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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 46.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1886.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

Opens the Campaign in Scotland

mis Edinburgh Speech—The Struggle for Home Rule—The People's Battle-Coercion or Conciliation - The Danger of Indecision and Delay-He Wants the People . to Speak Out Clearly, Haufally and Decisively.

EDINBURGH, June 18. -Mr. Gladstene spoke in the Music Hall here to-night. Tickets of admission had been issued, and the hall, which is capable of holding 2,000 persons, was filled to its utmost capacity. The audience cheered Mr. Gladstens and Lord Roseb ry, and groaned for Mr. Chan, berlain and Lord Hartington and other Unionists, but Mr. John Cowen, chairman of Mr. Gladstone's election committee, who presided over the meeting, called for silence. When he began his speech, Mr. Gladstone's voice seemed less powerful than formerly. He said that Inkerman was a soldiers' batale. It was n t known by the generals' tuctice or ability, but by the sol lisrs' val r. Equally were the present dissolution of Parliament and the general elections the people's battle.

Referring to the seceding Liberals, Mr. Gladstone said the question was whether the country would resclve, with a strong sense of justice and sympathy for Ireland, to com-pensate for these defections. "I am strongly convinced," said he, "that the people have resolved to carry the day, not withstanding the defection of prominent leaders of the Liberal party. This contest was fought against us by the officers of our own army. The Conservatives were content to leave the work in the seceders' hands. They call themselves unionists and us disintegrators. They wish to preserve the paper union unaltered. We feel that it should be specially conserved so far as it is valuable. We seek the union of heart and mind which we are struggling to restore. It is desirable to speedily close this great controversy for every interest in this country. The position of all parties will be deplorable, public business will be interrupted and public confidence shakan, social order in Ireland will not be restored unless the people speak clearly, manfully and decisively, such as the question merits. (Cheers.) Do not let it be said that the with the question. Some flinch difficulty; for some turn their backs in the hour of trouble. the excitement has passed away it will resemble the old questions of religious disability, parliamentary reform and free trade. The people will wonder why opposition was raised. As before they forgot the opposition to the repeal of the corn laws and the removal of religious disability, so will they now forget the opposition to the change we are striving to attain. The Irish claims were defeated by Irish agency, the Conservatives having obtained forty seats through the support of the Parnellites. Do not praise or blame Mr. Parnell for his action. It is important that the electors should realize the true issue which is much disputed. Is it a choice between opposite policies regarding Ireland, between opposite principles of action, or a choice upon the details of a large and complicated bill? Important journals urge you not to consider the policy to be pursued, but to entangle yourselves in the details of this or that particular method of establishing that policy.

The question you are asked to decide is the proposition to establish a legislative body in Ireland to manage exclusively Irish affairs. It is a principle upon which you are called to vote and not details and particulars or even a bill. I propose to reduce the issue to a point from which there can be no escape. Among the great and painful defections from honesty and honor whereof we are convinced, and which we deeply lament, is that of our former powerful ally, the Scotsman newspaper (hisses and groans), which has rendered great and valuable services to the Liberal party. The Scotsman now goes to the root of the matter and puts the issue in a way in which it can be met more miritoriously-and just as our opponents in Parliament put the issue in a way at one time favoring home rule and the principle of the biil, and yet voted against it because they objected to the datails of the measure. The Scotsman puts the question

fairly and clearly. Itsays -"Any general professions by Ministerial ists of a desire for self-government in Ireland will serve them. One question will test the value or meaning of these professions. Let a candidate be asked if he would, in the new parliament, support Mr. Gladstone's bill if reintroduced with the alterations explained at the Foreign Office meeting. If he will, he is for disunion and ought to be rejected. No play upon words will help him out of his position

Now, mark the coming words:
"Safe self government for Ireland is the

one thing most desirable in Mr. Gladstone's bill, but there is another most undesirable

I now make the Scotsman, and all agreeing with the Scotsman, a very handsome offer, I am sure. When they mention safe self-government they don't mean by safe to emasculate the substantiative. They mean that, with reasonable precautions, the Irish ought to have a real effective control of Irish affairs. That is all we want. (Cheers.) All we ask of you! We never asked Parliament to tie itself to the details of the bill. There is no part of it that Parliament is not perfectly free part of it that Parliament is not perfectly free "dismemberer." I do not find fault with to change is compatible with a Lord Salisbury if he entertained a wish in principle likely to forward the application of the same direction as Earl Carnaryon. I An Austin paper alludes to a contemporthe principle better than the provisions em. think it very wise of Lord Salisbury. The ary as "the old hag down by the gulf."

bodied in the bill. We would come to accept the change in this as no novelty.

I make this declaration on behalf of the Government. The case is this: We had before us a principle to establish an Irish statutory legislative body or parliament to manage exclusively Irish affairs. We laid down several conditions essential to a safe application of that principle. It must be has a serious responsibility resting upon him compatible with and conducive to union of and a difficult account to render. The course the Empire, must be founded upon political equality, embrace an equitable distribution of Imperial burdens, and reasonably safeguard the minority, to afford any rational prospect of peing accepted as a settlement of the question. Nobody questions those conditions. They are admitted to be just and rational The principal has been reiterated over and over again. It is now idle to say that the country will be asked to

VOTE ON THE DETAILS OF THE DILL. The bill is dead with Parliament. (Cheers.) The principle of the bill survives. (Loud cheers.) I will never be guilty of dishonesty in promising to you without reflection a new plan to give effect to the principle. I never will accept a new plan unless I believe it to by better than the old one. I have been grievously disappointed at the barrenness and sterility of min the critics have shown concerning our plan when they have raised objections. The last thing they have shown themselves competent to do has been to suggest improvement. (Cheers.) Perhaps they thought they would not waste the treasures of their minds on such an unproStable audience as the present Government. Perhaps when they are returned to Parliament, such of them as get there (laughter) will produce one or more excellent plane. They will find us the first and most eager to hail and welcome them and we will premise in the name of our colleagues, to cast our own bill to the winds the moment we are shown a better plan to give effect to our principles, provided it is not an evasion of the subject or artificial machinery deviced to defraud the Irish of their hope of justice. Ministerial candidates must not be tested by the bil we introduced in Parliament, ecause it was the best we could frame. Doubtless they were better men than we, and if so they will frame a better bill or put us in a way of doing it, and if they do this they will not be more happy than we, perhaps not quits so happy. The Scotsman says every ministerialists must be considered as pledged to support the bill. He can hardly be pledged to support the bill as a ministerialist when the ministy itself do not ask or expect it. We expect him to act in good faith, knowing the meaning of his words and not using others as feints, screens or stratagems to escape from it, but that he shall in the meaning of his words give Ireland real and effective control of local affairs. If he is ready to do that he is a good ministerial candidate. If he pledges himself to do that let him speak nation is unequal to the task of dealing by the hour, or yard if he likes, to the satistion of Scotchmen against the vice, defects. weaknesses, and the follies of the bill. What Let the nation's voice be given in defence of the nation has to decide is not a clause, detail our cause. When the contest is settled and or the method of the bill, but the policy and principle embodied in it. He who accepts them is our brother in arms. He who repels them, shirks them, and uses fictitious means to falsify them, is an adversary in the fight whom we must, without injury to his life. limb, or reputation, endeavor to defeat. I read in London that Scotland was doubtful or adverse to home rule. I answered that I did not believe it. (Cheers.) I hoped for an opportunity to test it, and I saw enough in my progress yesterday to show me that the heart of Sectland is more deeply and pro-

