments with indigestion. I can give you the names of several others if you wish. I can print this if you wish, it may be the means of helping some other sufferer. Yours truly, LEWIS WALKER, South Bay, Ontario.

Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farrington 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 12 1/2 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 yards.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, is a most valuable remedy for consumption, Scrofula, Wasting Diseases of children, colds and chronic coughs, 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 body of the late Queen, 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., lasting three days.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Outward infirmities.—Before the discovery of these remedies, many cases of sores, ulcers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable, because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exacerbate the symptoms it was inadequate 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 most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure. Both Ointment 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.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY MAY 19, 1886

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

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 them. There is more than Davitt of the same opinion.

WHERE is the virtue and the vigilance of the Senate? It has allowed the scandalous Bessie Boodle Bill to pass without instituting any inquiry into the rascalities which the bill condones and promotes at the instigation of the charter scoundrels and bribe takers in the House.

GENUINE us to the Tory organs for real and genuine specimens of polite language. The Ottawa Citizen, speaking of a conference, says: "As an unblushing journalistic liar, the Ottawa Standard manager, alias the Free Press, has no equal in the country, and its mendacity is only equalled by its dishonesty."

THE REV. S. E. MARGON, vice-rector of Laval University, writes to protest against the sensational and absurd stories published in the Montreal Daily Star as Catholic news, very often regarding serious and important religious questions. The public are urged to be on their guard against being gulled by unreliable statements or manufactured news on Catholic topics that appear in the columns of our contemporary.

THERE is little prospect of the Dominion Parliament being prorogued about the 24th of May, as intimated by Sir Hector Langevin. The general opinion is that the session will last for two or three weeks more, as the Government's Bill to amend the Franchise Act will give rise to much discussion. The danger in which the electoral lists are being checked in a number of Ontario constituencies is nothing short of a public scandal. Many of the revising barristers are unblushingly playing into the hands of the Orange-Tory wirepullers.

HON. FRANK SMITH, in his capacity as president of the City Passenger Railway Co. in Toronto, refuses to allow the employees of the same to become members of labor organizations. He has as much right to prohibit employees from becoming members of a church. The Knights of Labor of Toronto have decided to demand of Sir John Macdonald the dismissal of Hon. Frank Smith from 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 once gave another proof of their devotion to the cause of Ireland, the advancement of which, we believe, one of the fundamental objects of the organization, by the series of resolutions which were unanimously adopted at the annual meeting, and which expressed hearty approval of the efforts 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.

IRELAND 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 Ireland must, or none of it will, be under the control of a National Parliament in Dublin. 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 very properly put it, the Orangemen have no more right to make Ulster separate from Ireland than the Irishmen have to make Liverpool as arate from England.

THE Ottawa milkmen have a business grievance against certain employees of the Government. It appears that Messrs. Car-

ling and McLelan, sons of the Postmaster-General and Minister of Finance, have started in the milk business and are unduly using the influence of the Ministers of the Crown to take custom from other milkmen. The latter complain that a number of employees of the Post Office and Finance Departments have been obliged to take milk from the Carling-McLelan firm, and that the Senate and House of Commons restaurants have been compelled to do likewise. Young Mr. McLelan, in addition to his milk business, is a member of the Civil Service, acting as private secretary to his father and drawing a salary of \$1,600 a year.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL, the Attorney-General in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, 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:

"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 I speak of the whole—a Catholic had no chance of getting a farm if a Protestant or Presbyterian could be had as a tenant? The result was that the worst land and in the worst places fell 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 Mountain men, because they had to go to the barren lands of the mountains and try to push fertility up the hill."

JOE AND ULSTER.

JOE CHAMBERLAIN has apparently an extremely sensitive and sympathetic heart. It looks, in fact, as if he had more heart than head or conscience. It grieves the disgruntled statesman to think that Mr. Gladstone intends to deliver the meek and tender Orange lambs to the mercy of the savage Irish Catholics. Writing to a Welsh correspondent he confessed that he could not understand how the Non-conformists 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 the Irish landlords. This purliness of the Welsh farmers is very sad. Evidently they do not know their own business, or how to advance the cross-eyed ambitions of the Radical Rat.

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 reading. He says that the political situation is not yet such as to leave room only for despair. There is ground for hope 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 successfully 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 such a course, so that the Premier will be master of the situation whether the House votes yea or nay.

LOOKING FOR GLADSTONE'S SCALP.

The Orange Sentinel, the official organ of the lodges in Canada, after having decried and denounced in savage terms the poor half breeds for having taken up arms against "a brutal and bloody administration," which had robbed and oppressed them, is now crying out for civil war and is urging the brethren 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 resort 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 calamity." 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 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 braggadism, 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, there is the loyal pretensions of the Orange lambs. What becomes of their loyalty Arc

they going to kick the Queen's Crown into the waters of the Boyne, as they threatened to do in 1869? We think with the London Advertiser, which says:—"If the 'friends of the Sentinel' should be forced to resort to arms to oppose an act duly passed by the Imperial Parliament, they will be rebels—neither more nor less. Will the Sentinel advocate 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 GENTLEMEN.

