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IRISH HOME RULE.

Gladstone Sounds the First Trumpet No. 6 of Ireland's Resurrection.

A GIANT'S BLOW AT THE ACCURSED UNION.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

GLADSTONE UNFOLDS HIS PLANS.

A Crowded House Gives Him an Ovation.

HE DELIVERS A HISTORIC SPEECH

His Proposals for the Self-Government of Ireland.

A FREE PARLIAMENT IN COLLEGE GREEN.

THE IRISH TO HAVE THE MANAGEMENT OF THEIR OWN AFFAIRS.

Trevelyan explains why he left the Government—Parnell makes a telling speech—He approves of Gladstone's bill as a whole—How the news was received in Ireland.

LONDON, April 8.—The police had cleared a way for Mr. Gladstone to Parliament street and down that across Bridge street to the house. They had to work hard to keep it open. Mr. Gladstone went in an open carriage and his appearance was greeted with deafening cheers. The enthusiasm of the people all the way to the Commons' entrance was spontaneous, and vented itself at the beginning of the journey in a roar of applause, hearty and great enough to make the great statesman dizzy, and when once the multitude caught sight of him one tremendous, long sustained cheer was sent up, the like of which was never before heard in London and which was plainly audible in the House. The cheering continued until long after Mr. Gladstone had entered the Parliament building. With the building the Prime Minister's reception, though less demonstrative, was equally as enthusiastic. He was apparently in the best of spirits and bowed right and left to his acquaintances as he passed them.

SUMMARY OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

LONDON, April 8.—At 3.30 p.m. Mr. Gladstone entered the house. His entrance was followed by loud and prolonged cheering, which continued for several minutes. Among the Liberals and the Parnellites the wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and it is safe to say no such scene was ever witnessed before in the House of Commons. As soon as the cheering had ceased, Mr. Gladstone rose and moved for permission to introduce a bill to amend previous legislation and to make provision for the future government of Ireland. On making this motion Mr. Gladstone said:—"The time has arrived when both honor and duty require Parliament to come to a decisive resolution. It should be our endeavor to liberate Parliament from the restraints under which, during late years, it had ineffectually struggled and to restore legislation to its unimpeded course. It is our duty to establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland on a footing of free institutions, in which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen have alike interest." This sentiment was greeted with great cheers. When quiet was restored, Mr. Gladstone entered upon a brief review of the general features of past legislation for Ireland. He dwelt upon the coercive and repressive measures which had been put in force from time to time, and

DEPRECATED ANY FURTHER RESORT

to the rude remedies of intimidation. "Since the year 1833," he said, "only two years have passed without coercive legislation for Ireland, and in spite of all this the law continues to be disregarded, because it is invested in the eyes of the Irish with a foreign aspect. Were further coercion to be successful, it would require the secrecy of public transactions." (Parnellite cheers.) The main spring of the law in England is felt to be English, in Scotland to be Scotch, but in Ireland it is not felt to be Irish. The first condition of civilized life in Ireland demands that the people have confidence in the law and sympathy therewith. The problem, therefore, before Parliament at the present time is to reconcile Imperial unity with the diversity of legislatures. He believed that the Government had found the solution of this problem in the establishment of

A PARLIAMENT AT DUBLIN.

for the conduct of business, both legislative and administrative. (Loud cheers by the Parnellites.) "The political equality of the three countries," said Mr. Gladstone, "must be recognized. Therefore, there must be an equitable distribution of the Imperial funds. The peculiar circumstances existing in Ireland also make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that county. The Government will be obliged to consider the class connected with the land and the

relations which they will sustain with the Protestant minority. As Ireland is to have a domestic legislature, it will therefore be impracticable for Irish representatives to come here. The intention of the Government bill," Mr. Gladstone said, "is that the Parliament at Dublin shall be a dual body, it is to be composed of two orders, each of which shall have the power to veto the act of the other. The first order will include 103 members, the second order 206; twenty-eight of the present Irish peers will continue to sit in the House of Lords, and they will be granted the option to have life seats in the first Irish order. The office of Viceroy of Ireland will not be discontinued. The bill intends that viceroy shall remain, and that that office shall hereafter be non-political, that is that the incumbent of the office will not be expected to retire with the downfall of a British ministry." The bill empowers the Queen to delegate to the Viceroy such of her prerogatives as she may choose. The Irish constabulary will remain under the same authority as at present. The bill provides that the Irish Parliament shall have no authority to establish or endow any particular religious sect. It will be empowered, however, to deal with laws affecting trade and navigation, affecting coinage, weights and measures, and the postal administration. The bill will preserve the fiscal unity of the empire, but the entire proceeds arising from customs and excise duties in Ireland will be held for the benefit of that country. These funds are to be used for the discharge of Irish obligations. Any balance which may remain after this is to remain in the Irish exchequer. The provisions of the bill vest in the Irish Legislature the general power of imposing taxes. It is proposed that the maximum duration of the Irish Parliament shall be five years. It shall have no power to interfere with the prerogative of the Crown such as the army, navy or other armed forces. It shall have nothing to do with foreign or colonial affairs."

FULL REPORT OF HIS SPEECH.