> on a work of policy and justice than it is to accomplish the present enterprise. (Loud Regarding the Parnell-Carnaryon incident, I blame neither. It is extremely import int to know what happened. Mr. Parnell said that Earl Carnarvon offered, if the Conservatives were successful in the elections, to grant a home rule measure and to protect Irish industries. Earl Carnarven denied the accuracy of this statement, but Mr. Parcell adheres to it. I believe that both had spoken with perfect verscity, whatever may be the point of dispute between them. But Earl Carnarvon has told us what he did not say. He said he did not report the conversation to the Cabinet. Earl Carnarvon explained his views as lord-lieutenant and as a cabinet minister. Lord Carnaryon told his colleagues that he favored a plan that would fully meet the wants of Ireland in respect to local self-government, and would to some extent satisfy her national aspirations. Lord Carnarvon may dislike it, but in substance he is our man, not theirs, if he is ready to meet the wants of Ireland and local self-government (disturbance, and cries of "turn them out"), and also in some degree to satisfy the national aspirations of Ireland. There is no room for dispute between him and us. The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain carefully avoided expressing a readiness to satisfy, in some degree, the national aspirations of Ireland. This, and no other, is the turning point. These are Lord Carnarvon's opinions, and this is what he said; but I call his attention, and shall call it repeatedly, if necessary to what he did not say. He has not stated what he did say to Mr. Parnell. I shall believe until he contradicts it that he told Mr. Parnell he favored satisfying the wants of Ireland fully with regard to local self-government, that he desired to satisfy Ireland's naand tional aspirations. Why did not the Cabinet expel the disunionist for his misdeeds, but for the fact that they were sorry to lose him? I believe Earl Carnaryon's statement that he never told the Cabinet, but I feel sure he told Lord Salisbury, because it was his absolute duty and because he was not entitled to make such a statement to Mr. Parneli and

withhold it from the Premier, if he did so.

We know that Earl Salisbury until August

knew that his colleague was in communica-tion with the great "disintegrator" and

foundly touched than Scotland's will, and

that Scotland was never more earnestly bent

summit of my ambition would have been to support him and give effect to his wise in-clinations. If Lord Salisbury faltered and connected with that subject before the election was over and forty seats secured he has fully ocnoseled his opinion, that satisfying the national aspirations of Ir-land is disintegration and dismemberment. If such is the case he he then pursued is placed in contrast with his conduct now. After giving the pretences of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain a scor-ing, Mr. Gladstone continued: "At another time I will discuss toe plan of local government for England, Ireland and Scotland as a mode of dealing with the great and crying subject of social disorder in Ireland. one broad, blazing, glaring difference between these countries is that whereas these are well governed, well constituted and contented communities, Ireland has not attained the primary purposes of civilized life.

I ask whether Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions can be taken as a substitute for the Government plan. Well, gentlemen, the real, rival policy is coercion. We won't quarrel about the word, but it means a policy of special r ressive criminal legislation for Ireland to the exclusion of the remainder of Greet B.itain. You must choose between a policy of coercion and a policy of conciliation. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury describes my reference to his policy of twenty years' coercion as one of the most deliberate misstatements on record. Well, I hold by it, I mean to hold by it, I mean to repeat it, mean to impress it upon the country and I mean that the country shall fairly have the means of coming to an issue on it and know whether it is true or false. (Prolonged cheers.)

There are only two policies before the country, and it remains with you to decide between them. Reflect each one of you, in the name of Almighty God, each one in the sanctuary of his chamber, in the sanctuary of his theert, his soul, what it is in this year of 1886 -after nearly a century of continued coercion, becoming weaker and weaker, more and more odious and less and less effective as we go along, repudiated by a large majority of the Irish members—what it is to propose coercion as an alternative to local government in Ireland. (Cheers.) Do not allow yourselfs to be carried away by craven fears, but believe that by acting justly you will act strongly. (Cheers).

Justice is always strong. Join us in our effort to close this painful, terrible, our effort to close this paintil, terriole, awful chapter of the relations between by the Mi England and Ireland, which for centuries and centuries has been the opprobrium of our country in the eyes and tad to the judgment of the world. Join us in this inations happy, yea holy, effort, and rely upon it if we attain our end, it shall be done more perhaps to the honor of Great Britain than even the happiness of Ireland. (Loud and prolonged cherrs.) Mr. Gladstone spoke for an province to give our exacquatur for Protesthour and a half. At the end of his speech a vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was carried un mimously amid great enthusiasm.

MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

REV. P. A. M'KENNA CRITICISES THE STEN-OGRAPHER ON THREE POINTS-IT WAS SALISBURY'S REMEDY WHICH WAS "IM-PUDENT, INSOLENT AND BRUTAL" -KOSSUTH NOT KOSCIUSKO-KING BOMBA LEFT OUT

ALTOGETHER. (From the Boston Globe.]

A jeulous regard for the interest of the Irish cause, such a desire to see facts properly represented, lead me to corroborate Hon. Mr Blaine's correction of the stenographer's report of the much praised and much abused address at last Tuesday's monster gathering in Portland

I was very near to Mr. Blains during the ent're address, and listened with the closest att ntien I did not miss a word of it, I can testify that the stenographic report r has made at least three errors. The first one is when he says that Mr. Blaine characterized Lord Saliabury as "impudent, insolent and brutal." It was not Lord Salisbury but Lord Salisbury's remedy for Ireland's grievances that Mr. Blaine so qualified. The second is when he claims that Mr. Blaine used Koscluska's name. It was Kossuth that Mr. Blaine invoked.

The third error (by emission) is when the atenographer failed to give any mention of King Bomba, to whom Mr. Blaine also alluded, in his masterly arrangement of English public men (of the Lord Salisbury class), and their illogical methods. The stenographer scems to claim absolute correctness of his report of Mr. Blaine's address. Evidently his claim cannot bear the test of examination. The best proof of the excellence of Mr.

Blaine's Tuesday night address is the abuse heaped upon him by the English papers, and, also, the pro-English press on this side of the water. "It is the wounded flutters," Mr. Blaine's shots told. "It is the wounded bird that

Yours truly, P. A. McKenna. Marlboro, Mass., June 5, 1886.

At the semi-annual meeting of the County Orange Lodge of the County of Huntingdon, Que., the following resolution was adopted :-Resolved. That this Loyal Orange Lodge of the County of Huntingdon, in County Lodge assembled, hereby express its deepest feeling of sympathy with their brethren and friends in Ireland, and that this County Lodge, on behalf of the Orangemen of the county, pledge them our moral and substantial report, towards the maintenance of a loval and united Empire; and we further express our disapproval, and denounce in the most emphatic terms, any attempt to establish a Home Rule Government for Ireland, believing such movement is sought for to dismember the British Empire and place Ireland under the dictation of the Vatican.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH REPLIES.

An Alleged "Protestant Reformer's" State ment Centradicted.

To our Protestant Friends:

The lett.r which we had the honor of addressing you some months ago, asking you to read both sides of a question before deciding, was taken in a perverse sense by many, and wendering from the subject assailed most virulently our church, its head, and its discipline, quoting, as usual, from biased Protestant authorities. We did not think it worth while correcting their misstatements, n.t. wishing to prolong a controversy which stirred up so much bigotry. The advice which we gave to our Protestant friends, to read up both sides of any religious question, was evidently not uncalled for.

In a recent issue of the Mail we are per sonally attacked by one calling himself "A Protestant Reformer." One can hazard as sertions recklissly when hidden behind a mask.

Now this gentleman makes no exception to the rule. He has asserted that to be true which we know to be false in every particular. We should not take notice of an anonymous writer, but the public require to be set right, and not to be misinformed on public ques-tions. The editor of the Mail thoughtlessly follows in the wake of our " Protestant Reformer.'

First assertion-That we control the On tario Government in its railroad policy, financial policy, expenditure, and in fact all its acts. This is

A SILLY FALSEHOOD.

We ask the Government for very few favors and never pretended to suggest any law or any reform, except an improvement of the Separate School Law, which was unjust in some part'culara towards us.