ALL members of Parliament are not gentlemen; at least many of them give more than sufficient 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 reprimanded 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. Thomas 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 courage to endorse the chairman and to disapprove of Mr. White's shameful conduct.

IRELAND'S ENEMIES JUBILANT.

As we expected, the enemies of Home Rule in Canada are in ecstasies 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 Week, Goldwin Smith's paper, says: "In criticizing the action of Parliament, however, we must not be understood to suggest that the Parliament of the Ministry are responsible for the introduction of the subject. It was just the kind of thing that a Government would do, and that only a factious Opposition would think of bringing forward. WE ARE SURE THAT THE MINISTERS WOULD GLADLY HAVE SHEWENED IT, had that been possible. As it was not possible, they did their best to stultify it, and they succeeded admirably. This strategy has been made a ground of censure. It is, in fact, 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. Parliament mountains never brought forth a more ridiculous monster, and the mountains looked very serious indeed when their favor began."

Mr. Costigan was not a member of a factious Opposition when he moved his Home Rule Resolutions in 1882. He was a leading supporter of the Government, and though it has since been shown that the resolutions moved in 1882 were not Mr. Costigan's but were drawn up by Senator Power (whose letter in another column explains itself) and Mr. Patterson of Essex, Mr. Costigan used them as a lever to force himself into the Cabinet. He, in fact, broke faith with the framers of the resolutions of 1882 by allowing Sir John Macdonald to 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 interests, thinks there is no longer any reason why any unpleasantness 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 enemies of Home Rule over the success of Mr. Costigan's effort to stifle 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 roost just now.

MR. BLAKE AND HOME RULE.

When the country beheld the monstrous opposition given to the passage of the Home Rule 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 foes 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 eloquence 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 not only the Irish in Canada, but the Irish everywhere, should hold his name dear and place it in the roll of Ireland's honored patriots and champions. No one who followed the course of the

Home Rule debate at Ottawa could fail to see that all Mr. Blake's efforts were made with a single aim—to aid the cause and strengthen the hands of Mr. Gladstone in a momentous crisis, while all the proceedings of the Ministry were designed to injure Ireland's prospects for self-government. Mr. Blake acted on high and honorable principles, and sought no personal or party advantage by his action, notwithstanding the low-spirited charges of his enemies to the contrary. He wished, for the greater benefit of the Irish cause, that on this occasion a supporter of the Government should, as in 1882, have taken the initiative, so that the Government and their followers would have no excuse for opposing the resolutions. Mr. Blake waited, therefore, until the last moment, when further delay would be injurious to the Irish cause. He waited until it became known that the Conservative Irish Catholic members had decided that they would do nothing, before he moved. It was then that Mr. Blake proved himself "a friend in need" by stepping into the breach and unfolding his colors in face of Irish Catholic inaction and cowardice, of Ministerial opposition and of Orange enmity. Among the Conservative French Canadians who supported Mr. Blake were the Nationalists, or "Bolters," and we say all honor to them. They were: Amyot, Bergeron, Courcel, Desaulniers (of Maskinongé), Desjardins, Dupont, and Gigault.

The great majority of the people of Canada who desire that Ireland should enjoy all the benefits of Home Rule, which they value so 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 pursued by the Government and its Irish Catholic supporters, and their approval of the stand taken by Mr. Blake and his friends on the Home Rule Resolutions.

SENATOR O'DONOHUE AND THE CABINET SECRET.

SENATOR JOHN O'DONOHUE 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 thereof. Although there was no doubt as to the treachery and double dealing of Sir John Macdonald, this action of Hon. John O'Donohue 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. Senator O'Donohue charged Sir John with breaking the pledge both to the Catholic Bishops and to himself. He also charged that the Premier was controlled by the Orange lodges, and that whenever anything unfavorably viewed by the Orangemen was proposed Sir John backed down. The Senator's speech was mainly to show that the Irish Catholic minority of Ontario suffered injustice at Sir John's hands, that they always had done so notwithstanding the way they had supported him, and that it was with a view of remedying this that his (O'Donohue's) appointment to the Cabinet was pressed by his friends of Ontario.

THE TORY ORGANS AND OUR IRISH CATHOLIC M.P.'S.

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 course taken by us in condemning the action of the Conservatives who opposed Mr. Blake's Home Rule Resolutions and in repudiating the Irish Catholic representatives who played the role of traitors to the cause by playing into the hands of the Orange foes. The Citizen describes as "nonsense" the talk of an Orange amendment placed in the hands of Mr. Costigan, for no one imagines that Mr. Costigan has any more love for Orangemen than THE POST, and therefore it is extremely ridiculous to state that he has been made a tool by that organization." Well, let us examine and see:

We said, and say, that the amendment offered by Mr. Costigan to Mr. Blake's resolutions was an Orange one on three distinct grounds.