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Gladstone said: "I could wish that it had been possible to expand to the House the whole policy and intentions of the Government in reference to Ireland. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish Government are so clearly and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible to undertake the task of elucidating both questions together. I do not know of any previous task laid upon me involving so diversified an exposition. In contemplating the magnitude of this task, I am filled with painful mistrust, but that mistrust is absorbed in a feeling of the responsibility that will lie upon me if I should fail to bring home to the public mind the magnitude and the various aspects of the question. We shall no longer fence or skirmish with this question. (Loud cheers.) We should come to close quarters with it (cheers), we should get at the root of it, we should take means not merely intended for the present to-day or to-morrow, but should look into the distant future. We have arrived at a stage in our

POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS WITH IRELAND

when the two roads part one from the other not more probably to meet again. The time is now when it is incumbent on the duty and the honor of Parliament to come to some decisive resolution on this matter. Our intention is, therefore, to propose to the Commons that, which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Parliament from the restraints under which of late years it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural action unimpeded course, and above all establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland (hear, hear), on a footing of those free institutions to which Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen alike are unalterably attracted. (Loud cheers, prolonged by Home Rule members.) After reviewing the condition and crime existing in Ireland since 1833, Mr. Gladstone described the coercive legislation enforced during the past period as not exceptional but habitual. He compared Ireland during all this period to a man trying to find sustenance in medicine only meant for cure. Coercion, however bad, he said, proved no cure. A curious disaffection continued to prevail in Ireland. If England and Scotland had

SUFFERED SIMILAR HARSHIPS,

he believed the people of these countries would resort to means similar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their grievances. (Parnellite cheers.) Coercion was admitted to have been a failure for the past fifty-three years, only two of which had been wholly free from repressive legislation. Coercion, unless stern and unbending and under an autocratic government, must always fail. Such coercion England should never resort to until every other means had failed. What was the basis of the whole mischief was the fact that the law was discredited in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it with a domestic character. (Loud Irish cheers.) Ireland, though represented in Parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same position politically. "England made her own laws; Scotland had been so encouraged to make her own laws as effectively as if she had six times her present representation. The consequence was that while the main spring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be English or Scotch, the main spring of the law in Ireland was not felt by the people of Ireland to be Irish. He, therefore, deemed it little less than mockery to hold that the state of the law which he had described conduced to the real unity of this great, noble, world-wide Empire. What must be done?" continued Mr. Gladstone. Something is imperatively demanded to restore in Ireland the first conditions of civil life, the free course of the law, the liberty of every individual in the exercise of every legal right, their confidence in the law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country. What then was the problem before him? It was this: How to

CANADIANS ON HOME RULE.

Meeting of the Irish National League of Montreal.

Words of Cheer to Gladstone and Parnell.

A Warm Recognition of the Premier's Blow at the Accursed Union.

More Money to Parnell, and Support Pledged Till Ireland is Free.

Cable Messages of Encouragement and Good Wishes for the Success of the Struggle.

There was a good attendance of members of the Irish National League at the regular monthly meeting, held yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of taking action expressive of the feelings of the Montreal branch on the stand taken by the Right Honorable William E. Gladstone looking to Home Rule for Ireland.

Mr. H. J. Cloran, president, occupied the chair. He reported that the Parliamentary fund now amounted to \$1,700. After the usual routine business was transacted he alluded to the great question of Home Rule, which was occupying so much of the world's attention. The chairman spoke of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule pronouncement as an emphatic vindication of the course pursued by the National League, and proved at once the power of real influence and of influence on the part of Gladstone, like all English statesmen, tried to rule Ireland by unjust and oppressive measures, but had failed, as he deserved to. He had seen the fallacy of attempting coercion and even of trying to govern by just laws emanating from an alien source. A people want to be governed by their own laws. He had been struck by the experience, and he had felt a painful man would so publicly and freely acknowledge so stupendous an error. He had told the people of Great Britain that the accursed union, the source of so much misery and ill-feeling, must be broken for ever. (Applause.)

In his stand for Home Rule Mr. Gladstone used all the arguments, all the force, all the skill he could bring to bear, and he had shown to the world that the time had come when the people of Ireland must be free to govern themselves. The Premier had been beyond doubt by the wave of popular opinion which was sweeping away blind prejudice and hatred. He had looked to England, and the more enlightened classes favored the League and the people of the Atlantic and American continents, as one man, had seen the right and expressed themselves in favor of the measure. It is this which demonstrates more clearly than anything else the promise of Mr. Gladstone's success. All that is wanted is that Ireland receive the responsibility which can only be put upon an able and true people. With that responsibility placed in her hands, the Emerald Isle will show herself worthy of it. Mr. Gladstone, in proposing his measure, to which the English Government now stand committed, has received encouragement from all parts of the world. (Applause.) Mr. Gladstone is in the situation. The matter of Home Rule and union of the two peoples will henceforth be those who will seek to prevent Ireland from acquiring her rights. The responsibility of any future unpopularity will fall on the opponents of Home Rule, and not on the part on its advocates. (Applause.) The justice of the demand had been acknowledged; it now remains to be given. It is ready and is now an issue, so too in an Irishman ever ready to show his appreciation of a generous heart or a good deed. Mr. Gladstone has done much towards breaking the legislative union which now exists between England and Ireland; his scheme may not be perfect; it may be all that is to be expected; but it is a step toward it; it is for this we should tender him our sincerest thanks. If he continued in his work, and did what Irishmen expected he would do, he would not find a warmer spot anywhere than in an Irishman's heart, after his in his grave. It is not to be forgotten that it was not the English who were the enemies of the Irish, but the English Government as unjustly administered. Our hearts are warm for Englishmen, but for English misrule we have only defiance. (Applause.)

Mr. D. Munney was the next speaker. He said that we were yet too near the excitement, and the smoke of battle has not yet been blown away for us to determine of propriety the results of Mr. Gladstone's scheme for local self-government for Ireland. We are certain that all thoughtful men, lovers of justice, will heartily concur in the sentiments of Mr. Gladstone—that the nearer the Government can be brought to the broad affairs of the Government the happier will be the result. He hoped for Ireland the same measure of liberty as enjoyed by the citizens of the Dominion of Canada. (Hear, hear.)