We very seldom recommend any Cathelic for office because he is a Cathelic. We leave the recommendation to be made by laymen. We sometimes followed them by our signature to petitions. never recommend anyone for an office for which he is not eminently fitted. We have some idea of honesty towards public duty and the public purse. If the Catho lies have a larger share in public offices than they are entitled to, let their names and salaries be published again as they were some time ago. The bare assertion of an anonymons writer proves nothing. 2nd. With respect to the book of Bible extracts issued by the Minister of Education, we did not think of it much less suggest it. The manuscript of the Bible extracts that was submitted to the Protestant ministers of all denom-

WAS ALSO SUBMITTED TO US, as we have a great many Catholic children frequenting the public schools. As a prelate the Catholic Church, it was not in our ant Scriptures. We suggested, however, the propriety of adopting the words of the Protestant Revised Edition of the New Testament in the Lord's Prayer. The old translation was "Our Father which art in Heaven;" in the revised edition it is " Our Father who art in Heaven

3rd. With respect to the taxes of our sep arate schools, we wished to be put on a par with our Protestant fellow-subjects, who are all supposed to be supporters of the public chools, which many call Protestant schools. Any Catholic that pleases may give his name to the clerk of a municipality as a public school supporter, and be assessed as such This is done where there is no separate school: and even where there is a separate school, should he so prefer. But the conscientions Catholic will support his own school. It is untrue to say that as a general thing the Common Schools are superior to our Separata Schools, and we make great sacrifices to have the latter

AT LEAST EQUAL TO THE FORMER. The examinations for entrance to the High Schools prove this. We might give statistics from the records of the Toronto High Schools, but this would only lengthen our letter.

Now, with respect to our action in the Central Prison troubles. We foresaw them long before they broke out, and recommended less severe punishment for trifling offences. Mr. Massie will recollect our observations to him at the Central Prison, and his remarks to us. We spoke to Mr. Mowat on the inhumanity of keeping boys in dark cells so long. They told us frankly how they passed their time. All the wicked actions of their past lives came to their minds, They mused over them and worse followed. We thought A GOOD WHIPPING

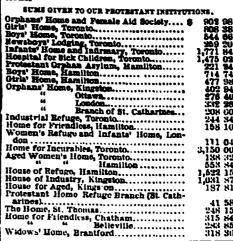
for boys of their age would be preferrable to the dark cells. In fact the boys themselves suggested the idea to us. We considered it conscientious obligation to speak to Mr. Mowat on the subject, and that henorable gentleman will recollect that we said to him more than once that we did not wish the removal of Mr. Massie, for has many good qualities. did, however, suggest a moderation in his punishments. We did not recommend the bookkeeper, and only knew his name by the letter of our "Protestant Reformer." So much for our interference in the management of the Central Prison. We visit that institution frequently in our capacity as Archbishop; not as inspector. We lecture the men on their religious obligations and the necessity of obeying the rules. We remind them that our good Lord removed them from the temptation of the world that they might enter into themselves and

AMEND THEIR LIVES, and by listening to their complaints, often trifling and unreasonable; sometimes they are well grounded. Then we feel it our duty, in the interest of the public good, to inform the

proper authorities.

5. Our "Protestant Reformer," very unconsequently misleads the public. We shall ings under the auspices of the British Home supply the omission of our masked accuser. Rule Association.

He does not forget, we might remark, to record all our Catholic asylume and institu-



\$16,600 45 Catholics are computed as one to six of the population of Ontario, and they pay the taxes and burdens as other people. But our poor are more numerous than the Protestant poor. This is quite natural, as it is also true, and the present debatos i the Imperial Parliament prove how the Irish Catholica were made poor. They suffered most dire oppres-sion, unheard of in the annals of any other civilized country.

They were forced to emigrate in all their

poverty, induced by free passages and false representations. No wonder that they and their children should become a burden on the country. We have thus to bear with the chastisement visited on us by the

SINS OF OUR ENGLISH AND IRISH compatriots, and we are too humane to see even an enemy suffer for the necessaries of We would be sorry that politics should prosperous, Protestant and loyal. In regard harden the human heart or cool lifelong friendships. The Catholics, knowing that led by the right honorable gentleman, the they have a large number of poor sick, and member for East Edinburgh (Mr. Goschen), orphans, and wishing to take care of them well and at the lowest expense, religious we rejoice. I rejoice for two reasons communities do this most effectually and that he has been found opposing this bill economically. The sisterhoods receive no in the first place, because everything he opsalary or emolument beyond food and cloth-Salary would have no inducement for ing. ladies to leave comfortable homes and friends to become servants and nurses of the poor and sick. They are sought after on all sides, but their limited number will not permit them to attend to one-half of the invitations.

Thank God we have A GREAT MANY GOOD SAMARITANS

amongst us. If we give of our abundance to the poor, the Sisters give the services of their entire lives. The poor are supported in our establishments for the one quarter of what it costs to keep the poor or afflicted in a purely Government institution.

It may not be amiss, after all for our "Protestant Reformer" to give us an opportunity to set our Protestant friends right on our actions. For we esteem very much the good opinion of our Protestant fellow-subjects. We are, good friends, your very sincere friend. TJOHN JOSEPH LYNCH.

Archbishop of Toronto.

THREE RIVERS REFUSES.

QUEBEC, June 17 .- Little short of consternation was caused in religious and political ation was caused in religious and political Catholics had a majority of 100,000 over the circles here to-day by the news that the city council of Three Rivers had, by a majority of Belfast the Protestints have only a majority on division, rejected a motion to send a congratulatory address to Cardinal Taschereau. It appears that one of the aldermen at the last meeting of the council moved the congratulatory address. The Mayor stated that he had consulted the cure and ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese who recommended that no address should be sent to Cardinal Taschereau. After a hot discussion in the council the motion to present the address was rejected by a majority of those present. The in cident has aroused in its bitterest form the old feud between the acclesiastical provinces of Quebec and Three Rivers which originated in the division of the latter diocese. Cardinal Taschereau was blamed for advising the division of the diocese at the Vatican and strained relations resulted between him and Bishon Lafleche, which the mission of Mgr. Conrcy, the Papal ambassador, does not seem to have improved.

A despatch to-night says that a large portion of the population of Three Rivers are themselves indignant at the action of the council, and an effort will be made to have ber for Cavan? There is no safe standing them reconsider the rote. In the meantime ground except to treat Ireland as a unit, and congratulations from all parts of the province continue to flow in upon the new Cardinal. The Irish societies of Quebec presented ad-

THE ZOUAVES' ADDRESS.

To-day Lieut. Col. Hughes, J. A. Drolet, C. A. Lebel, Alfred Larocque and C. A. ment. I cast, therefore, upon the right hon-Vales, of the Pontifical Zouaves, residing in orable gentleman the imputation he has made, Montreal, tendered an address to the Car-

INDIAN FELICITATIONS. The Huron Indians on the Lorette reserve

sent a deputation to the palace to-day, and Grand Chief Vincent read an admirable address to the "Grand Prince," to which His Eminence replied, expressing his desire for the welfare and progress of the Indians.

HOME RULE MISSIONARIES.

LONDON, June 20.—The Parnellites aprointed to take charge of the Irish vote in Great Britain will leave on Tuesday for the various districts to which they are assigned. Thomas O'Connor will remain in London and will be assisted by Dr. O'Doheity and B. Kelly. A great demonstration will be held on Wednesday at St. James' hall in favor of the Gladstonian candidates in the Metropolifairly writing about public charities, sup. tan districts. A deputation of Ulster Propresses a very large amount given to Protestant asylums and institutions. This suppressand merchants who are in favor of home rule sion is equivalent to a false statement, and is coming to London to address several meetand merchants who are in favor of home rule

Orango Blusterers and Pays a Notable Tribute to the Crand Old Man.