It was Orange because it was acceptable to the Orange element, as Mr. O'Brien, M.P. for Muskoka, speaking in the name of the Orange lodges, said he would vote for it, as, of the three resolutions before the House, it would do the least good.

It was Orange because it breathed an Orange spirit when it expressed the hope that if Home Rule were ever granted to Ireland, the rights and status of the Ulster minority would be protected. No Irishman would ever dream of expressing such a hope, for no Irishman would ever dream of ill-treating a minority, especially in matters pertaining to religious and political liberty. The expression of such a hope was accordingly uncalculated, and, as Mr. Costigan is an Irishman, it follows that the amendment came from an Orange source.

Finally, we say it is Orange, because its object was to burke the honest, full and emphatic declaration of the Canadian Parliament in favor of Home Rule to Ireland. We think we have sufficiently proved that, to all intents and purposes, the amendment to Mr. Blake's Resolutions was of the purest Orange, but as we do not believe that Mr. Costigan was capable of drafting an Orange

amendment, it consequently follows, as we have charged, that it was placed in his hands by his Orange "bosses" in the Cabinet.

As to the amount of love Mr. Costigan bears Orangemen, we fully agree with the Ottawa Citizen that it is neither greater nor warmer than what we bear it ourselves. But the difference between Mr. Costigan and THE POST lies in the fact that the former yields to its pernicious influence, while the latter does not. One may not love a thing, in fact one may hate a thing, and still yield to it and be dictated to and governed by it.

THE POST not only does not love Orangemen, but it defies it and positively declines to yield to it.

Can Mr. Costigan say as much? His conduct and his actions would not corroborate his assertion to that effect. Consequently it is not so "extremely ridiculous," as the Citizen pretends, to hold that Mr. Costigan and his Irish Catholic colleagues are the tools of Sir John and his Orange Government.

The Citizen considers that the course pursued by these gentlemen in opposing the Home Rule Resolutions was "the most dignified under the circumstances." We differ, and the vast majority of the Canadian people differ, with the Citizen on this score, and justly maintain that the conduct of the Irish representatives was as discreditable to themselves as it was injurious to the cause of Ireland. They actually robbed Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell of one of the strongest expressions of opinion which could have been uttered outside the British Parliament. If this is not traitors' work then we would like to know 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 throughout the Dominion, political clubs, private as well as public opinion, have sent up one chorus of disapproval and condemnation of the course pursued by the Government and its Irish Catholic supporters.

We do not wonder therefore that the Citizen 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 representatives, 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 essential to the fit and proper representation of a people's interests, and especially is that man or set of men who have once betrayed 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 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 Throne.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from "Anglicanus," which knocks the bottom out 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 such a fight. The eyes of Europe—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 centuries—in fact, all excepting the 15th and 19th unavoidably detained in the store-house of the future—were closely watching the event. The future faith of England depended on the issue. William the Deliverer would have been the Defeated but for that great victory. Had not James been defeated at the Boyne, we might all at the present moment be spending brass money and wearing wooden shoes, with Popery and slavery rampant all over the land. We must know, further, that all this was achieved by the strong arm of Irish Protestants. It was they that conquered at the Boyne for England—and entirely as a second thought—for themselves. But for their valor, his new crown would have slipped off William's head, and the Stuart would have returned to reign in his place.

In fact, the Revolution of 1688 was effected entirely by the Protestants of Ulster, who, in honor of the achievement, are the only people called "Orangemen" to the present day. They have a patent right to all the glory of the taciturn king; and they shudder at the blasphemy of historians who represent him as a champion of "religious liberty"—for that means Catholic Emancipation, equality, Home Rule and other atrocious ideas of the present day. Yet now, in the face of a thousand heirlooms and traditions, and a hundred historical romances which throw a glory from the past around the heads of the spoliated Protestants, our correspondents, "Anglicanus," has come forward to declare that the Irish Protestants did not win the Battle of the Boyne. The force of malice could no further go. Even Gladstone had appeared that. There is no clause in the atrocious bill that makes all reference to the great fight illegal, or confiscates the rusty heirlooms handed down from the immortal dead. But now has arisen a oristic to quote Macaulay, and actually to "disestablish" the Boyne. This, then, is the return for centuries of devotion to the English cause! These Irish Protestants have for many years nobly taken very large salaries,

They have patriotically filled all the fat berths provided for them. They were never found wanting to themselves in the hour of vacillancy; and if any new and sly Englishman at Dublin Castle ever 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 orators, not Orange *par ang.* 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 "yes" 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 sealed 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 English 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 of the victorious army was composed of Irish Protestants." Even this fractional 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 therefore certain that if these English settlers had 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 fought 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 tranquillity 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. Their descendants have made up in brag what William's colonists wanted in courage or good luck; and many an old Ulsterman has shouldered 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 (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 hurt the feelings of these defeated men. The unfeeling utterance of the hard truth is now, when they are sick and sorrowful, all most induces us to address the new and cruel 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 Mandement 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 diocese to join and become members of the society. As the condemnation was totally unlooked for, it 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 certainly no longer the one now in force among the haints of Labor that Mgr. Taschereau has promulgated in his Mandement of the 19th of April.

