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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 36.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1886,

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

IRISH

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

A GIANT'S BLOW AT THE ACCURSED UNION.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

CLADSTONE 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 CREEN.

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 LONDON, April 5.—Ine ponce had cleared a way for Mr. Gladstone to Parliament atreet 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 Common's entrance was apontaneous, and vented itself at the beginning of the journey in a roar of applause, hearty and great enough to make the great atatesman 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 obsering continued until long after Mr. Gladstone had entered the Parliament buildings. With n the buildings 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 SPRECH. London, April 8.-At 3.30 p.m. Mr. Gladatone entered the house. His entrance was fallowed 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 auch 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 du'y required 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 courses. 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 in-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 Ire-land. He dwelt upon the coercive and repressive measures which had been put in force

from time to time, and DEPREGATED 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 contiques to be disregarded, because it is invested in the eyes of the Irish with a foreign aspect. Were further coercion to be success ful, it would require two condition, autocracy of the Government and the secrecy of public transactions. (Parnellite cheers.) The mainspring of the law in England is felt to be English, in Scotland to be Setch, but in Ireland it is not folt 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. (Lond 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 Ireand also make it necessary to establish safeguards for the minority in that County. The Government will be obliged to consider | How to the class connected with the land and the

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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 the company of the orders such of 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 Vicercy 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 effecting trade and naviga-tion, effecting 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 pro-visions of the bill yest 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." The following is the

YULL REPORT OF HIS SPEECH.
LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Gladstone said:
"I could wish that it had been possible to expound 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 ques-tions 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 t it, we should take means not merely intended for the wants of to-day or to-morrow, but should look into the distant future. have arrived at a stage in our

POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS WITH IRELAND when the two roads part one from the other not soon probably to meet again. The time is come 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 ancient 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 orime existing in Ireland since 1853, Mr. Gladstene described the coercive legislation enforced during the same 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 HARDSHIPS. 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 fall. Such coercion England should never resort to until every other means had failed. What was the basis of the whole mischief was the fast that the law was dis-credited 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 chrracter 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 encouraged to make her own laws as effectually as if she had six times her present representstion. The consequence was that while the main spring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be English or Scotch, the mainspring 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. can be called a civilized country. What then was the problem before him? It was this:

(Continued on 6th page.)

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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 Nutional League at the regular monthly meeting, held yesterday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, for the purpose of taking action expressive of the ferlings of the Montres) branch on the stand taken by the Right Honorable William E. Gladstone looking to Home Rule for Ireland.

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 80 much of the world's attention.

The chairman spoke of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule pronouncement as an emphatic vindication

Rule pronouncement as an emphatic vindication of the course pursued by the National League, and proved at once the power of moral influence and of public opinion. Mr. Gladstone had, like all English statesmen, tried to ru'e Ireland by unjust and oppressive measures, but had failed, as he deserved to. He had seen the failary of attempting coercion and even of trying to govern by just laws emanating from an alien source. A people wants to be governed by their own laws. He had benefitted by his experience, and it was not every public man who would so publicly and freely acknowledge so stupendous an error. He had to'd the people of Great Britain that the accursed union, the source of so much misery and il-feeling, must be broken for ever. (Ap-plause.) In his stand for Home Kule Mr. Glad-stone used all the sentiments, all the arguments, stone used all the sentiments, all the arguments, that the Land League had been using for the past six years, and he (the speaker) congratulated those before him on having done their share of the work. They should acknowledge the one great act which wiped out all his previous sins. (A voice—"We'll pr.y for him.") The scheme might not be perfect, but Mr. Giadstone had gone a long way in attributing to England's misrule Ireland's poverty and Ireland's misrule Ireland's poverty and Ireland's misry. (Hear, hear.) The Premier had been governed beyond doubt by the wave of popular opinion which was sweeping away blindness, prejudice and hatred. sweeping away blindness, prejudice and hatred. He had looked to Eugland, and the more enlightened classes favored the move. He had ooked across the Atlautic, and Americans and Canadians, as one man, had seen the right and expressed themselves in favor of the measure. It is this which demonstrate more clearly than anything else the pro-mise of Mr. Gladstone's success. All that

is wanted is that Ireland receive that responsibility which can be put upon an intelligent and free people. With that responsibility placed in her hands, the ismerald Isle will show herself worthy of it. Mr. Gladstone, in proposing his measure, to which the English Gov ernment now stand comunitted, has received encouragnment from all parts of the world. (Applause.) Mr. Gladstone has reversed the situation. The encourse of the peace and union of the two peoples will henceforth be those who will seek to prevent Ireland from acquiring her rights. The responsibility of the contract the second of any future unpleasantness will fall on the opponents of Herre Rule, and not as in the past on its advocates. (Applause). The justice of the demand has been acknowledged; it now remains to be given. Ever ready to recent an insult, so too is an Irishman ever ready to show his appreciation of a generous heart or a good deed. Mr. Gladstone has done much towards breaking the legisladone much towards breaking the legisla-tive union which now oxists between England and Ireland; his scheme may not be perfect; it may not be all that is needed; but it is a great step toward it; it is for this we should tender bim 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 he was in his grave. It is not to be forgotten that it is not Englishmen we of the National League are fighting; it is English Government as unjustly administered. Our hearts are warm for Englishmen, but for English misrule we have only

defiauce. (Applause.) Mr. D. Muiney was the next speaker. He said that we were yet too near the excitement, and the smoke of battle has not sufficiently cleared away for us to determine or prophesy 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. Gladthat the nearer the Government can be brought to the broad affairs of the Government the happier and more prosperous are the people of any country. He hoped for Ireland the same measure of liberty as enjoyed by the citizens of the Dominion of Canada. (Hear,

stranger, if you would bring me from the far of land Let it be some token from the dear old land once a shelt from the shores of Ireland would be dearer far

to me Than all the wines of Ebineland 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 Chas. Stewart Parnell and Mr. Gladstone in their honest endeavors to rid Ireland of English misrule. It wa, 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 When his time would come to go over the great river his memory would live lung in the hearts of all true friends of Ireland. (Applance.)
Mr. M. Denovan compared the work of the

Land League and its standing at the present with what it was six years rage. The League

many Irishmen in the city, had prospered, and to-day proved its usefulness and influence. He hoped new that success was near at hand, the League would have the hearty support of all honest Irishmen as the League was rest was rest. A TORONTONIAN SHOWS UP THE ORANGE housest 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 make Partition 1 as in the past to return Parnell and his followers to Parliament. If there was his followers to Parliament. If there was another election he prophesied the return of more than 86 Irish members and many less Conservatives. Mr. Glad-tone 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 imprisoned 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 follow. But little over four score of years ago local self-government went out of Ireland. He hoped before many years more to see an hoped before many years more to see an Irish Parliament in College Green. (Applause.) 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 mut come to the conclusion that the Irish people are beginning to think and act. This augurs well for success. He was satisfied that a brighter day was about to dawn upon Ireland. (Hear day was acoust to dawn upon arrange, access hear) Her people under the leadership of Par nell 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 praceful, happy and prosperous homes. There would be a people owning the land they cultivate, not

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) Indeed 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 authorize to cable Mr. Gladstone the thanks of the Irish National League of Montreal for the efficts he was making to establish liberty and freedom in Ireland. Carried manimously.

It was alsu resolved to cable congretulations.

land. Carried unanimously.

It was also resolved to cable congratulations and pledge of support to Mr. Parnell. It was next moved and seconded, that the heartfelt thanks of this branch of the National League be extended to the publishers of The Posy newspaper for their magnificent efforts in

To Charles Stewart Parnell, House of Commons, London:

The Irish National League of Montreal ex tends its congratulations on the advance of the cause, and pledge you support till Ireland is free. Have already forwarded \$1,000 to Parliament-

ary Fund; send to-day another \$650. H. J. CLORAN, President,

MONTREAL, April 11th, 1886. To Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Premier of England, Rouse of Commons, London:

The Irish National League of Montreal send you thanks for your pronouncement in favor of Home Rule, and wish you God speed, life and strength to carry the measure through.

H. J. CLORAN, President, The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

THE NEW JUDGES.

OTTAWA April 11 .- It is understood that Hon. Mr. Wurtele has been appointed judge of the Ottawa district, in place of the late Judge McDougall. The other vacancies in the Superior Court bench of Quebec have also been filled. Mr. J. Alphonse Unimet, of Montreal, hited. Mr. J. Alphonse Cuimet, of Montreal, having been named to succeed Judge Bairville, who has resigned his office owing to ill health; Mr. H. Cyriac Pelletier, judge, of Kimouski, in place of the late Justice Mousseau, and Mr. Jules E. Larue, of Quebec, indee for the Caguid district in place of the late. judge for the Gaspe district, in place of the late Justice McCord. Judge Gill, of the Richelieu district, will be transferred to Mantreal in succession to judge Rainville, and Judge Taschereau will be removed to Johette in place of Judge Cimon, who is to be transferred to Kam-

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. Kepp, Bishop of Folds, 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 Biamarck 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 meet the wishes of the Catholic subjects. He (Bismarck) thought the time had arrived to abolish the figating laws. He preferred to treat directly with the Pope, because he had found the Pope better disposed toward Germany than the majority in the Reichstag. He would, he added, enter into no negotia tions 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.

with what it was six years ago. The League By decision of His Lordship Bishop Fabre, had outlived all sneers and opposition, and the Rev. Father Laporte has been appointed notwithstanding a lack of real on the part of curate at St. Bridget's.

TORONTONIAN SHOWS UP THE ORANGE DEMON. To the Edstor of THE POST: SIR, -The Irish Catholics are greatly displeased with Costigan, 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 Reormers" 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 ar assertion if the demand of the Orange association of West Toronto, forwarded through Mr. Benty, 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 epresentation 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 BEATY.

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

Hon. John Costigan appointed a Catholic named O'Leary. Small, Hay and Beary protested against the young man's appointnent, on the grounds that he was a Catholic. These are the three Orange fanatics who have filled the custom house with orangemen, 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 Riel. This is the same Sir Alexander who refused to take the Catholic Record, or allow it in his depart ment; it was he who wrote a long manifeste. approving of the execution of Riel, thereby trying to deceive the Catholics of Canada. Look at the Orangemenall over Canada passing resolutions condemning that patriotic les der has. S Parnell, and Home Rule for Ireland. Who was it stated that the Empire was in langer? Brother E. F. Clarke, editor of the Orange Sentinel, and Brother Graham, pro-prietor of a gin mill on Yonge atreet. Buth of these gentlemen are Conservatives and followers of the Prince, Sir John Macdon ald.

These are the gentlemen who said Home Rule

a junctions use of the Riel rope, that they can sweep Ontario. Wisdom would therefore suggest the propriety of being prepared for the conflict, for the innression is certainly means Rome rule. But they forgot to state strong here that we will have the election as ago the Orangemen stoned a Catholic procession of women and children here is Toron:o: on another occasion they threatened to shoot the Hon, Thomas D'Arey McGee; they burnt the National Hotel to the ground on the 17th of Murch, '68. On the night of Riel's execution they paraded the streets of our city playing "Kick the Pope before us," and carrying a burning effigy of the marty.
Louis Riel. Shame on the Catholic Ministers who stood by and saw one of their own religion hung by the neck to please the blood-thirsty Orangemen in Canada. Why did not those traites - So Hector Langevau, Sir A. P. Caron, Chapleon Thompson, Smith, Costigan and Co. said to Sir John, "if you hang a political prisoner, and one who has been recommer ded to mercy. we shall all resign." Did they do this? No they did not, therefore I say he traitors should be driven from power at the nex 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 ex ecution. Archbishop Taché and Birhop O'Brien, of Halitax, blame the Government Is this not enough to convince Mr. Curran that Riel was hung to avenge the death of Scott. Hon. Mr. Costigan admirs himself that the half-breeds had grievances, he also is of the opinion that the Hon. Edward Blake should not have worn a shamrock on the 17ch of March. No man to-day is better entitled to west it; Blake 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 Orango Lodge at

Campbell, Postmaster-General of Canada, and Brother Tom White, the Orangeman who at a public banquet in Winnipeg declared Riel should bang. Hon. Mr. Costigan, in his speech on the Landry motion, quoted from the Globe newspaper to show that the Grit party had no love for the Irish Catholics of this country. Why did he not come our straightforward and tell the Irish people of Canada that the Orange Conservative organ, the Mail, had insulted every list Catholic in Canada? It is only fow 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 (Jatholica 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

()ttaws, and the way we have been used by

the prince of tricksters, Sir John Macdonald

and his secret sworn a ew of Cabinet Minis

ters: Minister of Customs, McKenzie Bow. II

the Grand Master of Orangemen, or Brother

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. (Continued on 8th page)

OUR OFTAWA 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. Un one gentleman, whose name it would not be proper, perhaps, to mention as yet, a dead sit 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 Govern-ment will be especially directed against them at the coming elections. Ministerial saxiety 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. They likewise realize that the Irish vote, which holds the balance between parties in so many constituencies, is actively bostile and not to be cajoled 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 fond and fuel are oppressive, that the augar 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 scurce of wealth will be practically Should the Government, however, insist on the enforcement of its interpretation of treaties, retaliation by the American Government in excluding Canadians alto-gether from trading with the parts of the Union must have an equally disastrous effect. Altogether the outlook is not a cheering one, and as the questions will have repeated by the time this Parliament will expire, there is little hope of the ministry carrying the country. In view of these untoward complications it is said that a dissolution will take place this summer and the general election held in the tail. This would anticipate the natural expiration of the parliamentary term by one year. Of course there is no excuse for this xcept 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 amphification of the Gerrymander, will be in force, and the Torics hope, with its assistance and a judicious use of the Riel rope, that they can the conflict, for the impression is cortainly

soon as possible after prorogation. GLADSTONE'S SPEECE.

Our own parliamentary affairs are cast into the shade this evening by the absorbing atten-tion given to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule sneech in the British House of Commons. Among the Liberat and French Canadian members there is a strong feeling in favor of Mr. Gladstone in his effort to do justice to Ireland. Our Tories are almost as violent as their con-geners 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, 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 de-mand 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 na ion whose friendship is of more importance to England than the Irish. With that secured England could bid defiance to Russia or any combination of powers. Evening papers containing Gladstone's speech were eagerly brught and perused, and much excitement preprevailed. 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 struggle is approaching the end, when victory will at last perch on the Irish banner in a free Parliame t on College Green,

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 Russ government. They say that it can be secured easily by joint action with the Castors in the local house. The probable upshot of the Russ gives are surfaced upshot. of the Quebec side show gives profound uneasiness to the Conservatives from that province. The outlook for them is bad enough as it is, but with a hostile local government they know they would be doomed beyond hope. They are, therefore, working every possible oracle at Ottawa to prevent a split at Quecec.

IN THE HOUSE,

This afternoon Dr. Orton's pet scheme of farmers' and land banks was considered in committee. The doctor made a long speech in favor of 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 one which does not commend itself to the financial good will of the House. It proposes to give 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 gutting the bill. Ministers did not yote either way a very 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 be-come law, which I don't think it ever will.

OTTAWA, April 5th, 1886.—Ministerialists are praying forvently for Sir John Macdonald's speedy restoration to health and return to his place in Pariment. There appears, however, but little hope of their prayers bong heard, for latest reports, while indicating an improvement in the Premier's condition, are not altogether assuring. It is now said that should be be ble to move on he will not return to his place in parliam at, but take the cas for the South, his health being so broken that nothing but a warmer climste and porfect relief from all business will answer in his case. This is particularly unfortunate for the Tories at the present time, when the Opp sition has taken the offensive so actively as to impeach a nemister of the Crown and leading members of their party. Seemingly by com-mon consent the Constitutive papers have en-

A CONSPIRACY OF BILENCE with regard to the charges preferred by Mr. Bake and Mr. Eiger, as it the ostrich-like policy of sticking their head in the bush and refusing to see their pu suers was going to proeet them from at ack. It is very childish, very tupid. These journals must rate the average chargence of their readers at a very low stan-140, when they suppress the most important a is f the session accause there facts reflect on h ir political friends. But it won't do. That o ruption has been running riot at Ottawa for a long time, everybody knows, the Opposition press has given constant proof of the tearful immorality prevailing, Liberals have been taunted that they had not brought these charges to a correct test on the flor of parhament, and now, when they have in the most direct, solemn memer inpeached the corruptionists from their places to the House of Commons, the Tory press take no more notice than they would of a speech by Mr Hes-on. With resp et to the charge formulated by Mr. Edgar, the evidence already given in court by Mr. Gilmour in the case of Jamie on and the P.ince Albert Colonization Company contains

SUFFICIENT GROUND FOR PRICEDURE

Indeed had action not been taken in parlia ment there would be good reason for accusing the Opposition of cawardice or inability to sub-stantiate charges freely made in the press are on the photorm. Now they have taken to bull be the horns, they must press their gratilt o animal is the wn. Present action must kiso be fell wer up by the impeachment if reis who, adding seats in the House, make made isbbery a cogular business with the conn'vance and assistance of mints es a this trut of further acts of imp action at his special disarchitecture of important at 1 s special dismay in the Tary ranks. They are wendering whose turn will cone toxisand in view of a common dough, here united to stand by each oil, ranche interest of the latter and the control of the latter and the l butter end I'm is me rainty may be at a corporato law e beatting the enam, it remains to b se whether the people are equally demornized It must be contess of that the restoration to power of the hogor of the P efficient test he wouldly decised public sentiment. A roce dont so unurbrandy had could only produce less as sum is we see in this wholes de degradation of purpler life and the could hing dishonesty exposed in the tran actions now esting for assis tigation. One thing is certain, the present istoicrable reign of corruption must be put to an end. The general policy of the Government for which they claim support from the people has falen under the crucial test of hard work. Its results have been miserably small compared with the prophecies and promises by which it was herided. And now when it is prived beyond eradycature that the men who barg ined with S.r Hugo wilan for money wherewith to corrupt the constituencies have reduced their correct on to a system of prome spoliation for the benefit of themselves and their followers, surely it is high time outraged decency took the alarm. The situation, however, is full of promise of better things. A change is in vit die. Sounds of discontent are coming from all quarters. The exactions and vexacions imposed by the Government even to the smalless data's of business have become intoterible. Nor do minist-re themselves see their way out of the diffic dies they have created. Should Si. John be unable to coatinue leading them their fast will be swift and finat. Nor do I con-

A RADICAL RECONSTRUCTION culi not save them, for the material to rethis session show they have nothing new to offer. With stignation at home and foreign trade on to make way for a younger, more progres-

is to make a great show of a desire to have the inquiry proceed, while Sir H. Langevin's reso-Privileges and Elections is nothing more or less than to place it in the hands of a partizan clique, who, according to immemorial custom in that committee, will dawdle and drug it out to well. If he does not take action to set himself almost interminable length, and finally when the last session of the parliament is on its last less bring in a whit washing report. By these tactics the object of the inquiry will be bursed and the guilty escape.

THE CABINET SECRET.

A report is current that a disagreement has taken place between Senators Frank Smith and John O'Donohoe. The latter has good reason to think that the gentleman who was selected to keep a seat in the Cabinet warm for him is not doing the square thing in remaining so long after the compact had been broken. Mr. Smith, it appears, is determined to hang on to his place, and thus takes sides with Sir John Macdouald in the dirty little game by which the Premier sought to trap the Catholic vote in Ontario. Ender these circumstances it is more than ever incumbent on Mr. O Donche bring the whole matter before the country from his place in the Senate. By not doing so he will destroy whatever influence he may possess among his people. His delay has aiready injured him. A prompt, full, clear exposition of the whole transaction will alone satisfy the people interested, who will then be able to form a reasonably correct opinion of the transaction and those who participated in it.
ROBILLARD REPUDIATED.

It will be remembered that Mr. Robillard, the Tory M.P.P., for Russell in the Ontario House, made a speech during the recent session in which he declared Riel deserved to be hanged, and that those who got up the agitation against the Dominion Government for having done so were "demagogues and professional politi-cians." The French Canadians of St. Joseph's parish held a meeting shortly afterwards, in which resolutions condemning Mr. Robiliand for the course he had taken were adopted unan-mously. Yesterday Mr. Robillard addressed the parishioners after mass. He there con-demned the Government for hanging Riel, but argued that he deserved his fate. How, Mr. Langelier, M.P. for Megantic, was present and in an el quent speech convicted Robillard of glaring inconsistency, and shower how recreant he was to his trust. The upshoon of the meeting was that the people refused to withdraw the resolutions of censure they had adopted, and Mr. Robillard had to retire from the field discomfited.

OTTAWA. April 6th, 1886.-If I were to write that Tom White made a speech in the House last night you would, no doubt, turn away with disgust and say that news was scarce at Ottawa. You would be right. But our little Tommy made a speech in which he, by implication, declined the loophole offered by Peter Mitchell and accepted the ull responsibility of all the acts of the Government into whose lazer house he has entered at the acts of all property of the contract of s the placue is declining. The Department of the Interior, if we must accept the assurance of vice."

OUR OTTAWA LETTER this new Daniel, is no longer ruled by meanables like Si John Macdonald and Sir David Machine William Willia pherson. Vigorous administration, the mest transparent honesty, are now the guiding prin-ciples. From the dunghill of Tory corruption springs the white lily. The idea is as old as St. Paul, or older. It was sown in corruption, it is raised in corruption. Dishoner puts on honor, and all the rest of it. Only these who believe in THE IMMORIALITY OF CARUPTION

can accept this new application of the old doctrine. It revers a the treatment and imposes the idea that innate crook doess may be trans-mitted, like the soil of the Grand Lame, or the Government of Quebec, through a succesion of repeatitions and yet produce goodness, truth and justice. What utter rot. In defonding the Ministry from the charge of having supplessed Northwest papers, Mr. White was very candid. He in do a great flour-ish over what had been brought down, and for those that had not prought down he pleased the right of the Gov ernment to judge in the interest of the writers and the public go d. That's all. It was quite For all the light he cast upon the suppressed information, or for all the good he may have intended to have done for his coll-agues he might as will have held his tongue. He assured the House that he would a such his de purtment and if there was anything at all in the nature of the information required by the Opposition he would say it before Parliament without delay. Perhaps he will. But I can assurhim or any other man that there is one thing he will not do-that is look into a pigeon hole that he don't want to look into. Pe Lam too severe; the politicular pricon hole to which I r for may have been coansi out before Mr. White took possession. THE OLD MAN

rus studied "The Pance," my dear Tota, and this seather? "The Prince," my dear Tom, and Do has never forgotten the prima facile business. If you do it have my go and ask him. When, to Pacific seacons exposition were made. My White so let in the Gariete that there was a prima in he case a ans. Six John and his concentrate, What we say peck of dirt had to be raten for that admission, before Cartwell wis up and and the pigner cobsent the Copiest north of the Lamica or and outfor the other? dies ion. To come do a to plate took : Afte a ! Mr. White has said the position is anothered The wir biry has suppress to the account of more about with Paracount on the factors are Party exerce themes two second circum territors. grands. They ments sate facts sont there over son the least to a cept their word when the while weight of exhibition is borning them or. White, with many direction from those, so her a senotal z make is explicit had own to projective the possition of the Government ending. From the span, it was well it, will round such would be the control Any page that

ou disjust the Government Los been care

facing surpressed, and MR. WHATE'S CONFESSION only relate point to was a marrie sty been sub-sian sub-1. This count of only of the constraint position the ger meaning a myted by the clinic ary. They protocol the transport the conessit, two gift the intermedian they pass as not sure press it all the same, dust as they are denoing with air, introduction clarges at their dom While and Mache are Borela. Thus decure that they can't the full st inquiry, and torthwith they use their majorny to kin off itquiry by raising the communitie described, substituting therefor a fram and any poster in tellengt, carefully selected to do nothing to injure the Government or its friends. The division on this question cast much was retrain test of the serior had parties in the House than that or Landry's begas he ton. stated the question was whither the Govern-men, is disasted right in the most roof wizhelding information. Image living the nine yellar in jointy of the other day was reversed to 49 and on the following division to 481. The number of members present were nearly the same. Thus, on a direct assue as to the conduct of Ministers, their in joriev 1995 reduced to one-half of what it was regularly last and previous session. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS RESULT

ennot be misunderstood. It stands to reason that ir the Government were as maxious as they protein to give the fullest information, they would not use the party want to prevent laves tigation whenever it is proposed. Before the memoers were colled in Mr. Mitchell book occasion to define his position. He their fall will be swift and final. Nor do I conseive how his leadership can avert the inevitable result. The ministry is largely composed or old, shelvy, wealthy, I zy men. The Premier is offer to be the control of the first than the control of able result. The immistry is many a superior of old, Shaky, wealthy, 1.zy men. The Pienner is a fit to take the field in the coming came the more honorable section of the Conservative party in the pointed reference for made to the party in the pointed reference for made to the me in inrement of North-West offairs under Sir John Macdonald and Sir David Machierson. construct with a miserably deficient. The Matthe process of disintegration has beginn in N.P. and the Preific Railway are dead the Tory party is swident. Every day of Sir Issues. For these we have a stupendous John's absence shows the rac in reclosely, and the control of heavy taxation. Ministerial speeches That the precess of disintegration has begun in mashow they have nothing new to offer, partial and they have nothing new to offer, partial at home and foreign trade they sit with folded hands like men reported that Su John is g tung better. I hepe whose work was done. It is time they turned so, but a little bard for is me that he is getting out to make way for a younger, more progression better very tast. The for is are generally sive, more Canadian generation.

It can be seen at a glance from the course adopted by Ministers that their intention is to make a great show of a desire to have the got into the estimates and buckled down to hard

SENATOR O'DONORGE

has not yet put his promised notice before the right we will be bound to accept Sir John's statement as correct and be prepared to see an other tembstone erected in the Macdonald cemetery. Mr. O'Donohoe may be content, but the people whom he was taken into the Cabinet to represent have not, nor are they likely to, allow the matter to pass without re sentment. If Sir John Macdonald or any other man imagines he can trade on the Irish vote he will find out his mistake. That sort of thing must be stopped once for all.

RIDEAU.

INCURABLE CHANGED TO CURABLE. DURHAM, N. C., Aug. 16th, 1885 -I had been in bad health for ten years, Case was pronounced incurable. Begen to use Warner's safe cure, and three weeks after using it, gravels from the size of a large pea down to the size of shot commenced passing. Had fifteen pass in two months, and am now well -Maunice Berkeck.

ABBE PROVENCHER'S PILGRIMAGE.

Mr. Alex. Malette, of Montreal, who accompanies Rev. Alibé Proyencher's pilgrims to the Holy Land, writes from Havre giving some news in connection with the pilgrimage. He says that they had a very stormy voyage from New York to Have, on board the Labrador. of the French line. From the 19th to the 22nd of March, the steamer went through fog all the time; on morning of the latter day the voyagers were completely ignorant of where they were when the fog suddenly cleared away, and the steamer was then only four miles from Havre. Mr. Malette says that all the pilgrims are in the hest of health and are enjoying their journey. They were joined at Havre by the Rev. Abbé Turcotte, of Montreal, and Rev. Abbé Turcotte, of l'Ile Perreault. They are to visit Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, and sail from the latter city for Palestine.

THE HEAT OF SUMMER easily prostrates a man whose blood has lost its vigor by excess of uric acid. It can be rapidly corrected by that great blood tonic Warner's safe cure.

Here is a little remance of democracy from London Truth: "An M. P. had a cook. She was an excellent servant, but she gave warning a few days ago. Upon being asked for the reason she explained that now that her own father was an M. P. the family thought that she ought not to remain in ser-

NED RUSHEEN

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT? CHAPTER XVI. -Continued.