From the eloquent speech which Mr. Sexton delivered in Parlioment in reply to Mr. Chamberlain during the debate on the Gladstone bill, we make room for the following extract. After denying the practicability of Chamberlain's plan, and ridiculing Salisbury's coercive policy, the member for South Sligo said: "Sir, the passion of nationality, the scutiment of race, the determination one day to control the internal affairs of freland. maintained through seven hundred years of suffering and struggling, unparalleled in the history of the world, has become the Irishman's second nature. Law may satisfy it, but law can never expel it." Having reviewed in an able and exhaustive manner the arguments for and against the retention of an Irish representation at Westminster, the hon. member proceeded: We ask to have a Legislature, not a committee. We ask to have a law-making body subject to the prerogatives of the crown and the interpretation of the constitution-subject, under certain conditions, to the authority of this Parliament. But we are not willing and will never accept any assembly in Ireland which will be liable by system and as a matter of rule to have its proceedings reviewed and its will annulled by any other Legislature. The right honorable gentleman the member for West Birmi ham has not been afraid again to refer to the life or the little comforts during sickness, case of Ulster. He has spoken of it as to the prosperity I suppose he was misin whose opposition to this bill I may say poses is bound to win; and, in the second place, if he were unfortunately found in the attitude of supporting the bill I should find myself under the painful necessity of considering whether I ought not to oppose it. The right honorable gentlemen took four counties including the great town of Belfast, and other towns, and referred to schedule D, dealing with trades, professions and urban pursuits, and compared that with the half of Ulster which has none. He made out that "loyal" Ulater

WAS SEVERAL TIMES MORE WEALTHY

than Nationalist Ulster. But Ulster upon the income tax assessment per head is little more than half of Leinster upon the rateable property per head, and is far under Munster. In each of these respects it is only superior to Connaught, the poorest and most neglected province. It has the largest number of poor cabins; and Munster largely exceeds it in houses of the better class.
Judged by the test of emigration, too, it is increditable that any claim should be put forward on behalf of Ulster. We hear of Protestant Ulster, Ulster is no more Protesting than the rest of Ireland. Leave out Belfast and at the date of the last census the jority of 70,000. Well, sir, since the date the last census the emigration of Catholics from Ulster has fallen off because of the security afforded by the land act, whilst the emigration of the Protestants has greatly increased, especially to would be found that the Catholics are in an absolute majority. Then, what is the meaning of this talk about Protestant Ulster? We are told that it is loyal Ulster. I say that, if loyal means opposed to the national clauses of Ireland. Ulater is not loyal. The majority of the members from the province of Ulater sit below and not above the sangway, and in proportion as you increase the members for Ulster so in proportion you increase the national majority. What comfort would it be to the honorable and loval member for North Antrim, Major Saunderson, to find him-What comfort would self a member of an Uister assembly in which the place and power of the prime minister were held by my honorable friend the memto treat the demand of Ireland as the demand of the people of Ireland. I cannot too solemnly protest against the language of the dresses, which were tendered by Mr. Carbray, right honorable gentleman with regard to the M.P.P. foreign to the genius of the Catholic Church as it is to the principles of modern enlightenment. I cast, therefore, upon the right honand I say what I know to be true of myself and believe to be true of my countrymen— what I know to be true of myself is this—that so far from having felt the feeling of religious bigotry, I have never been able even to understand it. I would invite the right honorable gentleman to look to

OUR PROTESTANT LEADER. When he was attacked in high ecclesiastical quarters, and when an effort was made by base and disreputable intrigues to level against him the supreme authority of the Church, and when it appeared for a moment that the supreme authority was about to be exercised in his case, history records that the Catholic people of Ireland, devoted to their Church and devoted to their country, and the Catholic priests of Ireland, devoted to their church and to their country, but having in their mind a clear and fixed distinction between the spheres of religious duty and that of political liberty, never in one moment wavered in their devotion to their Protestant leader. Before I sit down I must protest with all my force against the insinu ation which has been made that we have

(Continued on S!h page.)

THE MAD KING'S SUICIDE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TRAGIC A.30 HOW MIS PHYSICIAN SHARED, HIS PATE STIS I. PROCLAIMED KING GRIEF OF THE PEOPLE AT THEIR MONARCH'S FATE.

MUNICH, June 14.—The watch worn by King Ludwig, and which was on his person when his body was recovered from the lake, had atopped at 6.45 o'clock last evening. Dr. Muller and Hubert, the Kingle stepards; had the bodies of King Lud-wig and Dr. Griffden conveyed to Berg cautle and placed on a bed. Although there was neither any perceptible respiration nor pulse movement in either body Dr. Muller and his assistants of the ambulance corps, attempted to restore animation in both and only coased their efforts at resucitation at midnight, when life was pronounced extinct in both cases. King Ludwig's suicide has cast a deep gloom ovor Munich. Now it is seen plainly the people were deeply attached to the King, and evidences were everywhere manifest of popular sorrow caused by his tragic death. The police has issued the following bulle-

tin:—
"The King quietly submitted to the advice of the medical commission and left for Berg castle. Yesterday evening His Majesty went out for a walk in the park in company with Dr. Gridden. Their prolonged absence caused alarm at the castle. The park and shores of Lake Starnberg were searched, and the bodies of the King and Dr. Gridden were found in the water. Both showed slight signs of ani-mation. Efforts to restore life, however, were unavailab....

At 10 o'cleck this morning the generals of the Bavarian army met and took the oath of allegience to King Ludwig's brother Otto, who at once assumes the title of King under the title of Otto I. He is three years younger than Ludwig was, having been born April 14, 1848. Otto, however, will be simply nominal King, as he is mentally incapable in governing, and Prince Luitpoid, his uncle, will remain regent. The generals of the army have taken the oath of allegiance to Prince Luitpold as regent. The Bavarian troops took oaths similar to those sworn to by the generals. There are evidences that a violent struggle occurred in the lake between the King and Dr. Gridden, in the endeavor of the latter to rescue his patient. Many foot prints can be seed in the soil at the bottom of the lake near where the bodies were found and there are several bruises on Dr. Gridden's face, which were probably made by the King's finger nails. The marks consist of two large and two small arratches on the right side of the nose and forehead. The King, before plunging into the lake, divested himself of his two coats, which were found on the bank and led to the discovery of the two bodies. According to the constitution Prince Oito, although deranged, becomes King. Prince Lintpold remains regent and will administer the affairs of the Government. The church bells have been sending forth muffled peals throughout the day. Excited and sorrowing crowds of people thronged the streets, despite the heavy rain that has been falling. Thousands of citizens surrounded the palace awaiting the issue of proclamations in regard to the suc-

Herren Carilabeim, Facustle, and Von Riedel, ministers of state, have gone to Berg castle to prepare official minutes recording the circumstances in connection with the King's death and the discovery of his body. The corpse of the monarch will shortly be brought to Munich and laid in state in the old castle chapel. The churches of the city direction of Aunt Letty,—"her hair is quite have been crowded all day. The town is golden color, and she has such a quantity of it and" draped in mourning. The troops were held within their barracks to day.

cession to the throne.

THEIR LAST DINNER.

King Ludwig promenaded yesterday merning and quietly conversed with his attendant on a bench in Deer Park, near a point of the lake where a placard is posted forbidding persons to land. King Ludwig and Dr. Gridden dined together in the evening. The King was composed in demeanor. He are rapidly, finishing the meal in half an hour. The attendants were ordered to remain in the castle. At 1 o'clock last night the two bodies were found in the lake fifty paces from the shore in five feet of water, near the bench upon which the two sat in the morning. Dr. Gridden must have been forced beneath the water during the struggle, as the King's footmarks were traced further than the doctor's. The umbrellas of both and the King's coat and overcoat, which had evidently been torn from his body were lying on the bank. The dead King's finger nails exactly fill the scratches on Dr. Gudden's face. In a sworn deposition dated June 8th the four physicians who examined Ludwig unanimously declared that he was greatly deranged, his affection taking the form known to lunacy experts as paranois, which is incurable, that further decay was certain, that the malady absolutely deprived the King of free volition, and that it would prevent his governing for the remainder of his life. This deposition was sigeed by Drs. Gridden, Hagen, Grashey and Hubrich. A proclama-tion has been issued "in the name of the King, the royal house and its people, who. through good and evil fortune, have remained The proc'amation says :-

" This house has sustained a severe stroke of destiny. By God's inscrutable degree King Louis has departed this life. By his decease. which has plunged Bavaria into grievous sorrow, the kingdom has passed, in pursuance of the constitution, to our well beloved below. Otto. As he by a long standing malady is prevented from governing himself, we, the nearest of kin, will administer the Government in behalf of Otto. We summon Bavarians willingly and datifully to a revented to Otto. and dutifully to acknowledge Otto as the rightful sov rign and to tender to him and to us as regents inviolable loyalty and unswerving obedience. We commend all officials to discharge their functions as heretofore until they receive more precise orders.'