This exposition of the inside history of that condemnation is sufficient to explain how and why the rest of the Canadian 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 favor. Of course it is not their duty, nor is it expected of them, that the Bishops should issue pastoral letters endorsing the Order and urging their flocks to become members of the Order, no more than they would do so on behalf of political or other mundane clubs. But if the bishops do not encourage the Order directly and formally, they certainly do so by other means almost as effective. They permit their Vicar-Generals and their pastors to eulogize the objects and aims of the Order, which is tantamount to an advice to join it. Then the Catholic press is quite unanimous in their approval of the Knights of Labor, and, strange to say, this approbation has become all the more marked and emphatic since the publication of Mgr. Taschereau's Mandement. The Catholic

ULSTER THREATS.

Mr. Jordan in the House Talks Satirically of Orange "Bunkum."

LONDON, May 13.—During the resumed debate on the Home Rule bill the speeches of the Premier and Lord Hasting naturally overshadowed other oratory...

"I have lived all my life among the Ulster peasantry. I hear it contended that this bill places the control of a Parliament north under the control of a Parliament south under the National League...

"It was said," the speaker continued, "that the Protestant people would have to leave Ireland, but they might go further and leave the country. Why should the landlords leave the country if their incomes were diminished by so cheap as Ireland to live in—(laughter)—and they would still have their farms as nonsense. If even an outrageous Orangeman was asked whether he was getting ready to go he answered with a twinkle in his eye 'Not yet.'"

The people had no notion of going, and the 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 fear 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 noble Lord Randolph Churchill, member for 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 indiscriminately. (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?

The truth was that it was passion and not fear which actuated them. Those people had been pampered all their lives. They had enjoyed 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 entering because they would have to go into competitive examination with their Roman Catholic countrymen, and get only their fair share of anything that was going. (A laugh.) If, however, that bill became a law he was satisfied that they would be quite prepared, from the greatest to the least among them, to make the best of it.

"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 find Catholic opposition of Protestants. I have gone to the South and found not only justice but generosity shown by the Catholics toward their Protestant neighbors."

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.)

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 member for Southern Belfast—Mr. Wm. Johnson—reminded him of a vision in the Apocalypse going about like an angel with the Bible going about like a rifle under the other arm. (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 lieutenants, captains or majors in the new Ulster army. (Laughter.)

"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 have to fight, 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.)"

"I never objected to what was fair rent. I have been evicted 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.

recent riot took place, I desire to say in refutation of the slanderous articles of certain English newspapers, that not a single person of Irish birth or of Irish extraction was with the riotists who looted, organized, or participated in the assault on the contrary, the lives of the Irish-Americans were lost in protecting the lives and interests of Chicago's citizens. (Signed), James H. Ward.

O'KELLY'S CABLE LETTER.

Chamberlain a Traitor

HANGING IN THE BALANCE.

Grave Danger of the Opposition to the Home Rule Measure.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WESTMINSTER, May 11, 1886.

Mr. Gladstone's manifesto appealing to England to do justice to the Irish people gives the keynote to the approaching battle, in which pretty well all the privileged classes will be found struggling against the concession of liberty to the Irish people. So far the response of the English and Scotch people is most encouraging, and were it not for the presence of agents and secretaries in the House of Commons, and the fact that the Liberal camp the result would be doubtful. Chamberlain continues to use all his influence secretly to defeat Mr. Gladstone and to compel changes in the home rule measures that would rob them of much of their importance.

As I pointed out before, he is acting in concert with Lord Randolph Churchill, and both are conspiring to provoke a civil war in Ulster, if necessary, to prevent granting home rule to Ireland. I have reliable information that large quantities of arms have been distributed to the Ulster farmers and laborers, and this 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 party in case they should pass from threats to action. This measure will probably be resisted in the House of Commons. The Orange party have always been hitthero with the view of coercion passed with the Irish people, but by a strange change of circumstances the next Arms act will have for its object to protect them from Orange violence instigated by the Irish and English landlords.

Wolsey and Berezford's connection with this Orange conspiracy has been known for a long time, and though it may be denied, the correct course is to expose it rather than to allow it to be relied on. By threatening rebellion and, if need be, wholesale murder, the Orange party hope to revive religious fanaticism in England and Scotland to such a pitch as to secure the overthrow of Gladstone's government. It is not certain that they will succeed. The leaders are resolute and scrupulous. They are doing everything to gain by provoking disorder and provoking a civil war.

They are fighting for their rent rolls and for political power, not merely in Ireland but in Great Britain. If they can overthrow Chamberlain and provoke a contest the Tory party will be able to stop the wheels of progress for a time. This means injury in their pockets, whatever suffering or loss it may entail on the nation at large. Some clever men pool the dangers of the situation, but I cannot accept the easy and optimistic views of the placidly indolent defectors to the Orange party. The late government had allowed things in Ireland to drift until English rule in Ireland had come to be despised. He believed the majority of the house to be in favor of the bill. The late government had allowed things in Ireland to drift until English rule in Ireland had come to be despised.