The tolling of a distant bell fell softly on nisear. Was it all a dream of horror ?that the bell tolling to announce his death ?would the warders appear in a few mements to and him and lead him out? The nemories of the pust and present became confounded in his mind, as such memories will be shen men have been long severed from their follows in that most terrible of all punishments -- solitary confinement. But with he sound of the bell and the other thoughts came also words which ecemed strangely familier, strangely like a long forgotten which a summer breath of air, a melody. scent, a look, will sometimes recall-

"Hail! Mary, full of grace." And then-

"By His passion and cross." He remembered it all now. When he was a little lad he used to go to the school. One of the nuns had nnns' told him about it; she was a young, fair, tright girl, and he paused in his thoughts to recall her features. She had been no.y places; and when the boys were good, or p. rasps, rather, to win them to be good, she used to tell them stories of Jerusalem -- the Jerusalem she had seen hercelf, where the Christ had walked too, when He went about on earth a Man of Sorrows. She had told them -- how well he remembered it ! -of the arrie crib at B talchem, and the roor poor pace where the little Jesus was born, and asked them to remember how poor He was, if may were ever tempted to murmur at their

poverty. But it was shout the Man of Sorrows h emendance best-perhaps because in his wes no trial is cans more home to him. Hie comen bered one of the boys had asked how it was the good chief Christ had ever been in a Passe in, and the young run had explained to them to a time Passion of the holy Christ was out a Pass on of eager, but a Passion of sorno - 1 great, quat prin. It was no ohi were, saw said, used to describe any very dreat the cultiving. "Perhaps you loys may ever, never know what is is to suffer such angui h; but if a time ever cours when you are in any great agency of body or mind, reacombes the Passica of Jeeus, and ask him to

help von."

Then the thower there the bod's she had brough, from the floly Lind-books that give out such a sweet pectume when you a and id t cm ! Toy were made of the above that grew in the Gerben of Guthanmans, waers Carist had suffered one of His great Parsiens-to Passion of His grief for discrepaish He had leaned against the very tree of which there tools were med that but it was quite certain that the very trees and tern there ever sin e that awful niche. There were great tears rolling down tost dear nun's face. She had tew sorrows or her own, for she had chos a the better part while still very young, but she wept uone the less for the corrows of her spouse, Jesus. Ned can less than any of the boys, but he thought She are gels would be taking the teers away and keeping them, as he heard it real out or the Holy Scripture that God counted the hairs of one neads, and he was sure He would count the nun's tears, and tho angels would treasure them. When all the rest had gene away, e went buk to the sister, and asked her would she give him just one bond off that wonderful reserv; he would keep it all his [life, and never, never part with it.

The nun heattwell for a few moments. No see med a most too young to understand the coine of what he asked for, and it could scarcely be expected to it he would preserve always executivy. Others might value such retic of the floir Places more, and use it immossible to refuse: and the sister give sim a small cross, made of the wood of the clive tree, which she had been given by the Franciscan Fathers, the special guardians of the sites so dear to the Constian heart,

"I will never part with it, ma'am, never while I dive," the boy had said, and she noted, rather than expected, that it would

Ned remembered it all so well now. The bell he had heard was the beil of a convent not far from the juil. It was ringing for the evening Angelus. The boys used to say it at school, but he had not thought much about it

SIDCE. The nun had said, when she gave him the cross, "If you are ever in any very great trouble, remember that your Lord and Mas ter, who died on the cross for you, suffered far, far more than you can ever suffer, and ask him to help you; and if you are ever in any doubt what to do, remember to pray that you may do as He would have done."

Ned hegan to think again. Do as He would have done! What would He have ione if accused falsely? There could be no doubt about that-it was on record He would have suffered patiently; He would have submitted to laws however unjust; nay, more, He had suffered, and He had submitted to the most unjust sentence ever promounced upon earth.

Ned began now to pray as well as to think 'Holy Mary, Mother of God, who loved Him more and pleased Him better, than any creature has ever done, or ever can do, belr me to do right, to do what will please Him most.

He was accused unjustly, he was imprisoned wrongfully, he might escape, --- what should be do?

He prayed still more fervently, and then great peace came into his heart, and he determined to stay in his prison, and submit to whatever trials it might please God to send him. He was not sure whether it would be right to attempt to free himself from the chains of human justice. He was quite sure that if he suffered nationtly, God would give him a great reward; and he thought that if he could see that young enn once more, that she would tell him to stay, and try to imitate his Master.

The little coil of strong rope, and the small sharp file, lay unnoticed on the ground.

CHAPTER XVII.

FOUND OUT.

" What's that?" The voice was gruff and sharp, and Ned was awakened from a pleasant dream, in which he faucied he was walking in the Garden of Olives, only it looked very much like the lime-walk at Elmsdale Castle; and thought he saw the nun there, with silver wings, and long golden hair, and a harp in her hand; but she was singing a song they had learned in the infunt school about "trying again."

He looked up, as people will who are suddenly aroused from sleep; but the warder not unnaturally thought he was acheming. Ned saw it all in a moment. There the coil of rope and the file. What could he say? If he told the truth, no one would

How, indeed, could be think otherwise? Ned was still silent, and looked terribly confused, which did not decrease the unfa-

vorable impression. Just like your sort, -sullen and silent; and go and do more murders, you "---

"I'll teach you to call me murderer," roared Ned, euraged beyond his present powers of endurance; and he raised his owerful fist, with which he could have felled pened; it will prejudice your case very much the jailer to the ground in one second. Then he remembered his good resolutions, his happy dream, and thought that this was not "suffering wrong patiently;" and his hand fell suddenly by his side.

But quick as was his movement, the juiler was quicker; and a short, shrill whistle brought more than one man to his assistance. There was quite enough apparent evidence

to make them think the worst of the prisoner.

Clearly he was preparing for escape that very

night, and they were sure he both could and would have murdered the turnkey on the spot if help had not arrived in time to prevent the commission of the crisic. Was not the man found guilty by a coroner's jury, of a cruel, deadly assassination in broad daylight? He was seized, overpowered, and heavy irons placed on his hands and feet. The to the Holy Land, and had visited all the rough, rude treatment, the way in which he was flung upon the ground by the men, who feared for their lives under the false opinion which they had formed, all combined to rouse the hot temper and the pride of a youth

so unused even to the least restraint. He shouted wiilly; he flung about him right and less; he took up the file to defend him self, but happily dropped it is a moment. He almost disabled two men with the blows of his powerful arms, and at last only submitted to pure force of numbers. He was left alone in his dark, dreary cell

heavily ironed, his bed taken away, and nothing left which he might in any way use for his release. Poor fellow i he had no more happy areams of bright ancels that night And now, indeed, temptation came to him and all but overnowered him.

He had tried to do right, but everything had gone wrong. There, whispered the timpter, is sit you have got by your fine pastiments. What a fool you were! Wey dis you did not escape when you could 2-inc now you wi'm over get the chance again. All this will tell mainst you at the will, and you will die a murgerer's death; and no one wil believe your inner nee after this night's

Some of this was tear, and some of it was false; but, as a very and book tells us, the devil cares but little how he decrives us, wrether by true or filse teatoning, so that te gains his evil ends. But he can only gate his ends with those who give themselves up to him, and Ned had done that. He was only inners, and His bloody sweat. Perhaps in distresset, perplexed, and tempted, as many a good man has leen with less reason; and there are few things which please the enemy of our race so much as to put a soul into a state of confusion, so that it can scarcely see whether it has done right or wrong, and may be led to despair by imagicing t has committed some deadly crime when it would die a thousand deaths sooner than be guilty of it.

It was indeed a neary night, weary t how and coul,—all the more weary for the bright, hopeful times which had preceded it -- for the pleasant talk with Father Cavanagh who he was sure now would beyor care to speak to him again; and sorely, sorely dethe thought press on bin, that if he not bee o sempe he would never have had all it is suf fering to endure. Ned had yet to learn that those who strive for the eternal prize must not expect to find the struggle easy or placeant,that though virtue will be rewarded through all the long ages of eternity, it is often mosdeeply tried in time.

The morning came, and with it a visit from the prison chapisin. He had heard that Nest had got into trouble, and was not a little surprised. He had taken the greatest inter est in him, and in the peculiar circumstances of this very peculiar case; and he had not the slightest doubt of Ned's innocence.

belied to keep Ned from sicking utterly under his heavy trials. "Sure, if they be lieve me," he would say,-" and God knows tie truth-where's the use of troubling myself about the rest of them?" And he could not help also contrasting his case with that of a young boy who was in jail at the same time for sheep-stealing, bus who acclared he was not guilty-that it was a case of mistaken identity. The Protestant clergyman did not believe him, and the poor lad was wretched. It would have been some support to him if his minister had given credit to his statement. But the good man was not to blame for his incredulity; he had been deceived again and again. He had no way by which he could discern a true assertion from a filse asseveration. He could only urge to repentance as at least safest, but how infinitely galling this was to an

innocent man he scarcely knew. The priest and his penitent had the incomparable advantage of a perfect confidence,of something far more, far higher, far more reliable, than any merely human confidence. They met-the one as the judge, the other as the subject, in that most magnificent, that most sublime, that most noble tribunal where God meets man through the delegates which He has Himself appointed, and forestalls the sentence of the day of doom, pronouncing ujon the penitent the benediction of the blessed, and rarely-for rarely do the impenitent seek this means of grace-the dread sentence of repulsion.

Here the distinctions of rank are levelled. or, to speak more correctly, are altered to the models of eternity, to the rules of precedence in the heavenly court, where the most saintly shall be the most exalted, where the most lowly shall be the most honored, where the Prince of Meekness shall crown the meek with everlasting glory.

The priest can have no moral, reasonable doubt of the guilt or innocence of his penitent, and the chaplain knew that Ned was innocent; and the young man obtained all the cousolation and all the help which the children of the Church throughout the world can claim as their glorious heritage.

He was greatly distressed to see the poor fellow in irons, still more to find him so utterly bowed down and dejected; but he was accustomed to scenes of sorrow, and knew how to meet them. It was part of his the sanction of a divine commission to give power and efficacy to his efforts.

Ned met him with averted looks and groans

of anguish, pitiable to see and hear.
The priest had heard the warder's account the affair, but he wished to hear Ned's, partly because he knew there are spark of honor left?" always two sides to a story,-even had the poor boy been guilty he would none the less have wished for his own parrative of the fellows, and it was his-to be honorable. a event, and partly because he had learned from experience how wise it was to let the sufferer tell his own story—to listen to it tation, to the honor of God. patiently, and, as far as possible, to sympathize with it. Even when the story was temper, and it was thoroughly roused now. believe him, and then he did not like to believe him, and then he did not like to one of sin and orine, and black, dark guilt, implicate Jack: so ne was silent.

"Got nething to say for yourself?" the gating circumstance. It might not indeed be man continued, pointing to the things, and of much use in a court of justice, but he someness? I think it's a good thrashing you'd

now quite certain of the prisoner's guilt. made great and glorious use of it to win soul for the service of the court of heaven.

"I hoped so," he said, when Ned had. finished his detail of the evening's doings; "I hoped so. Of course, if the opportunity to escape had been offered to you, it was a but we'll teach you to try your tricks here. great temptation, and you vanquished it I suppose you thought you'd be free to-night, nobly; and for the rest—well, it was hard, and if you did resist, even with violence, you know where and how you can get pardon from the only Judge whose sentence you need fear, but I am very sorry all the has hapat your trial, and it is so near now-only a few days It's a bad business."

"An' that it is, your reverence. God knows if I'm not the most unfortunate boy that ever his mother brought into the world for everything's against nic,"

"Not so bad as all that, Ned; and if everything is against you in this world, and you make the hest use of it all for the next, nelieve me vou're to be pitied; it's those who throw away their chances that are the real objects of sorrow."

There was silence for a few minutes, and

then the priest spoke again. You know very well, Ned, I am the last person that would advise a man to say a word that would betray another, but I do think, under the circumstances, you ought to tell exactly what happened. If you like to dictate a statement of the facts for the governor, I will write it out for you now, and take care it is given in at once. "And tell on Jack? Never, your rev-

erence. The priest could not but admire his fidelity. "It's a hanging matter you are in for there is no use in concealing the truth from you; you know it yourself; and after all, ony punishment that Jack might get would be light indeed compared with what may happen to you.'

"Ill not tell, sir. They may hang me for a merder I never did, but they shall not stain my name for one word of treachery !"

The priest ceased to urge him, but he felt none the less that something should be done He went to the governor, and represented the ease on his own responsibility, stating his firm conviction that Ned Rusheen had never made, or thought of making, any escape,nees of others. His representations were reesived with polite increjulity; the governor was naturally en the side of suspicion, and it must be admitted, in this instance, with every spectrance of justice.

The chaptain could do no more. He went away, sudly and sorrowfully, to a miserable man who had brought his wife and family to roin by his crimes, and who seemed harden d beyond all hope of repentance.

As he went slowly and sadly along the dark, cold, gloomy corridor, where effence was only broken now and thea ity the stammirg of an iron door, he saw two sisters of mercy. They had come, by special permission, to visit the sick pramers, and he at once thought what a pleasure is would be to Ned to receive a visit from them.

He teld them the case briefly, and they we e much interested. "Poor boy!" elder sister explaimed; " ind you say his name is"

" Ned Rusheen."

"Ah! I once knew a young lad-child, I right to say-of that name, but it cannot be him; yet the surname is unusual."

A few moments solved the doubt. Ned know again the face of the nun who had taught him so many holy lessons, where words were his stry and comfort in his pris m; but he could only say, "Ah! sister, es it you?"

What help and consolation Ned received from this visit can well be imagiated by those who have had the happiness to be assisted, in any affliction, by these ministering angels of the lower world.

Some tervent prayers, also, they said both or and with him, and he felt strong to near all that was still to come. The nuns promised to attend him to the last, should be he condemand to die; and now even Ned's most sanguine friends feared the trial would go against him. It was certainly kinders to prepare him for the worst, to do all that the poor mortals could do to induce him to seek It was this confidence, and the confidence for the grace of perfect resignation to the holy which Father Cavanigh showed him, that had will of God.

CHAPTER XVIII.

as Jack graphically expressed it, swing "Good luck to one he left behind him." He luggage was simply labelled "London." Even his mother did not know where he intended to go, or what his p ans were for the utnre.

It was thought, at least by Barnes, that he and his brother Harry had had some high words the day before he left Eimsdale, and the conjecture was founded on fact. The dinner had passed, as was usual now, almost in sitence. Lady Elmedale and Mary, who was just able to join the family, had left the room. The twins rose, according to their old custom, to go after their mother; but Harry lingered behind, and when Fred had passed on, he turned back.

He fidgeted uncomfortably, looked out of the window to see if the snow was still fall. ing, or perhaps to gain time for an unpleasant task; then to the sideboard, touching the himself with the back of his hand, but he glasses; but his elder brother, either absorbed in thought, or utterly indifferent, took no He would not add to his young master's notice of his proceedings. At last he spoke, but his voice was so changed that, for the but his voice was so changed that, for the mement, Lord Einsdale scarcely could sir," he said at last; "but they say that recognize it.

"Edward!" It was but one word, yet it contained, it expressed, it gave utterance to many. There was entreaty, there was agony, there was

Lord Elmsdale had almost expected, or, to be more correct, had constantly dreaded it; but he had decided on his line of action. He appeared not to notice the word, as he had appeared not to notice the movements.
"Edward, O Edward! will you not save

Ned Rusheen ?" "Save him! Why, of course I would be only too glad if I could do anything for him ;

but, you see, the case is quite against him :' and he stood up, as if to signify that it was a subject in which he had not much suteresta subject which he would rather not be hored with. Harry was taken aback-no word completely expresses his state of mind.

had nerved himself, steeled himself, I might say, for this interview; and his brother's unexpected coolnes, his absolute indifference, disconcerted him hopelessly. He was prepared for anger, and could office to heal the broken hearted, and he had have met it; he was not prepared for indifference. Still he would not give up; he must make one more effort.

"Edward, you know who killed my poor father, and yet you will let an innocent man be hanged for it. O Edward! how can you live? how can you die in peace? have you no

Poor Harry ! Honor was his god, his idol. To be honorable was the creed of his schoolthe world interprets the much-abused word : but there was little reference, in its interpre

It did not take much to rouse Edward's

have had if you used your tongue like that at Montem. How can I help it if Rusheen is hanged? I suppose you would rather your brother was hanged to save him."

"O Edward! it's not that, and you know it's not; but you know the evidence you gave at the inquest, and if you would stay now for the trial, and say "-

"Thank you, not if I know it. Stay and contradict myself to oblige you, and make myself the laughing stock of the whole of Dublin;" and he turned to leave the room and close the discussion. "Not yet, one word more. She told me to

speak, indeed she did. Oh! if you could see her misery ! if you would let her speak to you even for one minute, you could not refuse."
"And who is this 'she' whose knighterrant you have sworn yourself?" The boy colored deeply, angrily; but he

rophed, calmly, " Nurse Rusheen." "Oh! that old woman. I thought"_

"Aud I thought," replied Harry, with a touching dignity lost on his graceless brother.—"and I thought she was your nurse, and your fosterer; and she thought, God help her! you had some feeling left for her. She would not come to you herself, for she was afraid it would perhaps anger you, when you seemed to care so little for her that you would not even come to see her before you left the place; and she knows, too, all you said against Ned. But I promised her I would speak to you to night, and I think her heart will break if you do not sand her one word of kindness. There is not one now to care for her, except that wild boy Jack. I ls w him"—

"You saw him, by Jove! you saw him Nice company for the Henorable Hemy Einschle.

Harry took no notice of the tunt, but thoved closer to his brother. "Edward, I must speck, if you kill me for it." He came still closer, so near that he could whaper in his out. He said a few words.

" Confound you for a Bar;" and with one blow Harry was raid prostunte on the ground, and Lord Emsdale left him where hell y, too maddened with rage to care for what

harm he might have done Harry was not goriously burt, as far as bodity injury was a permentable the blow fell upon his heart, and thus vas more unerly crushed than ever. He east in at s upone ghist. He never moved his hisding stop very channels of trong t seemed has maked. On! if there were a year he could test, only one to could speak to, any one who antil advise, any parent apper from the father y, and not mixed up with the father dreumstances, any ter who could hear on passion toly to what he had to say, and give advice; but there was not end, the could not tell his mother-ne bes sur, of hair, that it would be neither tight nor wise to d. set and what has it not cort bim to ke p away from her, lest, in some ungante d moment, he might betray ad ?

Horry was too young, Freddy could not give him the savies he model ; he had energ in his great distress, thought of Bornes, but our he could not brong historic to speak to oun. He thought, too, of the energymon of the parish, but only for an instant, the pleaseemed too absurd. How the boys would sough at him if they ever even suspected to t he went to a ciergyman for advice; and thee, if it was ever found out at home, his mother would certainly to I hart that he should have told a stranger what he had not told her, so Harry was left utterly desolate. He had took even the consolution which a boy educated by parents of strong religious consistions might have had, for he had never been caught to pray.

Burnes came in to remove the wine and dessers. He had long su peeted that there was some heavy trouble weighing down the once merry boy. He remembered the night, not so long ago, when the two lade had came home from school unexpectedly, and he seemed to hear their shows of phasure, and to feel again the warm presents of their hands, always expended to the old servant. Many a weary hour he had spent thinking what he could do to comfort or help his young master, but his orginations ended as they began, in perplexity. What could be do? After all, he was only a servant. I have said his cognations ended where they began, but this is not quite correct. They ended generally with an Our Pather and a Lord Elmsdale had left the castle, without, I tail Mary, and he commended the fatherless boy to the great Father who loves all His children, and feels for their sorrows more tenderly than any earthly parent. So it came to pass that Barner, who could do nothing, had nevertheless much in his power. or he could pray to Him who can do all

things. He was about to leave the room when he found it occupied, but Harry called him

back. "Don't go, Barnes; it will be long enough before I see you again after to morrow;" and then, though the prospect of leaving Elmsdale permanently had not troubsed him much before, the idea came, as ideas will come at times, with all the force of reality, with all the consciousness of what a breaking up this was; and he laid his head down on the table, and sobbed aloud.

I think Barnes brushed away some tears made a great effort to control his emotion.

them who have much trouble young don't have it old ; and God is good to us all.'

"I didn't think I would mind it so much Barnes, but it's hard to leave the place, and to think I may never see it again. I don't think my brother will ever come back here

again. Do you" "
"I don't think he will, sir," the man replied, even more gravely than the question seemed to warrant.

"Barnes, I"- He stopped. "Master Henry, I know you have some great trouble on your mind besides the trouble we all have-God help us !- but excuse me for saying so, sir, it's not to the like of me you should be telling it."

"O Barnes! if I only knew what to do, if I only knew who to speak to, if I had any one -any one "- And he spoke so hopelessly, with such utter dejection, it was hard to listen to such words from one so young-hard to think of all thet must have been suffered

before such words were uttered. "If you were one of my religion, Master Harry, you would not have to say such words to-night; but God comfort you, for no one

"I don't know much about your religion, Barnes, but it has a bad name; and of course

I could not go to a pricat, so unere's no good talking of i.."
"Well, sir, it may be long and long before

I see you again, and I'll ask you, as a last favor to old Barnes, to remember that many a thing is spoken bad of in the wrong; and surely, Master Henry, it's worth our while to know what's true and what's false—in particular when it has to do with our religion; and it's in a time of trouble such as you are in now that you will find the good of the religion that God left to be a comfort to His creatures in this miserable world; and a black place it would be for some of us without we had the hope of a better,", ...

CHAPTER XIX.

An' that's the place Misther Moore wro

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

water washing up against another:

It need scarcely to said that the speaker
was Jack the Runner, who, true to his
sibriquet, had found himself in the County Wicklow in less time than many a horseman would have taken to perform the journey.

Having attered his criticism on "Misther Moore" for the benefit of no one in particu lar, he pursued his journey; but he nad nearly reached his destination. Do you It is not far from Dundrum and very near guished in the human heart, the famous "Meeting" which Jack had apostrophized so irreverently. Ellie McCarthy had been living here with her aunt ever since her flight from Elmsdale 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 Rusheen's acquittal might depend on the svidence she could give, and her immediate return was necessary.

Mr. O'Sullivan-who, it will be remembered, had undertaken Neg's defence-was enjoying the prospect of Mr. Forensic's Amazeent when he produced his witness. Father Cavanagh, whose feelings were very different, was p.tying young Lord Elmsdale for to be gaineaid. 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 Calvery, where the guiltless One suffered for the guilty. He had already practised it in many a secret fast and vigil which he had effered to avert it would never have been made." the judyments due to guilty sinners, who of the reparation which justice demanded for and the interest your priest takes in my

In his charity he determined that ore dale, even in this world; and for this pur- and"pose he had sent Jack as a sure and swift messenger to summon Ellie back.

adroit movement he saved himself from a pot them meddle now, and show their power." of acalding water which that irate dame was about to fling over him as a reture for his unceremonicas invasion of her domain.

"Thank ye kindly ma'am; but that's a meetin' of the waters I don't just care for," give us something just a taste cooler, I would not say against it, Mrs. Brien, ma'am."

"Aud who are you, ye impudent gossoon! that has my name so pat and alsy?" retorted the indignant lady, when anger was sufficiently queited to allow of speech. "Yer Dublin by yer accent, but yer manners wants willany. Use and I we am I we am I be to my Lord Elmedale only smiled. It rather mendin' for all that; and I 've an O to my thank ye to give me the whole of it when samired the firsh of her eye, and even the you're so familiar with the rest."

"Faith an' it's sorry I am, ma'am, for forgetting it, but the wind was out of me from running all the way from Dabin; and sure I was just savin' meseif by saying it short, Mcs. O'Brien, ma'am !"

" What's you're arrand?" "It's Ellie M'Carthy I'm inquirin' for, Mrs. O'Brien."

"An' what would the like of you be wanting with her ?" the like of me, ma'sm !-but there, I'll

orgive you, you poor creature !-you don't now any better; and how would you ever ave heard of the O Flanagans down in this eluded part of the country, when ye make such a mortherin' over a bit of water that would not be missed out of Dubrin Bay ?- Is it what I want with Ellie M'Carthy? it's just a message from the parish priesthinseit—God bless him !— and maybe ye never heard of hun, either?" he concluded, with a fine touch of irony, as the most unanswerable reply he could make. " If it's Father Cavada 3 a mulia, i un

heard of him; and Mrs. O'Brien drew hernoif up with the dignity of snowichige; but Eilic came in at the same moment, and received the communication intended for her in person. The sense was conveyed accorately, but it must be admitted the language was not exactly that uses by the reverend gentleman who sent the message.

"His riverence says, Elie, you're to come back to Dublin this minute, and swear against the young lord, whose on for haugin' Nedthe villain !-and if you don't come on at wanst he's a dead man, and you'll parjure your soul and body for ever. Amen!

The confusion of personal pronouns did not trouble Ellie. She had her fears ever since the Liquest, as she had read the report in the Freeman's Journal; but she was extremely distressed at the idea of appearing to give evidence, and still more so when she thought of what her evidence must be.

'Yell get Ned off-won't ye, Nellie?' asked Jack, with as near an approach to familiarity as he dared to assume to her. The girl looked sad enough.
"I'm afraid, Jack, it will take more than
I can say to do that."

"But ye'll try—and he's so fond of you.
Ah, thin, Ellie, isn't it a quare thing you'd

be passin' by the like of him."

Ellie tossed her pretty head, but she did not look as displeased as Jack feared she might do. Perhaps, after all, "absence had made the heart grow fonder," or that, woman hke, she had begun to pity, and ended with a warmer feeling, If Ned had seen her then he would have spent a happier night.

She reached the little village of Elmsdale the following evening. It was the very evening on which Harry had made the last appeal to his brother Edward-on which Barnes had said almost his last words to his

young master.

A short interview with the priest was sufficient to arrange what was necessary. Father Cavanagh had not much hore of making Lord Elmsdale sensible of his injustice, but he thought it right to try what could be done by private expostulation before he was made the subject of public exposure. As it was important that Ellie's interview with him should not be known, Father Cavanagh sgreed to her proposal that she should go to the castle late at night, attended by Jack, but how strangely different from the former. Ellie waited about the grounds, shivering with cold and nervousness, but faithfully melodies to heedless ears. Lady Elmsdale and Mary had retired to rest after a cold and heartless adieu from the son and brother. The twins were sleeping in the old room, but a touled; fourteen Sisters of the Holy Names there was no pleasant, boyish gossip between them, as there used to be in the old times. So little note did they take of each other's doings, that either might have knelt in prayer unquestioned had he been so disposed.
Edward, as usual, was the last to retire to

rest. His reflections were not pleasant ones. inclination. He was master of Elmsdale now; priest, Rev. Father Pelletier, and his devoted that they are becoming aged, and passing on he was free, as entirely tree as any man could assistants.

be, but his anticipations had not been realized. NEWFOUNDLAND'S RAILVAYS. He was utterly, hopelessly wretched, and he naw no prospect of any amelioration in his condition.

A third, hesitating knock at the window, often repeated, at last attracted his attention. He started, as a guilty man might start,

No robber would thus announce his presence. Who could this be, who came in such a fashion and at such an hour? Another knock, and he thought he heard his own name repeated softly. He become still more alarmed; and though he professed utter incredulity about the supernatural, yet,

as is frequently the case, it only needed time and opportunity to rouse that latent belief in know the littie village of Ballynachah? the unseen which is never entirely extin-" Mr. Edward."

He knew the voice now. It was Ellis M Carthy's; but the apparition of a spirit could scarcely have surprised him more. He hastened to the window, and opened it.