The proclamation is signed "Luitpold," and is countersigned by Baron von Lutz, the president of the council, and by the rest of the cabinet members. An hour before his death Dr. Gridden sent the following tele-gram to Baron von Lutz: "Doctors Hagere and Hubric have been summoned for Tues day, at 9 a.m., to give an opinion respecting Prince Otto. They will probably be able to give their decision on Tuesday evening. Here all is going wonderfully well. A personal examination, I may add, has only con-firmed my written opinion."

AN ORANGE MANIFESTO.

BELFAST, June 16 .- The Orange Grand Lodge of Ireland has issued a manifesto protesting against the betrayel of the loyal minority of Ireland at the bidding of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell in the interast of

BY PLONINGE MARRYAT.

[Mas. Ross Chunce,] Asthoniof " Love's Conflict," " Veronique, etc., etc. CHAPTER XVII. Odatinued. BEINGING THE BRIDE HOME.

The servant in attendance threw down the steps, and Colonel Balabridge & Torolly

alighted.
"What do you mean by being such a time

contin. The coaching touched his hat, and said it quicker. He was an old servant of the family, who had known Colonel Bainbridge for her, and shading her check from the fire ever since he was a child, and as he remarked with her delicate hand, left him to conduct afterwards in the servants' hall, it was the first time " Master Thomas" had ever spoken | dinner was announced. angrily to him.

Have you tound the journey very tedious?" demanded Mr. Bainbridge, coming table; but even then the bride remained

"Yes, indeed! Ah, tather! how are you, and Maggie too? I did not see you before. I should think we must have been an hour much louder and faster than usual in order and a half, at least, jolting over these horrid to cover the unpleasant impression made moors, and my wife has been mearly shaken by the conduct f his wife. He spoke to pieces. This place is altogether too much of the way; I thought we should never baths, at which they had been whiling and one of the way; I thought we should never baths, at which they had been whiling and the German out of the way; I thought we should never baths, at which they had been whiling and the German out of the way; I thought we should never baths, at which they had been whiling and the conduct of his wife. arrive," and then, with the same air of complaint, he turned to the open carriage door Come, Ethel, my cearest, we are really here at last "

A slight figure, much enveloped in velvets and sables, appeared upon the steps, and, having gained the ground, was passing rapidly through the lighted hall.

Her husband's voice detained her.

"Ethel !-my father !"

She stopped short, turned to regard Mr. Bainbridge in his quaintly out old fashioned costume with wide open eyes of surprise, and then with a faltered apology, held out her hand.

"I beg your pardon, I did not see you; I was only thinking of the lire." Her father-in-law was about to bid her welcome in his hearty manner, when his son

again interrupted him. "The fire? of course, my poor child, you must be nearly frozen; this way, Ethel," and without further parley he led her into the drawing-room, and seating her before the blazing hearth, attempted in his blundering

fashion to relieve her of her wraps. Meanwhile Mr. Bainbridge disappeared to the table at his wife, as though urging her to hurry the movements of his wife and sister; second his assertion. and Maggie, unnoticed by either of the married couple, crept after them to offer her assistance.

"I wish you would leave see alone," she heard the bride say iretfully, as she entered the apartment. "I would rather go up to my own room at once. Where is Louise?"
"I will call her, dearest! O Maggie";

perceiving his cousin, "will you tell some one to send Lady Ethel's maid to her; and which room is to be ours?"
"The blue room, Cousin Thomas; the one
to the right of Aunt Lizzie's;" and Maggie

departed to execute her commission. "Who is that girl?" she heard the bride say, as she left their presence. The question stung her: it proved how little &c could have thought or spoken of her during his married

On the upper landing she encountered Mrs. Bainbridge and Miss Lloyd.

"O Aunt Lizzie! they are come!" she

life.

breathlessly ejaculated, "and she is so cold, and she wants her maid, and Cousin Thomas asked me to fetch her, and she is so beautiful,"—with a wild desperate look in the direction of Aunt Letty, -"her hair is quite

"Hush! hush, my dear," remonstrated Every one knows the good dutiful son you Mrs. Bainbridge; "Lady Ethel will overhear you, if you are not more cautious. You have been to us, and how thankful we are in hear you, if you are not more cautious. You your possession; and though I say it as had better do as she desires, and join us should not say it, it will be your wife's own had better do as she desires, and join us should not say it, it will be your afterwards. We are just going down to fault if she is not a happy woman."

make her acquaintance. But when Maggie, having ascertained that the German lady's maid really understood what was required of her. returned to the drawing-room, she found the three elders of the family standing upon the hearth rug by themselves, the bride and bridegroom having disappeared before

they gained the apartment.

4 Perhaps it is as well," Mrs. Bainbridge was good-naturely saying, in order to cover the little disappointment which they all felt; "for Thomas told his father that the dear girl is dreadfully tired and upset by her journey; and doubtless she is anxious to change her dress and make herself tidy before being introduced to us all. is rather a formidable thing entering a strange family; at least, I remember I thought it so, my dear," with a tap on her husband's shoulder, "when you first took me to call on your mother at Birmingham. I had plenty f gowns to my back, but I must needs bave a new one made to see the old lady in : and it was a grey merino, piped with blue satin. a very handsome dress,-(you haven't forgotten it, John?) - and I was so nervous that I spilt a glass of wine right down the front

breadth. But hero Mrs. Bainbridge's reminiscences were interrupted by the re-entrance of her son, with an expression which struck Maggie as being rather worried. But us he caught sight of his mother and aunt his face brightened; and he kissed them both most affec-

" Well, mother, and so here I am, you sec, taken in and done for, at last." "I trust you may be very, very happy, my

dear," murmured his mother, tremulously; " and your dear wife, where is she? We are so anxious to see her. " She will be down directly. I am sorry

she should have left the room before you entered; but she was nearly fainting from fatigue. I am afraid she is not very strong, mother," with a sudden overclouding of the countenance. "Oh | my dear Thomas !-- a young wife,

and after such a long journey—we must make allowances. She will feel more like herself to-morrow. But, shall I go to her will she think me remiss in remaining here?"

"Not at all-she would not expect itbesides which, here she comes!" he exclaimed, brightly, and going into the hall to meet her; in another moment glowing with the pride of possession, he stood amongst them with Lady Ethel on his arm.

"Here is your daughter, mother." he said. as he led her up to Mrs. Bainbridge; but she begs you will excuse her dressing for this evening, as she is really too tired to undergo any unnecessary exertion

He apoke cheerfully, and the ladies of Cranshaws, who had prepared all sorts of little kind welcoming speeches for their new relation, advanced to receive her, both metaphorically and physically, with open arms; but there was something in the look and demeanor of the young stranger which checked their ardor, and after having taken courage to imprint a formal kiss upor rebels, outrage mongers and other violaters the passive check which was not advanced

sion release into the escreet commonplaces.

And, indeed, a greater contrast than Lady Bible greented to her husband's relations, in dress and style and manner, could scarcely be imagined, and was sufficient to freeze the warm impulses of those who had been ready to be inagined of for the interest of the country; so totally unlike to welcome her as ease of themselves. Attired in the black velvet dress in which she had it is a conviction, but her, next remarkans well as the conviction, but her, next remarkans to be larger than had not relinquished the morsel of policy in the larger than had not relinquished the morsel of policy in the larger than had not relinquished the morsel of policy in the policy in the

of frigid uninterested languor (so uncoming over these moors?" he demanded like the bluehing timidity which Mrs. Bainsharply of the coachman, and without bridge and Miss Lloyd had pictured to themoberving the presence of his father and solves, made the breach seem still wider. The very faintest of smiles passed over her face The coachmen touched his hat, and said it in reply to her new relations! good wishes and was impossible to have done the journey congratulations; and then Lady Ethel sank down into the chair which her busband placed the conversation unaided by herself, until the Every one felt it to be a relief when

they were once fairly occupied round the

as uncommunicative as before, and her silence threw such a damper over the whole party, that Colonel Bainbridge was obliged to talk their time: every now and then appealing for a confirmation of his words to Lady Ethei, with the hope of drawing her into a general conversation, and receiving a monosyllable in reply for his pains; and then he alluded to the house in Curzon Street which had been taken and furnished for them by the liberality of Mr. Bainbridge, but which would not be ready for their reception until the following May.