A STRANGER, IF YOU WOULD BRING ME FROM THE FAR OFF LAND

Let me be some token from the dear old land once more to me from the shores of Ireland would be dearer far than all the wines of Rheimsland or the art of Italy." A great step had been taken in advance. This ground gained must under no circumstances be lost. The National League would support Charles Stewart Parnell and Mr. Gladstone in their endeavor to rid Ireland of English misrule. It was a source of congratulation that so much had been done, but there must be no looking back. The Irishmen of the United States and Canada can be relied upon, and he was proud of their earnestness and patriotism. Truly has the English Premier been spoken of as the Grand Old Man. When his time would come to go over the great river his memory would live long in the hearts of all true friends of Ireland. (Applause.)

Mr. M. Donovan compared the work of the Land League and its standing at the present with what it was six years ago. The League had outlived all enemies and opposition, and notwithstanding a lack of real on the part of

many Irishmen in the city, had prospered, and to-day proved its usefulness and influence. He hoped now that success was near at hand, the League would have the hearty support of all honest Irishmen, as the League was ever ready to co-operate with any purpose furthering the Irish cause. There would be no let up so far as the League was concerned. Money, when wanted, could be had in the future as in the past to return Parnell as his followers to Parliament. If there was another election he prophesied the return of more than 86 Irish members and many less Conservatives. Mr. Gladstone was one of the noblest men of his time, a man strong enough to raise himself and party over the prejudices and narrow-mindedness of the Opposition. He was doing what was right. Only a few years ago Irishmen were inspired for saying what Mr. Gladstone did a few days ago on the floor of the House of Commons. The bill may not now pass; it will pave the way for what is sure to come. Little over four score of years ago local self-government went out of Ireland. He hoped before many years more to see an Irish Parliament in College Green. (All cheer.)

Mr. B. Connaughton next said:—Gathering

as we can as he goes along from day to day in the examination of this great question, he was of opinion that the mind must come to the conclusion that the Irish people are beginning to think and act. This augurs well for success. He was satisfied that a better day was about to dawn upon Ireland. (Hear, hear.) Her people under the leadership of Parnell have accomplished much, and legislative independence through the present Premier of England was near at hand. When that time comes it may be safely expected that throughout that island there would be peaceful, happy and prosperous homes. There would be a people owning the land they cultivate, not tenants but free holders in their own right, under heaven to cultivate the land they live on, a people participating in the affairs that touch them most intimately, working out their own development and looking forward to the bright future of a country that they have long wanted to see. (Applause.) And there shall then be a Government for that people, because it will be of that people and by that people. Mr. W. D. Burns was strongly in favor of sending a message to Mr. Gladstone, expressing the thanks of the League for the noble and manly stand he had taken in favor of Home Rule. It was then moved and seconded that the president of the society be authorized to cable Mr. Gladstone the thanks of the Irish National League of Montreal for the efforts he was making to establish liberty and freedom in Ireland. Carried unanimously.

The next resolved to cable congratulations and pledge of support to Mr. Parnell. The heartfelt thanks of this branch of the National League are extended to the publishers of THE POST newspaper for their magnificent efforts in behalf of the Irish Parliamentary fund and Irish questions in general. Carried. It was next moved and seconded that the heartiest thanks of this branch of the National League be extended to the publishers of THE POST newspaper for their magnificent efforts in behalf of the Irish Parliamentary fund and Irish questions in general. Carried. It was next moved and seconded that the heartiest thanks of this branch of the National League be extended to the publishers of THE POST newspaper for their magnificent efforts in behalf of the Irish Parliamentary fund and Irish questions in general. Carried.

THE NEW JUDGES.

OTTAWA, April 11.—It is understood that Hon. Mr. Wurtle has been appointed judge of the Ottawa district, in place of the late Judge McKeown. The other vacancies in the Superior Court bench of Quebec have also been filled. Mr. J. Alphonse Quimet, of Montreal, having been named to succeed Judge Rivarville, who has resigned his office owing to ill health; Mr. H. Cyriaque Pelletier, Judge of Rimouski, in place of the late Justice MacGill, and Mr. J. Larue, of Quebec, Judge for the Grand circuit in place of the late Justice McDowell. Judge Gill, of the Richmond district, will be transferred to Montreal in succession to Judge Rivarville, and Judge Taschereau will be removed to Joliette in place of Judge Cimon, who is to be transferred to Kamouraska.

THE POPE HIGHLY COMPLIMENTED.

BERLIN, April 12.—A debate was begun in the upper house of the Prussian Diet to-day on the amended ecclesiastical bill. Dr. Kopp, Bishop of Fulda, said he was grateful for the conciliatory attitude of the Government, but insisted that the bill would not suffice to attain the object desired. He urged the adoption of his previous amendments as the basis of a further agreement. Prince Bismarck said that the Government had not yet arrived at a decision on the question. He had already taken the full responsibility for the May Laws as fighting law. The Government had never intended that the laws should be permanent. No loss of dignity would result to the Emperor William in attempting to do away with the wishes of the Catholic subjects. He (Bismarck) thought the time had arrived to treat directly with the Pope, because he had found the Pope more disposed toward Germany than the majority in the Reichstag. He would, he added, enter into no negotiations with the Centre party until he had effected a complete entente cordiale with the Pope. In conclusion he asked the house to pass the Government's measure, which, he said, would enable the ministry to secure a wider basis for further negotiations. The general debate was then closed. The separate clauses will be discussed to-morrow.