"Yes, sir-I mean, my lord," the girl replied, so gravely and modestly that he at lea: b nished his first idea that she had heard of his intended departure, and wished to see is he would renew his offer of making her his

He was about to close the window and fasten is, after she had entered the room, but she stopped him in a manner that was not

"If you please, my lord, the window had better remain un'astened. A friend is waiting for me just outside."
"Very prudent, I must say; and I suppose

your priest knows of this visit " he added, with a sneer. " He does, sir; and only for his reverence

"And, pray may I ask for what reason am sought pardon for their crimes with little idea 1 indebted to you for the honor you pay me,

affairs ?" "Oh, sir, I came-I came to beg of you, effort should be made to scare Lord Eins- for the love of God, to save Ned Rusheen,

"Faugh! I thought he was your lover, and now I see I was right. Let him save The boy dashed into Mrs. O'Brien's kitchen himself, or get your priest to save him. They in his usual free and easy fashion. By an can meddle enough when they choose; let

"You know, my lord, it was your evidence you know it was false," she continued, growing bold with the very difficulty of her posiobserved the incorrigible Jack, as he seated himself quietly upon a bench. "If you'd hang him yet; but as sure as there's a God give we competing just a tested color of world in housen." tion, "Oh, sir, you know you all but swore in heaven, you will suffer for it yet. Shame on you, sir! How could you -how dare you tell such lies, and take your oath on them? I'd rather be the noorest beggar-woman that walke God's earth to night, then he you, my lord, with your black, dirty soul, and all its

> amused him to see Ellie's fiery cagerness. He scornful curl of her lip. She paused for a moment, thinking, from his silence, that she had made some impression; but when she looked up, and saw his false smile, she knew words would have little avail.

"I see, sir, I am only wasting time. There's one last word to say, and it's soon ment. At the close of the debate, when the vote said; hat it's hard to say. My lord, if you was taken, the Government resolutions were will not tell the truth, I will-will tell it carried by a majority of three. One momber out before judge and jury, and all of them— on the Government cide voted with the Oppo- and how you beat Ned before my eyes in sition, and two or three Government supportthis very room, when he tried to save me ers were absent; so that their mejority was

from-"Do, Ellie, I'd advise you; and I will swear that I found you and Ned here in this were lost, yet, in the whole progress if the room together, and that you would not leave debate, it was apparent that there is a strong riom together, and that you would not leave it, or leave him, till I put him out of the window like a dog. You know what I said at the inquest. I will say more now, and swear to it; by ---, I wi l."

Ellie was utterly unprepared for this. He you are awearing false to save your lover. Now go heme and tell your Priest that."

Ellie had stood still and firm through all the interview until now; but dismayed, aghast at such utter baseness, and in the direst perplexity how to set, she sank back on a low seat near the window. She had covered a low seat near the window. She had covered way to Newloundland, for the purpose of her face with her hands, and swaved her making some propositions to the Government of the Legislative Assembly:—
slight, graceful form to and fro with that in regard to the carrying out of the work. It motion peculiar to the Celtic woman when in sorrow, and which is rarely discontinued by those who have been accustomed to witness it in childhood, however much they may have been educated out of national customs

n other matters. The girl did not notice that Lord Elmadale had come nearer to her, but she started at the change in his voice:-"There, Ellie, don't fret about it; I did not intend to frighten you. There's one way Ned can be saved, it you will be quiet and reasonable, and do what I ask you. Will you, Elize?"
She looked up hesitatingly, but she had no snspicion of his real meaning. "Anything, sir-anything, my lord, that will save the poor innocent boy from a cruel death."
"Well, Ellie, it won't be hard. It's the

last chance you will get to be a real lady, and have all the money and all the pleasures in the world. Promise me you will come away with me after the trial, and I will get Ned off. Upon my soul I will," he added, eagerly, for he thought she was re-

lenting at last. "Your soul !—upon your soul, with all the crime that's on it! I would not wipe my shoes with it-with the guilt of an innocen man's sentence on it, and the guilt of tempt ing a poor girl by your artful words! Never, sir—never, sir! not if you made me queen of all the world. I did what I could to save you from disgrace, for the sake of my lady and Miss Mary, that they might never know your evil ways; but it's

no use now." (To be continued.)

NOTES FROM VALLEYFIELD.

A spiritual retreat for the English speaking Catholics of Valleyfield ended on the 4 h inst., after eight days duration. Two sermons daily were preached by the zealous and devoted curate of the parish, Rev. Wm. and he snew could be entirely trusted. O Mears. His very practical discourses, de-Agother midnight interview took place, livered with true apostolic fervor, cannot fail to be productive of happy results. Father O'Mears was made the recipient of a handsome present. Catholicity and its instiruguarded by Jack, until the castle clock had tions are making rapid strides in Valleyfield. Now there are five priess connected with the church, convents and Brothers' schools. The church lately erected is one of the finest edifices in the dincess. The convent is spacious and well of Jerns and Mary conduct the educational department. Basides, there is an order of Sisters of Providence. Rev. E. Lafond, assisted by two suclesiastics and eight Christian Bothers have charge of the college. Many societies are thoroughly well organized and incorporated; the most important are St. He had once thought with pride of the time Jean Baptiste and St. Joseph. In short, when he should be master of Elmsdale,—free everything Catholic is flourishing. It is to act as he pleased, free to spend as he needless to add, much of this prosperity is pleased, free to rule all according to his own due to the able management of the parish to the world, through their bleached locks,

THE NEED OF IMMEDIATE EXTENSION REQUIRED.

of Assembly Sir Ambrose Shes, leader of

the Opposition, moved a suit of resolutions in which, after referring to the depressed condition of the staple industries of the country, the wide spread destitution among taining an increasing population by the active resumption of rallway work, in order to meet immediate want and lead to the great purpose of agricultural development, with the permanent improvement if these who devote themselves to that pur-vit." He, therefore, proposed that immediate steps be taken by Government "to remove any difficuities arising from the failure of the Newfour-fland Railway company to continue the undericking, and that every effort ie made | to have diway work a part of the resources. of the people for the coming summer," and for this purpose that "at an early period of this 3 soon the G vernment shall submit a bill for the carrying out of this work." In a very able and exhaustive speech Sic Ambrose moved the adoption of these resolutions, and urged that in the extension of our railway system, to open the fertile lands and facilitate mining and agriculture, lay the true path to prosperity and the best means of providing new industries for the employment of those moved a series of counter resolutions, in aged, and the employment of our prople, which had been tooked for from a ance of railway construction and the com-pletion of the contract, was in this way suspended. He urged that as the termination of the period allowed for the completion of the work was at hand, and in view of the uncertainty of the relative position of the colony and the railway company, under the contract, and especially as regards the payment of the subsidy, the first duty of the Gavern ment was to ascertain what this position is, and that "considering the large interests at stake in these questions, it is inexpedient for the house or the Government to prescribe any definite course of action in relation to this colony." He finally suggested that employed as to promote most effectively those important interests. of road throughout the country, wherever | there are inducements for the cultivation of the soil, and by encouraging agriculture in for that purpose, now before the house.

SIR AMEROSE'S RESOLUTIONS LOST. The debate on the tao suits of resolutions excited a lively interest, and the name was crowled throughout. Both Government and Opposition put forth all their strength : for, in case Sir Ambrese Shea's resolutions had | been carried, this would have been equivalent followed by the resignation of the Governwas taken, the Government resolutions were to you in the course of this se sion. narrowed in this way, the numbers having stood i5 to 18 Although these resolutions feeling in favor of rations extension, and that most of those who voted against Sir Ambrose's resolutions did so, not as being opposed to railway construction, but because they Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:considered such resolutions inopportune at in the future. Mr. Evans, who is the Honorable Goutlemen of the Legislatice receiver of the company, is now on his way to Newfoundland, for the purpose of making some propositions to the Government in regard to the carrying out of the work. It is to be hoped his proposals may meet with Government has succeeded in rectoring the consideration of the proposals may meet with Government has succeeded in rectoring the consideration of the proposals may meet with Government has succeeded in rectoring the consideration of the proposal fine scale of the constraint of the proposals of the condition of the colony must be always considered, and a public work of this kind conducted in a spirit of prudence and wisdom.

A LEGISLATIVE EPISODE. In the debate on Sir Ambrose Shea's resolutions an adjournment of the discussion was moved and agreed to. Immediately after, the Premier moved that the house resolve itself into a committee on ways and means, for the purpose of introducing the budget and the resolutions founded on it. The Opposition resisted this, on the ground that the hour was too late, and that they understood that the house, not the debate, had been adjourned. The Government refused to give way, and the Opposition determined to prevent the introduction of the budget by "talking against time." This commenced abour 9 o'clock in the evening, and was kept up by relays of Opposition speakers till 4 o'clock next afternoon. The nembers on both sides 'prepared for the conflict. Some wrapped themselves in rugs and went to sleep; others kept watch. One speaker is reported to have held on for four hours and a half—a very respectable feat. One object in view was to enable persons to mithdraw goods from hond before the new tariff became law. The Government, hovever, took the view that so soon as the motion for ways and means was made all duties must be paid in accordance with the new tariff, and they sent orders to the Custom House accordingly. At 4 o'clock the Opposition ceased the contest and the budget was intro-

A man in Nova Scotia is preparing to tow to New York next summer a mammoth rait of logs, spars, and sawed lumber, aggregating 410 feet, its width 55, and its thickness 35 feet. It is pointed at how and stern, and of this loyal province. will cost \$20,000.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

In Nervous Diseases. Dr. HENRY, New York, says: "In nervous diseases, I know of no preparation to equal

It is claimed that every ton of iron ore in Virginia can be converted into superior Beasemer steel by the Reese basic process. At present it cannot be utilized owing to the cost of the acid process.

Hall's Hair Renewer renews, cleanses, brightens, and invig. rates the hair, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and lustre. People with gray hair pre-fer to use the Renewer, rather than proclaim

Anna Barra de Partir de La Barra de La La California de La Barra d

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE. Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council . Sr. John's, Nild, March 30. - In the House

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : It is with intense satisfaction that I see you reassembled in the seat of Government to lagin the labors of this session of the Lexisature. I deem myself happy to be able, the laboring classes arising from want in the discharge of my duties as the repre-of employment and the impossibility of susscatative of ou, august Sovereign, to reckon on the assistance of men devoted to the fisheries alone, he proposed "an early and paralle interests and engerly destring the development of the res arece of the province.

THE PUBLIC BEALTH. During the year that has passed away the seemign of stablipox has lergelly raged in our province and ease fully in the city of Mont. real, where it plunged numerous families into mosening an edia considerable injery to commoree. My Government adopts a such measures as were afforded by the line to present its spread and, thanks to that timely action and the latelligent zeri of the members and the ers of the Board of Health, it was found possible to excameeribe the revoges of the gittinic and healty to being it unit; control. Experience for improvement in our sacitary legislation, especialty in relation to hygienic Henry O Neel. and preventive me sures, and a hill to that effect will be submitted to yor.

LICENSE LEGISLATION.

You have, doubtless, learned with solisfaction, the happy result which has attended who could not find it in the tisheries. A the efforts of the province to maintain their lengthened and animated debate, extending lights with regard to ficense legislation. The longthened and animated debate, extending lights with regard to ficense legislation. The over governd days, followed. Mr. Thoratuen law passed by the Camadian Parliament of law passed by the Camarian Parmament of Translation Roches, this suiject has been declared ultra vires by Nepolica Roches. which he expressed regret for the failure of the highest tribunal of the hangire-a decision the Newfoundland R diway company to fulfil which puts an end to a regretiable coeff c .their contract by continuing the line to Half's | and assures to the province absolute continuing buy, as the public interests were thus dam- over one of its chief sources of revenue. It is to be hoped that by a strict determination to confine themselves with their respective jurisdictions, Parliament and the legislatures shall avoid any such controversy in future.

COL (NIZATION DEVELOPMENT,

The use made of the comparatively large grant that we would last year for the con-struction of rooms and bridges in the regions newly opened up for settlement and agriculture has already produced excellent results, and this year again you will be asked to ex-tend special favor to colorization, in which the activity of our people finds its most fruitful exercise. It will be the aim of my Government to give assurance that the sums voted in aid of colonization and agriculture are so

A bill will be presented to you to cermit A bill will be presented to you to termit | II Guy the G verament to facilitate the construction, | B J. McParlant. with as little delay as pasable, or certain accordance with the provisions of the bill railroads intended to give an important impulse to colonization, to agriculture and to commerce in the regions to be traversed by thou, and this it is expected to me implish without increasing the responsibilities of the

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The labors of the royal commission clearged with the examination of the facts relating to to a vote of want of confidence, and must be the building, working and cales of the Quebac, followed by the resignation of the Govern- Montreal, Ottava & Occidental raisway paying come to a clear, a report will be presented

THE DUBT OF RAILWAYS

The sale of the Government roads and the gradual settlement of the claims or enected with their construction and administration | You keeplarm, Varch 7, 1885. having materially reduced the busines of the Department of Railways, it is my Govern ment's intention to aboitsn't. I his step will of some of the other public effices.

Indicating notion was rerord;

Mover by Councillor J. M. O'Neill and of some of the other public effices.

THE FINANCES

A detailed account of the expenditure of saw his advantage, and continued—"You the present time, when there is such general the last financial year and the Poblic Accounts may swear what you like, and say what you commercial depression and when the time in general will be submitted to you, and you like; but who will believe your word against granted for the completion of the line has not will be requested to your new and disclosure mine? And I will let the whole world know yet expired. They thought it would be maintenance and administration of the difference are awaring false to save your lover. better 70 be able to deal with the matter ent branches of the public services. I shall untrammelled with any resolutions. The take care that those sums are expected to the decate has done good, and has greatly most economic annuner possible and in constrengthened the cause of railway extension forming with the law. forming with the law.

Council: --

employment to our people. Only by railways in the development of its rescurees and in can the natural resources of the country be contributing to the general prespect you the turned to account. Of course the financial Daminton by encowing the country with numerous and valuable means of communica tion-should be regarded as of exceptional importance.

THE CONSOLIDATED STATUTES.

You will have to containe, during this session, the examination of the bill for the consolidation of the ageneral statutes of the Province of Quebee and of these of the former Province of Canada which were still in deres in the Province and had their origin in this Legislature. It is of such importance to complete this examination as soon as nonsible that I consider myself justified in asking you to make it one of your chief duties.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

My Government has caused a certain number of articles to be sent to the Colonist exhibition, shortly to be opened in Landon, Competent persons visiting that exhibit will, I doubt not, appreciate the various products of our farms, forests, mines, and factories, while by our educational exhibit they will be able to judge of the intellectual culture attained by our people.

THE PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES,

A committee was formed in the course of last session to exquire into the northern and northwestern boundaries of the province. My Government will be happy to favor the re sumption of the studies undertaken by that committee and the prosecution of the work which is had begun.

I now open, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, the fith session of the fifth Parliament of the Legislature of Quebec. I pray that God will hess your labors and continue to endow you with those sentiments of fidelity, order, and patriotism by which you about three million feet. Its length will be have hitherte been disringuished, and which are the known envactoristics of the people

> An annoying and perplexing lass of memory even of ordinary things indicates, in general, Western Massachusetts are being filled with impoverishment of the blood and conecquent failure of the brain. This impoverishment is caused by the excess of uric acid in the blood, his feet in a frog, a brakeman was run over which can be neutralized and removed by before he could get loose. Varner's safe cure only.

> A shoe trade paper explains that it is owing to the almost were a sal use of new meets an England that the style of footgear so seldom In Pulmonary Affections and Scrofulous changes there, and goes on to say that a shoe can be better made on an iron last than on a wooden one. It can be leated better, bottomed better, and will fit better when done.

Carter's Lettie Liver Pills have no equal as prompt and positive cure for Sick Headache, Bilionaness, Conscipation, Pain in the Side, and all Liver Troubles. Try them.

Previously acknowledged \$1618 50 LIVING SIX YEARS WITHOUT GOING TO COLLECTED BY J. MOONEY, PORTAGE DU FORT. Capt. P. Toner..... \$1 00 Devis Steel.

Devis Steel.

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Discrept M. K. Py.

1 00 stronger to him, both he and his wife most Mrs. E. W. Murry, Mrs. Min et Fitz, rolli Miss Engage Keny.

100 sympathetic interest, having been for ihar with his self-rines, and flow rejoiced in what seemed to them a most remarkable core. Henry O North 100 The Viewers marked that he presumed his dames O North 100 his hard been connected with the report from James O North 100 his hard greathead the case to Mr. John John McGure 200 Thomas, a charist of Idanon. He said Mr. John McGure 100 his hard smorth resident of their parish, John McGure 1100 his was famory a resident of their parish, but was famory a resident of Land-James Martin 2 to the land them. John M. O'Nett.... Hugh Gorman Mary J. M. M. Andrew. Charles Campe u G. A. Digal.... W. Muir. J. G. Lantaier.... J. Lande..... Loon Lafave..... 1 00 S. Deamieau.... Michael T. Smith W. Taylor. E rward Greson 1 00 John M. Namara 0 50 Barney Cassidy 50 John Cardity..... Huga Cossily
EDward Cox.
Patrick H Smith. C. B. Dermiss...

Wahi am Dafresne..... Martin Byle..... John O'Brien..... James Smith.... John Bouster, Patrick MoNilly, Mrs. J. McAudrow Mrs. P. Burk Most R ve M Case, Martin R algers,

Fo the Elitor of Cut, Post:

Engloya Meas and lifty sine Collars col lested for hell Paril mentary fund and names of any creases, which you will please on it in Thre Witsess and Post and

WM. O'NEUL.

At last Monday's meeting of the Municip I Council of the township of Backingham, the

seconded by Conneitler P. M. K By, that the secretary treatmer forward to the office of the Post mining and publishing company it Monored the rum of twerry dollars in aid of the libb Parlien entray fond from the full; of the council .-- Cor. is is

BUCKINGHAMS OF FICIAL CONTRI-BUITON TO THE PUSH PAR-LAMENTARY FUND,

To the Editor of the Past:

Sin, I have been instructed by resolution of the Municipal Council of the Township of Bucknessian, of orward to your; dives the sum of two by doffice out of the finits of this name

Mathew H. Palmer, Sec. Treas, of the Township of Backingham. Buckingman, 7th April, 1886.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. OTTAWA BRANCH (ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTION.)

Toma: DTing, S5: Edward Mahon, 2: P Rock, 2; T.F. Rock, 1; P Rock, j., 1; P Stricy, 1; Bonard Metter, 10; John thoroughly renovated and renewed by the medi-Meagher, 1; J H Dayre 2; John Keating, case. In fact I feel like a new man. 1; Samuel Bingham, 10. Per Rev. P. O'Connell, P.P., Richmond-

Roy P O'Connell, \$5; Thomas Bennett, 1; Patrick Brany, I; John Edwards, 1; Thomas O McCaun, 1; Joseph Ralph, 1; William Kelly, 1; William Kavanagh, 1; Edward Grant, 1; Henry Emmy, 1; Pottick Corkey, 1; Denis O'Nett, 1; Thomas Ling, 1; John Wholan, 1; Cornetius O'Nett, 1; James Ranghan, 1; James Lonnon, 1; Alexander McNully, 50c; Mrs Feahan, 50c; John Fox, 50c; John Giston, 50c; Thomas Devine, 50c; James Douras, 50c; John Venghan, jr. 50s Joseph Kavanagh, 25c; Peter Kavanagh, 25c. The subscription list is still open. JOHN A. MACCABE, tressurer.

Followay's Ointment and Pills .- As Spring approuches a most favorable opportunity offers for rectifying irregularities, removing impurities, and crasing blemishes witch have atisen from the presence of matters torbad by winter from being transpiced through the pores. This searching Ointment, well rubbed upon the skin, penetrates to the deeply seated organs, upon which it exerts a most wholesome and beneficial influence. Well nigh all the indigestions give way to this simple treat-men, aided by purifying and aperisive doses of Holloway's Palls, round each box of which pt instructions" are folded. Bilious 1. miers, loss of app a ite, fulness after eating,

itude, gout and rheumatism may be all cively clacked in their painful progress, and the seeds of long suffering cradicated by t asstemediez.

The frogs on the "State" Railroad through wood, in order to prevent accidents like that which happened lately, where, by catching

Scotts Emulsion of Pure e od Liver all, with Hypophasphites, Diseuses.

DR. IRA M. LANG, New York, says: "1 have prescribed Scott's Emulsion and used it in my family and am greatly pleased with it. Have found it very serviceable in Scrofulous diseases and Pulmonary affections."

At Los Angeles, Cal., sweet strawberries are plentiful at 15 cents a quart.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND, GREAT PXCITEMENT IN WALES ABOUT A MARVELLOUS CUR .

BED

Mn EDITOR,-While spending a few days at P. B. Coyne. 100 the peasant seasile town of Aberystwith, Car-John Ceyne. 100 dig inshire. Wales, I heard related what seemed

> 50 years, given up to die by all the Ductors, had been speedily cured by some Pate t Medicine it was related with the more implicit confidence trem the circumstance, as was said, that the View of Idemystyd was modifier with the facts, out could vouch for the truth of the report.
>
> Having a little curvosity to know how such stories grow in traveliting. I look the liberty

grationaly enters ined me in a half hour's conversation, principally touching the case of Mr. Pugh, in which they seemed to take a deep and

3 00 act ras a respectable farmer and worthy of 3 00 percents. This the venerable Vicar with a live If r sense of the happy relation of a pastor and people, feeling that he was one who truly sympathized with all who are afflicted in mind, 0 50 body, or estate.

On my return to Aberystwith, I was impressed with a desire to see Mr. Pugh, whose reputation stood so high. His farm is called Poncon-Mawr, signif, ing "above the dingle," situated near the submit of a smooth round hill, overlooking a beautiful valley in which issituated the lovely ivy-mantled Church of Llauddeinel. I found Mr. Pugh, apparently about 40 years old, of medium height, rather shight, with a placement and intulling at four. slight, with a pleasant and intelligent face. I told him I heard of his great affliction and of his remarkable and almost miraculous relief, and that I had come to learn from his own

1 00 lips, what there was of truth in the reports.

0 50 Mr. Pugh temarket that his neighbors had taken a kindly and sympathetic interest in his case for many years, but of late their interest had been greatly awakened by a happy change is his condition. What you report as having heard abrold, said he, is substantially true, with one exception. I never understood that my case was ever given up as hopeless by any Physicism. I have been treated by several Doctors hereabouts, as good as any in Wales, out unfortunately no prescription of theirs ever brought the desired relief.

Fitteen years ago, he said, I first became conact us of a sour and deranged stomach and loss of appetite, which the Doctors told me was Dyspepsia. What food I could hold in my stomach seemed to do me no good and was often thrown up with painful retchings. This was followed: (ter a time with a horseness and a raw oreness of the throat which the Doctors called broughtis, and I was treated for that, but with It the success. Then come shortness of breath and a sense of cuffocation, especially nights, with claumy sweat, and I would have to get out of bed and sometimes open a door or window in winter weather to fill my lungs with the cold

About six your ago I become so had that I could not shop in bed, but had to take my unquest rest and dreamy sleep sitting in an armenair. My affliction seemed to be werking downward into my bowels as well as upwards into my lungs and threat. In the violent cough ing spasms which grew more frequent, my the domen would expand and collepse, and at times it would seem that I should sufficate. All this time I was reduced in strength so that I could perform no hard labor and my spirits were con-

sequently much depressed.

arily in this last spring I had a still more severe spashholic attack, and my family and n i abors became alarmed, believing that cer tainly I would not survive, when a neighbor, who had some knowledge, or had heard of the medicine, cent to Aberystwith by the driver of the Chanibus Plat, some seven miles distant, and fitched a bottle of Mother Seigel's Curative

Screep. This medicine they administered to me accorder to the directions, when to their surprise and delight no lesss than my own, the spans ceased. I became at esse, and my stomach was calmed. My boxels were moved as by a gentle cetbartic, and I felt a sense of quiet comfort all through such as had not before realized in many years. I could walk around the hours and breathe comfortably in a few hours after I had taken the medicine. I have continued to take the medicine daily now for something over two months, and I can lay down and sleep weetly at nights and have not since had a re-urrence of those terrible spreams and sweat-ings. I have been so long broken down and reduced in my whole system that I have not tried to perform any very hard out-door labor, decining it best to be prudent lest by overexertion I may do myself injury before my strength is fully restored. I feel that my stomach and bowels have been and are being

thoroughly renovated and renewed by the medi-case. In fact I feel like a new man,

I have been much congratulated by my neigh-bors, especially by the good Vicar of Llanry-styd, who with his sympathetic wife have coms three miles to shed tears of joy on my recovery.

I bade Mr Pugh good-bye, happy that even one at least among thousands had found a remedy for an aggravating disease.

Believing this remarkable case of Dyspeptic Asthms should be known to the public. I beg

Asthma should be known to the public, I beg to submit the above facts as they are related to

Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sale by every druggist in Montreal.

DELUDED SWEDES.

DUBLIN, April 7 .- The Swedish workmen imported to take the places of the strikers in the Dublin bottle works are anxious to return to Sweden, not wishing to damage the position of the Irish workmen. The Swedes say that they contracted to go to Ireland without knowing that they were underbidding the lrish workmen.

A WRECK RAISED AND PUT AFLOAT. CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 30th, 1885,-From the time I was 18 years of age, I was almost a confirmed invalid with liver and kidney trouble. Confined to my bed three weeks out of four. Face covered with a dirty cruption. Never expected to get well. Have taken fifty-three bottles of Warner's safe cure. Can do my work, marketing, walking any distance without fatigue. Warner's safe cure saved my life, for I was a complete wreck.—MRS. LOUISA DEMOOY.

The people of Derby Line, Vt., which is only separated by a narrow stream from the Canadian town of Stanstead, have petitioned Congress to have restored to them the ancient privilege of carrying grain to mills in Canada and returning the grists without duty, but are informed that a special law must be enacted to meet their wishes.

British warships on the Chinese station are to be painted gray, because that is the most durable and least conspicuous color.

Travel to Europe this spring will exceed the transstlantic travel of last spring by 20

the transmission per cent.

A Russian convict is said to have survived a punishment of 2,000 lashes.

66 THE TRU WITNESS"

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co.. AT THEIR OFFICES:

76 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved aracter will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS" it is per line (arate), first insortion, 10e per line each absoquent insertion. Special Notices 20e per line each absoquent insertion on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50e per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of lifts, Deaths and Marriages 50e each insertion. The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

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Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

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sched to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the attress latel when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishin, to become subscribers can do so Parties wishin, to become agent, when there is none of our loc agents in their locality. Address all communicatio

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 14, 1850

A CEFCUE ICR FIFTY POUNDS. 18 a recens speech in the British House of Commons, John Dillor, while calling attention to the distress and starvation of the reople in the West of Ireland, touched a chord of human sympathy with a result which he never anticitated, and which few would ever Lok for in the fet and wealthy surroundings of Westminster. Some time after he had concluded his remarks a new Conservative member, to whom he was an entire stranger, came up to him, and informed him that he had been eating a good dinner, but could not enjoy it, so deeply had he been touched by the picture of fellow creatures suffering such dire want. Would Mr. Dillon accept a contribution towards the relief of the distress? Mr Dillion explained that his only of jet was to call the attention of the Government to the position or . Pairs, but added that he would not red hanself justified in refusing any containation towards the reli f of the poor people whose cause he had il aded The Conservative graphem in immediately and the ablest Reformers thrulk from meet handed a cheque for £50 to the member for I ing him on the hustings. To the Conserva-East May o.

" A GOOD PAPER"

Under the above heading our estcomed contemporary, the Canadian Freeman, of Kingston, Out, has the following in its last INPUTE ...

"Our esteemed and enterplising contemporary, the Montreal Daily Post, is now considered in Ontario, especially by the Irish Catholic element, to be the spiciest daily paper in the metropolitau city of Canada. And so well is ought to be, for if ever a journal truly and honestly represented the Irish Catholics of Canada, that paper is, without doubt, the Montreal DAILY POST. Yes terday it published over one hundred letters from subscribers, situate throughout Canada and the United States, which are well worth a narusal and speaks well for our confrere. It is seldom indeed that any journal can show such overwhelming proofs of its popularity and increasing circulation. We congratulate THE POST, and feel as we prophesied some time ago -that this gallant and patriotic paper has a bright and glorious future before it yet. Here in Kingston its circulation must be increased as it is almost an utter impossibility to get a copy from the agencies after 10 o'clock.