"You must come and see us then, mother,"
he concluded, warmly. "It is years since
you have been in London, and you would

enjoy the change."
Oh, my dear Thomas!" exclaimed Mrs. Bainbridge, flattered nevertheless by the invitation, "you will have plenty to do and to think of on first setting up house together, without encumbering yourselves with the trouble of looking after an old woman like me.

"I should be sorry to think we should ever have too much business or pleasure to permit other side for the same purpose. The left side for the same purpose. The left side for the same purpose. The left streaming eyes, but sat there, with wet of our devoting a little time to you, mother; only real neighbors we have though, and so would Lady Ethel, I amsure; and as who live here all the year round, are the heautiful as she had done before.

Appletons of Horse-ap Cleugh, and Mrs. ne spoke, Colonel Bainbridge [glanced across

But Lady Ethel was playing with a little pile of breadcrumbs at the side of her place, and did not even appear to have listened to

his words.

"And Miss Maggie, too," he went on rapidly with a kind look towards his cousin; "she should pay a visit to town during the season, were it only to say that she had seen the Row at four o'clock in the afternoon. Can you imagine any one being such a little rustic, Ethel, as never to have set foot further south than Birmirgham in the whole course of her -existence?"

"Your cousin?" said Lady Ethel, interrogatively, and forced to say something.
"Yes, little Maggie there; have you never

been introduced to her yet? what a shame! Why, she's like a sister to me, and the right hand of Cranshaws; isn't she father?"
"She is the greatest blessing that Cranshaws has ever possessed," replied the old

man, fervently. "A compliment to me," exclaimed Colonel Bainbridge, with mock distress.

you find one word to say in my favor "Oh, my dear Thomas!" interposed his mother, taking his jest seriously, "you must

At this little outburst of maternal pride, which was delivered with a cheerful nod across the table, Lady Ethel reddened, and Colonel Bainbridge laughed, though not quite

"Come, come, mother; no more of that, or you will set me off blushing. We were talking of Cranshaws, were we not? I wish that Lady Ethel could have seen it first at a more seasonable time of the year; she will hardly be able to credit what a pretty place it is when the moors are covered with heather bloom." And then he rattled off again upon all kinds of subjects connected with the country and the farm, though every now and then his dark eyes stole across the table and rested longingly on the fair creature whom he called his wife, as though yearning to extract a look of interest or kindness in return.

And Maggie, who was still as crimson as a peony, from the effects of the notice bestowed

upon her, intercepted one of these glander. It turned her cold, and sick, and trembling. She had never seen any look before which expressed such entire devotion to-almost worship of-its object, and she wondered that Ludy Ethel did not appear more affected by it, that she could sit so immovable and quiet whilst it glowed upon her, with her own eyes fixed upon a painting on the wall.

Maggie seemed at that moment to comprefor the first time how absorbingly a man's heart can love; and though it made her see how foolish she had been to imagine that her cousin ever eared for her, the very fact, by absolving him of all blame in her disappointment, made her resolve to do what she could to please him. by making herself agreeable to his idol. Her nature was sufficiently generous to confess that neither of these persons having borne ar active part in giving her pain, should be held accountable for it: and sitting silently at the end of the long table, she prepared to offer up the first fruits of her cheerfully accepted sacrifice, by not only feigning, but studying, to feel an interest in what so greatly inter ested him, and trying to make his heautiful wife feel more at home amongst them than she appeared to do.

CHAPTER XVIII. FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

It was with this intent that when the ladies found themselves alone in the drawing room, Maggie, blushing up to her ears at her own audacity, ventured to approach the spot where Lady Ethel had thrown herself into a chair, and ask it she felt less resigned than "So he may well be! He would never chair, and ask it she felt less resigned than she had done before dinner.

They were, comparatively speaking, alone, for Mrs. Bainbridge had left the room upon some household business, and Aunt Letty, scared out of her affectionate intentions by the distant demeanor of the bride, had carried her knitting to the further end of the apart ment.

The fair face, with its chiselled features and white forehead, over which a few locks of golden hair were negligently disposed, slight-Iv turned towards the speaker, as her question was answered in the negative, and with my love, if she has everything she re-Maggie thought she had never seen any one quiras. one inch for their convenience, the conversa. so levely as this new cousin in her life before. Thus urged, Maguie started on her errand;

"I can't say I am !" "Oh! isn't Conein Thomas sprry for that? "I really can ttell you. I never asked him

"Because he is to live at Cranshaws, you know, when -when-it becomes hir."
"Indeed!"

Lady Ethel's tone added so plainly the query "" whether I choose or do not choose that Maggie's courage suddenly evaporated, whether I choose or do not choose? and she felt she had said more than she intended.

Then followed a long pause between them, which was at last broken by Lady Ethel inquiring in a poevish manuer-"What do you do with yourselves all day

joinder; "there is always work, of course, about the house and grounds, and then there are all the farm people to be looked after, and we generally ride or drive out once a day. Aunt Lizzie does not often go further than the garden, unless there is something to be done in Borthwick; but Aunt Letty and the see Lady Ethel sitting by said, thoughfully. "It is large, you see and difficult to light well, and my uncle has an old-fashioned dislike to introducing gas."

"Oh! it is not that, I can assure you!"

"I know it is not, but it all adds to it.

"And cannot you reach any place without crossing those dreadful moors?" demanded she made attracted the notice of Lady Ethel Lady Ethel with a look of genuine distress, Balabridge, who, raising her head proudly. beneath which Maggie's face fell.

"I don't think you will mind them so much after a little," she answered, timidly. "There are some beautiful walks amongst them, if you can manage to climb the hills; and if you like riding, my pony will take you anywhere; only, of course, it is not so pleasant now as it will be in summer time." Who are your nearest neighbors?" was

the next question. "The Dake of Ramsay has a shooting-box about three miles from Craushaws, but he only uses it during the season, and the Marquis of Booth keeps Herne Hall on the Elliott of Burnside, but she is a very old lady, and never goes out anywhere."

Lady Ethel's silence was ominous. "We don't depend upon neighbors in a place like this, you see," continued Maggie, who was anxious to defend the charms of her country home; "for there is always so much business connected with a large estate, that we have no time for paying and returning visits, and those friends who wish to see us come and stay bere; indeed, if it were not for going to church, I don't think I should ever care to leave the grounds myself."

" And where may your church be?" "Oh! only three miles off, at Mindon; such a dear little place, all covered with ivy, and it is not much bigger than double this TOOM.

"Three miles across these moors!" said Lady Ethel, with a shudder, as she involun-tarily wheeled her chair nearer to the fire, and placed her feet upon the fender-stool. She remained thus musing for awhile, and then, as though thought had suddenly become oppressive to her, sprang to her feet,

exclaiming—
"I am really too ticed to sit up any longer, and will go to my room at once. You must make my apologies to Mrs. Bainbridge!"
But as she spoke the door opened, and he husband, accompanied by his father and

mother, entered the apartment. "Colonel Bainbridge! I was just going upstairs; my head aches dreadfully.

He was by her side in a moment. "My darling! I am so sorry; is there nothing I can do or get for you? " Nothing, thanks ! Mrs. Bainbridge will

perhaps excuse my retiring so carly.' " Of course, my dear ; do just as you feel inclined," replied the old lady; "and I think myself that bed will be the best place for you. I will send you up a cup of strong coffee directly."