By decision of His Lordship Bishop Fabre, the Rev. Father Leprieux has been appointed curate at St. Bridget's.

LET CANADIANS READ THIS RECORD.

A TORONTONIAN SHOWS UP THE ORANGE DEMON.

To the Editor of THE POST:
SIR,—The Irish Catholics are greatly displeased with Castigan, Curran, Smith & Co. Curran makes an erroneous statement when he tries to deceive the Irish Catholics of Canada by telling them that it was "Orange Reformers" who cried out for Riel's blood. This statement would be ingenious if anybody could be found to believe it. In the Ontario lodges which passed these resolutions there are few if any reformers, and this everyone knows. Mr. Curran would perhaps not have ventured to make so absurd an assertion if the demand of the Orange association of West Toronto, forwarded through Mr. Beatty, M.P. for West Toronto, had seen the light before he made the speech. TORONTO, Nov. 3rd, 1885. Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, Ottawa.

DEAR SIR,—Re Riel, I forward herewith representation by Orange body of West Toronto for the consideration of the proper authority. You will be kind enough to submit it to His Excellency the Governor-General. Yours respectfully,
BROTHER JAMES BEATTY.

And who is James Beatty? Why he is our Orange M. P. for West Toronto. The three members returned from here to represent this large and influential Orange body are Brother John Small, Brother Beatty, and last, but not least, the old octogenarian Hay, who represents Centre Toronto. These are three Orange Conservatives and followers of their prince, Sir John A. Macdonald.

Hon. John Costigan appointed a Catholic named O'Leary, Small, Hay and Beatty protested against the young man's appointment, on the grounds that he was a Catholic. These are the three Orange fanatics who have filled the custom house with oranges, as well as the post office and inland revenue. And how have they accomplished all this? By private communication with the Orange Cabinet, Sir Alexander Campbell, Postmaster General, the man whom Sir John pleased and made happy by sacrificing that poor unfortunate Roman Catholic, Louis Kiel. In the same Sir Alexander who refused to take the Catholic Record, or allow it in his department; it was he who wrote a long manifesto approving of the execution of Riel, thereby trying to deceive the Catholics of Canada. Look at the Orangemen all over Canada passing resolutions condemning that patriotic leader, Chas. S. Parnell, and Home Rule for Ireland. Who was it that stated that the Empire was in danger? Brother E. F. Clarke, editor of the Orange Sentinel, and Brother Graham, proprietor of a gin mill on Yonge street. Both of these gentlemen are Conservatives and followers of the Prince, Sir John Macdonald. These are the gentlemen who said Home Rule means Rome rule. But they forget to state what Orange rule is in Canada. Some years ago the Orangemen stood a Catholic procession of women and children here in Toronto; on another occasion they threatened to shoot the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee; they burnt the National Hotel on the grounds of their execution they paraded the streets of our city playing "Kick the Pope before us," and carrying a burning effigy of the martyr, Louis Riel. Shame on the Catholic Mission who stood by and saw one of their own religion hang by the neck to please the blood-thirsty Orangemen in Canada. Why did not those traitors—Sir Hector Langevan, Sir A. P. Caron, Chapleau, Thompson, Smith, Costigan and Co., said to Sir John, "if you hang a political prisoner, and one who has been recommended to mercy, we shall all resign." Did they do this? No, they did not, therefore I say the traitors should be driven from power at the next general election. Every newspaper in the United States condemned the execution of Louis Riel, all the Catholic journals in Canada have denounced the Government for the execution. Archbishop Taché and Bishop O'Brien, of Halifax, blame the Government. Is this not enough to convince Mr. Curran that Riel was hung to avenge the death of Scott. Hon. Mr. Costigan admits himself that the half-breed had grievances, he also is of opinion that the Hon. Edward Beatty should not have worn a shambrook on the 17th of March. No man to-day is better entitled to wear it than Chas. S. Parnell. It is just as good an Irish Canadian as what Costigan is. Therefore, it was ungrateful on the part of Mr. Costigan to make use of such an expression. Blake has proved himself to be no Orangeman by voting against the Orange incorporation bill and against the execution of Riel. His character as a public man is unblemished. He will have the support of the people at the next general election. Remember, Irish Catholics of Canada, the Orange Lodge at Ottawa, and the way we have been used by the prince of tricksters, Sir John Macdonald, and his secret sworn crew of Cabinet Ministers: Minister of Customs, McKenzie Bow, II, the Grand Master of Orangemen, or Brother Campbell, Postmaster-General of Canada, and Brother Tom White, the Orangeman who at a public banquet in Winnipeg declared Riel should hang. Hon. Mr. Costigan, in his speech on the Landry motion, quoted from the Globe newspaper to show that the Grity had no love for the Irish Catholics of this country. Why did he not come out straight-forward and tell the Irish people of Canada that the Orange Conservative organ, the MAIL, had insulted every Irish Catholic in Canada? It is only a few weeks ago that the MAIL editor, Mr. Edward Farrar, who professes to be a Catholic, stated that the Irish Catholics of Canada were incompetent to fill Government positions. Mr. Costigan also made a statement to the effect that Irish Catholics stand on the same footing that other nationalities do. If this was true, how is it that John Gray, of Prescott, was swindled out of his appointment to the Collectorship of Inland Revenue, also James O'Reilly, Q.C., of Kingston, whose appointment to a judgeship was cancelled by Sir Alex. Campbell.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 9. Strenuous efforts are being made by parties employed by the Ministry to win back the bolters to the Tory camp. One gentleman, whose name it would not be proper, perhaps, to mention as yet, a dead end has been made. It has been intimated to him that he has but to name his terms and they will be granted. At the same time the threat held out that all the power of the Government will be especially directed against them at the coming elections. Ministerial anxiety on this point is extreme. The fear of losing Quebec, with the certainty of not increasing their strength in the provinces, are the elements of the defeat that confront them. The likelihood is that the Irish vote, which holds the balance between parties in so many constituencies, is actively hostile and not to be coaxed or perverted to serve the Tory cause of tyranny and injustice. Apart from these influences there is a growing feeling in the country, voiced by deputations recently here, that the ministry has survived its usefulness, that its trade policy now pushed to the extreme is a huge blunder, that the taxes on food and fuel are oppressive, that the sugar monopoly, just established, is a gross injustice, that the management of the North West is utterly bad, and that a change of Government can alone bring about better relations with the United States. The fisheries question is assuming vexatious proportions, and should the English government decline to back up Canadian pretensions, it is feared that great sources of wealth will be practically lost. Should the Government, however, insist on the enforcement of its interpretation of treaties, retaliation by the American Government in excluding Canadians altogether from trading with the ports of the union must have an equally disastrous effect. Altogether the outlook is not a cheering one, and as the questions will have ripened by the time this Parliament will expire, there is little hope of the ministry carrying the country. In view of these unwelcome complications it is said that a dissolution will take place this summer and the general election held in the fall. This would anticipate the natural expiration of the parliamentary term by one year. Of course there is no excuse for this except the exigencies of the party, but it would not surprise any one, since the last parliament was killed two years before its time, in order to advantage the Ministry after the passage of the infamous Gerrymander Act. The Franchise Act, which may be regarded as an amplification of the Gerrymander, will be in force, and the Tories hope, with its assistance and a judicious use of the Riel rope, that they can sweep Ontario. Wisdom would therefore suggest the propriety of being prepared for any contingency, as the impression is certainly strong here that we will have the election as soon as possible after prorogation.

GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

Our own parliamentary affairs are cast into the shade this evening by the absorbing attention given to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule speech in the British House of Commons. Among the Liberal and French Canadian members there is a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Gladstone's plan to do justice to Ireland. Our Tories are almost as violent as the Orangemen in the old country in opposition to Mr. Gladstone. The way some of them speak out would think they were in Ulster and preparing to man the ditches from Belfast to the Boyne. Liberal members with whom I have conversed recognize the gravity of the situation and the necessity that exists for the settlement of the Irish difficulty. Should Home Rule not be granted, there are grave reasons to fear that Canada would suffer from it, as a part of the British empire. The Irish nationality, they say, is a powerful fact, not only in the three kingdoms, but also in the United States and in the Dominion. The demand for self-government in Ireland is just and reasonable. It should be granted, especially in view of European complications and the stealthy advance of Russia towards India. There is no national friendship is of more importance to England than the Irish. With that secured England could bid defiance to Russia or any combination of powers that exist containing Gladstone's speech were brought and perused, and much excitement prevailed. The general sentiment among parliamentarians here is that after Gladstone's speech to-day it will be impossible for any party to refuse Home Rule to Ireland. The long and arduous approach that has been made, and when victory will at last reach the Irish banner in a free Parliament on College Green.

FEARS

are entertained by the Tories here that the Quebec Ministry is likely to be defeated. Any amount of correspondence is passing between the two capitals. The bolters are said to be working harmoniously with their friends for the overthrow of the Ross government. They say that it can be secured easily by joint action with the Castors in the local house. The probable upshot of the Quebec side show gives profound uneasiness to the Conservatives from that province. The outlook for them is so gloomy as it is, but with a hostile local government they would be doomed beyond hope. They are, therefore, working every possible oracle at Ottawa to prevent a split at Quebec.

IN THE HOUSE.

This afternoon Dr. Orton's past scheme of farmers' and land banks was considered in committee. The doctor made a long speech in working out the bill, picturing the benefits it would confer on the farming community in allowing them the use of money, on easy terms, to improve their farms, stock, etc. The idea of the bill is in one which does not commend itself to the financial good will of the House. It proposes to give farmers the power to mortgage their land for one-half its value, at 5 per cent. interest, the Government to hold the mortgages as security, and issue bills for the amount of the mortgage. Curiously enough to note, the Finance Minister offered no remarks one way or the other on the resolutions on which the bill was to be founded. A division was taken on the first resolution, which was defeated. This was practically quiting the bill. Ministers did not vote either way, a very singular proceeding in the case of a measure so far-reaching in its consequences should it become law, which I don't think it ever will.

them romantic lines about!—an illigant taste he had; but I'm thinking 'twas some other kind of meetin' he had in his head, an' may be 'twas the meetin' of the spirits he meant. Sit them up, indeed!—(he alluded to the rivers) "with poetry for the likes of them! Why it's just like one little sauciful of water washing up against another!"

It need scarcely be said that the speaker was Jack the Ruiner, who, true to his briquet, had found himself in the County Wicklow in less time than many a horseman would have taken to perform the journey. Having uttered his criticism on "Miss Moore" for the benefit of no one in particular, he pursued his journey; but he had nearly reached his destination, when he learned the little village of Hollybush. It is not far from Dundrum and very near the famous "Meeting," which Jack had apostrophized so ironically. Ellice McCarthy had been living here with her aunt ever since her flight from Elmadsale Castle. The priest had advised her to remain quietly where she was until the assizes. If possible, she was to avoid appearing as a witness, but it seemed now that Keane's acquittal might depend on the evidence she could give, and her immediate return was necessary.