" NEVER." 🐞

Twelve or thirteen years ago the late Isaac Butt. M.P., asked for a Parliamentary enquiry into the demand made by the lrish people for a domestic legislature. Home Rule was then in its infancy, but the novelty of the demand caused a good deal of excitement in England. During the debate that followed, the Marquis of Hartington said, "the Irish offenders, Parnell, Dillon, Sexton, Healy and people will never get Home Rule." The late A. M. Sullivan, M.P., was detailed to follow the Marquis of Hartington, and when it came to Mr. Sullivan's turn to speak he made perverter of truth. The Witness knows that use of these prophetic words, "The hon. member for (mentioning the place the Marquis of Hartington sat for), said in the course of his remarks 'the 1rish people will never get Home Rule.' "Once," continued Mr. Sullivan, "once in the House of Lords, not a noble marquis, but a royal duke, and the brother of a king, said that the Irish people would never get Catholic emancipation, so help his God! The Irish people have outlived the never of the noble duke, and (pointing to the Marquis of Hartington) they will outlive the never of the noble manjuis." Who doubts to-day but these words were prophetic-Home Rule may be defeated to-day or tomorrow, but who will now dare say that the Irish people will "never" get their own again? No one, and echo answers, "No one, no one."

MOWAT AND HIS COLLEAGUES. What a wonderful Government they have in the Province of Ontario! Year after year they jog along, keeping their handsome surplus at their bankers, passing laws which

West of district

if it were their own private property, and the is a thing accuraced, and it is not by a "don's" six millions of surplus they have to their that it is to be beaten—to where it belongs credit is a proof of their good management | the gutter. and honesty. Conserva ive politicians think it their duty to pick all the holes they can in the Government of the Hon. O'iver Mowat, but there is not a Conservative in Ontario who does not knew that Mowat has been a faitiful servant of the people, and that were it not for the hope of office that even his opponents would join in the cry "Long may he reign."

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. Those who remain firm will be sent back to the House of C mmons at the next general elections, and those who do not will be sent back to mind their business at home. So far as the general result at the next election goes, it does not matter what way the "bolters" vote. The people who made them members of Parliament can upmake them, is they are not faithful to the pledges they signed after Riel was done to death according to law. At the next election Quebec will sweep the traitors from her path. And she will sweep them, not because of "Rice or Revenge," but because of hismanity. They are dooned to be left out in the cold, not because Rul was a French Canadian Half Breed and a Catholic, but because he was a victim of Orange hate and revinge, and because it is against the spirit o the age to hang men for political effences. And so the "boliers" had better look out These o them who have betrayed the people will be, by the people, clustised, and all the sophistry on earth cannot save them from political extinction. So purish traitors !

"CROPPLS LIE DOWN."

The late John Gray was an Itish Catholic He was born in Presentt, Out., and he lived there the greater part of his life. He was a Conservative in politics, and he was respected for the honesty of his converious even by those who differed from him. He po sister brilliant conversational powers, and, as a nintermap, he had fow, if any, equals in the Dominion. He had a phenomenal memory, tive party he was invaluable. They sent him everywhere. He stumped Ontario from end to end, and from one decade to another. The ambition of his life was to get an appoint ment in his native town. After twenty years service in the ranks of the party he at last succeeded, and he was made Collector of Inland Revenue at Prescot. For a few days John Grey was a happy man. But Orangeism was on his trail. His appointment was no conner made than a deputation, inspired by the "brethren," went to Ottawa. Some of the very M. P's for whom he had worked assisted the "brethren" in their work. They demanded that the appointment of John Grey should be rescinded. A "Papist" should not have the position of Collector of Itland Revenue at Prescot. And rescinded it was! That is the way they make the "croppies lie down," and now we want to know, how long is this state of things to

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 minions of the Secretary for Ireland, the more did "the only religious daily" admire and sing the praises of the Buckshot exterminator. Now that he lies in his grave, the Daily Witness tries to lift the infamy that attaches to his memory by piling it on to the names of Parnell, Dillon, Sexton and Healy. It says that "the Irish Land League encouraged lawlessness, and Mr. Forster, firm as he was kindly, had a coercion bill passed, and, with singular boldness, struck down the real other leaders, whom he clapped into gaol." It takes a sanctimenious sheet like the Witness to fill the role of common vilifier and its charges against Mr. Parnell and the Irish leaders are as false as Satan could make them. but then its hatred of anything Irish is opposed to any frank acknowledgment of the truth, which would increase the infamy of British coercionists or which would add to the fame of the champious of Irish freedom.

"DONT."

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." These men told Parnell and Biggar that they would "arouse English prejudices" and that if that once happened "all chance of Home Rule was cone." Then, again, when the Land League started and the "no rent" manifesto electrified the people, hundreds of Ireland. The Duke has just received his "patriots" said "Don't, don't." And it has been the same story with every great undertaking, the timid tremblingly shouting Don't " while the carnest and brave say "Go on, go on." And what has happened Norfolk. simplify legislation, encouraging arbitration in Ireland has happened here. The suckfor the settlement of disputes, without a lings and the faint hearted say "Don't" whisper of corruption breathed against their attack Orangeism. "Don't, don't." But good name, doing justice to all and holding the men who win in all fights-the brave, the scales as evenly as they were ever held | the earnest, the true-say "Go on, go on," by constitutional rulers. The Hon. Mr. and these are the men who mould fortune Mowat and his ministers may well be proud and frame the fate of empires. Orangeism the benefits of emancipation to such a of the example they are setting in honest and has no business in this land. It is strong crew. upright legislation. With the exception of two konly in its unity. Before a vigorous years the Province of Ontario has been in the public opinion it must wither away, and it is peating. He wrote :-- "But it may be

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 Bays "the absence of securities for the Irish Protestants ought of itself to be fatal to the hill." Now the Mail must know that Mr. Parnell requires, and the Irish Catholics chearfully acquiesce, that one-fourth the members of the Irish House of Commons should brlong to the church of the minority. Mr. Parcell has said that out of a House of 300 m mbers 75 of them would be Protestants. and there is not a constituency in Ireland that will object to the arrangment. What could be fairer than this? The Mail cannot tru hfully say that the Catholic minority in Great Britain have any such " scenrities" as the minority in Ireland are promised by the Nationalists. Out of 602 members in the Imperial House of Commons there are only two Catholics from Great Britain, yet the Mail does not champion the cause of the minority in England, Stotland or Wales. The Catholics of Great Britain are as one in thirteen to the population, and yet they are as one to 200 to representation. What about "the absence of securities" there? Or lock at the number of Irieh Protestant Nationalists returned for Irish Catholic constituencies, and is that not proof enough that the Irish people echo the patriotic words which have the key note of their existence: "What one God."

AN ONTARIO M.P.P. CENSURED.

MR. ROPILLARD, M.P.P. for the county of Russell was one of those Conservative members who wanted the Ontario Legislature to a lept resolutions congratulating Sir John and his O ange Tory Government on their administration of allois in the Northwest, and especially for having honged Riel. Mr. R billard made a most inflamatory speech in the Unterio Assembly in support of the resclu lons and he described those who were loading the agliation in Qu bec as demogounds. To so conducting himself, Mr. Rodilard, like many another representative, aimed at pleasing his rolitical masters and net at giving voice to the sentiments of his constituents. He has already been made to enther for it. The electors of Russell held a mass meeting and passed resolutions of consure on the conduct of their representative in the Legislature. On his return home Mr. Robillard set to work to recapture the confidence of the electors, but they have refused point blank to withdraw their resolutions of centure. They could not give their adhesion to a man who is prepared to sacrifice the sacred cause of justice, and of good government, to the intorests and exactions of party, and who is ready to condone the most criminal administration of affairs any country could uffer from. This is the feeling in Ontario as well as in Quebec and the rest of the

"TREASON AND LOYALTY." The Orange Grand Master of British North America has issued a cull for funds in aid of the "lovalists" of Ireland. So far as the Orangemen go this is no more than what we expected. But we would like to ask if the Grand Master has seriously studied the meaning of that word "loyalist," which he so flippantly uses! Does he not know that the "loyalist" is the man who is obedient to the will of the people. The men who are termed "loyalist" in Ireland are "traitors" to the popular opinion; "traitors" to the majority who are demanding a change; "traitors" to constitutional government; and "traitors" their native land. Treason, or what is wrongly called "treason," is under some circumstances a lefty virtue. It was a virtue in the men who razed the Bastile, if they stopped there: it was a virtue in the men who threw the chests of tea into Boston harbor, and who did more; it was a virtue in the rebels of '37 to whom we in Canada owe so much; it was a virtue in "the patriot Tell, the Bruce of Bannockburn," but the treason of a man against his native land is worse than treason, for it is only a little removed from the treachery of Satan to the Great God. Such "loyalty" as the Orangemen boast of is the hydrophobia of politics, and dogs die of a poison less virulent than that which "loyalists" profess to take in homogathic doses.

AN ANSWER TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

At a recent public gathering in Eugland the Duke of Norfolk, a Tory Catholic peer, assailed the Irish clergy and people for during to aspire to the management of their own affairs, temporal as well as spiritual. The Duke was exceedingly vindictive, and some of his remarks were nothing short of insult. His speech attracted considerable attention as a specimen of English Tory Catholic sentiment towards answer from another Euglish nobleman, Lord Ashburnham, who, in a stinging letter to the London Catholic Tablet, exposes the hypocrisy and prejudices of such men as His Grace of

Coming from an Englishman and an aristocrat, the rebuke is certainly more severe upon that miserable faction of Tory Catholics than anything ever uttered against them since the day O'Connell said he thought he should ask pardon of Heaven for having extended

Lord Ashburnham's words are worth re there never has been a case of corruption they meet it, for Right and Wrong can never Irish are so naturally and incurably our esteemed contemporary, the Hereld, Irish enthusiasm.

proved sgainst the administration. They lie down in peace and harmony. An Orange | dialoyal shat it would be dangerous very properly remarks, the Parliamentary | have guarded the public trust as carefully as man may be a good neighbor, but Orangeism to entrust them with the powers which they reports of the Gazette have contained nothing would certainly use for disloyal pur- whatever to warrant such an attack poses. To this I am able to reply by so on the Speaker and Deputy Speaker, nothing must be made for the safety of the Protestants positive a denial of the premises as to dis- to show that there is "laxity of order," pense me from the not very arduous tack | " demoralization of the House," and " dis of disputing the inference. I deny that the graceful scenes and uproar," or that the Irish people are disloyal. I maintain, moreover, that they are pre eminently loyal; view of this fact the Herald puts the rather and I aftern that all their most cruel suf- pointed query: "Which is the lying ferings have been brought upon them by chronicler, the Gazette itself, which brings their localty to just and holy causes which these charges against two of the most pro. and obtain by vulgar threats what they dare English dieloyalty had betrayed and minent members of its own party, or the not accomplish by manly action. That game abandoned; and if there be in the world one Gazette's Parliamentary reports, which have has worked here in Canada, as it has worked body of men which less than another has a been utterly silent on the subject? If the for many years in Ireland, but it has become right to traduce Irish loyalty, it is most as- | Gazette is true, then its reports are shame; | obsolete. The common sense and independ. suredly the body of English Cutholics. There while if the reports are a faithful mirror of ence of both countries have revolted against are a few who can look back to a long line the proceedings of Parliament, then the it, and if Orangemen want to carry on their of ancestors faithful to their God and to Gazette itself is indulging in very gross abuse ascendancy antics they will have to do so their king : but most of us descend from of its position. In either case, the paper is with something more solid than Orange forefathers who described their God to inconsistent and unreliable; and we have no clamor. To hear them talk one would follow fulse prophets, and drove their doubt that it is moved by improper motives imagine that they were all Ulster, if not all King into exile that they might be free to in its attack upon Speaker Kirkpatrick and Ireland. But what are the facts? Of the fawn at the fact of a foreign usurper. And what have we done cursolves to qualify as heroes or confessors? I believe that there dence and esteem of members on both sides only 75,670 to the Protestants, -chiefly Episare no people in the world more unfit than of the House." ourselves to give instruction, and few who need it less than the Linh. I know, at least, that they never betrayed God at the been made the object of such a sudden and bidding of Casar, and murdered Casar at the victors attack on the part of a ministerial by electing a majority of the members of bidding of a mob."

A KNIGHT OF THE KNUCKLES.

Dr. Orton, M.P., appears to be a professional man in more than one sence. He is one according to medical science, and also according to the pugilistic art. We do not know any thing about him as a doctor, and cannot say matter if at different shrines we kneel unto I how much he shines in that capacity, but, as a pugilist, he does not rise very high in our estimation, at least his performance in the labbles of the House of Commons, yesterd sy, would not entitle him to take a high rank a nong the knights of the knucktes. He had tiken offence at an item that appeared in the Toronto Globe concernationnes of his antica-After venting his indignation on the floor of the Horse, he threstened to take the law | secessions he has, like another Demosthenes, into lis own hands. Subsequently stood up fearless and confident in meeting Mr. Thomson, the Wobe representative in the House, the fate Doctor asked cial if wrote the purper oph in question. Mr. The mann replied that "he was not used to closing what articles he wrote, but he would cake the responsibility for the one complained. of," Without any further ado or warning. says the chronicier, "D. Otton suddenly struck Mr. Thomson in the face, and again before Mr. Thomson recovered himself. They then closed and struggled fiercely, both being powerful Ireland's claims must and will be heard. The men. They were separated by the few dozen | day of sneers and of oppressive legislation has members and newspaper men who had assembled, but while Mr. Mackintosh, the member for Otawe, was holding Mr. Thomson, Dr. Orton sprang forward and struck Mr. Thomson a cowardly blow in the face. Most of the members then shouted "let him go and let them have it out," which was done, and, surrounded by about twenty, the combatants renewed the fight and fought with bleeding noses for several minutes, when they were again senarated.

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. We are, however, pleased to learn that the newspaper staying powers told in his favor and forced gratulations to our confrere. The incident will teach the salutary lesson that newspaper nor intimidated in the full and honest discharge of their duties.

THE SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE DE-NOUNCED BY A MINISTERIAL ORGAN.

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. The Gazette in fact shows very sharp teeth in the matter. It charges that under the presidency and rulings of the first two commoners "the House has got into a state of demoralization which promises to make the scenes almost nightly witnessed in it one of the farces of the capital." This is a rather gloomy picture of the parliamentary situation; and the de moralization of the House must be very apparent for the Gazette to notice it and hold it up for public consemnation. But the Minis. terial organ goes further, and makes its attack on the two speakers more pointed and personal by saying that "at times the uproar is little short of disgraceful, and yet the " presiding officers manifest an apparent indifference, and have lost control of the "House so completely that their feeble "attempts to preserve the dignity and de-" corum of the proceedings and to confine the range of debate within the lines prescribed by the rules are scarcely heeded. It is ' time a reform was made." 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 telerated. But if the case is not as the Gazette put it, and the charges against the two Speakers are unfounded, then Parliament should deal with a journal which so fiercely and vindictively impugned its honor and its respectability in the person of its presiding officers. We have reason to believe that the Gazette has overshot the mark in this attack on the capacity of the hands of the Reformers, and during that time the duty of our people to fight it wherever alleged, and often is alleged, that the Speakers and the dignity of the House. As

It is now in order for the two Speakers to Thomas White, the Minister of the Interior, who knows more about the Gazette than anydevelopments will be awaited with interest, a reform was made."

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 counsels'

of his most trusted colleagues, and in the

midst of ministerial and party defections and the national forum to plead the cause of an oppressed and a suffering people. He has sounded the first trampet note of Ireland's resurrection as a nation. That this note will find a responsive scho in the present Parliament is not yet a certainty; but that the day must come when it will be taken up by the people of Great Britain there can be no doubt. Then Parliament will of necessity have to yield to the popular verdict. What. ever party is at the head of government, gone by. It is now the interest as well as the duty of England to entirely reverse its attitude toward Ireland, abandoning the whole theory of the relation of the soil and its cultivators to the English ag gressors, and making Ireland henceforth a field of contented and profitable labor for her own children. This can only be accomplished by Irish legislation in an Irish Parliament. While Ireland enjoyed her own Parliament, peace and prosperity In this disgraceful scene Dr. Octon evi- reigned throughout the country. Prosperity dently played the role of a coward by taking | was apparent in every department and in every branch of individual and national lifecommerce was fostered and increased, agriculture was encourged, while manufactures were promoted and extended the field of labor-villages grew into towns, towns into man in the long run proved equal to the cities, and the population accumulated occasion, and that although the doctor had with corresponding wealth. Then peace, the advantage at first, the journalist's superior | happiness and prosperity gladdened the land at every side. During her fourteen years of Dr. Orton to retire from the ring thoroughly legislative independence, no country on the exhausted and badly whipped. Our con- face of the earth made such rapid progress in improvement of every kind as Ireland did. Ireland to day wants to renew that happy men are not to be bulldozed, even by M. P's. experience of a hundred years ago. The old methods of government and official treatment under the act of Union, which, as Lord Plunket said, stands out in its native deformity, the mere creature of fraud, bribery, terror, and the source of all the evils of Ireland, are palpably and irretrievably condemned by their fruits. Such methods of government have effected the annihilation of Irish trade and commerce, and have introduced into the country nothing but discontent, destitution, misery, starvation and the scaffold. Upon such notorious facts, the conscience, the honor, and the interests of the people and Parliament of Great Britain alike, demand that they should the reparation of the shocking injustice inflicted in the past upon the sister Island The greatest of all Englishmen-the aged statesmen, whose spirits are as buoyant, whose vision is as keen, and whose hand is as strong as when he entered Partiament over half a century ago, has itself committed. It was the crown that effected the conquest of Ireland; it is the Crown that has continued to treat Ireland as a conquered pation; it is therefore incumbent upon the Crown to put an end to that condipression of man by man which is the most ever seen.

Mr. Gladstone will, therefore, have the approval and the support of the living as well generations, in the formation and execution ages by English rulers against the Irish peo-

Pat, however, was equal to a host in himself,

ULSTER AND LEGISLATIVE INDE.

The notion that some special provision of Uister under a native Legislature in Ireland is but a mere delusion, entertained for the purpose of standing in the way of immediate ac-Speaker has lost control of the House. In tion and settlement of the Home Rule scheme. Ordinary observation of the state of things in Ulster shows that the Orange clamor in that quarter is meant to confuse the real aituation. Deputy Speaker Daly, who are eminently 1,738,884 inhabitants of Ulster, 831,784 are fair minded gentlemen, and possess the confi- Roman Catholics. This leaves a majority of copulians and Preshyterians. As all the Roman Catholics are Nationalists, and at least demand an explanation why they should have | 100,000 Protestants are so, the Nationalists are a majority in the province, as they showed organ, and it is also in order for the Hon. | Parliament last year. The registant elements. which would kick against the establishment of Home Rule, are probably body else, to supply the explanation. The about 400 000 in all, and are concentrated in Antrim, Northern Down, and the northeast especially as the Gazette declared "it is time corner of Armagh. After five years of Home Rule had shown them that their Catholic countrymen had no intention of imitating their persecution and their ascendancy practices, this minority would dwindle into insignificance, and constituencies which voted for Tory members last year would be as National as the rest.

The Presbyterians outnumber the Enisco palians in Ulster, and except in rare cases they are neither Orange nor Tory. Nation. mist traditions, dating from "98," are still strong among many of them. It was the Presbyterians who organized the conspiracy of the United Irishmen which came to grief in that unhappy year, and many families among them cherish the memories of ancestors who died on the scaffold as martyrs in the cause of Irish independence. Both before and since the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church of Ireland the Presbyterians have been treated as an inferior class by the English government. It was not until the close of last century that they were allowed to sit in Parliament.

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-trested that a majority of them left Ulster for America. They have had many grievances in common with their Catholic countrymen, and they will have a better position under Home Rule than they ever held under the alien rule of England. That the hope is shared by many of them is no secret to those who have watched the drift of Ulster opinion A majority of their ministers are against Home Kule; but the effort to rally them with unanimity to oppose it brought out the that a considerable and determined minority are of another mind. These lock forward to the new era for Ireland without fear and with confident hopes. Ten years hence this minority will be the majority of the General Assembly, and the Scotch Irish colony will have taken its former place among the detenders of Ireland's national

LORD WOLSLEY.

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. Lord Wolsley should remember that he is, in a sense, Gladstone's servant, but in no sense his chief. As a soldier it was his duty to say nothing about Home Rule or any other political issue. Politicians make the laws and define the nation's policy; soldiers obey orders and nothing more. But not only did Lord Wolsley set a bad example to the army by expressing a bold opinion on a great political struggle, but his views about Home Rule were bumptious and illogical. He is reported to have said that "stand off to any one who. whoever he might be, who should dare to try take in hand, carnestly and unflinchingly, to break or dismember the Empire, thereby ruthlessly destroying it." Home Rule would neither "break," "dismember" nor "destroy" the Empire, but just as sure as Home Rule is refused the people of Ireland, so sure will "the Empire" be torn to pieces as carrion is torn by famished wolves in winter. Ireland has done too much for "the Empire." She is the first to put his hand to that task of has done more, a thousand times more, than separation. He has understood that it is the she will ever do again, unless she gets a duty of the Crown to undo the wrong which it | Parliament of her own. In 1829 the Duke of Wellington said that "it is mainly owing to the Irish Catholics, who compose one-half our armies, that we all owe our present prenonderance in our military career, and that I personally am indebted for the laurels with tion of conquest—that long and savage op- | which you have pleased to decorate my brow. We must confess that without Irish Catholic disgraceful spectacle the civilized world has blood and Irish Catholic valor no victory could ever have been obtained, and the first military talents might have been exercised in vain." But the Irish Catholics will as the admiration and blessings of future never be guilty of so much "loyalty" again unless they first get a of his project of reconciling England and native Parliament in Ireland. If that is Ireland by obliterating the last traces of the refused then let England look after her emgigantic and cruel injustice committed during | pire herself. Irishmen will have other work on hands. What we say will, of course, never reach Lord Wolsley, but it may reach those who think like him, and whoever they A LETTER from the thriving Mexican town of Toluca relates that St. Patrick's Day was people say "stand off" to the just demands gloriously celebrated there, although there is for Home Rule in Ireland, then from that only one Irishman, Pat Tobin, in the town day the long gathering storm will commence to burst about her ears .. This is a last appeal and made every one in the place wild with for justice; if it is depied them, welcomevengeance.

SPEECH BY THE RADICAL RAT.

Joe Chamberlain Shows his Teeth and is Rebuked by Gladstone.

TIM HEALY HAS A SHY AT THE TRAITOR.

John Morley Stands by the obligations. The scheine would be accepted grudgingly, and in the course of two years Guns.

HIS CHALLENGE TO IRELAND'S EREMILS.

Lord Hartington Opposes the Measure.

IRELAND.

Compose this evening, whether the Conserva-tive desire to maintain the principles declared by Mr. Trevelyan last night in his reply to Mr. Gladstone.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Losnon, April 9 -- Au usgent whip has tivic members to be in their seats in the Commons. Burry scale has, however, by n high ture. Letora noon to secure sens for the debate this event great Mr. Gladstone's Trick o'clock. He was greet d with bad and suit would be the dismemberment of the Emhearty cheers by the Parnellites and Radical pire. enembers.

GLAD TONE S HOPES. the latter being a necessary supplement to the first reading of the bill, but abandoned the Kingdom of great Britain and Ireland, the idea because of Mr. Chamberlain's strong and it was a kingdom thus legislatively united opposition to it.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CRITICISM. naught and Cambridge, and many peers and ambassadors. Although the large attendance to night showed the intense interest that is night were to be considered in the present taken in the progress of the debate on the Parliament, much less that they were to form subject has somewhat abated. Mr. Glaustone The House of Commons had no moral right was heartily cheered when he arose to state to initiate legislation of which the constitu-Monday, when he hoped to close the discussion. Mr. Chamberlain was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. triumph of the Liberal party was not as He said he rose more for the purpose of complete as had been anticipated, and if it object of entering upon a detailed discussion new Parliament's Liberal ministry was to be of the speech of Mr. Gladstone. Continuing, an entire resettlement of the he said that when he was asked to join the LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS BET Government he told Mr. Gladstone he did not think it possible to reconcile a separate it was impossible to say that the result might parliament at Dublin as demanded by the Irish members, with conditions of full guarantees for the securities of the Empire, and Mr. Gladstone informed him that all he wanted then was an independent enquiry into the subject of the Government of Ireland. He wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone on January 3, when he explained that

in Dublin, and it was on that understanding of the Irish demands. If, as he thought that he consented to join the Cabinet. He had presumed from what Mr. Gladstone told him that the whole Cabinet would proceed out adequate consideration or preparation step by step in consultation to build up a would have added vastly to the great difficulscheme of home rule not involving ties of the future government of Ireland. separation. It was not until March 13 that Mr. Gladatone startled the Cabinet by of England would consent to let the loyal bringing forward a scheme involving a cost minority in Ireland be handed over to the of £150,000,000 in consols. At this point majority without effectual and more adequate Mr. Gladstone, interrupting, reminded Mr. Chamberlain that he had not received the permission of Her Majesty's Government to reveal the land proposals. Mr. Chamber-lain, continuing, said that be would reserve manded domestic legislatures of their own, his explanation. He did not resign on the land purchase proposals alone, but on the whole scheme. Still, he asked, how could he keep his position if his hands were tied. (Conservative cheers.) He asked if he might be permitted to read his letter to Mr. Glad-

stone. Here 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. He would never be able to justify his conduct to the house and country. He took four principle objections to the scheme for the government of Ireland. The first was to the proposal to exclude the Irish members from Westminster; his second objection was to renounce as proposed the exercise of the right | native of of Imperial taxation: in the third place, he objected to the surrender of the appointment of judges and magistrates; and, finally, he objected to the supreme authority given to the Irish parliament in matters not specially excluded from its authority. Since he had

left the Cabinet he said 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. He further objected to any scheme that laid upon the Britist tax payer a tremendous liability with excessive

deprived of all voice in the control of matters and policies in which they were deeply inter-cated, and he asserted that Ireland was being asked to occupy a degrading position which the people would never accept. Further, the contribution which Ireland were to be called upon to pay to the Imperial treasury was fixed by the scheme and could not be increased, even in case the United Kingdom should be placed in

A POSITION OF THE DIRECT PERIL.

and where then, he saked, was the integrity of the empire? The duancial 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 taxto pay new taxes, failing which the Government would be obliged to repudiate their there would be an attempt to revise or alter it. As for himself, rather than face the future agitation which would be certain to prevail between the two countries, rather than face the distractions and foreign complications which would arise by having a quasi independont Government, he would

VOTE FOR SEPARATION PURE AND SIMPLE. (Loud cheers) The opponents of the Gov eroment's scheme were told that the only alternative was coercion. That was not his alternative. The agrarian arguments had arised chiefly through evictors being ANOTHER GREAT DAY FOR landlords. A peace commission, composed of members of every section represented in Partiament could conduct an exhaustive enquiry into the land question. Besides this Lonnon, April 9 -The Cabinet met at 2 he looked for a solution into the land quesp.m. A conference of all the members of the tier; besides this he looked for a solution of the Conservative Government was held this afternoon at the residence of the Marquis of te bration. He was not, he declared, pedan They reselved to support the tically piedeed to his former proposals for a Salishury. They resolved to support the tically piedged to his former proposals for a blanquia of Hattiegrou if he opposes Glaisten's Irish policy. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach would remain an integral portion of the has arranged to explain in his speech, follow the fingure. The principle of federation had here they are start in this Germany and Angelia. ing that of Lord Hartington in the House of heen toon asful in Italy, Germany and Ane-

MR. T. M. HEALY SPEARS.

Mr. Beary taunted Mr. Chamberlein with using his five years of experience to attack a I con usued by the Conservatives uroug all minister of they yours experience. He ridicalled the scheme of Mr. Chamberlain as House of Commons this evening in view of impacts able and as involving an indefinite important developments, which it is derlored, how por ment of legislation. How could not likely to occur. At 2 o'clock this effect the how kell set no a failuration in Iraland they, han ked, set up a federation in Ireland moo all was quies in and about to clouse of vice un first starting some kind of a local

SIR JOHN LUBBOOK'S PROPHECUS.

proposals. Mr. Lyger, Paraellice metalar | Sir John Lu bock, Laberal, said he believed for West Cavar, a cured the first scat to day, if the bill was passed at all it would be against At the opening of the house several Consert the wiches of the great majority of the provatives presented portions against greating a pie of the country. The bill was entire y opseparate Parasness to Ireland. Mr. God- | resed to the views expressed by the Premier stone entered the Holse of Commons at 4 in his Midlethian speeches, and its re-

LORD HARTINGTON'S VIEWS.