"Pray don't trouble yourself; I shall take nothing more. Good evening;" and with a bow that included the whole company. Lady Ethel was moving onwards. "Ethel! my dearcat! I am coming with

you," exclaimed Colonel Bainbridge, as he followed her. At that she halted, and turned her pale face towards them.

"I beg you will do no such thing-I would so much rather be alone; and you must have plenty still to say to your tamily.' Her voice and manner were so cold that

they would have deterred most men, but they had not the power to deter him. "I have nothing of interest in this world

now in which you are not concerned," he answered, fondly, as he drew her arm within his own, and led her up the broad staircase Then a blank seemed to fall on the party they had left behind, for this was the first

time that they had been alone and together since their introduction to the bride, and each felt that all was not as it should be, whilst each was anxious to hide the fact from the others.

"Thomas seems perfectly devoted to her," sighed Mrs. Bainbridge, with the slightest wings of maternal jealousy. "There is no doubt about her being very

handeome," remarked the old man. "On no! she is lovely!' said Maggie, with enthusiasm.
"But isn't it just a little singular, you

know," put in Miss Lloyd, "for a wife to address her husband by his surname? I confess I should have been better pleased to hear her call him Thomas.'

"Oh! that will all come by and by," said Mrs. Bainbridge, with the superior intelligence of a married woman. "They have not been married many weeks, remember, and for my part I would rather see her too retiring than too forward—she certainly is a most beautiful girl," talling back upon the fact

which was indisputably pleasant.

Yes! and so aristocratic! She might be princess from her appearance. How proud

have found such a wife down at Cranshaws," at which Mr. Bainbridge grunted dissent And, talking of that, I wonder if Lady Ethel has everything she wants-just run up stairs, Muggie, and see."

But Maggie shrunk backwards. "On no, aunt I they can't want me, and Cousin Thomas would be sure to ring if any. thing was wrong "My dear, what nonsense! Lady Ethel

has probably not yet gone into her dressing room. Just knock at the door, and ask her,

will try," said the girl, softly; and with that she passed her cousin, and walking more slowly up the remainder of the staircase, knowled gently at Lady Ethel's door.

> CHAPTER XIX. GOOD NIGHT.

At first there was no answer: tut after a second appeal Maggie thought she heard the words, "Come in," and turning the handle, entered the bed chamber. What was her amazement at the scene she witnessed there She had been prepared to find the bride thoughtful, and even dejected, at the strange-

be done in Borthwick; but Aunt Letty and was frightened at the sight of so much, I have each a little 'Sheltie,' and we go emotion, and hardly knowing what excuse to scrambling over the moors whenever we feel make for her own presence there, would so inclined." gladly have crep; away again without having been perceived. But the slight movement Bainbridge, who, raising her head proudly, and with the tears still glittering on he evelashes, demanded what it was she required

of her. "O Lady Ethel," faltered the girl, "I am so sorry. I thought I heard you say 'come in.'"

"It is of no consequence," returned the other. "Have you a nicesage for me?" Her pride was wounded that this country bred girl should have seen her in her hour of weakness; but as it was the case, she was too proud to let her know that she cared anything about it. And so she would not even raise her hand to brush away the tears from

everything you want," said Maggie.
Everything, I believe, except my maid, and
I suppose she will come if I ring; or if she
does not, some one else will. Pray don't trouble yourself on my account."

"But it is no trouble, Lady Ethel, and 1 will send your maid to you. You may not like to see strangers." "Thanks!" returned Lady Ethel, curtly; and then there was nothing for Maggie to do

but to go. But yet she could ne go. A feeling had come over her, she could hardly define what it was; but something which seemed to say that she must try to do what she could to comfort Colonel Bainbridge's That Lady Ethel-that the wife of her

Cousin Thomas-the object of so much love and devotion on his part, could be unhappy, was incomprehensible, and, had Maggie atopped to analyze the probable reason, would have seemed absurd; and yet her immediate conviction was that it was so.

Why, or wherefore, were puzzling questions reserved for the future, the present was alone before her; and in the present was a fellow-creature in distress, another woman suffering -- and a wild notion struck Maggie's heartsuffering somehow much in the same way as she had done and was doing still herself. With that, every throb of envy and jealousy, which had been torturing her throughout the evening, died out of the girl's heart, and in their stead reigned a great womanly compas-

sion and sense of pity. And as that feeling gained predominance, Maggie lost her timidity, and going up to where Lady Ethel still retained her seat, she knelt down by the table, and with a sweet manner, half shy and half determined, said,

"Don't cry, dear!—pray don't cry. It would make him—it would make us all un-

happy to think you were so.' Lady Ethel bent her sad eyes upon the speaker with surprise. It was not often she had heard a woman's voice appealing to her in tones of affection; not often that she had met so innocent and pure a glance upraised to her own, or encountered a stranger bold enough to plead with her as with a sister. She was generally excessively haughty and stern with any one who attempted to take a liberty with her; but there was something in Maggie's brown eyes—Lady Ethel did not recognise it at that moment, but it was the mysterious light of sympathy— which attracted her as she had seldom felt attracted towards any girl before; and instead of rebuking the familiarity of her appeal, she placed her hand before her own eyes, and commenced to weep afresh.

Yas! She had reson for her tears; for the glamour and excitement of her unhallowed marriage were wearing off, and leaving her (as any sensible person could have warned her that she would be left) stranded on a shore barren both of sympathy and affection.

That her husband loved and gloried and trusted in her, that he poured upon her hourly proofs of his passionate attachment, and thought no portion of his life worth living that was passed out of her presence, was only an aggravation of the nunishment she had brought upon herself, as no woman will need to be informed; for the existence of all that it holds dear is far preferable to that which is compelled to suffer caresses obnexious to it.

All through that evening, during which Maggie had been silently putting up little prayers to heaven to help her to subdue the evil feelings of jealousy for the happy condition of her cousin's bride, with which her heart seemed filled to bursting, Lady Ethel had passed a hundred times through the last interview she had held with her poor father, and heard the answer that he had made to her insolent remark that she was not likely to love a man like Colonel Bainbridge.

"Ethel; that pride of yours will some day be brought down. I pray that when it is, as much surprised as pleased to see her, "are your life's happiness may not be overwhelmed you too bound for a constitutional this fine

Wandering among German spas and I was just longing for some one to talk to:

Parisian society, with a handsome husband and as he took her hand, he placed it snugly devoted to every wish, Lady Ethel had nursed her romantic sorrow for the treacher—

But the girl drew backward—it was no ous desertion of the Marquis de Lacarras, comfort to her; it was a misery to feel it without realizing the whole of the bargain there. She felt that she could have no she had made with Colonel Baintridge, for part in that support henceforward and for the satisfaction of her outraged womanhood. Everyone. There are some hearts so constitute that the country of the constitution of her outraged womanhood. But to-day, when he had brought her home tuted that they must have all or nothing.
to his own people, whom he expected "I never expected to meet any one," she to his own people, whom he expected her to call her people-and, aware of their deficiencies, had striven so hard to conceal her, and rolled them round tightly in her everything that was not just as she had been plaid. "It is so very early, not seven o'clock; used to see it-this had been an awakening I thought everybody would be in hed." which she had never quite believed in,

although she had talked so loudly on the And it had overwhelmed her.

And it had ever whelmed her. The child of folly and fashlen, rained by her own pride and self-indulgence, had shad her eyes fully opened fast last to the fast she half deliberately carved out for herself, and she she half either at from a sorpioted She had no friends to term to in the deliberate of the her coin her own associates to enter a family which her own associates to enter a family which the own amounts to enter a namely which the configuration would be seen to configurate the first the gratuitous sympathy of this little ignorant, unlashionable attanger seemed for the moment as something too sweet to be rejected.

But only for a moment: Lady Ethel had accidentally lost command of herself, but she had no intention of adding to it the loss of self-respect. And so she hastily dashed away her newly-risen tears, and answering Maggie's affectionate address with a deceptive laugh,

said, lightly—
"Unhappy i—what nonsense t Pray don't
take such an absurd idea into your head. I
am only a little opercome by the fetigue of
my journey, and shall be all right tomorrow. Still Maggie lingered by the table. Her feminine tact told her that Lady Ethel's

nonchalance was only assumed, and she longed to leave her more composed.