Mr. O'Sullivan—who, it will be remembered, had undertaken Ned's defence—was enjoying the prospect of Mr. Foran's amazement when he produced his witness. Father Cavanagh, whose feelings were very different, was plying young Lord Elmadsale for the terrible exposure that awaited him, and considering how it would be possible to unite justice and mercy. It was no new subject of contemplation. He had first seen the example on Calvary, where the guiltless One suffered for the guilty. He had already practised it in many a secret fast and vigil which he had (dread to avow) made himself to atone for the sins of others; and he had not forgotten that the judgments due to guilty sinners, who sought pardon for their crimes with little idea of the reparation which justice demanded for them.

In his charity he determined that no effort should be made to send Lord Elmadsale, even in this world; and for this purpose he had sent Jack as a sure and swift messenger to summon Ellice back. The busy ladies entered Mrs. O'Brien's kitchen in his usual free-and-easy fashion. By an address which he saved himself from a pot of boiling water which that irate dame was about to fling over his head as a return for his unceremonious invasion of her domain.

"Thank ye kindly ma'am; but that's a meetin' of the waters I don't just care for," observed the incorrigible Jack, as he seated himself quietly upon a bench. "If you could give me something just a taste cooler, I would not say against it, Mrs. Brien, ma'am."

"And who are you, ye impudent yeoman! that has my name so pat and easy?" retorted the indignant lady, when anger was sufficiently qualified to allow of speech. "Yer Dublin by yer accent, but yer manners wants mendin' for all that; and I've an O to my name, and all before me had; and I'll just thank ye to give me the whole of it when ye're so familiar with the rest."

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co. WEDNESDAY APRIL 14, 1886

A CFFQUEICR FIFTY POUNDS.

Is a recent speech in the British House of Commons, John Dillon, while calling attention to the distress and starvation of the people in the West of Ireland, touched a chord of human sympathy...

"A GOOD PAPER"

Under the above heading our esteemed contemporary, the Canadian Freeman, of Kingston, Ont., has the following in its last issue:

"Our esteemed and enterprising contemporary, the Montreal DAILY POST, is now considered in Ontario, especially by the Irish Catholic element, to be the epistola daily paper in the metropolitan city of Canada."

"NEVER."

Twelve or thirteen years ago the late Isaac Butt, M.P., asked for a Parliamentary enquiry into the demand made by the Irish people for a domestic legislature. Home Rule was then in its infancy...

MOWAT AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

What a wonderful Government they have in the Province of Ontario! Year after year they jng along, keeping their handsome surpluses at their bankers, passing laws which simplify legislation, encouraging arbitration for the settlement of disputes...

proved against the administration. They have guarded the public trust as carefully as if it were their own private property, and the six millions of surplus they have to their credit is a proof of their good management and honesty.

SO PERISH ALL TRAITORS!

It looks as though some of the "bolters" had gone back to the Government again. Well, let them. It does not matter much for one session what they do.

"CROPPERS LIE DOWN"

The late John Gray was an Irish Catholic. He was born in Prescott, Ont., and lived there the greater part of his life. He was a Conservative in politics, and he was respected for the honesty of his convictions.

THE WITNESS AND BUCKSHOT.

The Montreal Daily Witness and the late Buckshot Forster were very fast friends. The more women and children were shot down, or evicted and left to die of hunger and exposure on the road side by the piousness of the Secretary for Ireland, the more did "the only religious daily" admire and sing the praises of the Buckshot exterminator.

"DON'T."

When Parnell and Biggar began their policy of obstruction in the House of Commons there were a number of "patriotic" and "Home Rule" M.P.'s who said "Don't."

lie down in peace and harmony. An Orangeman may be a good neighbor, but Orangism is a thing sacred, and it is not by "don't" that it is to be beaten—to where it belongs—the gutter.

THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

The Toronto Mail objects to Home Rule for Ireland. Among other things it implies that "Home Rule means Rome Rule," for it says "the absence of securities for the Irish Protestants ought of itself to be fatal to the bill."

AN ONTARIO M.P. CENSURED.

MR. ROBILLARD, M.P. for the county of Russell was one of those Conservative members who wanted the Ontario Legislature to adopt resolutions congratulating Sir John and his Orange Tory Government on their administration of affairs in the Northwest, and especially for having expelled Mr. Parnell.

"TREASON AND LOYALTY."

The Orange Grand Master of British North America has issued a call for funds in aid of the "loyalists" of Ireland. So far as the Orangemen go this is no more than what we expected.

AN ANSWER TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

At a recent public gathering in England the Duke of Norfolk, a Tory Catholic peer, assailed the Irish clergy and people for daring to aspire to the management of their own affairs, temporal as well as spiritual.

disloyal that it would be dangerous to entrust them with the powers which they would certainly use for disloyal purposes. To this I am able to reply by so positive a denial of the premises as to dispense me from the not very arduous task of disputing the inference.

A KNIGHT OF THE KNUCKLES.

Dr. Orton, M.P., appears to be a professional man in more than one sense. He is one according to medical science, and also according to the pugilistic art. We do not know anything about him as a doctor, and cannot say how much he shines in that capacity.

In this disgraceful scene Dr. Orton evidently played the role of a coward by taking his adversary unawares and slugging him while at a disadvantage. That is why we say that we do not entertain a very high opinion of his pugilistic prowess.

THE SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE DENOUNCED BY A MINISTERIAL ORGAIN.

The Gazette, a Government sub-organ and the direct mouthpiece of the Minister of the Interior, has brought very serious charges of incapacity and indifference to maintain order against Speaker Kirkpatrick and Deputy Speaker Daly of the House of Commons.