Mr. Edward Clarke, Conservative, said that if the bill was rejected the fact would not soon be forgotten. This expression of opinion was greeted with significant lamellicious cheers. 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 support 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 member for Huddersfield, a Reformer, asked whether Mr. Parrell would accept the bill as a settlement of the question, and if not, he would not support it. Mr. Parrell replied "Yes." Mr. Leatham retorted that he had been unable to gather that from Mr. Parrell's previous speeches. Mr. Healy at this juncture sprang to his feet, and turning to Mr. Parrell, excitedly shouted, "Tell him he's a liar." An uproar ensued, and Mr. Healy resumed his seat amid shouts of "order" from all parts of the house.

Further Liberal Sessions. LONDON, May 14.—Further sessions from the Gladstone section of the Liberal party are reported consequent upon the disappointment created by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's statement in the House of Commons touching the Home Rule bill. A number of supporters of the measure made combined representation to the Government 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 CONFERENCE REFUSED. LONDON, May 13.—At a convention of members of Parliament from the Scotch burghs, the supporters of Mr. Gladstone elected the Premier to call a meeting of the whole Liberal party, including the insubordinates, for a conference. Mr. Gladstone said he thought it would be best to leave the disputed question 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 Conservative and openly hostile to Mr. Gladstone. No general is to be sent to Ulster, as contended. The Dublin executive report to the Government shows discredit on the rumors that the Orange men 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 resigning and leaving the province. It is certain that the Loyalists are in a state of excitement.

A USEFUL HINT. It may be useful for the reader to know that the popular preparation known as Haggard'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; Haggard's Pectoral Balsam is pleasant and reliable in its effects, and safe in all throat and lung complaints that, if neglected, end in consumption.

IRISH HOME RULE.

THE DEBATE ON THE SECOND READING OF GLADSTONE'S BILL.

PARRELL ACCEPTS THE BILL AS A SETTLEMENT OF THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

—THE WAR SECRETARY DENIES THE REPORT OF WOLSELEY TURNING REBEL—A LIVELY DEBATE.

LONDON, May 13.—The House of Commons was crowded this afternoon in anticipation of 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 if home rule was granted Ireland, and he were ordered to suppress an Ulster rebellion, he would resign and with a thousand other British officers join the Ulster rebels, was an absurdity. The secretary added that Gen. Wolseley authorized him to formally contradict any statement that he (Gen. Wolseley) had ever allowed to the subject in any speech he had ever uttered.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach (Conservative), stated that the Government 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 a debate 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.

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 criticized the measure. He said he was only influenced by a desire to arrive at a right and just conclusion concerning the best way to govern Ireland. One of his hearers, from Mr. Gladstone's side, the Premier's speech contained five conditions—the unity of the Empire, the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, safeguards for the rights of the Irish minority, the upholding of social order, and the final settlement of the Irish question. But the bill offered no security whatever for fulfillment of these conditions, because whatever bill England would pass, the Chief Secretary for Ireland would be bound to carry out the provisions of 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 assassins would do unless the bill was passed. The speaker stated 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 provision in Mr. Gladstone's bill was inadequate to protect the Loyalist minority, because the judges and police of Ireland would be the enemies 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 Irishmen would use it simply as a vantage ground for warfare upon England to obtain eventually total separation. (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Healy, in conclusion, said Sir Henry James had done well to refer to the partition 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 unbroken the union as it at present exists between the three kingdoms. (Cheers.)

THE WAR SECRETARY DENIES THE BILL. Mr. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary for War, said he did not believe the Irish would exhibit all the vices and none of the virtues of the nation. He said the Government had withdrawn from the bill to give the present one entire possession of the field testified to the soundness of the bill. The late government had allowed things in Ireland to drift until English rule in Ireland had come to be despised. He believed the majority of the house to be in favor of the bill. The late government had allowed things in Ireland to drift until English rule in Ireland had come to be despised.

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Eight of the mob who plundered the drug store in Chicago last week had died from the effects of drinking vice of colicium instead of whiskey, and four more will die.

of arming and drilling the opponents of home rule. This organization has arranged for the purchase of an ample number of rifles at 25 shillings a piece, and quantities of war material have already been maintained and stored. Several bodies of men have been under drill for some days, exercising every day, and the leading gentry in this city and vicinity have joined these companies. The amount of money has been liberally made for the support of these Loyalist military movements. The contributions range from £100 downwards. Loyalists everywhere hereabouts express a stern resolve to resist home rule in every shape.

INCREASING THE GARRISONS. DUBLIN, May 13.—The Freeman's Journal says that Sir Frederick Roberts, commander of the Indian army, will be recalled from India to take the chief command of the army in Ireland. The Journal also says that the garrisons 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. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" for scrofulous swellings and sores, loss of flesh and appetite, will apply to it the real principle of Civil Service Reform and "hold fast to that which is good."