The Marquis of Hartington rose to speak in the House of Commons to day Mr. Glad- at 10 p.m., and was loudly cheered. It restone raid he noped to finish the dehate on quired, he said, no prolonged examination the home bill on Monday next. He announce of the scheme submitted lest night with so ed that the budget would be introduced ou much enquence and antity, to say that the Tuesday and the Irish Land bill on Thursday, project of establishing future relations between this country and Ireland was one the Home Rule bill. He proposed that the which it would be absolutely impossible for House adjourn for a week's horidays at Easter. | them to make themselves parties to. (Cheers.) It is understood that the Tory and Whig The distinguishing feature of the ect of union leaders of the opposition to Mr. Gladstone's was the creation of one sovereign legislature, Irish scheme preferred to face a division on which was to be the sole legislative body for that was meant when they spoke of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The house was again crowded to night. (Cneers.) The country, he said, had had no Among the visitors were the Dukes of Con- sufficient warning-it had had no warning at sufficient warning—it had not no warning at transcollers from the Whige there was in mandate from its constituencies for this bill.

| all—that any proposals of the magnitude and | Conservatives and the Whige there was in mandate from its constituencies for this bill. Irish bill, the public excitement on the the first subject for consideration. (Cheers.) that the debate would be continued until encies had not been previously informed. The result of the last elections was not altogether what had been expected. The present making a personal explanation than with the had been known that the first work of the

LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

not have been the return of a large Conservative majority. (Opposition cheers.) If the proposals of the Prime Minister were accepted by the Irish members, it would only give them a vantage ground for demanding fresh concessions. Whatever might be the fate of the measure, its introduction by a responsible ministry would have done much HE COULD NOT CONSENT that could never be recalled. (Cheers.) This to the establishment of a separate parliament measure would henceforth be the minimum likely, it did not command the support of the people of the country, its introduction with-(Cheers.) He could not believe that the people protection than was afforded by the provisions of this bill. (Loud cheers.) If the scheme was good for Ireland, it was equally and the demand was conceded, the result would be there would be a house of parliament with every ocottish and Welsh member excluded acting as

AN IMPERIAL LEGISLATURE . 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 f peace, was likely to occasion more serious listurbances than any that had yet arisen. "We cannot," he said, "escape from respon-sibility by the delegation to another body of executive power, which we know would be used by it in a manner we should condemn." Continuing, he said: Now that the people had been brought face to face with the alter-

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. Lord Hartington's speech met with a better reception than did that of Mr. Chamberlain.

JOHN MORLEY VINDICATES HIS POSITION. payer a tremendous mainty with excessive distribution as a bribe to modify the hostility of the lost like as another to home rule. He did not remain a substituted a scheme for the issue of Irish landowners to home rule. He did not remain as that which it is a named as that which it

believe the Irish people would agree to be ful one and he little thought at the last treme, idusory and precarious character. It from, with a view of securing the adherence deprived of all voice in the control of matters election that he would be called upon in Par might be seriously affected by many things, of the Radicals. liament 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. Though he had little to fear in the rantacking of past utterances about Ireland, he thought it would be better for the purposes of that high say bobily what many of them thought, that case of an emergency without the delay in-Irishmen were not fit for seif government and volved in suing for the permission of the payers, if there was a deficiency in the budget owing to the failure of the excise were not ripe for representative institutions. In the latter as he was, radical as he was, he would rather go upon the lines of strong repression than proceed upon a policy that had been pursued for the last fitty years. Neither Mr. Chamberlain nor Lord Hartington appeared to realize that the immediate and pressing problem before Parliament was how Ireland was to be governed. He regretted that Mr. Chamberlain should have thought it necessary to have referred to Mr. Gadstone's statement during the civil war in the United States that the South had made a nation. That was a mistaken judgment on a great historical occasion, but history would judge it very leniently when it looked back upon it, then on Greece and Bul, aris, and Ireland. As to the course which Mr. Chambertain advised should be pursued in preference to the scheme of the Government, it was the most extraordinary provision ever male by a person of Mr. Chamberlain's eminere: and character. The preliminary measures would not pass in a hurry, and when passed they were only to prepare the way for a scheme of federation, which only existed in Mr. Chamberlain's active and energette brain. The late Government did not play with a serious danger, but the fault he found with them were that they did not know what suppression of the National League was. The tailure of the policy of the present ministry would be a signal for the necessity of dealing with the league. That was not to be done by a pen as on ink preclamation. It would mean the passing of the coercion act, giving the executive in label to day, the coercion act, and the passing of the coercion act, and the coercion

the world. These who recognized the danger would be disposed to give the Government proposition rair consideration. If they deff red ; from them they ought to be prepared with an alternative policy, and they ought to in ke that palicy conciliatory and complete.

On motion of Lord Churchid the debate was adj urned. The Eart of Morley, commissioner of works,

has resigned. THE LAND BILL.

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.

London, April 12 -The House of Commons was again densely crowded this evening as a result of the announcement that Lord Randolph Churchill would attack Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. Among the Prince Arthur and Prince Christian and the Duke of Cambridge sat together in the Peers' gallery, surrounded by a host of peers. Mr. his request for leave to night, and that on this account he had decided to postpone in-troducing his Irish Land Purchase bill until Ireland moral support. The condition o Conservative leader, made a brief address, in which he indicated for his party an under- of imbecile statesmen. The truth was a standing to refrain from causing a division on the Home Rule bill until it came up for the second reading.

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 inextricable mass of contradictions that if anybody be sides Mr. Gladstone had proposed it, it never would have been taken seriously. (Cheers.) It was hedged about with such fanciful and eccentric guarantees for the integrity of the Empire that the speaker was astonished at the Parnellites' acquiescence. He had vainly searched all the authorities, ancient and modern, for a precedent for Mr. Gladstone's two orders which were to compose the proposed Irish Parliament. The first order was intended to specially represent property, and it was worthy of attention that the great leader of the great liberal party had chosen such an antiquated and discarded machine as the property qualification for the electorate of this first order. The second order was also elective. Both orders were to sit together, each could demand the exercise of the right to vote separately, and one order could veto any measure brought in by the other. Take a simple illustration of how this would work in practice. Suppose the new parliament should proceed to the election of a speaker. Assume that the popular party carried the election for their candidate, the property party by voting separately could veto the choice and then in consequence for three or four years the election of a speaker would be suspended. (Laughter.) The same thing would happen in all those cases in which one order should choose to veto the action of the other, such as, for instance, questions of rules of procedure or budget proposals. The Premier, continued Lord Churchill, labored on Thursday last to show that the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom would not be affected by the retention in the hands of the British Parliament of the power of collecting customs and excise duties. Now, if this were done, what would become of the ancient

BRITISH RIGHT OF TAXATION AND REPRE-

SENTATION going together. (Cheers.) The Speaker then went on to analyze the receipts and disbursements of the imaginary Irish budget, for the purpose, as he said, of showing that Mr. Gladstone's proposal to maintain the fiscal unity of the empire, while giving Ireland home rule, was untrustworthy. He then pointed out that the amount which the Premier had named as that which Ireland

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 ampire, what would the English have to pay? They would have to pay far heavier the included the inc proportionately, for the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be very much cramped, if not altogether tied. In dealing with the customs support Mr. Glolatono. constitutional delate to pass a general and exceed duties of Ireland under her or etiamnesty and abstain from attempts to cal independence, how could be lower those the appearant opic of conversation here to prove political inconsistency. It members of [duties? If he should lower them he would Parliament thought so ill of the people of aminish the revenues wherefrom Ireland was the Parliam respapers comment approvingly helland as to think they would be in to pay her tribute to England. He would fon the British Premier's Irish scheme. Alsympathy with burgiars and conspirators, let have to do without hearing a word from the | though tome of them criticize certain minor them not talk about free institutions. Let leish representatives nor could be impose an them show the courage of their opinions, and | additional tax in order to obtain a credit in Parhament of Dublin. Where then was the supremacy of the British? The real principle o: the bill was simply.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

It handed over the protection of the lives and property of every man, woman and child in Iteland to an Irish parliament, and deprived the Imperial parliament of all voice in Trist matters. The measure gave much on the one hand and took much on the other. expressing in the same breath confidence and distrust. On the question of Ulster, he asked if an Icish government could pay its way if Uster were withdrawn. make up its moud in regard to Ulater proved the almost insoluble character or the nome rule project. The Premier justified his proposals on the ground that there were 86; Home Rulers in the house. But why should the voices of S6 Itish members prevail over the voices of the 584 other members ! History showed the rise and decline of former Irish parties O'Connell's party was formitable through the even bilines of Wijgs and Tories. The Parisament in which that party were powerful was dissurted and

O'CONNELL DIED BROKEN BEARTED. Buttin 1870 herded a p. ty axy tive in Irchard power to supprices meetings, to arrest persons on suspecion and to enter houses, and it would be necessary to lock up a good many pricess. He would appear to the property of houses, and it would be necessary to lock up a good a product from its followers to a good many priests. He called upon Lord to the Pathedites.) The Pathoi r, continued the Pathedites.) The Pathoi r, continued the would propose to recent the country from a rease, do fine past policy of vacillation, of alternate restaction and precipitancy. and he (Mr. Mer'ey) best-ved that an Irish legis'ath e would be as capable of performing the duries of legislation in a spirit of justice with the was already to face such a position, with which it was already familiar. Mr. as any body of men to be found in any part of Granstone's proposals had given the nail and mists an enormous advantage. He had es being like the effects of morphis-the a cartion under the operation was transcendent, the awakening was bitterly painful. In conclusion, the speaker said the effect of the bill would be to free Ireland from the supremacy of Parliament and the sovereignty of the Queen. He regretted that it had not been deened consistent with the customs of the house to take a division on Mr. Gladstone's motion for leave to introduce the bill, but the day of decision would speedily come when the house would vote against the proposals which were desperate, unconstitutional and [misleading. (Loud cheers)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REPLIES.

Sir Charles Russ III, the attorney general, taunted Lord Courchill with infusing into his speech prejudi es and passion. It had been argued that the present Parliament had no policy towards Ireland? (Parnellite cheers.)
As to the exclusion of the Irish members triadstone, in reply to questions, stated that it would be impossible to close the debate on his request for leave to nick to not deceive the Irish people. Mr. Gladstone's Ireland moral support. The condition of Monday next. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the Ireland was not due to perversity of the Irish character, that was only a weak excuse united parliament had hith rto failed in its duty to Ireland. He went on to contend that the bill does not attack the Imperial Parliament or the crown. As to Uluter, the bill gave Protestants and Catholics the same rights. He was convinced that the patriotism of the Ulster Orangemen and Catholics would go to the common fund of intelligence and energy which would build up the nation The English had tried to govern Ireland and failed. It was now time for

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 Home Rule as announced by Mr. Gladstone in passed, if Parliament refused it to day. another Parliament dare not refuse to pass it. When a just and practicable scheme like this was sanctioned by the Cabinet, when the dissension of the Liberals only differed as to the means, when the Conservatives had no policy but repression, was it not the highest wisdom to pass the bill in a generous spirit? If it were postponed till the military were used to enforce repression, it would still have to be done and under conditions infinitely worse.

OTHER SPRECHES.

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. Gaadstone his heartiest support.

Major Saunderson congratulated Mr. Gladstone on his muiden speech as leader of the Home Rulers. He said he was at a loss to understand what was meant by Irishmen. The Parnellites represented three-fourths of the population of Ireland, but the minority represented the industry, the education, the backbone, and it would be found the fighting power of Ireland. His continued humorous sallies against the Irish patriots were greeted with much laughter. Mr. Burns strongly supported Mr. Gladstone. On motion of Sir Michael Hicks Beach the House adjourned

disclosures from the Parnellites, but that in his speech last night he certainly referred to the Irish party with bated breath. "The whispered humbleness of last night's debate," "The it adds. "greatly strengthened the position of the Government."

OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 12.-Mr. Mundelia, president of the Board of Trade, speaking at Ipawich to-night, said he did not pretend that Mr. Gladstone's sheme was perfect, but asserted it was an honest effect to undo a giant wrong and deserved ungrudged support.

The Conservatives of Manchester have in-

vited the Liberals to oo operate with them in organizing a great public meeting to denounce The Liberal associations of Nawcastle,

Sanderland, Tynomouth and Liverpool and turny other Liberal bodies have resolved to

PARIS, April 9 .- Mr. Gladstone's speech is features, the French editors speak with admustion of the courage and power exhibited by Mr. Gledstone in his address, and La as a redeemer.

TAMMANY HALL PASSES COMPLIMENTARY RESO LUTIONS ON THE NEW HRISH BILL.

NEW YORK, April 12. - The general committeo of Tammany Hall assembled in Jarge num ter of Tommony can be moved in his teven-tions in the Louise inthiction wigner his teven-tion and him monthly meeting. In Judge Tappen pies ded. The sum of \$19,406 16 was ediect d for the Parcell tund.

Mr. Them is C. T. Crane, of the Seventh district, offered the following resolutions:—

Whereas the cause of aborty is their to the

pay its way if Uster were withdrawn, democrats of America, and whereas, after years That the English government could not struggle against a power familed on council and sustains, by opposes on, the Irish people by their devotion to Incoloniate their indome she courage, have obtained from the British Govcomment a recommon of the regular by the etroduction of a measure securing to them an | Prish Parliament : therefore

Resolved, Thut we hall with joy the down of Irisa liberty and concretulate the men who under the leastership of Charles St. wast Parnell. have stood with Sportan bravery, shoulder to sheafter, in their struggle for home rights swated that this mentare, as it will be by their wishow, finally smeaded and adopted, will be the first step in eighting the wrenge of the Irish

per Color to The Common congrain ato the Holl Color to the Color of Constraint Color of the Color discrete description of the Cape of the State of the Stat so c'e Versiag informating prejudices, enable him to effer this is some measure of | justice to Ireland.

Mr. train then addressed the meeting, and sail that if the resolutions were adopted they would cheer the Irishmen in Pathanent and convince Mr. Gladstone that he had thousand of televide and thousand of triends and adm ters in this country.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted,

LESOLUTIONS OF CONGLACULATION MORPHOLIA

of alterrate restaction and precipitancy. The proposals of the ministry were, attain opinion, the only lines on which under a system of face and popular institutions the government of Indian could be carried on, and assassing ions. The House concerning the control of the popular institutions the government of Indian could be carried on, the popular institutions and assassing ions. The House concerning the result of the popular institutions and assassing ions. DES MOINES, April 12, 18 %- Ct + Gillowing 1 coronaring, the fatto good and Lown leve liberty and soft government. The to they benieve and self-pover teat. That they believe that povernment by the people under consultational and dions secure to the govers in at percipiont atment and prosperity. To twith the off and of all montoscure these tistened to many of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, blessines, the prople of local sympathiza with the people of Lichard with the people of Lichard in their attents to secure Desines, the population by patient with self-government at this time. That hey extend to them congratulations over the prospect of home rule in Ireland, and, the, that a friend so great as Mr. Chalstone has arisen in England to chouse their cause."

Concu red in unanimously by a rising vote of

the House. GREETINGS TO PARNELL.

The following cablegram was also sent :DES MOINES, April 9, 1886. CHARLES STEWAUT PARNELL, M.P.:-"The low's Legislature, in session, send greetings to Mesers. Parnell and Glassione on the hopeful outlook of legislative independence

for Ireland.
"J. A. T. Hull, President Senate, "Albert Head, Speaker House Representatives, "WM. Laraber, Governor."

WASHINGTON, April 9.—In the house, after the transaction of some unimportant business, Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, asked upanimous 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 purliament for the people of Ireland, and congratulates the people of that hitherte unhappy country on the prospect of a early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggle for the right of moral self-government.

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be directed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Gladstone.

Mr. Cox, of North Carolina, objected, and the resolutions were referred.

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 the British House of Commons yesterday. It formed the general topic of conversation in all

quarters of the city.

Mr. Dennis Barry, President of St. Patrick's Society, said: "I have read Gladstone's speech as reported in the morning papers. It has exceeded my expectations, coming from an Englishman inheriting, as is natural, English prejudices in favor of his own country. It is one of the most houset and bold explanations of the situation I have ever read, and stamps Glad-stone as the ablest English statesman of this or any other age. He deserves the praise of all men desirous of seeing justice done to an op-pressed people, and particularly of Irishmen and their descendants, who have so long hoped to see justice done to Ireland."

Mr. Edward Murphy, vice president of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, said:—"I think Mr. Gladstone's speech, outlining his proposed bill, is an immense step towards settling the dispute between England and Ireland He is the first English statesman that appears to have grasped the real question at issue between the two countries, and if his proposed measure is substantially carried, peace will reign in Great Britain and Ireland.

THE PERSIDENT 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. Like all intelligent and tair-mind-Michael Ricke Beach the House adjourned ed men, he had already done so, but only till to-morrow.

The Daily News says it does not know whether Lord Churchill feared inconvenient announce from the Treasury Benches that the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland had been an ignominious failure, and that the day had come when the demands of the Irish people for legislative independence should be acceded to by the Crown. Mr. Gladstone's apeech was the completest justification of the agitation which the Irish people abroad and at home have carried on for the recovery of their political and civil rights. It was also a stern rebuke to that bigotry and fanaticism and Irish antipathy which would keep the Irish people under the heel of a de-cayed ascendancy and under the oppression of alien and unjust laws. The hand of friendship which Mr. Gladstone has extended to Ireland will be warmly clasped by the Irish people, and giant wrong and deserved ungrudged support. he who would bring danger to the Empire and The Daily Telegraph says Mr. Gladatone misfortune to both peoples will be he who has substituted a scheme for the issue of Irish would try to prevent the consummation of Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for Ireland.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE SCHEME. [From Le 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 n onthe, prepared by centuries of struggle, and to which the last touch has been given by Mr. Parnell.

[From Le Courrier du Canada]

Yesterday the English House of Commons witnessed one of the most imposing scenes it the appearant reple of conversation here to ever passed through. Immense crowds within they in a crary and political circles. Most of and without Parhament came to await Mr. Gladstone's policy of Home Rule for Ireland: Never was ejecth and statesman expected more anxiously. Well may the Parnellites be exultanxiously.

[From L'Evenement.]

Leland is going to become once more a free nation, like ourseaves, with scarcely any excep-tions, by the resolutions proposed by the eminent statesmen to put an end to the conflict between England and Ireland. "What will be the fate of the great reform proposed by Mr. Gladstone! It is difficult, at this distance, to say for cestain.

At any rate, the prestige and influence of this state:man on public opinion must be immense. for such a project to be even laid before the English Parliament.

[Le Journal de Quebee.]

"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 supported by a Prime Minister. Gladstone, chief of the Imperial Government, resisting all the pressure of his adversaries, both in the nunistry and in the ranks of his strongest sup-porters, has taken in hand the banner of Home Rule and supported it bravely. Mr. Gladstone's action will remain for ever a precious event in the annals of the history of a nation."

[From L'Electeur.]

An immense sigh of relief and satisfaction arises on all sides to day. The sons of Ireland, scattered all over the world, may sing the songs of tringiph of their ancient bards. The debace is only just beginning, but every hing points to the triumph of the lish cause. Yesterday we are consessed by for taberals all the world taber is to be a Canadian taber in the cause of the cause of taber in mobile exsuppes given and Liberal party that factand owes all its Interties, all its success in the way or granupation. The Liberal party ich Liberal amples given alone, directed by statesmen like Mr. Gladston, his had the strength to affront and overthrow properties and hatrod centuries old, to are back to a people e-slaved for three centuries the fiberties it has a right to demand, and to affirm in the eyes of the world, by such a bood measure as Home Rule, the right of selfguaranted possessed by every civilized country to dos progre sive ages

[From Elftondard.] Compared to one positical conscitution under when we live, so far as projecting the national rise of a people of different nationality and re-one or from the E gush people goes, the new as satumon shortled out for Ireland by Mr. Graistone surmss a ours at the very outset by superior guarantees it affords the Irish. This is true above all of the judiciary. The political position taken by Mr. Glad-stone less this most remarkable point: It Mr. Gladhas AFFIRMED the right of different nationalities to hold regual rights side by side with the Anglo-Saxon nationality. This policy is in such striking contrast with that sought to be imposed upon us, especially

Now, in the name of the Empire, Gladstone says to us : Equal rights ! Long life to sister nationalities! And what a lesson of shome this mean gives to politicions of all countries, by showing them how a true st itesman must know how to rise above the ambitions of office, to win at any price the cause of justice and social

[From La Presse]

truth.

In the face of a project so equitable in its general outlines, we are apt to ask if we should be more astonished at an English minister having had the energy to propose it to paclia-ment, spite of the resistance of his adversaries; or, on the contrary, its having taken so much time to arrive at the recognition of such a simple truth. * Whatever may A large receting of prominent Irishmen was held here to-day endorsing Mr. Gladstone's bill for Home Rule as amended by Mr. Parnell, Speeches were made by several prominent men speeches were made by several prominent men the Crown. There is no turning back from this continuous of the large of Leish liberty. Proclamation of Home Rule and of Irish liberty, it is now only a question of months.

But painful reflections suggest themselves to

many of us. Ireland is represented by a great man and patriot, Mr. Parnell. Alas! Where are our Parnells? How we must blush when we think of the patriotism of the Irish members, and when we look at the venal members and the ministers, traitors to their race, who are now sitting at Ottawa.

[La Justice, of Quebec.]

"O'Connell retired with glory after having vanquished his adversaries, and bequeathed to vanquished his adversaries, and bequeathed to his people the brilliant trophies of Catholic emancipation. Since that time a century has passed, and with it English oppression has seen many evolutions, still continuing to trouble the peace of a small people who only asked to be allowed to enjoy free institutions and to practice the religion of their forefathers. On the other hand the people who were fighting tor a good cause, knowing the justice of their demands, persisted in the fight with incredible apparent gaming ground every day and gradually energy, gatning ground every day and gradually reaching the term of its political emancipation. Parnell had found in his country mixed elements which paralyzed its influence. His object was to solidify these parties and make of them a sound, compact and powerful body which would be inaccessible to corruption and venslity.

Notwithstanding all the vicissitudes which fell upon Mr. Gladstone's political career, the public will certainly feel inclined to respect this noble man, who, notwithstanding his old age, has discovered a means to force a whole empire to respect the rights of the vanquished and banish oppression. Let him sleep the glorious steep of liberators of the people.

ST. PATRICK'S SUCIETY.

The election of officers for the ensuing year

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows;
President, Mr I) Barry; first vice, Mr H J Cloran; second vice, Mr P Wright; treasurer, Mr P M Groome; corresponding secretary, Prof W McKay; recording do, Mr Samuel Cross; assistant do, Mr Thos Callaghan; committee—Messrs Wm H Cunningham, George Murphy, Wm Rawley, J P Nugent, M Wright, P Kehoe, J Foley, J Byrne, L Hughes, F Callahan, W Davis, P McCaffrey, P O'Donohoe, J H Halpin, J McLane, J Power, R Burke, J O'Shaughnessy, Mr T Bowes was elected grand marshal. The society's physicians are Drs. Guerin and Geherty. A vote of thanks was passed to Miss Healy, Mrs. Clapham, Mr. James Hoctor, Masters Hugh Jackson and Foy, for the valuable services rendered by them at the concert on St. Patrick's night; also to Messrs. H. & A. Allan, the Canadian Paofic Railway, Kingman, Brown & Co., agents for the Black Dismond Steamship Oo., for favors accorded the society on different occasions

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. The Celt is the oldest weekly newspaper in Colorado's capital. Address, Rocky Mountain Uelt, Nos. 378, 380 and 382 Larimor street.

Denver, Colo. 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 satis-

The second second

factory.

the medical main and

(Continued from 1st page.)

CONCILE IMPERIAL UNITY WITH A DIVERSITY OF LEGISLATURES.

11.Grattan held that these purposes were concilable. More than that, he demanded severance of the parliaments with a view the continuity and everlasting unity of the mpire. Was that an audacious demand ! Other countries had solved the problem, and under much more difficult circumstances. We ourselves might be said to have solved it, in respect to Ireland. During the time Ireland had a separate Parliament did it destroy the unity of the British Empire. (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were, he said, united upon a footing of strict legislative independence and cuequality. Then here was, he added, the case of Austria and Hungary, and with regard to those countries he asked whother the condi tion of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solid, severe and harmonious than it was prior to the existing condition between that country and Eungary. It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and safely compared with that of the time when Hungary was making war upon her. The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied, continued Mr. Gladstone, until the reign of George II. THE PARLIAMENT OF GRATTAN

was as independent in point of authority as it The Government were not about to propose the repeal of the union. It was impossible to propose the repeal of the union until they had settled what was the sense of the union. He defined the essence of the ministrative power would pass with the legisof the British Parliament to pass good laws
the that that whereas before the lative power. The union to be the fact that whereas before the union there were two separate and independ. ent Parliaments, after the union there was but one. To speak of dismemberment of the empire was in this century a misnomer and an absurdity The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and source of action was English. (Cheers.) Government, therefore, felt that the settlement of the question was to be found by

ESTABLISHING A PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN

(Irish cheers), for the conduct of business of The political economy of the three countries must be reconciled. There should he an equitable distribution of Imperial burdens. Next there must be reasonal to safeguards for ority in Ireland take ove of itself? He that when we have passed through be more convenient to leave post office matters the present critical period, and being disarmed of the jealousies with which any change was approached; but, for the present, left in the same category. The next subject there was three classes of people whom they were bound to consider-firstly, the class connected with the land; secondly, the civil servants and officers of the Government in Ireland: thirdly, the Protestant minority. The Speaker could not admit the claim of the Protestant minority in Ulater or elsewhere to rule on questions which were for the whole of Ireland. Several schemes for the separate government of Ulster had been submitted to him. One was that Ulster province should be excluded from the operations of the present bill; another was that a separate autonomy should be provided for Ulster, and a third auggested that certain rights should be reserved and placed under provincial councils. None of these proposals had appeared to the Government to be so completely justified by its merits or by the weight of public opinion in its favor as to warrant the Government in including it in their bill. However, they deserved fair consideration and the free discussion that would follow the introduction of the present bill might lead to the discovery of one plan port, and the Government would do their utmost to adopt the plan that seemed likely to give general satisfaction. Referring to

THE GREAT SETTLEMENT OF 1782, Mr. Gladetone said, "It was not a real settlement. And why? Was it Ireland that prevented a real settlement being made? of Commons should be members of the Irish (Irish cheers.) No. It was a mistaken policy of England listening to the pernicious voice and claims of ascendancy. (Hear, hear.) The Irish Parliament labored under great dis advantages, yet it had in it a spark of the spirit of freedom and it emancipated the Roman Catholics in Ireland when the Roman Catholics in England were still unemancipated. It received Lord Fitzwilliam with open arms and when after a brief career he was recalled to England the Irish Parliament registered their confidence in him by passing a resolu tion desiring that he should still administer the Government. Lord Fitzwilliam had promoted the admission of Roman Catholics into the Irish Parliament and there was a spirit it she saw cause, by an order-in-council, in that Parliament, which, if it had had free antedate the pensions of those particular cone would have done public work, and probbly would have solved all the Irish probems, and have saved this Government ininite trouble. The speaker said he would now pass to the plan how to give Ireland a orders. legislature to deal with Irish as deitinguished om Imperial affairs. (Hear.) He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be

A DOMESTIC LEGISLATURE FOR IRISH AFFAIRS. That was his postulate from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representative peers in either house to con-tinue part of the representative assemblies, the speaker thought it would be perfectly clear the effect would be lost. If Ireland was to have a domestic legislature, the Irish peers and the Irish representatives could not come to Parliament to control England's and Scotland's affairs. (Cheers.) Then with regard to the question whether Irish representatives come to the House of Commons for the settlement of Imperial affairs, he thought that could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that Irish members and Irish peers ought not to sit in the palace of Westminster. (Qh ! oh ! and cheers.) If the Irish members were not to sit in the House of Commons, the Irish peers ought not to sit in the other house of Parliament. (Hear, hear, and Ohe!) How were the Irish due to them upon the abolition of their offices, people to be taxed if they had legislators in both countries? He believed that Great Britain prevent inconvenience from a rapid transition would never impose upon Ireland taxation without representation, and added: If we were to have taxation without representation, then there would come another question which would raise a practical difficulty, and this

THE FISCAL UNITY OF THE EMPIRE?

unity of the empire. He, however, stood upon the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the empire would be to levy customs duties and such excise

San Charles

power of taxation over and above these particular duties should pass unequireral monto the hands of a domestic legislatu e in Ireland; secondly, that the proceeds of the cus-toms and excess should be held for the benefit of Ireland for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland, and the payment of the balance, after the obligations were discharged, should be entered into the Irish Exchequer and be for the free disposal of the Irish legislative body. The Government bill provided for this, and the bill then provided that representatives of Ireland should

NO LONGER SIT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS. or Irish peers in the House of Lords, but a: would be very difficult for the Government in Ireland to decide who should go to West minater or who should remain in Ireland and at the same time to maintain the fireal unity of the nation. There is another point with regard to the powers of the Legislature. Two courses might have been taken: One was to endow the legislative body with particular legislative powers; the other was to except from the sphere of its action the subjects which the Government thought ought to be excepted and to leave every other power. domination of selfish interest. (Parnellite The latter plan had been adopted. The ad-

DURATION OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE BODY should not exceed five years. The functions which it was proposed to withdraw from the cognizance of the legislative body were three grand and principal functions, viz: everything which related to the Crown, all that which belonged to the defence, the army, the navy, the entire organization of the armed force, and our foreign and colonial relations. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment both a legislative and administrative nature. of any particular religion. (Cheers.) As to trade and navigation, it would be a mistor tune to Ireland to be separated from England. The Irish Parliament would have nothing to do with the coinage or creation of legal tender. the minority, and why could not this min- The subject of the post office would be left to the judgment of Parliament, though the had no doubt about its ability to do Government inclined to the view that it would he has to approach was that of the

COMPOSITION OF THE PROPOSED LEGISLATIVE BODY.