If the facts are such as described by the Gazette, there remains but one alternative, viz., to summarily dismiss the presiding officers. Inefficiency or neglect of duty in the Speaker should not be tolerated.

very properly remarks, the Parliamentary reports of the Gazette have contained nothing whatever to warrant such an attack on the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, nothing to show that there is "laxity of order," "demoralization of the House," or "disgraceful scenes and uproar."

It is now in order for the two Speakers to demand an explanation why they should have been made the object of such a sudden and vicious attack on the part of a ministerial organ, and it is also in order for the Hon. Thomas White, the Minister of the Interior, who knows more about the Gazette than anybody else, to supply the explanation.

GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

GLADSTONE has listened not in vain to the voice of the Irish people and their demands for freedom and justice. He has, with a courage that will do undying honor to the name of the venerable and veteran statesman, turned a deaf ear to the "craven consoling" of his most trusted colleagues.

Lord Wolsley opposes Home Rule for Ireland. As a soldier it would have been more becoming of Lord Wolsley to have held his tongue. His duty is to obey the civil power, not to presume to command it.

A LETTER from the thriving Mexican town of Toluca relates that St. Patrick's Day was gloriously celebrated there, although there is only one Irishman, Pat Tobin, in the town. Pat, however, was equal to a host in himself, and made every one in the place wild with Irish enthusiasm.

ULSTER AND LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE.

The notion that some special provision must be made for the safety of the Protestants of Ulster under a native Legislature in Ireland is but a mere delusion, entertained for the purpose of standing in the way of immediate action and settlement of the Home Rule scheme.

The Presbyterians outnumber the Episcopalians in Ulster, and except in rare cases they are neither Orange nor Tory. Nationalist traditions, dating from '83, are still strong among many of them.

The American points out that there has been very little recognition of their worth as an element of the population in later times, and in earlier times they were so ill-treated that a majority of them left Ulster for America.

LORD WOLSLEY.

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Home Rule Debate.

SPEECH BY THE RADICAL RAT.

Joe Chamberlain Shows his Teeth and is Rebuked by Gladstone.

TIN HEALY HAS A SHY AT THE TRAITOR.

John Morley Stands by the Guns.

HIS CHALLENGE TO IRELAND'S ENEMIES.

Lord Hartington Opposes the Measure.

ANOTHER GREAT DAY FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, April 9.—The Cabinet met at 2 p.m. A conference of all the members of the Conservative Government was held this afternoon at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury. They resolved to support the proposals of Chamberlain if he opposed Gladstone's Irish policy.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. LONDON, April 9.—An urgent whip has been issued by the Conservatives urging their members to be in their seats in the House of Commons this evening in view of important developments which will be declared at 2 o'clock.

GLADSTONE'S HOPES. In the House of Commons today Mr. Gladstone said he hoped to finish the debate on the Home Rule bill on Monday next.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CRITICISM. The House was again crowded to-night. Among the visitors were the Dukes of Connaught and Cambridge, and many peers and ambassadors.

HE COULD NOT CONSENT to the establishment of a separate parliament in Dublin, and it was on that understanding that he consented to join the Cabinet.

AN ANGRY DISCUSSION TOOK PLACE between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone. The latter declared he could not go beyond the limits of the permission given Mr. Chamberlain, who thereupon complained that his explanation would be lame and incomplete.

AN IMPORTANT CHANGE HAD BEEN MADE by retaining power over the customs and excise duties, but the proposal now appeared utterly inconsistent with the principle that taxation and representation should go together.

believe the Irish people would agree to be deprived of all voice in the control of matters and policies in which they were deeply interested, and he asserted that Ireland was being asked to occupy a degrading position which the people would never accept.

A POSITION OF THE DIRTY PERIL, and where then, he asked, was the integrity of the empire? The crucial question, he continued, displayed itself in two parts. The English taxpayer would object to any additional burden being thrown on him to make good Irish deficiencies, and the Irish taxpayers, if there was a deficiency in the budget owing to the failure of the excise and customs duties, would be called upon to pay new taxes, filling which the Government would be obliged to repudiate their obligations.

NOTE FOR SEPARATION PURE AND SIMPLE. (Loud cheers.) The opponents of the Government's scheme were told that the only alternative was coercion. That was not his alternative. The agrarian arguments had been made. A peace commission, composed of members of every section represented in Parliament would conduct an exhaustive enquiry into the land question.

MR. T. HEALY SPEAKS. Mr. Healy (Dublin) Mr. Chamberlain with his five years' experience to attack a minister of fifty years' experience. He ridiculed the scheme of Mr. Chamberlain as impossible and as involving an indefinite postponement of legislation.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S PROPOSITIONS. Sir John Lubbock, Liberal, said he believed if the bill was passed at all it would be against the will of the great majority of the people of the country.

THE LAND MILL. LONDON, April 10.—Mr. Gladstone has placed on the notice paper of the Commons a notice that he will ask leave on Thursday to introduce a bill to make amended provision for the sale and purchase of land in Ireland.

LORD CHURCHILL'S SPEAKS. Lord Randolph Churchill, by virtue of his motion to adjourn at the last session, having the floor, resumed the debate on Mr. Gladstone's request for permission to introduce the Home Rule bill. He spoke substantially as follows: After a long consideration he had come to the conclusion that the scheme involved such a complicated and intricate mass of contradictions that if anybody else made Mr. Gladstone had proposed it, it never would have been taken seriously.

AN IMPERIAL LEGISLATURE. (Cheers.) for the whole United Kingdom. (Cheers.) If the people of England and Scotland thought an injustice was being done to the minority in Ireland, that minority would not appeal to them in vain, and he feared that in that way this bill, introduced in the interests of peace, was likely to occasion more serious disturbances than any that had yet arisen.