MR. PATRICK PURCELL AND GLENGARRY.

INTERESTING MEETING AT TYRETOwn ON SATURDAY.

At the school house in Tyretown, County of Glengarry, might have been seen on Saturday last a considerable assembly of the electors of the county. Solicited by Mr. Patrick Purcell to attend a public meeting, the electors came from distant parts of that district. It was generally understood that he was to be the Liberal 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 audience confined to one political party. Many old-time Conservatives were there, and alongside of them sat a large number of those citizens whose fidelity to the Reform party has got them the title of Grigs. 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 was where he had been born and brought up, and because he owed some recognition to the people there since the day he had fought for the honor of being their Reeve and had received every vote but seven out of one hundred 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 undoubted 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 fine education, so called. In his youth with the world he had found the world an educator, and making 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 recommendation was talk. Talk was good in its way, but talk without thought, such as was 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 had managed, in whatever he undertook, to be found at "the top of the heap," and in this affair of a seat in the Commons he would have tried to be again on top if circumstances of private business had not pointed to his retirement. He said there was a chance for a thoughtful man, devoting himself to the good of the people, to do much for his country. Very little was made out of the old county of his birth, 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 continued, said as both political parties were well represented at the meeting, he would not say much politically. He was a Reformer, but there were many leading Conservatives whom he had supported and still had confidence in. The principles of the Liberal party he believed in. He did not wish to start ill-feeling in the coming contest, but he thought it was but fair 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 knew as little about the country or its affairs as he did about decent newspaper writing, and if Mr. Macmaster was gaining ground by the unscrupulous attacks which he permitted that paper to make upon him (Purcell) and other well known residents of Glengarry, he would find his mistake. What did the people think of Mr. Macmaster importing a so-called editor from Fort William who had been running a Grit paper up there, to besmear and bespatter old residents of this country in the name of Toryism. The Conservatives of the county were disgusted already and would teach Mr. Macmaster that although he belied his countrymen when he called their fathers savages, they would not allow a hiring Englishman in the pay of Mr. Macmaster to besmear the people of Glengarry without holding his employer responsible. Thanking the electors for their hearty response to his call, Mr. Purcell took his seat amid cheers.

NOTE FROM SENATOR POWER.

MR. COSTIGAN AND HOME RULE.

To the Editor of the Toronto Globe:

Sir,—In an article on the Home Rule question in your issue of Saturday last, the following expression occurs: "Mr. Costigan did not in 1882 appropriate a resolution drawn by Senator Power. The impression likely to be created in the mind of a reader of these words would not be altogether correct, as the resolutions of 1882 were drafted by Mr. Patterson, M.P. for Essex, and myself, and not by me alone. You are perfectly right in giving your readers to understand that Mr. Costigan did not in 1882 appropriate a resolution in question, and that Sir John Macdonald emulated them, as he the other day emulated Mr. Blake's resolution." L. G. POWELL.

Ottawa, 10th May.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Marked Benefit in Indigestion. Dr. A. L. Hall, Fair Haven, N.Y., says: "I have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary troubles."

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 sting it. He says that this novel cure has been tried by his neighbors with great success.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, allow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Its

Ald. Rutzenki, of Milwaukee, who was conspicuous during the recent riots for his loud talk, is to be impeached.

Notwithstanding much is said about the importance of a blood purifying medicine possibly the matter has never claimed your serious attention. Think of it now, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you avoid scrofula, and transmit health to your offspring, thank you for the suggestion.

BIRTH.

LANGAN.—On the 7th inst., at 213 Blevy street, the wife of F. Langan of a daughter.

BLINKO.—In this city, on Saturday, May 8th, the wife of W. G. Blinko, of a daughter. 110-1

McARAN.—On the 9th inst., at No. 2000 Notre Dame street, the wife of James Mcaran of a daughter. 110-1

MARRIED.

CURRAN—FITZGERALD.—In this city, on the 10th inst., at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. R. P. P. 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 Rosamond Rodgers, of this city. 107-2

MORRISON—O'DONOVAN.—In St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. M. Burke, C.S.S.R., Joseph Edward Morrison, chemist, to Miss Minnie O'Donovan.

McCARTHY—MOORE.—At St. Gabriel Church, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. Salmon, P.P., Patrick McCarthy to Margaret Hanna, fourth daughter of James Moore, Esq., all of this city. No cards. 111-3

DIED.

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

BURNS.—In this city, on the 6th inst., William Burns, aged 26 years, a native of County Sligo, Ireland.

BUCKLEY.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 4th inst., James Jeremiah, aged 6 months, only and beloved son 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.

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

DUGAS.—At St. Roch's, on the 1st inst., at the age of 88 years, Mrs. Madeleine Bond beloved wife of Mr. Jean Dugas, pilot.