The bill proposed to introduce two orders who would sit and deliberate together with the right of voting separately on any occasion and on the demand of either body, which should be able to interpose a veto upon any measure for a limited time, either until the dissolution or for three years) The orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were the twenty-eight representative neers. who could not continue to sit in the House of Lords after the representatives of the Irish people left the House of Commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of the first order in the Irish Parliament, with the power of sitting for life. Some people thought that option was not likely to be largely used, but Mr. Gladstone was not of that number. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that with the twenty-eight peers now in the House of Lords there should sit seventy-five representatives elected by the Irish people With regard to the powers of election the government in Irish, not in Imperial, affairs. constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of £25 and upwards, and they would be elected for ten years. The property qualification of the representatives would be £200 annual value or capital value of £4,000. Mr. Gladstone then said he proposed that the hundred and one Irish members in the House Parliament, and whilst the first order of the legislative body would consist of 103 members, the second order would consist of 206. It

Was PROPOSED TO RETAIN THE VICEBOY.

but he would not be the representative of a party, or quit office with the outgoing governments. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogative she now enjoyed or would enjoy. The religious disability now existing, which makes Roman Catholics ineligible to the office, would be removed. With regard to judges who had to be concerned in the administration of the criminal law in Ireland, Her Majesty might, pointed by the Irish Government, be paid out of the consolidated fund, and he removable only on a joint address of the two

THE CONSTABULARY WOULD REMAIN

under the present terms of service. Under a formidable dilemma. Ireland was to have their present authority the charge for the constabulary was now £1,500,000 per annum. and the speaker felt confident that the charge would be reduced, but for the present he propossed to relieve the Irish legislative body of all expenditure on the constabulary in excess of £1,000,000 per annum. The Government had no desire to exempt the peace of Ireland, in reterence to its final position, from the ultimate control of the Irish legislative body. The speaker had no jealousy upon that sub ject, as the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property was the first duty of a local government. With respect to the civil service the Government did not think their case was the same as that of the constabulary, and

THE TRANSFER OF THE CIVIL SERVICE to the legislative body would effect a great economy. He, therefore, thought it would be wise to authorize the civil servants now serving to claim the pensions that would be

of the service, and at the closs of that time oth parties should be free to negotiate afresh. That was all Mr. Gladstone stated he had to say on the subject of the new Irish constitution. The proportion of the Imperial hurdens, which he had to propose, that Ireland should bear, was as one to fourteen. He thought the new Irish Parliament ought to start wath He did not think that by giving up the best a bulance to its credit, but the only fund unity of the empire they were giving up the that it would have, if he feature, would be the solitary £20,000 from the Lish Church fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary money except by carving it out of this year' a public inconvenience and misfortune. It budget, and he proposed that in the would be a great misfortune for Great Britain future Ireland should pay one-fifteenth and a greater misfortune for Ireland, he cowards the Imperial expenditure. He went conceived, that one escape from that dilemma on to speak of how much Ireland would gain would be such an arrangement as would by exporting spirits to Great Britain, and give the Imperial Government authority how much Great Britain would lose to Ireland by the flow of money from one to the duties as were immediately connected other. As a result of careful enquiry, he Britain a sum that would amount to no less a total than £1,400,000 per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF IRELAND,

in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland as an Imperial contribution be put at £3 242 000 per annum. He stated sa an instance of the intense demoralization of Irish administration, that while the post otti e in England showed a large surplus, in Ireland it just paid its expenses. He catimated the total expenditure of Ireland, the same time they would have the right of including a payment as a sinking fund for the addressing the Crown, and so possess all the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,946, constitutional rights they had now. (On, 000 per annum. Against that there was and cheers.) It would, therefore, relieve the a total income of £8 850,000, or Irish members from attendance at Westmin a surplus to the good of £404,000. It has ster. Mr. Gladstone said he had several naturally been said in England and Scotland, vote on apacial and particular questions which of these laws have been passed under an were brought before Parliament. Again it influence which I can hardly describe other

THE INFLUENCE OF FEAR.

With regard to the history of the land ques tion, no man could know that until he had fellowed it from year to year, beginning with the Davon commission, the appointment of which, in the speaker's opinior, did the rignest honor to the memory of Sir Robert (cheers), and then he examinel the mede in which the whole labor of the commission had been frustrated by the chers) He did not deny the good intentions purposes of government there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. (Hear, hear.) It is sometimes necessary not only that good laws should be passed, but also they should

PASSED BY THE PROPER PERSONS.

The passing of many good laws is not enough | to make. He could in cases where the strong instincts of a people, the distinct marks of character, the signation and history require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from a congenial and native source, and that, besides being good laws, they should be their own laws. (Irish cheers) At one time I doubted wnether thin necessity had been fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. If doubts could be entertained before the last general election, they cannot now be enter-tained. The principle I have laid down I am laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the very principle upon which, within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, Parsiament has not only altered but revolutionized our method of government When I had office at the Colonial office, thirty

THE COLONIES WERE GOVERNED from Downing street. The result was that the home Government was always in conflict with the legislative assemblies. We had con tinual shocks with the colonies then, but all that has been changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the colonies say, " We don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws,' and Parliament at length admirted the resonableness of this principle. This principle has now come home to us from across the seas, and the House has now to consider whother it is applicable to the cree of Ireland.

WE NOW STAND FACE TO PACE

with what is termed "Irish Nationality," venting itself in a demand for general selfthat there is such a thing as local patriotism, which in itself is not bad but good. (Cheers.) The Welshman is full of local patriotism, the Scotchman is full of local patriotism. Now, Scotch nationality is already sa it ever was, and, if the need were to arise, I believe it would be as ready to assert irself as it was in the days of Bunnokhurn. (Cheere.) If I read Irian history aright, misfortune and calamity have weedled her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closur than is known

TWO MODES OF PRESENTING THE SUBJECT which I have argued, one of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils and as the least among the varied evils with which as possibilities we are confronted. Well, I have argued the matter as if it had which I myself do not share or feel. I have argued it on that ground as the only ground on which it can be recommended, not only to a mixed auditory, but to the public mind of the country that cannot give minute investigation to all portions of this complicated question. I do not know whether it may appear so, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this not merely a choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be ere long a good in itself. (Loud cheers) There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in a view which rests on a basis of despair, of the absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made men in general, Europeans in particular, Englishmen and american:

CAPABLE OF SELF COVERNMENT

that an Isishman is a lusus natura, that justice, common souse, federation, national prosperity have no gaining for him, that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife, perpetual dissention. Now, Sir, I am not going to argue in this house whether this view, this monstrous view (Irish cheers), is a correct one. I say the Irishman is as capable of loyalty as any other man (renewed I ish cheers), but if his loyalty has been cheesed, why it is because the laws by which in is governed do not present themselves to aim as they do to us in England or in Scotland with a native and congenial element. I have no right to my that Ireland, through her constitutionally elected members, will

ACCEPT THE MEASURE I PROPOSE. assume it, nor have I any right to enforce it but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity of the house, on a free and full discusgenerous sentiments of the two British natious. And looking forward I ask the house, be-lieving that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undertaken-work which we believe will restore Parliament to its free and unimpeded course

CAN FACE THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS

which America had to face twenty years ago sop and impair, but to strengthen and conto rely less on mere written stipulations and the heart and mind of man. I ask that we

APPLY TO IRELAND THE HAPPY EXPERIENCE we have gained in England and Scotland. where a course of generations has now taught reasons why this should be the case. Even continued Mr. Gladstone, that for a great us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a mat if it was possible for them to attend, as many years past we have been struggling to ter of practice and of life, that the best and they had a Parliament of their own, pass good laws for Ireland, and that we have aurest foundation we can find to build on is it would be very deflicult to have two secrificed our time, neglected our interests the foundation efforded by the effections and classes of members in the British and paid our money, and we have done all convictions and will of man, and that it is object of the bill was to develop a nation-house, one class who could vote on all this in our endeavor to give Ireland good thus by the decree of the Almighty that, far allivy in Leland as district as possible questions connected with the business of laws. That is quito true with regard to the more than by any other method, we may be from that which was found in any other the country and another which could only general course of legislation once 1549. Many enabled to scene at once the social happi- part of the United Kingdom, and its first tess, the power and the permanence of the effect would be to drive enterprise and Empire. Mr. Gladstone fluished his address capital out of the country. (Opposition at 8 o'clock, having spoken three hours and cheers) The real foundation of the bill was twenty five minutes, and resumed his seat amid bu s's of enthusias ic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes.

MR. TREVELYAN ENPLAINS.

When the applause had subsided, Mr. G. orge Octo To velyan, who recently resigned the position of Secretary for Scotland, arose. After culogazing Mr. Gladatone's oration. Mr. Trevelyan proceeded to say that he interposed thus early in the debate in order to explain the reason of his resignation. He resigned with extreme compunction and re- house ten minutes after concluding his gret, aithough the step, when finally decided upon, was taken with neither doubt as to its propriety nor the least hesitation. He had joined the Cabinet because, as he considered at the time, to have remained cutside would have been cantamount to a confession that the Liberal party was a Home Rule party. This was a confession which he should never be willing

NEVER CONSENT TO SUCH A SCHEME as Mr. Gladetone had proposed. He had done his best to prevent the Liberals from identifying themselves with what he regarded as neither for the welfare por the benefit of the country. Not longer age than last June the whole Cabinet was of the same opinion as himself. What was it, he would like to citement in these cities on receipt of the reknow, that had happened since then to change them? The only security, he urged, that Parliament would have, according to Mr. Gladstone's plan, for the money they would be called upon to vote for the purchase of the Irish landlords' estates, would be the willingness of Irish farmers taking up their payments. How much dependence could be placed upon that! The Speaker at this point interrupted Mr. Trevleyan, and reminded him that no land bill had yet been submitted to Parliament. Mr. Trevleyan ncknowledged the correction, and proceeded with his speech by saking: "How long would it be, if the measure that has been submitted should become a law, before the Irish contribution to the Imperial exchaquer would be denounced by the Irish and reproduted as an English tribute? For my part I have no heattation in saying that I think the

COMPLETE SEPARATION OF IRELAND from Great Britain would be preferable to the plan of government that has just been preposed. We should then know the worst at once. As an alternative scheme, Mr. I revelvan said he would propose the execution of the law and the maintenance of order, which should be maintained in the hands of the central Government. Then he would propose the creation of certain local bodies, which should be composed of members freely elect-ed. These bodies should be intrusted with and held responsible for many of the subor dinate functions of government, such as providing for concertion, superintending the details of local government, providing for the relief of the poor, etc.

MR. PARNELL SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelvan's speech Mr. Parnell grose and was received with cheers by the Irish members. He congratulated Mr. Trevelyan on having, like the because his total patriotism is strong he should be incapable of an Importal patriotism.

There are but not why he had resigned his post as chief secretary. (Irish cheers.) Mr. Parnell then went on to justify his just utterances and action which had been impugued by Mr. Treveljan. Speaking of America and the assassination literature which came from Amarica, Mr. Parnell said most of the literature was neither American been a choice of evils. I have recognized as mor Irish. "If Mr. Trevelyan," he continued, facts and as entitled to extention, jeannries [" were to study the literature of America at this moment he would find that sympathy for a just settlement of the grievances of Ireland by the concession of domestic legislation is hown by classes, whether Irish or nativeborn Americans, and more especially that native born Americans are welcoming the forts of Mr. Gladstone, in the belief that they will bring

PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND, the great meetings now being held in favor of an Irish legislature are mainly col-lected together and organized by native born Americans, by editors and conductors of Irish American newspapers. We regard the fact that during the last five or six months we have succeeded in entirely gaining the sympathy of the two great parties in America—the Democrats and the Republicans—18 a good omen for the future." (Cheers.) As to the bill before the house, while reserving his full expression | cheers." of opinien until he had seen the bill, Mr. Parnell congratulated the house on the fact that there was still living an English states-man who could devote his attention to this important matter, and

BEGGED TO THANK MR. GLADSTONE for what would not only prove a beneficial measure from the Irish point of view, but which he (Mr. Parnell) believed would be

found to be of equal benefit to England. The bill, nevertheless, contained blots which the Irish representatives would do their hest to remove. One of these was to be found in the financial proposals of the bill, which he regarded as very unfavor-I hope they will, but I have no right to able to Ireland, especially in regard to the Irish tribute to the Imperial exchequer. He upon the people of England and Scotland, also complained of the proposition relative but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity to the two orders intended to constitute the Irish Parliament on the ground that the first sion, and, more than all, upon the just, order, consisting of peers, not subject generous sentiments of the two British nations. to the influence of the popular vote, would have the power of hanging up measures demanded by the people and their representatives for two or three years. On the whole, however, apart from these defeats, he believed the measure would -I ask them to stay the waste of the public be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people tressury under the present system of govern- and their representatives as a satisfactory with the customs. The conditions of such stated with confidence, not as an actual ment and administration in Ireland, which is solution of the long standing dispute between demonstration, but as a matter of certainty not waste only, but waste which demonstrates, and as tending to prosper. Year made 130,000 drums

David Robert Plunket, Conservative memand which many countries in Europe have ber for Dublin University, said the bill was been called to face and have not feared to one that went much further than what was deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our union," and he pre-licted that public opinion own case we should be firm and fearless would regard the measure with consterin applying the doctrines we have often nation and alarm. Ho felt assured, inculcated on others, that the concession however, that the bill, which was of local self government is not the way to practically one for the erection of a Parliement of the National League would never be subtract unity. I ask that we should learn passed. (Opposition obsers.) How, he to rely less on more written stipulations and asked, were the checks proposed by the bill more on those better atipulations written on to be enforced if they were disregarded by the Irish Parliament, and in what way was the supremacy of the Imperial Government to be maintained ! He disputed Mr. Gladstone's statement that for five centuries nut of six Ireland has had her separate legislature, and queted a statement made by the late Isaac Butt to the effect that, during the time of the Henrys and Edwards, the Irish Parliaments were mere conventions without deliberative or legislative nowers. The whole cheers) The real foundation of the bill was the fact that the Prime Minister had bareained with the Separatist party to give them this messure which, if carried, would be one of the most dangerous measures that had ever

> THE DEBATE ADJOURNED. On motion of Mr. Chamberlain, the debate was adjourned, Sir William Harcourt previously stating that Mr. Gladstone would move to-morrow to give the debate precedence over other matters. Mr. Gladstone left the speech. He was affected by the reaction after the intense excitement of the day, and was obliged to retire to rest immediately after dinner. The Cabinet has been summoned to meet on Friday.

been prepared in the interest of the Empire.

EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April S .- The city has been in a state of political excitement all day. There has been a feverish anxiety to hear from the House of Commons. The Exchange club rooms and all places where telegrams were being received from London have been crowded all day. The excitement here exceeded that caused during the Catholic Emancipation proceeding.

London, April, 8.—Advices from Dublin

and Belfast say there was considerable exports of the Premier's speech. Great crowds gathered around the newspaper offices to learn the details of Mr. Gianatone's Irish scheme. The evening propers all published late edititions giving the speech in full. No disorders are reported in either city.

WORTHY IRELAND'S ACCEPTANCE Lincoln, Neb., April 8 -President Egan, of the Irish National League, has received the tollowing cablegram :-

London, April 8. Gladstone's scheme for Irish Legislature amended on Parnell's lines is worthy of the acceptance of Ireland. (Sigued), DILLON, DAVITT, DR. KENNY.

LONDON PRESS OFINIONS.
LONDON, April 9.—The morning papers all devote much attention to Mr. Gudstone's speech, introducing his Irish reform bill, and ill, except the Daily News, condemn it The Morning Post, Conservative, says that "friends and foes are alike astonished at the crudity of the plan," and that "except the Parnellites there are not twenty members who are not hewildered as to how such a scheme could be seriously proposed." The Daily News save : "The speech will rank as one of Mr. Gladston's highest efforts. Experience, however, has shown that imme diate triumph is sometimes followed by final disaster. More serious than the Conservative and Orange opposition is Mr. Trevelyan's attitude, which probably indicates the standpoint of Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen. A grave rest onsibility rests upon these statesmen. The best and most patrio ic thing for Parliament to do is to take Mr. Gladst me's well considered scheme in hand, lay aside all partizan feeling, and honestly

endeavor to perfect it in the interests of

Ireland and for the Empire." The Daily Telegraph says: "Gladstone has proposed the most revolutionary step ever submitted to a British Parliament. The essence of the scheme is this: Ireland is to be transformed into a colony with some disadvantages and many restrictions. She will be as much apart from Great Britain as Carada, but, unlike Canada, will have to pay her share of our debt and the Imperial expenditure. The Irish Parliament will have every temptation to demand the removal of all restrictions and attempt the extension of all their powers. That was the story of the eighteenth century and it will probably be repeated in the nineteenth. If we believed the Irish to be an easily satisfied race might expect the smooth working of a system so cleverly constructe, so ingeniously dove-tuiled and devised. With British and Irish natures what they are we cannot, however, salute the new constitution with anything like hope. Englishmen cannot be expected to regard with anything like satisfaction and more especially between Irish Americans this great capitulation, even when gilt with and England. It is a remarkable fact that the glowing elequence of their most brilliant orstor.

The Chronicle says: - "It is not an exaggeration to say that the scheme appeared to throw the occupants of the Liberal benches into a silence that comes of stupor rather than surprise. The reception of the ovation was in strange contrast to the reception of the orator. Mr. Gladstone arose amid a frenzy of enthusiasm. When he concluded, the only applause he received was Hiberniau yells of delight and some sporadic Radical The Times says: It is not a metaphor to

affirm that Mr. Gladstone's statement is without a parallel in our parliamentary annals in its mastery of complicated details and its command of dislectical and rhetorical resources. It is not only marvellous, but is lifted out of the regime of political commonplace by a spirit of elevated purposes and a tone of solf imposed conviction. With what fatal vices must a cause be smitten for which even Mr. Gladstone's energy and influence are able to win no more cordial reception than that accorded his Irish scheme in the House of Commons. In anhetance the measure proposes to place Ireland in a position not like that of a state of the American Union, but like that of Causda, a self-governing province. Sparation is complete and absolute in principle, and the restrictions which it is professed secure the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament must, in practice, be worthless, since there is no efficient sanction behind them. This is the cardina point to which public opinion must be immediately directed. Is the nation prepared to give Ireland an independent political existence? We cannot suppose there is any

One firm in Western Massachusetts last

room for doubt on that point."

with regard to the far greater portion, that while it exhausts. I sak them to show to ity and peace in Ireland and to satisfaction GOLDEN NEWS FROM THE GOLDEN the Irish receipts would gain from Great Europe and America that we, too,

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13, 1885.— While in New Mexi o, 1 contracted a severe case of catarrh of the bladder, from expense to cold. Passed blood continuously, until I could not walk. Warner's safe cure with Warner's safe pills used, according to dine. tions, for nearly a year, saved my life. W. D. SOUTHWORTH.

In a late lecture at Yale Professor Arthur T. H. diey stated that no less than 15,000 persons were injured annually in the United States from the single duty of coupling care. This estimate is made from statistics of inc. gical aid given to such cases.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Piffs, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

The latest notion is a S. P. C. B. -a specity for the prevention of crueity to b.rds. Fem. nine members thereof are expected not to wear birds on their bonnets.

By lack of open air exercise, and the w at of sufficient care in the matter of diet, te whole physical mechanism recomes impared during the winter. Ayer's Streaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to putify the blood, excite the liver to action, and rectore health and viger.

The Caucasian petroleum, which excells all others in illuminating power, is said to be greatly inferior as a lucricant to the American

HOT AND DRY SKIN, frequent chills and fever, burning patches upon the akin, scanty dark colored water which contains sand a mucous, indicate that the system has been attacked by extreme kidney disorder, whi h can only be cured by Warner's sofe cure.

CORPULENCY Recipe and notes how to harmlessly, effectually and rapidly cure ality and rapidly cure says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the annual of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to linear and fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to linear and radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no chrown radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no chrown radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no chrown and the control of the season of the warratia, by sending 6 ets. to cover postage to FC LUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House. Store it., Butterd Fo Lusidon Eng

Branch Offie, 37 Yougo St., Toronto FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (80 of which are under cultiva tion), 3 miles from Reman Catholic Church; Barns, Dwelling H. uses, and Saw and Gris

MITERMS EASY, WA Particul mattly conflictorous spring

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S MATIONAL LOTTERY

OF COLONIZATION.

MRSTABLISHED UNDER THE PI OVINGIAL ACT, QUITER, 32 VICT. CAP. 36.

VALUE OF LOTS First Series - - \$50,000.00

Second Series - - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINEL DRAWNG

---OF---PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY

Will take direct

Wednesday, 11th August,

THE LARCE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and repre-tering the fickets asked for. (S cents United States. To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFEBVER, No. 10 St. James Street, Montreal 44

in the Townships of Montesgle and Wick-low, a R C. Male or Female Teacher, halding a 2nd of 3rd class certificate, and to furnish testimo late. Duties to commence immediately. All communications to the addressed to EDWARD LEVECK, Sec. Treas., Green-view, P. O., County Hastings., Ont. 33-8

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscriptors and enroll subscriptors.

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

-ASE YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

EASTER CARDS. -4 BLEGANT RIVERS. 35-2 CARDS. W. B. JONES, W. B. JONES, W. B. JONES, W. JONES, N.Y., U.S.A.

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WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC, active and inta-for work endorsed by clergy. References required Good salary and permanent position with old firm Address "CATHOLIC WORK," 14 Barclay St., N.Y. TOSE "UATROLIQ WORK," IS DETORATED.

I Owe My Life. CHAPER I.

"I was taken sick a year ago With bilions fever"

" My doctor pronounced me curel, but I got sick again, with terrible pairs in my back and sides, and I got so bad I

Could not move!

I shrunk t From 228 lbs to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not-expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renered as if by maric, and after using several bot les. I am not only as sound as a severeign, but weigh more than I did before To Hop Bitters I owe my life."

Bublin, June 6, '81.

R. FITZPATRICK. CHAPTER II.

CHAPTER II.

"Majden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. GentlemenI suffered with attacks of sick headache."

Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manuer. No medicine or doctor could give me reliate or cure until I used Hop Bitters. " The first bottle

Nearly cured me ;" The second made me as well and strong as

when a obild. " And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious
"Kidney, liver and urinary complaint.

"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians "Incurable!" Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him and

"Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters. And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles !" -Mrs E. D. Slack.

How To Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; cat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, devor a like time; take all the nostrains advertised, and then our will want to know. How no Get Well—which is answered in three words—Take 11-p Blite is 1

FRE None genuino without a bursh of green Hops on howh to taken, soom all the with possessing stull with 4 Hop? or " Hops?" in their name.

DASHED TO DEATH.

TERRIPLE DISASTER TO A TRAIN ON THE FITCH BURG ROAD -THIRTEEN BODIES ALREADY RECOVERED FROM THE RUINS AND MORE LIVES BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

GREENFIELD, Mass., April 7 -A terrible diaster occurred on the Phobburg rationed to make midway between Bardvel's ferry and West Derfield station, the cast bound passenger train from North Adens, due at Greenheld at 6.05 p.m., going over an ex-bankment two hundred fire is height. Six Bonics have already been taken from the rains and it is not known how many others were kuled. The train was the eastern express and conford of a baggage cur, another, a sheping car, a more car and two en thery and aboush prison contrast competition. pasanger cars. The train was N . 35 and was in charge of Comine or Forster, with Herbert Littlejohn as engineer. The point where the accident occurred is the most dangerous on the road. The track runs on the lige of an embankment, twenty feet above the Deerfield river. The bank is eseep and c.vered with huge boulders and masses

bd had been filled. When the train arrived at this point the track commences to settle under it for a distance, e verieg its entire length, the couches broke troid their trucks, and wont rolling over and nown the precipice. The engine broke from the tender, tearing up the track for twenty er. Below rolled the Deerfield river, on the ry edge of which the cars were thrown. As soon as they struck they cangut the from tie stoves. The shricks of the wounded and dying fitted the air, and for a time the scene was terrible. It was occupied by several passengers, not one of whom at this hour are known to have escaped injury. Ore man, whose name it is impossible to learn, is imprisoned in the wreck of the sleeper, where he is being burned alive. One little girl was picked up dead. As soon as the news reached Greenfield a special train was made up and sent to the score of the disaster, having on board several physicians and section men and a few citizens. On arriving at the scene of the wrock a horrible sight was witnessed. Darkness had settled

over the spot, but far down on the river bank could be seen smouldering embers of the holecaust. It was impossible to tell who was hurt and who was killed. Stout-hearted trackmen were lowered cautiously down the treacherous height and the work of rescue began. Merritt Seely, superintendent of the National Express Company, Boston, was found in the wreck. He had a wound over the left temple, his left thigh broken and his left leg broken at the knee, besides which he sustained fatal internal injuries. L. Crandal, of Athol, postal clerk, was plunged into the icy waters of the river and got ashore with difficulty. He was wounded about the head and face and arm fractured. The Fitchburg coach was the only one that escaped conflagration. C. P. Bell, of Nashua, N.H., was injured, not seriously. He was thrown headforemost into the river and went twice to the bottom, barely escaping drowning. Conductor Forster was slightly injured. D Wells, of Andover, had his shoulder dislocated and his head cut. Th car in which he was riding was broken in two and stood on end within a few feet of the river bank. Nicholas Dorgan, of Greenfield, had his left arm and ankle broken and was seriously injured internally. A little girl passenger died in his arms from injuries received. J. E. Prest, of Littleton, N.H., face and head cut. Engineer H. Littlejohn, of North Adams, was badly soulded, it is believed fatally. A. K. Warner, of Greenfield, was badly hnrt. Only three men have thus far been found

A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

who escaped injury, and they place the number of passengers all the way from 25 to 100.