DISRUPTION OF THE EMPIRE or the evils and calamities that would follow from the rejection of this scheme, they would, he believed, require that their representatives should in relation to Irish affairs agree to sink all minor differences (Opposition cheers) and unite as one man to hand down to his successors the great Empire complete as they had inherited it, and to maintain throughout its length and breadth the undisputed supremacy of the law.

ful one and he little thought at the last election that he would be called upon in Parliament to vindicate his position against two of his oldest comrades in political arms, but the occasion had come, and he agreed that the Irish question was one in which private feelings must yield to public considerations.

REPEAL OF THE UNION. It handed over the protection of the lives and property of every man, woman and child in Ireland to an Irish parliament, and deprived the Imperial parliament of all voice in Irish matters. The measure gave much to one hand and took much from the other, expressing in the same breath confidence and distrust.

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REPLIES. Sir Charles Russell, the attorney-general, taunted Lord Churchill with infusing into his speech prejudice and passion. It had been argued that the present Parliament had no mandate from its constituencies for this bill.

IRELAND TO TRY GOVERN ITSELF. (Cheers.) The speaker reminded the house that it had never been able to break the spirit of the Irish people. If the measure was not passed, if Parliament refused it to day, another Parliament dare not refuse to pass it.

OTHER SPEECHES. Mr. Bradlaugh said he regretted the bitterness of the criticisms on Mr. Gladstone's speech. The subject ought to be approached in a generous spirit. He would give Mr. Gladstone his heartiest support.

OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT. LONDON, April 12.—Mr. Mundell, president of the Board of Trade, speaking at Ipswich to-night, said he did not pretend that Mr. Gladstone's scheme was perfect, but asserted it was an honest effort to undo a great wrong and deserved ungrudging support.

treme, illogical and precarious character. It might be seriously affected by many things. Taking it, however, as the price the Irish were to pay for maintaining the fiscal unity of the empire, what would the English have to pay? They would have to pay for heavier proportionately, for the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be very much cramped, if not altogether tied.

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from, with a view of securing the adherence of the Radicals. The Conservatives of Manchester have invited the Liberals to cooperate with them in organizing a great public meeting to denounce Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme.

TAMMANY HALL PASSES COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS ON THE NEW IRISH BILL. NEW YORK, April 12.—The general committee of Tammany Hall assembled in large numbers at the Tenth street wigwag last evening and held a highly interesting session.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONGRATULATION MOVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE. DES MOINES, April 12, 1886.—Following the reading of a paper by the Legislature of Iowa, and by the Legislature of Missouri, and by the Legislature of Wisconsin, the House of Representatives of Iowa today passed resolutions of congratulation to the Irish people.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the house, after the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, asked unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolutions: Resolved—That the House of Representatives of the United States earnestly sympathize with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and his associates in their efforts to secure a free parliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulate the people of Ireland on their early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle for the right of moral self-government.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY. Never before perhaps has there been a question which has occasioned such a widespread exchange of opinions as has the scheme for Irish Home Rule as announced by Mr. Gladstone in the British House of Commons yesterday.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LEAGUE. The President of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League, Mr. H. J. Cloran, said it was nothing new for Mr. Gladstone to have pronounced in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. It was his natural responsibility and his duty as an Englishman to do so.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. D. Barry; first vice, Mr. H. J. Cloran; second vice, Mr. P. Wright; treasurer, Mr. P. M. Groom; corresponding secretary, Mr. Samuel Kelly; recording do, Mr. Samuel Kelly; secretary, Mr. W. H. O'Connell; committee—Messrs. W. H. O'Connell, G. M. Murphy, Wm. Rawley, J. P. Nugent, M. Wright, P. Kehoe, J. Foley, J. Byrne, L. Hughes, P. Callahan, W. Davis, P. McCaffrey, P. O'Donoghue, J. H. Halpin, J. McLeane, J. Power, R. Burke, J. O'Shaughnessy. Mr. T. B. Bowers was elected grand marshal.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE SCHEME. (From La Canada.) Yesterday will be a memorable day for England and for Ireland; it witnessed the opening in Parliament of the scene so anxiously expected for a month, prepared by centuries of struggle, and to which the last touch has been given by Mr. Parnell.

(From Le Courrier des Canada.) Yesterday the English House of Commons witnessed one of the most imposing scenes it ever passed through. Immense crowds within and without Parliament came to witness Mr. Gladstone's policy of Home Rule for Ireland. Never was speech and statement expected more anxiously. Well may the Parliaments be exultant.

(From L'Electeur.) An immense sigh of relief and satisfaction arises on all sides today. The sons of Ireland, who were so long in the world, at long last, are triumphing of their ancient hatreds. The day is only just beginning, but every tongue echoes to the triumph of the Irish cause. Yesterday was a glorious day for all the world.

(From La Presse.) In the face of a project so equitable in its general outlines, we are apt to ask if it is not the duty of the British people to demand having had the energy to propose it to parliament, despite of the resistance of its adversaries; or, on the contrary, its having taken so much time to arrive at the recognition of such a simple truth.

(From Le Journal de Quebec.) Yesterday will be a memorable day in the history of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. For the first time for half a century the cause of the Irish people has been thoroughly and fully discussed in the House of Commons by the Imperial Government, resisting all the pressure of its adversaries, both in the ministry and in the ranks of its strongest supporters.

THE GREAT WEST. Parties who contemplate visiting the Great West for business, health or pleasure, should not fail to subscribe for The Rocky Mountain Celt. The paper will be sent to any address in the United States or Canada, for three months, for fifty cents in postage stamps.

READ THIS. For COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