DEWAR.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Thomas Dewar, 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 this city, on the 7th inst., Catherine Cunningham, aged 75 years, a native of Radooney, County Sligo, Ireland, beloved wife of Charles Moffatt.

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

BRADY.—In this city, on the 4th inst., James, son of the late Thomas Brady, aged 28 years. New York, Boston and Chicago papers please copy. 106-1

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

Mr. Cyrus Kilborne, Beamsville, Ont., had what was supposed to be a cancer on his nose. She was about to submit to a cancer doctor's treatment, when she concluded to try Burdock Blood Bitters, internally and externally, a few bottles of which entirely cured her.

NOVA SCOTIA TO GLADSTONE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

HALIFAX, May 11.—In the house yesterday the following resolution was passed unanimously: It was introduced by Hon. Mr. White, Attorney General, seconded by Mr. M. J. Power, M.P.P., spoken to by Premier Fildane, Messrs. J. W. Longley, Aidoo Leblanc, Weeks, McKee, Bell, Mack, MacCoy, McNeil, Spence and others and passed unanimously.

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 relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and the establishment of an independent parliament in Ireland charged with the duty of legislating in respect of many important public matters in the interests of that part of the empire;

And whereas, the object of the said measure is to concede to the people of Ireland the privileges of local self government, as well as to alleviate the evils consequent on the present 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 hope that his efforts may be crowned with success.

GLADSTONE TO NOVA SCOTIA.

The above resolution was at once cabled to Gladstone, and the British Premier lost no time in sending the following acknowledgment received to-day:—

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.

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Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Marked Benefit in Indigestion. Dr. A. L. Hall, Fair Haven, N.Y., says: "I have prescribed it with marked benefit in indigestion and urinary troubles."

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 sting it. He says that this novel cure has been tried by his neighbors with great success.

Derangement of the liver, with constipation, injure the complexion, induce pimples, allow skin, etc. Remove the cause by using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One a dose. Its

Ald. Rutzenki, of Milwaukee, who was conspicuous during the recent riots for his loud talk, is to be impeached.

Notwithstanding much is said about the importance of a blood purifying medicine possibly the matter has never claimed your serious attention. Think of it now, by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, you avoid scrofula, and transmit health to your offspring, thank you for the suggestion.

BIRTH.

LANGAN.—On the 7th inst., at 213 Blevy street, the wife of F. Langan of a daughter.

BLINKO.—In this city, on Saturday, May 8th, the wife of W. G. Blinko, of a daughter. 110-1

McARAN.—On the 9th inst., at No. 2000 Notre Dame street, the wife of James Mcaran of a daughter. 110-1

MARRIED.

CURRAN—FITZGERALD.—In this city, on the 10th inst., at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. R. P. P. 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 Rosamond Rodgers, of this city. 107-2

MORRISON—O'DONOVAN.—In St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. M. Burke, C.S.S.R., Joseph Edward Morrison, chemist, to Miss Minnie O'Donovan.

McCARTHY—MOORE.—At St. Gabriel Church, on Tuesday, the 11th inst., by the Rev. J. Salmon, P.P., Patrick McCarthy to Margaret Hanna, fourth daughter of James Moore, Esq., all of this city. No cards. 111-3

DIED.

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

BURNS.—In this city, on the 6th inst., William Burns, aged 26 years, a native of County Sligo, Ireland.

BUCKLEY.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 4th inst., James Jeremiah, aged 6 months, only and beloved son 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.

G

The Cabinet Secret.

(Continued from 1st page.)

here are. But they are very few, thank my friend (Mr. Smith) keeps up the prophy with these people. A difficulty...

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 a few of his letters without them.

TORONTO, 14th July, 1883. 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...

I called his attention to our joint address appealing to the Catholics of Ontario, 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 Cabinet, when such was not intended.

To that the reply was that they were to meet immediately, and Mr. Smith would be present on the 29th October, 1883, which I 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 1st of October, as follows:

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 traversing of it has lasted long enough. Depend upon it, Sir John, there is a smouldering fire which, if not quenched, will soon become uncontrollable. I am subpoenaed to Ottawa on the 6th inst. Should you rather see me there than? Kindly let me know.

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 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 Catholics. You are generally known as the "breed" that we have no confidence in." That expression and its meaning are terribly 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 Canada are the Catholics. You would find Sir John Macdonald patting them on the head and on the back, and saying he would rather let Orangemen go down the stream than let 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 minority 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 appear to the country it will be the last of them. Their acts are viewed by the enlightened people of this Dominion as corrupt. They stand to-day in the eyes of the community as a stunted old hulk that is about to be dashed by the waves against the rock of public opinion and will drive them from power forever. They are a 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 amongst her sons one to

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 day is causing to urge out the price that members have been receiving for their support. That must come to an end. Let the people who love Canada and desire its future prosperity, rally to the support of a man of illustrious family, possessed of