No doubt half a dozen were killed outright

while falling and as many more fatally in-

jured. At 11 o'clock to-night men are still working at the wreek. It is learned that the injured at Shelburne Falls number ninoteep.

Engineer Littlejohn cannot live till morning.

H. C. Contillard will die of his injuries probably before morning. Three more dead bodies have been found at the wreck. At

midnight four more dead bodies were removed

from the ruins, and it is believed others have

been swept down the Deerfield river.

TERRIBLE OCCURRENCE ON THE ATLANTIC-TWO FISHERMEN DIE OF EXPOSURE IN AN

HALIFAX, N.S., April 7.—A horrible tale of the sea comes from the historic port of Louisburg, Cape Breton, by the arrival there of a dory from sea containing four men, two living and two dead. They got adrift from their vessel the Elsie M. Low, a Gloucester fisherman, while setting trawls on the western living and two dead. They got adrift from their vessel the Elsie M. Low, a Gloucester Gaberman, while setting trawls on the western banks. Not discovering their vessel they all got into one dory. After four days cut one succumbed through thirst and on the seventh the other, who had become insane. On the the other, who had become insane. On the cighth day they landed at Gugon Island, where they were kindly cared for by the keeper of the light, who sent them to Louis.

The answer is about the substance of the salt and promptly as it should resist as promptly as it should do if it were not tained by this corruption that I fear, from the fact that it has been charged and by ordinary means the poor victim is left to who dead. They got a sit should do, and as it would do if it were not tained by this corruption that I fear, from the fact that it has been charged and by ordinary means the poor victim is left to who determined by ordinary means the poor victim is left to who determined by ordinary means the poor victim is left to who they have possession of the estate of the said Dame Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vaudrenil, and that all persons having any claim to the setate of the said Dame Carroll, in her lifetime of the precipe I have possession of the estate of the said Dame Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vaudrenil, and that all persons having within two modifies from date.

Peotoral Balsam gives relief in this case as those who will not run after rewards and look for gifts, but who will as in all throat, bronchial, and ling rewards and look for gifts, but who will as troubles.

borg yesterday. The body of the first who died is greatly lacerated, one of his arms being cut off at the elbow, his throat is much torn and a piece is cut out of each thigh. This was done by the other dead man after the first one's death to obtain food and drick One of the survivors is very sick. The names of the deceased are James McDonald,

East Point, P. E. I., and Angus McDonaid, Broad Cove, C.B. The names of the survi-vors are Colin Chi-holm, Harbor Bouche, and Angus McEschern, Long Point, Strait of Causo.

At eleven o'clock to night Alexander Mc-Donald, a well known barrister of this city, picked up an evening paper, read the report of the dath of the two fishermen and the arrival of the two survivors at Louisburg, and was horror stricken to find that the first man to die and to become the victim of cannibal ism was his own brother, Angus McDonald, The two McDonalds and Chisholm were shipmates on the Gloucester schooner, Mary E. McDonald, which was dashed to pieces near Liverpool, N.S., a few weeks ago. The crew Mere saved, and when they arrived in Halliax
Alexander McDonald strongly persuaded his brother to retire from fishing and settle on his such a state of things exists, and if such a state of things is tolerated, that men farm, as he had considerable money. He promised to do so after this season. The not deny these charges, then there is danger three man shipped on the Coulity Lore and about these man shipped on the Coulity Lore and about these man shipped on the Coulity Lore and about these man shipped on the Coulity Lore and about these man shipped on the Coulity Lore and about alone. were saved, and when they arrived in Halifax three men shipped on the Coul H. Low, and met their sad fate. Chisholm, who was a man of powerful physique, was to have been married in a few weeks.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltae Bolt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Decauty, loss of Vitality and Manhool, and all kindred troubles. Also, for m ny other diseases. Complete restoration of Canada and to the face of those hen. so health, vigor and manhood guaranteed, gendemen. They must rise in the increase Norsk is monroon. Bustrated pamphlet, of their purp and deny that these with full information, etc., mailed the nyad d.casing Voltais fiel Co., Mr. shall, Mich. G.

SOUND LABOR DOUTRINE.

Was h, not Wealth, should be the test of

greatness. Sind reward for lobor and limit of Louis as small assite enclore to the real would mak r. Structus compilal to compare the progress

of the abeliag short a Tieb ghas amore to the aboas and most competent working the

Public lands to be adjected to settlers, not sponiators, Aujustication have to bear more equally

up on edt. Electriciple forms of decis and contracts and a miliar technical actays in justice.

Product by a constraint or safe and dug, pailrosading and hudding, and punish violations.

theogram the rights of unions to legally protect their uponbers.

Give loor the first hen on its products,

Mands have of artification, and enforce their d cisions as final. Prohibit contract with laborers abroad.

Abolish child labor. Issue silver certificates from \$2 upwards, and circulate this medium in business.

Organiza post office savings banks, cheapen and simplify money orders. Encourage co operative plans instead of

wages to chare profits with labor. English homes per day for labor, local, state mi sational.

Government control of money, issue, coinage and circulation. The payment in legal tender money of our

national debts to reduce interest. Protection to American labor, especially igniest the Coinese.

A just limit to the legal rate of interest is not over 6 per cent. I) stroy no currency, but con inue the issue

so that more rather than a less proportion will be in dully use. R - es ch'ish American vessels and encourage the foreign trade with Mexico and South

An al quate tariff to protect and encourage home labor and prevent overcharge and neces-

saries. Rebuild dilapidated custom houses and furnish post offices to each city of 5,000 or more people.

Make a Government for the people that all will be equally interested to promote and perpetuate by reason of its universal benefits to

Reward new inventions by a patent limited in years to ten to prevent monopoly.

Devise means of encouraging new settlers

on homeatead lands by giving them 160 acres of land each, for five years free from taxes.

NEAR STARVATION'S DOOR.

Mrs. Nelson W. Whitehead, of Nixon, was chronic sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint, and was scarcely able to take the most simple nourishment. Even a swallow of water caused great distress. Two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured her, when all else failed. She heartily recommends this remedy to all sufferers.

A rouge pot full of rouge still fit for use was lately excavated at Naucratis, so that the modern young lady might appear with all the color of the Grecian belles, if she could borrow the rouge pot.

A WIDE RANGE.

A wide range of painful affections may be met with Hagyard's Yellow Oil. James M. Lawson, of Woodville, Ont., speaks of it in high terms for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, and many painful complaints too numerous to mention. It is used internally

Germany has night schools of forestry, where five years' training is required of those who seek positions under the government, although a course of study half as long may be taken by amateurs.

MUCH IN A LITTLE.

Hamilton Dowd, writing from Burns, Ont., says he was afflicted with chilblains which were very sore and painful and which nothing relieved until he tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil; less than one bottle oured him.

One of the British officers in Egypt, who happened to have a glass eye, wasone day ex happened to have a glass eye, was one day examining a prisoner, a zealous follower of the Mehdi. "Why do you believe in the Mehdi?" asked the officer. "I believe in him," replied the man, "because he can work miracles." The officer immediately took out his glass eye, tossed it up in the air, caught it the mas and put it back in its place. "D'ye think as the the Mehdi could do that?" he saked. The Huron

A COKRUPT GOVERNMENT.

BRILLIANT PERCRATION OF MR. PATER-SON'S BUDGET DEBATE SPEECH.

Mr. Paterson, of Beant, in the peroration of his speech on the budget debate, after referring to the unanswered charges of corraption against the government, says, "and we had a cabinet minister rising and taking notice of the fact that has been charged against some members of the House, and ignoring, not saying one word of that fearful charge that is brought against members of the cabinet. Sir, it is a charge that should cause every true Canadian to binsh, and it would be idle, it would be criminal in us to concess our opinion of these things. If they go on a few years, or a few months, may bring the whole confederation to an abrujt termination. Our duty is to oppose and fight these evils. A short time will tell whether Canada is to shake off the incu-bus that now preases on her, or whether confederation is to rot by its own corruption before it is able to stand alone. ahead. We cannot have corruption in high places to that extent. Corruption if it does not exist, must be denied by the mainlers of parliament; if they have not received money subsidies to aid railways with their position, and that is charged; if they have not participated by word or act in printing contracts; if they have not been recipients of testimonials subscribed for among others by contractors with whom they have nad dealings, then I hold that they cannot ignore the charge. It is made by a gentleman of too high a partition, it is made in the parliament of their purity and deny that these charges are true. They will have an opportunity of deing so I hape they may be able to deny them for the wike of the country. It will make said ting if web charges can be sustained. We have to recognize this fact, that if there be any charges can be susceed. We have to which an interest Sir, we come in langer to the nation in does how our time. Since the windows are will regard two chains of the in the nature of extraveurine specialists, they will reagail to chain of the expension of each of the case of extraveurine specialists. We may called that the mechanic and laboring most esp cially in a country like the. We may commit errors of administration, we may , sorth and Caron quantum tagay, ux . timmon but we are a young country and we are a relient people, and we can alrem und evithat conceuparus in these desentes; but, it we are to take, which is been one god aponthose gootheren and yet the denied,

CORREPTION IN THE VERY HIGHEST PLACES in the look of the feether is a Cark out take for this come and European good by the test.

I need to a real trying Marky skin, of a nation trace was come brought caree, they are E criting the me that. by a great deavener who was their great to a and became one of the most core in our the world his ever seen. To that he lea were given easily the great law give and ordinances which were to be observed. given by wisdom greater than it. wisdom that dwells in man, and the pro-ples contained in the elews have from the am happy to say, the basis of the laws and governments of the thitish empire, of which t is our peast to form a part. What a is the instructions given to the judges and efficiers tiper were to rule over that notice by this group law given just before he was to Bedown and die and leave other man to acquire his place? His charge to those occupying to hat nation at that time possibles sie ion to the positions occupied by hon gentlemen opnosite was:

Thou shall judge the people with just judgment. Thou shall no respect person mether take a sitt, for a gift conh bland the eyes of the wise and pervett the words of the righteous

The tru h of these wor's no man pretending to belong to the B and nation will dare to deny. They were given to that nation in order that it might main sin its read as a nation, in order that to might maintain its xistence as a nation. But there except into that reation coveres rulers, men tiled with the spirit of divetousness, and the great seer of that nation, who saw into the fature some few hundred years, and saw that opentry, that was his givery and his pride, about to be degraded and cast from its high station amongst the nations of the curti, gave utterance to this wail :

Everyone coveth gifts and followeth after reward; they judge not the fatheriess neither doth the cause of the widow come unto them.

Yes, if you have these bearing rule in high

places whose hearts are set on gifts, WHO FOLLOWED AFTER REWARD, before such men it is vain to plead the cause of the widow and fatherless. If the nation does not give heed and by its legislation

attend to and promote the interests of the poor and defenceless, then the administrators of that nation fail to perform their duty and their continuance in office will lead to the collapse of the very prosperity of the nation. We must have true men in high places; I speak not in a pharisical spirit. This charge cannot be answered by: "You are another." I hear people often say, politicians are all alike. I challenge those who say it to prove the statement. I do not claim for each individual member of the party that there never had been mistakes made or acts done that should not have been done; but I claim that you cannot look over the record of the Reform party and find such record in this respect as you do find in the record of honorable gentlemen opposite. I want to say more, for my remarks apply in a general way to myself as they do especially to every member on this side of the House as well as every member opposite. It is the duty of the people of this country, who need not care particularly for one party or the other, it is in their hands to purge out the old leaven of political immorality so that the whole lump may not be leavened by it. If we have gone out of the true path we may thus return

to the PATH OF RECTITUDE AND PURITY in the administration of the affairs of the country. If the hon, geutlemen opposite are tried upon their record and found guilty, dispose them; if gentlemen who succeed them do not prove true to the public interest, dispose them; if the gentlemen who succeed them do no better, dispose them; but let the people of the country, those who truly wish to see it maintain its character as a nation see to it that party prejudice no longer blind their eyes, conscience and judgment, but let justice be meted out. There must be men in the country who, if accused, would rise and repel charges like those made against honorable gentlemen opposite. Let them be put in the position, and if they fall from their high estate, punish The evil is this: If there be corruption in high places it permeates down among the masses of the people till unfortunately, as the honorable member for South the Mehdi could do that?" he asked. The muon said, the public conscience man was appalled and couldn't say another is deadened till it does not give word. sist the things it should resist as promptly

The Rising

Ayer's Sarsaparilla a thorough trial. It of good or ill, according to well-known will cleanse and invigorate your blood, and physical laws. To the unfortunate sufrestore the vital organs to their natural erer from hereditary Scrofula, nothing can functions. Mrs. J. D. Upham, 231 Shaw- be more cheering than the assurance that mut avenue, Boston, Mass., writes: "For in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsapaa number of years I was troubled with In- rilla is found a constitutional remedy. digestion, and unable, without distress, to which climinates the poisonous taint, and take solid food. After using Ayer's Sar- restores to the blood the elements necessaparilla one month I was

Entirely Cured."

obtained no relief until I took

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sun should find you resolved to give follows generation, transmitting a legacy sary to

Life and Health.

Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes: Alarie Mercier, 8 Harrison avenue, Low-"I have been very much troubled with ell, Mass., writes: "My son was weak torpidity of the liver, and Dyspepsia. and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs. and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsapa-J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass., writes: rills restored him to perfect health." "I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia, Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsa- "From the time I was four years old, until parilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore M. F. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street, throat. Many a time my neck has been a Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two raw sore, from poultices put on to draw years with stomuch and liver troubles, and out the inflammation. I took four bottles of Ayer's Sar-

Ayer's Sar saparilla

joyed excellent health."

suparilla. Since that time I have en- and have never had the disease since, m

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recognize then if any special class ere to be habed after and their interests promoted ; this not the rich and wealthy, but it is the pore in succeed under the bend of the the gold their eye and have their wishes granted as profity as capitalists and maps figurers. Very was meashere actuated by noneprinciple, so that the prayer of the restion of the prayer of the restion of the prayer and the Metro of the fam Week of the as quickly moved and receive a recovery as the demand of position of periods stabling to deprive him.

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DEGRETATED MEN. Convergence allowed and contributed thirty days of the peach per description. Voltage Relievish with active for peaching and all indeed the William Relievish for peaching of the Greener Politic, less of Visit (1997), and all I indeed troubles, the for his not other discusses. Complete restoration to Therein, Viger and Manhoud guaranteed, to 184 is he carried. Hinstrated pamphical inscaled astronge mollectics, by addressing VOLUMIO EELT CO., Marshall, Mich.



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Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

In the hone of so many lives that here is where

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and carter's time Liver Prins in Very hand make a dose, very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose, They are strictly verseable and do not gripe of purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

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NOTICE.

A bill will be submitted to the Legislature of the Province of cuch 'c, at its next sessing with the object of levying by assessment on the Roman Cattle die Freeholders of the Parish of seared Beart of Jesus, of Mantreal, a sum and exceeding forty cents per animum per handred doe as of the value of the poperties assessed during ten years, for the purpose of finishing the construction of the Catholic church of the sala Parish.

The hill shall be founded on certain resolutions adopt distained the seventh day of a comber had (4885), the principal dispositions of which below that said assessment shall be based up at the valuation roll of the Chy of sentired, without being chipert to the humalogation by Civil Commissioners, and that for the ends of solitaet synches wit the gase of to act jointly with the Curate and the presiding Churchwarden.

J. A. DAVID.

Alterney for Patationers.

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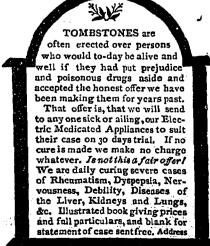
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Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Kasle.

1885—Winter Arran ements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Pouble-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Commanders | C Vessels. To Numidian. Parleian. Polynesian. Sarmatian Circussian Peruvian Nova Scotlan Carthagement
 Carthagenian
 4,600

 Siberian
 4,600

 Siberian
 4,600

 Norwegian
 3,531

 Hibernian
 3,440

 Austrian
 2,700

 Nestorian
 2,700

 Prussian
 3,000

 Soandinavian
 3,800

 Corean
 4,000

 Grecian
 3,600

 Mantioban
 3,150

 Canadian
 2,600

 Waldenstan
 2,800

 Waldenstan
 2,600

 Maldenstan
 2,600

 Lucorne
 2,200
 Carthagendan

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line

FROM HALIFAX:
Casplan Saturday, Meh. 26
Circustan Saturday, Meh. 27
ceruyan Saturday, Meh. 27
Polymeran Saturday, April c

Or on the early erection to the control of the Artist Land FROM PORTAL AD TO A NUMBER OF MALIFAX

from the west.

Pates of pessage from Montreal, via Hal fax:—Cabin, 802, 405, 85, and 882 (according to accommodation); Interractiate, 800; steerage at lowest rates

Newfoundland Line.

The 88 NEW FOL ND LAND Is intended to perform a Winter Service between Haltfux and et. John's, Nida, as to tows:

Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Halifux cotteb 25; March 11; Merch 25.

From Haltfux - (UESPAY, Feb. 23; March 9; March 9) and the service of the Transt Johns-MONDAY, March 1; March 15; March 29, April 12. Rates of passage between Raiffax and St. Johns's, Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00.

Glasgow Line.

maring the senson of Winter Navigation, a steamor will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for the Garcia Halifax when occasion requires and fortnightly from Boston to Clasgow direct, as follows: FROM BOSTON:

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to als points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halfax, Connections by the Increase of Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halfax, and Grand Trunk Rallways end Halfax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Rallways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, Now York Contral and Grand Trunk Rallways (Northants') Bespatch), and Boston, and by Grand Trunk Rallways Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for Eastbonnd traffic can be oblained from any of the Agonts of the above mannel Rallways.

For Preight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Corrie, 21 Quat d'Orieans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, Rhused Co., Hardes, Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotter Jam; O. Hingo, Hamburg; James Most & Co., Queonstown; Montecomeric & Workman, 35 Grace-church street, Londom; James Alex, Toferat Clyde street, Glasgow Allan Brothers, James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Ras & Co., Quobec: Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bouriller, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to U. W. Hollman, 1364, 284, James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall Montreal.

November 21, 1885.

This Great Household Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessar-ries of Life

LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remed;

eral Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

FOR THE CURE OF

an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Scro Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn r n to fail.

Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

cine vendors throughout the civilized world. N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above addres daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by lette

Free Perfumery An elegant sample easket of for 6c. in stamps (to cover postage and packing). A harvest for agts. World Mig. Co. P. C. box 2823, N. K. city-

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidences of Christianity and complete answer t Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh; London Ont., 424 pages; paper 75 cents; cloth, \$1 20 Sent on receipt of price. Active (canvascer, wanted.

Th. J. Grones.

Sailing from Liverpool on Thursdays, from Portland on Thursdays, and from Halifax on Saturdays, calling at Lough Foyle to receive an board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

Cospins Toler 1 Toler 1 Toler State MALIFAX
Sumation Thursday, Meh. 18
Penstan Thursday, Meh. 25
Folyastam Thursday, April 1

At ONI O'clock p.m.,
Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train
from the West.

Partes of Physics from Mo (treal, via Portland) -- Cabin \$57.50, \$77.50 and \$57.50 (necotding to accommodation) (Informediate, \$35.50) Storage, at lowest rates.

H. & A. ALLAN,
Ind Tortland,
89 State Street, Boston, and
25 Common Street Montreal,

ONLY A Quic's, Permanus Colle for Manifood, Delistity, Nervousness, Weakness, Weakness, Proofs, Book by mail, Scaled, FREE ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

These Famous P: Purify the BLOOD, and ac most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the

in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a Gen-

HOLLOWAY'S OIN'IMENT its Searching and Haling Properties Known Throughout the We ld.

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

April 612 1832

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE MAIL.

GENERAL BUREE AND HIS ACCUSERS. To the Editor of the Toronto Mail.

DRAR SIR,—My attention has been directed to a number of letters that have been published in The Mail and that pretend to deal with the speech of General Burke, delivered at the Young Irishmen's concert in Montreal on last St. Patrick's night. I have been cilled upon, by name, by some of your correspondents to rise and explain those murderous sentiments" which General Burke is alleged to have uttered in his speech and which I am alleged to have heartily en-dersed. It is not, my intention, by the present writing, to enter any ples of exculpa-tion either for the General or myself, nor do I propose to offer any explanation on the subject, for all the attacks and charges, made so far, are without foundation of any sort and are based on pure invention and misrepresentation.

To those who are cognisant of the facts, the letters of your correspondents are lucurations which afford ammement on the one and, while looking pity for the wrathy writers on the other. But to these who are act acquainted with the facts, these letters are well calculated to convey altogether different impressions. It is consequently for the benefit of the latter class of persons that I propose to establish the facts in their true

A Protestant religious daily paper, known as the Montreal Daily Witness, published in its last edition of March 18th, an untruthful report of General Burke's speech. This report put in the speaker's mouth sentiments which the gallant soldier never entertained nor ever expressed, and it made me out as giving them my undivided adhesion and

Unfortunately for the Daily Witness, but fortunately for truth, that false ceport was given the flattest of contradictions by no less an authority than "the only religious daily" itself in the very same issue of the paper. In its first edition the Daily Witness published a report of the speech which was correct, and was void both of misrepresentation and of manufactured "sentiments in favor of murder." Now, with what motives or to serve what purpose, the second report, which was a barefaced calumny, was published in its last edition I leave the public to enquire and

As a proof of the correctness of what I here set forth, I have but to quote the demand I made the day following in the columns of the Montreal Post upon the Daily Witness to rectify its false statements against General Burke and myself, I wrote as follows :-

A FALSE PROPHET.

"The person who pretended to supply a report of General Burke's speech, delivered at the Young Irishmer's society's concert, for the "last edition" of the Montreal Daily Witness, has imposed upon our estemed contemporary, and has made use of its columns to propagate santiments never uttered by the man who was sentenced to be hanged, beheaded, drawn and quartered, because he was ready to fight and sacrifice his life to secure honest and just government for the Irish people. The report of the speech which the Daily Witness publishes in its first edition contains no false statements or misrepresentations of the orator's utterances, but the report in its last edition does, and was en the face of it, made out with a malicious hand and for a malicious purpose. The Daily Witness at reports General Burke as to make its unfortunate readers believe that he was an advocate of murder against landlurds "then we have an advocate of murder against landlurds "who wished to extend their loan and to wring "from the people that which they could not give." It is needless to say that this is an outrageous misprepresentation of the General's sentiments, but apparently, the more foul the lie against a champion of Irish freedom, the more ready is the Daily Wisness to publish it, and thus help to perpetuate, and embitter the prejudices of its benighted readers."

Have not the letters of Mr. John Carry, A FALSE PROPILET.

ergans, amply justified my anticipation that profit or loss, as the case may be. The amount to be paid visiting teams during the season shall calumnies such as invented and published by the Daily Witness would help to perpetuate and embitter the prejudices of the ignorant and the fanatics. Calumny will do its point to demand from each club a satisfactory guarant tee that the amount named by them will be sonous and deadly work even in face of the truth : it cannot be checked, no matter how frequent or how emphatic the contradictions, as has been only too painfully illustrated in the case of Archbishop
Ryan, of Philadelphia, who is still credited Rule 25, add. "Should both or either of the with the paternity of a threat of thirty two years' standing (which threat was never made) to wipe out all religious freedom in the United States as soon as the Catholics became the majority in the nation; and in the case of Cardinal Manning who was recently charged with entertaining bitterly anti-Catholic ideas and sentiments against the Church, her members and her Diactices.

If the calumny against General Burks and myself had been stabled and chained in the columns of the Daily Witness, the harm would have been limited and I would have paid no further attention to it; but the horn. Council—Mesars, Comstock, Fuller.

Associated Press and newspaper corres.

Woods, O'Longhlin, Sibald, Curran, Bailey. Associated Press and newspaper correspondents as a rule, are not particularly anxious to keep an interesting or sensational falsehood in deserved seclusion, they are rather inclined to facilitate and promote its travels. Thus it was in the present case. Instead of taking their informa-tion from the reports published in all the daily papers, murning and evening of Montreal, these correspondents fastened on to the one false report of the Daily Witness, and sent it, in its entirety, broadcast over the land, and thus was the evil of the defamation made practically universal. Even The Mail's own good faith and spirit of fair play were imposed on by the recklessness if not the dishonesty of its Montreal correspondent. But what is regrettable is the fact that The Mail and the other papers real, which published the slander, in good faith, Ju did not subsequently take cognizance of the contradictions made in the public press and govern themselves accordingly. The London Record, the Toronto Tribune, the Montreal Post and the TRUE WITNESS published denials and contradictions, but no notice was taken of them. The Catholic Record of London was specially explicit and emphatic. It

said:—

"We have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing this so-called report of Gen. Burke's utterances a wilful distortion of the speaker's meaning, made for the very worst purposes. General Burke, like most Irishmen, holds tandiordism in abhorence, but that he advocates anything severing of cowardly murder or assassination we do not believe. He may, indeed, acc much that is extenuating in some of the worst of Irish agrarian crimes, but he is—brave soider as he has proved himself—no advocate of or apologist for murder. The last paragraph of the Montreal despatch gives away the whole case." It reads as follows:

"Mr. H. J. Gloran, editor of The Post, and joint is serotary of the Natimal party, on rising, aid be centiled and the serotary of the Natimal party, on rising, aid be centiled in the serotary of the Natimal party, on rising, aid be centiled in the content of the decreation of the Montreal of the General, whose addressified with the greatest outbusiasm."

"Mr. Cloran is a gentleman in every way as respectable, as law abiding and orderly as the Editor of the London Free Press or Toronto Mail, both of which public heat the despatch alluded to for the purpose of doing him injury and casting adium on the Irish catholics of hour als a body as thoroughly devoted to Canadian intention."

With the facts trutfully set before them I hope all your correspondents who have been building up very grave charges and indulging in very bitter denunciations either against Seneral Burks or myself, on the strength of a falsehood and a slander, will not now ignore the exigencies of justice, but will make adequate correction and retraction of their

I have the honor to remain Your obedient servant, H. J. CLOBAN. Montreal, April 6th, 1886.

THE SEASON'S LACEO'SE.

THE POURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL AMATEUR LAGROSSE AS-

Authors, The fourteenth annual convention of the National Amsteur Association of lacrosse players opened at Toronto on Friday afternoon. The convention was held in the parlor of the Rossin House. The following are the names of the delegates and clube they represented:—Brants of Paris, J. Wood, J. H. Fisher; Thistle, of Fergus, J. Anderson, J. J. Crair; Lorne, of Mount Forest, G. Allan; Brants, of Brantford, S. F. Jones, Rev. G. Fuller, R. M. Orchard; Ottawa, of Ottawa, J. C. Whyte, H. Morrison, J. J. McCracken; Ontario, of Toronto, E. H. Gerry, P. Small, G. D., Bailey; Dufferin, of Ingersoll, J. Vanne, W. H. Morrey; Capitals, of Ottawa, T. Prior, T. McVitly; Young Canadian, S. S. Searle, H. A. Nichols; Independents, Toronto, J. Boyd, J. Murphy; Peterboro, W. J. Scott, J. O'Mara; Cornwall, F. Lally, W. C. Allen; Junior, Cornwall, G. R. McLennan; Independents, Windsor, W. J. Scott, J. Urnara; Cornwall, F. Lally, W. C. Allen; Junior, Cornwall, G. R. McLennan; Independents, Windsor, W. A. Merrett; Brockville Junior, of Brockville, E. O. Comstock, A. J. Campbell; Athletics, of St. Catharines, J. S. Carliale, J. D. Chaplain, H. O. Loughln; Excelsiors, of Brampton, J. J. Manning, J. G. Roberta; Renfrew, of Renfrew, E. McKay, A. Andrews; Montreal Lacrosse Club, W. J. Cleghorn, W. H. White, F. C. McIndoe; Brockville, M. Bourke, A. Murray, O. K. Fraser; Montreal Juniora, W. H. Brady, W. Geraghty, R. Norman; Toronto

Multay, O. R. Pruser; Morrean Juniors, W.
H. Brady, W. Geraghty, R. Norman; Toronto
Lacrosse Club, R. B. Hamilton, J. S. Garvin,
W. Hubbell; Shamrock, of Montreal, T. Butler,
T. Larkin, M. Arabill; Checkers, of Beaverton,
P. McMillan, W. R. Cameron; Junior Ontario, Toronto, F. W. Ross, E McGuite; Junior Brockville, Brockville, J. L. Publow: Young Shamrocks, J. Hartford, T. Curran, J. A. Cloran; Nizgara, J. Biampfield; Peterboro', H. Le Brun, president; Montreal, Dr. Guerin, vice-president; Brockville, J. C. Smart, 2nd vice-president; Toronto, D. A. Rose, Ecretary. treasurer. The president, Mr. H. Le Brun, presided.

The annual report of the treasurer reviewed the year's contests under the rules of the association. The council considered that the want of success of the series avatem was due to some extent to the smallpox epidemic at Montreal The necessity of amendments to the rules governing disputes was strongly urged. During the past year the secretary had received letters from the Australian Lacrosse association and the Newfoundland club, inviting Canadian teams to visit them. The association finances were in a satisfactory con-dition, a small balance remaining after all expenses being paid.

Mr. Hamilton's motion to amend rule 25, section 3 so as to make five matches with each instead of three, giving each club preference of ground, according to its championship standing was carried.

It was moved by Dr. Guerin, "That article X. remain as it is, except that the time be changed to five days instead of ten as the time in which to make complaint; also, that five days be allowed to respond to said complaint, and that the time be changed from fourteen to five days for the secretary to register the decision of the council. Moreover, that a deposit of \$50 be deposited with the secretary of the Association by the client making complaint, said deposit to be forfeited if the complaint is not held good by the council of the Association. Also that the complainant be allowed to reply to defendant's statement, and must not introduce any new

matter. The deposit for intermediate clubs to be \$25. Carried.

The following, as proposed by Mr. D. A. Rose, were then placed in the form of a motion and carried.

and carried:—
Rule 25, Sec. 4. Strike out and insert, "The Have not the letters of Mr. John Carry, "Voritas," Mr. Wilfrid Wisgast, and of others, which you have published in the solumns of the Mail, as well as the articles of Prof. Goldwin Smith in The Week, and those of the Orange Sentinel and other such the ground are named by the orange sentinel and other such the profit or loss as the case may be. The amount paid." Any club making default in any cham pionship match shall be ruled out of the series for the season, and a fine of \$50 will be imposed by the association until the date is cancelled by

> teams taking part in any match not be ready to commence play at the hour advertised, then the referee shall impose a fine of \$10 on the team or teams late, the amount of the fine to be at once remitted to this association, and to be used for

August 28-Ontario and Cornwall, at To August 28-Mentreal and Toronto, at Mont-September 4-Montreal and Shamrock, at

September 4 - Toronto and Cornwall, at To-September 11-Toronto and Ontario, at To-

ronto. September 11-Monteal and Cornwall, at Cornwall. September 18-Shamrock and Toronto, at Toronto.

September 25-Shamrock and Ontario, at Turonto. September 25-Montreal and Toronto, at Montreal, October 2-Montreal and Shamrock, at Mon-

October 2—Cornwall and Ontario, at Toronto. October 9—Shamrook and Cornwall, at Corn-October 9-Montreal and Ontario, at Toronto.

Women, do you suffer from painful periode? If so, it is wrong, and Warner's safe cure will, by restoring the delicate organs to their

LET CANADIANS READ THIS

RECORD. Continued from first page.

It is only a few months ago that a Catholic was nominated to fill the position of postmaster at Arthur. Did he receive it? I emphatically say no, he did not! And why? temphatically say no, he did not! And why? because the present Postmaster General at Ottawa, Sir Alex. Campbell, is a notorious Orange bigot. It is a well known fact that whenever Catholics are to be appointed in any position under the Crown the Orange lodge meets and pass resolutions protesting in the strongest manner possible. It is then forwarded to the Prince, Sir John Macdonald. at Ottawa. Who Prince, Sir John Macdonald, at Ottawa. Who was it that introduced the Orange incorporation bill at Ottawa? White, of Hastings, another Orange Conservative. Hon. Alex. Mackenzie had no Orangeman in his Cabinet, and there is not much likelihood of Blake taking any in. Who is supposed to represent the Catholics

of Ontario in the Orange Cabinet? Frank Smith. Why, he made a statement to the effect that nearly all his employes on the street railway, were Oraugemen. It is said that he would sooner assist an Orange-man than a Catholic. Shame on such a figurehead as this. The Irish Catholics of this city held a public meeting previous to the last general elections to protest against such representatives as Costigan and Smith. Now, the latter gentleman was present on this occasion, and got upon the platform to address the audience. But they would not listen to him. And why? because he was nominated by the Orangemen to fill the position of a Cabinet Minister. And I dely him to name one Catholic in any of the Government Departments at Ottawa, or elsewhere, that he ever used his influence tor or has appointed. Yet Sir John Macdonald has the audacity to insult the Irish Catholics of this country by telling them that Frank Smith is their representative. Fellow Catholics, can you ever forget the abuse that the Orange organ, the Mail newspaper, poured forth against our venerable Archbishop during the Marmion controversy. Look at the treatment ex-tended to M. W. Kirwan, who sacrificed his time and money to write up the last campaign for that Prince of Tricksters, Sir John Macdonald. And how was he rewarded? to 21c; black 21 to 22c. Deceived and betrayed in the most outrageous manner by the Orange Cabinet. He was appointed a major in the last rebellion, but manner by the Orange Cabinet. He was appointed a major in the last rebellion, but General Middleton protested against his appointment on the ground that he appointment on the ground that he was an Irishman and a Catholic. The Hon. Sir Adolphe Caron was the French Catholic Minister who appointed him, but he shortly afterwards cancelled it. Where was Costigan and Smith at this time? If they Costigan and Smith at this time? If they were the Irish Oatholio representatives that they are said to be, why did they allow his appointment to be cancelled. Because they yielded to Orange infinence. Therefore, it is the duty of every Irish Catholic to vote against the Orange Government at the next general elections.

What did Sir John Macdonald do after the rebellion was over? Like an assassin who has committed an atrocious crime, he takes his flight for Europe. When he finds the excitement over he returns. Had Canada's administration been properly conducted by Sir John and his Ministry, there would have been no rebellion and Louis Riel would be alive

to day. Remember, you Frenchmen of Quebec, the injustice that has been done you, by executing ouis Riel. Remember the traitors Langevin Chapleau, Caron, Smith, Coatigan, Campbell and Co.

Every Irish Catholic in Causda should subscribe for THE POST. It comes out candidly, and there is no "beating around the bush." like some so-called Catholic journals. P.S. I enclose you my card.

IRISH CATHOLIC. Toronto, April 8th, 1886.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, April 13 :--

Reported for the Taus WITNESS by Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Noire Dame street.

EINITERAL TO THIS BOUNCEMPION BUT TO DO MINOR TOL					. 1	
ts benefit."		Ħ	Lowest	Clos	ing.	Total Bales
It was moved by Mr. John Lewis, of Mon-		€	3		- -	
real, that rule 7, section 1, be amended by	STOCKS.	Highest	2	Sollers.	Buyers	<u> </u>
omitting the word 'alone" in line 9 of the sec-		7	 	Ē.	%	E
tion; also, that rule 19, section 2, have the	l i			3	3	2
words "without stopping the play" inserted						
after the word "offence" in line 4. Carried.	BARRE. Montreal Outario	0000	000	0002	0003	055
The officers for the ensuing year were then	Montreal	1161	115	11510	11143	255 2×5
	Outario	110-4		85	82	96
elected, and are as follows :- President, Dr.	Peuple	12454	1244	1241	1234	70
Guerin; vice-presidents, R. B. Hamilton and						35
Dr. Allan; secretary-treasurer, W. J. Cleg-	Jacques Cartier Merch auts	1:8:0	;;;;	1041	100	194
norn. Council-Messrs, Comstock, Fuller,	Merch mts	124	123	1234	123	104
Woods, O'Loughlin, Sibald, Curran, Bailey,	Quobec. Sationale East.ru Townships					
O'Meara, Ballantyne and Craig. Next conven-	Past ru Townships					
tion in Montreal.	liniou					55
THE HOHKDULE OF GAMES.	Commerce	1214	121	1313	120-2	202
	Pederal					
TORONTO, April 11.—The committee of the	Commerce Frederal Imp rial Jounthon Hamilton Standard Hecholaga Ville Marie					
National Amateur Lucrosse Association to pre	transiton	l				
pare the schedule of games for the coming	Standard					
season concluded their labors last night with	Hochelaga	ļ			j	
the following result :	Ville Marie					
May 24-Toronto and Ontario, at Toronto.	34			ŀ		i
May 29-Montreal and Cornwall, at Mont-	MIBUELLAMEOUS.	l	l	21	10	ł
real.	Montreal Tel	1301	1174	1182	118	2716
	Intercolonial Coal Montreal Tel Western Union	J 87¾	68	67	G6	300
June 5 - Montreal and Ontario, at Toronto.	Western Dominion Tel. Bich & Ont. Nav. City Passenyer B'y. Montreal Gas. Can. Pacific Hy. St. P. Minn & M. Canada Cotton. Montreal Cotton. Stornout Cotton. Stornout Cotton. Dundas Cotton.	1.335	1.20		1:355	
June 5-Shamrocks and Cornwall, at Corn-	Rich. & Ont. Nov	1307	130	18/13.	130	301
wall.	City Passenger My	190	1884	1883	1227	3053
June 12-Shamrocks and Toronto, at Mont-	f'an Pacific Hy	667	5534	8614	6634	1300
real,	St. P. Minn & M					
June 19-Ontario and Shamrocks, at Mont-	Canada Cotton	j	J. • · · · ·]	J	J
real.	Montreal Cotton	140	180			
June 26-Montreal and Shamrocks, at Mont-	Hochelaga Cultum	1.00				100
	Dundas Cotton	1				
real.	Dundas Cotton Costicooke Cotton					
July 26-Toronto and Cornwall, at Corn-	Lo. n & Mortgage		ļ. .			
wall.	Building Associa'n				····	
July 3.—Montreal and Toronto, at Toronto.	Canada Shipping		: ::::			
July 10-Cornwall and Ontario, at Cornwall.	Conticooke Cotion. Lo.n & Mortgage. Building Associa'n. Canada Paper. anada Shipping. Can. Guarantee. N. W. Land. Boll Telephone. Accident ins. Montil 4 p a stock.	90	80			20
July 17-Toronto and Ontario, at Toronto.	N. W. Laud,	74	7212	78	724	250
July 17-Montreal and Cornwall, at Mont-	Bell Telephone					105
real.	Accident lut	ļ				
July 24—Toronto and Shamrock, at Toronto.	MODULADO MOSE					
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July 24-Montreal and Ontario, at Mont-	Bonns.	i		1	i	l
real,	Borns. Canada Cotton. Montreal " Pundas " Champlain & St. L. Canada Central. Can. Paolic Land. Inter. Coal. Harbour 8 p.c.	J	·····			
July 31-Toronto an Cornwall, at Toronto.	Montreal "		l			
August 7-Ontario and Shamrock, at Mont-	Champlain & St. T.					
real.	Canada Central	 :	::::: <i>:</i>	į	ļ. 	
August 21-Shamrock and Cornwall, at Mont-	Can. Pacific Land					
real.	Inter. Coal	· · · · · ·		ļ		····
August 28-Ontario and Cornwall, at To-	Harbour & p.c	ļ	ļ	····	·····	
	J 9 "	l	ļ	ł	1	
ronto.)					-

COMMERCE.

Markets.

The movement in the country is lessened owing to the bad state of the roads. Failures are 33s 91, which is the lowest rate this generally are comparatively few. The general trade in the city is slightly improved, and a splendid spring business is doing. FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR .- A fair local demand has been experienced during the past week, but prices have not wavered much since our last report. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do proper condition, soon remove it and give you say 15 to 4 25; Extra Superfine, \$3 85 to 3 90; to \$8 00 for pressed.

Hops.—There is no change in this market.

Fancy, \$3 75 to \$3 80; Spring Extra, Hops.—There is no change in this market.

\$3 75; Superfine, \$3 45 to 3 50; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 00; Middlinge, \$3 00 to 3 10; Pollards, \$2 75 to 2 85; Ontario bags, strong, h.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, apring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, apperfine, \$1 55 to 1 85; city bags, delivered, \$2 40 delivered, 22 40.

OATMEAL.—The firmness previously men-tioned in this market is maintained under a fair enquiry, and prices are higher, bags being quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.25 \$ 100 lbs, as to quality. In barrels, prices range from \$4 25 to \$4.35 for ordinary, and at \$4.60 to \$4.70 for granulated. Cornmeal is quiet and steady at \$2 95 to \$3 15 per brl. Moullie \$23 00 to \$24 00 per ton. Fearl barley \$6 00 to \$6 50 per brl, and pot barley \$4 25 per brl; split Peas \$3 50 to \$3 75 per brl.

MILL FEED.—Further sales of byan have been made in car lots at \$15 to \$15.50 and at \$16 to \$16 50 for smaller quantities. Shorts are quiet but firm at \$16 to \$18,50 as

to quality. WHEAT.—In this market we quote May delivery as follows:—Canada apring and white winter 880 to 90c, and red winter 89c

SEED WHEAT. - White Fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1 20, and Red Fyfe at \$1.00 to \$1 20 per bushel. White Russian \$1.00 to

\$1.15. PRAS -In sympathy with the depression in the English market, prices here have receded fully le per bushel.

OATS -The market rules quiet. Offerings are free at 311c May, but buyers are not eager to take hold at 34c.

RYE.—There is no particular change, prices remaining nominal at 65c to 68c. BARLEY. -The demand is confined to a small enquiry at 56: to 58c. We quote 55c to 60c for malting and 45c to 50c for feed

SEEDS.—In timothy seed a fairly good business has been done at \$3 to \$3.50 per bushel for Canadian seed, which continues scarce. American timothy has sold at \$2.60 to \$2.80 per bushel. In red clover seed there is no change. In Western Canada sales have taken place of red clover at \$7.15 per bushel. Alsike \$6 to \$7.25 per bushel.

Wool. -There is still a very fair enquiry f r domestic graies. Prices are still held steady at quotations below: Cape, 14 to 1613; Natal, 17 to 20c; Australian, 22 to 30c. Domestic, A super, 27 to 38c; B super, 22 to 24c; unassorted, 21 to 22c; fleece, 19

FURS-Business locally is quiet, and re-75c to \$1.00; Muskrat, large winter 12c; Otter, per skin, \$8 to \$10; Raccoon, per skin, 500 to 50c; Skunk, per skin, black, \$1 25; half black, 90c.; full stripe, 60s, white,

SHORE AND LEATHER. - Shoe men are fairly busy with sorting orders, and in some cases are already getting up fall samples. We quote: —Spanish sole B. A., No. 1, 24 to 262; do No. 2 B. A., 21 to 23c; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c; No. 2 do 21 to 22c; No. 1 Chins, 22 to 23c; No. 2, 21 to 22c; do Baffalo sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do No. 2, 19½ to 21c; hemlock alaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c; cak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 39s; do, heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 37c, Scotch grained, 36 to 42c; splits, large, 22 to 28c; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf splits, 28 to 32c; calfakins (35 to 46 lbs). 70 to 80c imitation French calfakins, 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 400; harness, 24 to 330; buffed cow, 13 to 160; pebbled cow, 12 to 154c; rough, 13 to 28c; russet and bridle, 54 to 55c. METALS AND HARDWARE .- Though the

unpertainty which has prevailed as regards duties is about settled, business has not received any impetus, from the present indications it is thought that it must remain quiet until navigation is tairly open. In general hardware travellers are doing only a moderate business. We quote: Summerlee and Gartsherrie, \$18 50; Langloan and Colt-ness, \$18 50 to \$19 00; Shotts, \$18 00 to \$18 50; Eiginton and Dalmellington, \$16 50 to \$17; Calder, 18 00; Carphroe, \$17 50 to \$18; Hematite, \$18 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$17 50 to \$18; Bar Iron, \$1 60 to \$1 65; Best K-fined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2 30 to \$2 40; Penn &c., \$2 40 to \$2 45. Tin Plates, Bradley Char-cual, \$5 75 to \$6 00; Charconi I C., \$4 25 to \$4 75; do I.X., \$5 50 to \$6 00; Coke I.U., \$3.75 to \$1; Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 51 to 7: according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No 24, 610; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for large sizes. Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., \$1 90 to \$2; Boiler Plato, per 100 lbs., -Staffordehire, \$2 25 to \$2 50; Common Sheet Iron, \$2 00 to \$2 10; Steel Boiler Plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3.75 to \$4; Sheet, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Shot, \$6 to \$6 50. B-st Cast Steel, 11 to 13c, firm; Spring, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Tire, \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$2 25; Round Machinery Seed, 3 to 310 per lb; lugot tin, 24 to 25c; Bar tin, 27c; Ingot Copper, 121 to 134c; Sheet Zinc, \$4 50 to \$5 00; Spelter, \$4 to \$4 50; Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 40 per 100

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, etc.-A moderate volume of business is reported in pork and lard. Lard remains about the same as last quoted. In emoked meats a slightly better husiness is mentioned. Some movement in tallow is reported at 5 to 5½c. We quote: Montrealshort out pork, per bri, \$13 50 to 14 00; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, 13 50 to 14 00; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50 Mess pork, Western, per hri, \$13 00 to 13 50; India mess beef per tce, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per bri, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city cured per lh, llc to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 0 to 0c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9c to 9tc; Lard, Canadian in pails, per lb, 2c to 9tc; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b. 81c to 9u; Bacon, per lb, 101c to 11c; Tailow, common refined per lb, 50 to 62.

DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER, -The market continues exceed-

ingly bare of good merchantable goods. Prices of old butter are firm as follows :- Oreamery butter 24 @ 26:; Eastern Townships choice 21c @ 22c; fair to fine 15 @ 20; Morrishurg choice 190 @ 21c; fair to fine 14 @ 18; Brockville choice 19: @ 20: fair to fine 13c@ 17c; Western Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale S. @ 15., as to quality. Low grades 70 to Rolls 120 to 180.

CHEESE .- Prices are firm as follows :- Fine to finest white and colored 910 to 100, and summer goods 7c to 9c. Portland freights winter.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. Eggs.-Under a steadily increasing de-

mand the late heavy stocks here have commenced to assume more controllable proportions, and sell at 13 to 13 c.

HAY AND STRAW .- In pressed hay the feeling is steady, although stocks are ample 35 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 75 to 5 00; do, Manitoban, \$4 70 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 05 to 4 10; do, choice, \$4.00 to \$13 00. Straw is quiet but firm at \$1.00 to \$1.00 per 100 bundles and at \$7.00 DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS

S. Carsley's New Dress Goods, acknowledged by the trade.

SILKS. SILKS.

For the best makes of Black Silks to wear well, and good value, come direct to

DUBLIN ABOUT DUBLIN DUBLIN DUBLIN ABOUT ABOUT ABOUT ABOUT DUBLIN ABOUT DUBLIN

We import Irish Poplins direct from the Manufacturers in Dublin. A stock of these beautiful Poplins in the New Colorings,

At S. CARBLEY'S

REFRESHMENTS.

A Ladies Refreshment Room is now added to our Waiting Room on Second Floor. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Fluid Beaf, Cake, Rolls and Butter, always ready. All of very best quality and charges moderate.

S. CARSLEY

ABOUT BROOKS' THREAD.

Montreal is the introduction of the old established British Sewing Cotton of J. Brooks & Co., acknowledged by thousands to be the best thread for hand or machine

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777,

Notre Dame Street,

We quote prices here from 50 to 712 for 1885 and 21c to 4c for 1884 growth. BEANS.—There is little or no life to the market. Sales at \$1 15 to \$1.30 per bushel,

MAPLE SUGAR .- Receipts continue to keep ahead of the demand, and sell at from 90 to 103. Old sugar has been sold at 63 to 71c. MAPLE SYRUP. - Sales of syrup have been large at 70c to 80c. Poor mixed lots have been disposed of at 50c to 60c per can. ASHES.—The market is very quiet with sales of first pots at \$3.30 to \$3.35 per 100

LIVE STOCK.

There were large offerings of cattle at Point St. Charles yards, the quality of which averaged good all round. A considerable number of buyers was present, who bought freely, which resulted in active business, nearly all the offerings being cleared off. Expert cattle were in good request at firm prices, fair sales being made at 410 to 410 per ib. live weight. Butchers also figured as good buyers, who absorbed nearly all the cattle on the market. Choice beeves went at 40 per lb, and lower grades may he quoted at 3c, although none were offered. Sheep were in light supply and firmer, selling higher at 40 to 440 per lb. Spring lambs were more plen-tiful and in good demand at \$3 to \$3 each as to size. There were larger offerings of calves. but prices ruled steady under a good demand at \$1 to \$10 each as to quality and size. Live hogs were in light supply and firmer at 540 to 5%c per cent.

NOTHING VENTURE- NOTHING WIN. As a phase of life in the Crescent City, it will instruct many to know that certainly the 190th Monthly and the Grand Quarterly Drawing of The World-Famed Louisiana State Lottery came off, with its accustomed promptness, at New Orleans, on Tuesday, March 16th, when \$522,500 was showered everywhere. The result will interest at least the winning parties, the rest can wait until the next time for their share of luck. The First Capital (\$150,000) was sold in tenths at \$1.00 each—won by No. 73,040-two of which (\$30,000) was collected tor the account of Merchants' Nat'l Bank of Cincinnati, O.; one (\$15,000) was held by Olaf Anderson, No. 410 Chestnut St., San Francisco, Cal.; another tenth was paid to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal; the remainder went to parties in Omaha, Neb., etc., etc. The Second Capital Prize of \$50,000 was won by ticket No. 10,057 and was collected as a whole for a party by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal. The Third Capital Prize (\$20,000) was won by No. 46,742—was sold in tenths at \$1.00 each-one to John Graves, No. 418 E. 79th st., New York City; one to C. Kurtz, Cincinnati, O.; one to C. L. Young, London, Ky., paid through First National Bank of Stanford, hy.; one to J. C. Martin, St. Helena, Cal.; another was deposited as cash in Canal Bank, N. O., La., etc., etc. The Fourth Two Capital Prizes (\$10,000 each) won by Nos. 44,231 and 54.154-sold also in tenths at \$1.00-one to J. E. Prescott, San Antonio, Texas; one to Ely Oppenheimer, Columbia, Mo.; one to Frank Tisser, 339 Jefferson at., Chicago, Ill.; one to John Cartwell, Evansville, Ind.; one to Max Wendt, 1509 Leavenworth st., San Francisco, etc., etc. The next Grand Monthly (the 192d) will take place on Tuesday, May 11th, 1886, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on an application will give any one all particulars. Nothing venture—nothing

A VALUABLE FIND.

he built a fire nuder a balky horse.

THE WRONG PLACE FOR SCALES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1886.—In the spring of 1881, had a slight eruption, particularly on the hands, itched intensely, Spread to my face and my eyes swelled, and nearly closed. Face and hands covered with scales. Consulted physician with no relief. When I had given up hopes of recovery, took twenty bottles of Warner's safe curer which completely cared me. It is one of the greatest



GOODS The great successful hit of this Spring is Goods. This is

> SILKS. SILKS.

S. CARSLEY'S.

The great commercial event of 1886 in

MONTREAL.

our lote are quoted at 85c to \$1.20 as to quality,

James Alex. Sproul, of Orangeville, says he has found Burdock Blood Bitters to be the best medicine he ever took for kidney con plaint, with which he was long suffering. He declares B.B.B. without a rival.

To his surprise, a Wisconsin minister was dismissed from an orthodox pulpit because

remedies of the age. - CAPT. W. B. ROBINSON,

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. LIULINIAND DENTY AUDIDAY CUMPANY.

"We do harby circly hat we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawing, of the Louisiana State Lettery Company, and in param manage and control the Drawings chanceless, and in semi-arm conducted with honesty. Interess and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this cortificate, with fac-similes of the signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. H. OCLEREY, Pres. Louisians Nat'l Bank.
J. W. MILBERTH, Pres. State Astional Bank.
A. W. MILBERTH, Pres. State Astional Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Fres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
A. Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise with an experiment of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1872.

The only Lottery over moted on and endeand has the constitution of the present state Constitution adopted the state of the present state on and endeand has the only Lottery over moted on and endeand has the constitution of the present state on and endeand has the constitution of the present state on and endeand has the constitution adopted the constit

The only Lottery ever voted on and enderved by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. It never scales or posipones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Braw-ings regularly every three months instead of Semi-annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTINE, FIFTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS. E. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, May 11, 1886—1924d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize. \$75,000.

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M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPRIN. Washington. D.C.

Make F.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 205 West Baltimore Street Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N.

THE TORONTO WHOLESALE MAR-KETS.

Business is very good in the general lines. to report since our last.

Boots and Shors.—Trade is by no means

brisk. Travellers are awaiting a more favor-

able time than the I resent to go out on the road with sorting up samples. Money is in most quarters hard to collect.

HARDWARE —Ingot tin is firmer and, if anything, higher. There is more activity in tin plates. A better feeling is apparent in almost all lines of raw material and manu-

factured goods due, doubtless, to the labor troubles. Payments are said to be improv-HIDES AND SKINS -Owing to some slight local disturbances in the hide market, one dealer has put up the price of hides, atters now quoting at 8%; cows, green, 8%; cured

and inspected 9... GROCERIES -Business in this department is generally reported up to the mark. Teas are solling fairly well, while augure are moving with much more briskness since the change in the tariff. Extra granulated is held at 6%c to 70, and Canadian refined 5%c to 64c. We alter our figure for Booth's old Tom gin to \$7.25 to \$7.20. There is nothing further of a special feature to note. Money

comes in fairly well.
GRAIN, WHEAT.—Wheat is tending lower and there is little trading being done. The opening of navigation might brighten matters up somewhat. Corn and rye continue nom-

FLOUR AND MEAL,-We bear of few or no transactions in flour on which to base quotations; our previous figures stand, but may be culled nominal. Ostmeal and cornmesi are also quiet at former quotations. Bran is lower, \$11 being bid.

dick, Cape Breton, N S., he says : "I believe were it not for Burdock Blood Bitters I should be in my grave." It cured me of kidney and

WORTH REMEMBERING.

In a long letter from John H. Hall, of Bad-

liver complaint and general debility, which had nearly proved fatal. DIED. McARTHUR-At Cote St. Paul, on the 5th April, Colin McArthur, sr., aged 73 years. DOYLE-in this city, on the 9th inst., of basilar meningitis, Herbert Leo, aged 2 years, 4 months and 17 days, only son of P. S. Diyla.

GIROUX—In this city, on Tuesday, April6. Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Giroux, of The Cedars, aged 62 years. DOOLEY.—At Richmond, on the 8th, Mary Ann Kelly, wite of the late John Dooley, sged

63 years. New York papers please copy. HAYES—In this city, on Tuesday. April 6th, Ellen T. Hayes, aged 22 years, eldest daughter of the late Martin Hayes, a native of City of Limerick, Ireland.

MokNiGHT—At Quebec, on the 5th inst, Edward M. J. Moknight, aged 19 years five months and seven days, eldest son of P. W. Mo-Funeral takes place from his father's rest-

dence, No. 39 Victoria street, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintance are requested to attend. MASSON-In this city, April 8th, Augusta Adolphe Masson, merchant, aged 52 years and 9 months, son of the late Mr. Damase Masson,

and partner of the firm of D. Masson & Co. SENECAL—In this city, on the 9th inst, Marie Veronique Bertha Alina, aged 5 years and 7 months, beloved daughter of Charles

Senecal.