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 Administration 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 most corrupt systems of government that ever any country had to deal with. What do we find in this effete Administration? We find the country pouring out in millions. We find the blood of our bravest citizens deluging its fruitful soil. Why? Because we have an incapable Administration. What was it all about? Why? The power of Canada was set in motion to capture two lunatics, Louis Rial and Jackson, that in 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 administration, men who are sicker 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 consequence 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 Catholic 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 exception (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. 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 in the Cabinet as the representative of the Catholic people. He did not want the place, but had at last agreed to accept a seat in the Cabinet without pay or portfolio, provided Mr. O'Donohoe was made a Senator. He has refused to leave Mr. O'Donohoe 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 resolution through Parliament in 1882. Mr. O'Donohoe said Mr. Smith never attended a Farnell meeting. Mr. Smith said it was not becoming of him to attend a Farnell meeting. He had confidence in Mr. Costigan, whom he regarded as a true representative of the Irish Catholics. Mr. Dever (a Conservative Catholic Senator 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. O'Donohoe. He denied the charge that he had used his position as a Cabinet Minister to obtain information about the customs and excise duties. He was employing eighty per cent Catholics in connection with his Street Railway Company. This man (Mr. O'Donohoe) was trying to injure him personally, 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 lot 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 me. 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, were-borne 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 sinking sensation and depression, pain in the limbs, depression of spirits, irritability of temper, indicate what is called a malarious condition of the system: a condition which must be removed, if at all, through the reinvigoration of the kidneys and liver, for which nothing equals that great specific, Warner's safe cure.

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 day is causing to urge out the price that members have been receiving for their support. That must come to an end. Let the people who love Canada and desire its future prosperity, rally to the support of a man of illustrious family, possessed of

FINANCE.

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

Table with columns: STOCKS, Highest, Lowest, Closing, Total Sales. Includes sub-sections for BANKS, MISCELLANEOUS, and BONDS.

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.

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 18c. Rolls are coming in and meeting with fair sale at 17 to 18c, with sales of Morrisburg at 18 to 20c as to quality.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.—The market for pork is quiet. In this market our prices have been shaded for round lots of both pork and lard. In smoked meats there is no change, sales of city cured hams having been made at 11c to 12c and canvassed at 12c to 13c. Tallow is quiet. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per lb, \$1.50 to 1.75; Chicago short cut clear, per lb, \$1.50 to 1.75; Mess pork, Western, per lb, \$1.75 to 1.90; India mess beef, per cwt, \$20.00 to 22.00; Mess beef, per lb, \$0.00 to 0.00; Hams, city cured, per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12c to 13c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to 5c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Packers are in the market, and a number of sales have been made at from 11c to 12c. Several good sized lots of fine stock have been sold at 11c to 11c, a large lot in cases bringing 11c.

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 75c to \$1.25. Extra fancy apples \$3.50 to \$4.00. A few loads of very poor fruit was sold for \$2.00.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The market has ruled exceedingly full during the present week 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 choice Superior at \$4.20, and Manitoba Strong Bakers have sold at \$4.75. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per br,

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, 631; calves, 409; hogs, 938.

The season for shipping cattle has been fairly started. Last week seven steamers went out carrying 2,790 head, yet some were not loaded to their full capacity. 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 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 4c lower than a week ago. The top price for prime steers was 5c, which figure would be difficult to exceed. Latest transactions were at 4c to 5c per lb. live weight. Insurance on cattle cargoes was quoted at 1 1/2 per cent. There is a good demand for cattle on local account, butchers taking free supplies at 4c to 5c. Calves were more plentiful and in fair demand at \$2 to \$10 each as to quality. Sheep and lamb were scarce, none being on offer this morning. Live hogs were steady under a fair enquiry at 3c to 5c per lb.

The following were the exports of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ended May 14:—

Table with columns: Per, To, Cattle, Sheep. Lists destinations like Glasgow, London, Liverpool, etc.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The horse market has been all one sided during the past few days. There is an unusually strong demand for horses of all kinds, but these cannot be supplied. Several car loads have been received, but were disposed of on arrival. The prices as may be imagined are 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 enormous prices. Mr. Maguire, of College street, during the past week has disposed of about thirty animals at prices ranging from \$65 to \$250, according to the class.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ANTHRACITE COAL.—Already importers have accepted lower prices, stove having been offered at 8c 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.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

PROVISIONS.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FRUITS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

PRINT DEPARTMENT.

Mourning Prints—plain. Mourning Prints—lacy. Mourning Gingham—lacy. Mourning Lawn—plain. Mourning Lawn—lacy. Mourning Satens—lacy. Mourning Satens—lacy. Mourning Chamois—lacy. Mourning Drillettes—lacy. Mourning Cray Cloth. Mourning Cray Cloth.

FRENCH SHIRTINGS.

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ABOUT BROOKS' THREAD!

TEACHERS WANTED.—FOR THE SCHOOLS.

INVALIDS' HOTEL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

DELICATE DIETETIC.

RUPTURE.

PILE TUMORS AND STRICTURES.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription.

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5.00.

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