"I daresay the castle would look rather

lot of strangers, of course would make you

feel a little lonely." "Lonely, child! what should you know

about being lonely ?" "I feel so sometimes myself," replied Maggie, simply, "even though I live amongst my best friends. We all have thoughts occasionally in which no one else can shareno one on earth, that is to say."

Yes: I suppose so." "And then the only way to get comfort is to take them straight to Him.'

"What did you say?"
"To take them to our Saviour," said Maggie, in a low voice, though she grew very red the while, for she had perceived from Lady Ethel's foregoing question that the freemasonry which exists between all those hold a common interest in a common good

was wanting here. "Oh ! yes-of course," replied the bride, indifferently; and then she added—"If you are really going to be so kind as to summon Louise for me, I wish you would do it at once, for I think the time must be getting

"May I come back, too ?" inquired Maggie. wistfully. There was something in this beautiful, defiantly unhappy bride which interest-

ed her deeply.
"No! you had better not. First impressions go a long way, and I am not mistress of myself to night. Let me go to rest now, and I shall see you again in the morning." "Good night, then, dear Lady Ethel!" and Maggie's eyes glistened whilst she held

out a timid hand. The best of Lady Ethel's nature came to the surface. She was a woman, after all is said and done, and she had a heart, however she might upon occasions refuse to listen to its dictates. At the present moment the acted just as it prompted her to do, and, as Maggie rose, rose also, and kissed her on the

"Good night! I think that I shall like you; but don't judge of me as you have seen me now. We will begin afresh to-morrow.

CHAPTER XX.

ACROSS THE MOORS.

Maggie [Henderson was down very early on the following morning. She had not for interview had held with Lady Ethel had left a deep impression on her mind, and robbed her of her rest. She felt drawn in an inexplicable manner towards this spoilt child of fashion, the beloved object of ber Cousin Thomas's affections; and to he drawn towards her seemed like deserting her own cause, like going over to the enemy against her own bruised little heart. Nature had been fighting against Grace all night long, and a selfish sorrow had nearly gained the victory over charity. Maggie could not help wishing either that Lady Ethel appeared less interesting in her eyes, or that she was not the person of all others she desired to be least interested in; and she was angry with herself for having given vent to the feeling which had come spontaneously to her. Lady Ethel's hysterical emotion was, doubtlese, as she had affirmed. due to the fatigue she had undergone, and ought to have been treated like the unreasoning folly of a child. It was impossible, that so lately married, and possessing everything in this world, calculated to make a woman happy, she could have any cause for giving

WAY to SOFFOW. Maggie concluded that she had been far too quick and ready with her sympathy; bad wasted it, in fact, and the thought galled her

and prevented her from sleeping.
So, as soon as the world was fairly awake, she rose and dressed horself, and crept softly down stairs, with the intention of getting out in the fresh air, and walking off the effects of her vigil before she passed under the scrutin-

ising gaze of Aunt Letty. It was a clear, cold morning, in the commencement of April; but Maggie cared little for the cold. She had been reared hardily, and accustomed to be out in all sorts of weather, and often walked a mile or two across the moors before the elder members of the family had left their beds. And so, wrapped up in her woollen plaid, she stepped briskly out apon the terrace, prepared to take an hour's exercise before breakfast. But, scarcely pre-pared to encounter Colonel Bainbridge walking up and down, with his hands in his pockets, as though waiting for her to join him. Maggie's first impulse was to retire again. It was hard enough, under present circumstances, to meet him in the family circle -harder even than she had calculated uponbut she felt as though she could not trust herself to speak with him alone. And yet there was no opportunity for retreat, for he turned at the opening of the door and came quickly towards her, whilst she feit her stupid to look long enough upon the ground to learn | cheeks flame up at the mere consciousness of

his approach. "Why, Maggie!" he exclaimed, apparently morning? That's famous, we will go together;

stammered, as she held both her hands before

"Everybody except Miss Henderson and

one other, I suppose," rejoined Colonel Bainbridge, laughing. I Ah, Maggie, my little
cousin, have I caught you out? And who
is the favored laddie? Not one of the young
Applatons. I hope; for I'm left your
applatons. I hope; for I'm left your
cousing, you know, miss, and intend you "I can imagine them," replied Maggie,
"I can imagine, 250, Cousin Thomas," with

replied poor Maggie, who, betwixt the desire to exonerate herself, and the fear lest Colonel Bainbridge, should press the question, was scarlet with confusion and distress. "I only have nothing but plain clothes on?" Oh, it is no one, Cousin Thomas, indeed," came out for a little walk ; I often do so before breakfast."

re breakisse. ... Never mind, Maggie !" said her companion, affecting to disbelieve her;
it we won't say anything more about
it; and let me tell you, as one
who has had some experience in such matters, that I don't balleve he would have come this morning at all, for it's a great deal too cold for that kine of thing, and love is scared at the idea of red noses and frost-bitten fingers. So let us go for a nice little cousinly walk together instead; it is a long time since you and I have had a walk, Maggie. Which road shall we go; round the farm, or down by the river? You had better lead the way, for it is such an age since I was here that I seem to have forgotten all about it."

Thus adjured, Maggie turned silently away from the terrace, and commenced to tread a path which led through the shrubberies of Cranshaws, and across the moorland.

"Now, this is what I call jolly," said Colonel Bainbridge as he paced close to her side. "It reminds me of old days. What a splendid air this is; one seems to draw in a draught of fresh life with every breath. How I wish that Ethel were strong enough to get up and enjoy it with us."

How is Lady Ethel this morning?" said Maggie, feeling that the allusion called for an inquiry on the subject, though she dreaded introducing it.
Colonel Bainbridge seized the occasion

with alacrity, for that he might be able to talk freely of the thought uppermost in his mind had been his sole reason for desiring a companion in his walk, and his little cousin appeared a very proper person for the infliction. It was a matter of course that girls must feel interested in the sayings and doings of one another.

"Thank you! I am afraid she is not feeling very well, but it will take more than one night's rest to enable her to overcome the fatigue of yesterday. I have told her that she must not get up this morning. By the way, Maggie, I don't suppose my father will be very particular about her appearing at prayers and Bible reading, and all that sort of thing-will he !"

of thing—will he?

For this morning, Cousin Thomes? oh
no, decidedly not; he is always ready to make excuses in a case of illness, and I heard Aunt Lizzie say herself, last night, that she thought Lady Ether ought to lie in bed until she felt quite recove.ed again."

"On ! yes ! -of course; but I didn't mean that exactly. You see, Maggie, my wife has been reared in a very different style to what you are accustomed here, and all these continual prayer-meetings and paalm-singings are quite novel-ties to her; in fact, I'm afraid she won't be got to join them very easily. It's all very well in the country, you know, where one has lots of time, but to people who have been used to a town life, it appears perfectly absurd.

"Absurd! Cousin Thomas?" The awed tone in which the girl beside him let fall this word shamed Colonel Bainbridge into silence. He, too, had been reared, as she had, in the midst of worship, which, if it left scope for longings after a ritual more perfect and soul-inspiring, was at all events pure, both in its direction and intent. And there had been a time also when he would have been ashamed to speak of the means by which his good old father tried to lead the minds of his household heavenwards in any those of respect, and when he half resolved with himself to give up, once and for all, the World, the Flesh and the Devil, and to make an open profession of those sentiments which his conscience whispered to him were the only ones worth holding; but he had fallen in with a woman whose feelings were utterly opposed to all religious truths, and having lavished his whole heart upon her natural beauty, forgetful of the shortcomings of her mind, his soul was relapsing into the same indolence

as hers.
But the startled voice in which Maggie Henderson repeated after him the word "absurd," in a measure recalled him to him-

self. "Well, not absurd, perhaps (I ought not to have said that); but very unnecessary, and can do people no earthly good when their hearts are not in that kind of thing; only I should not like my father to be annoyed or make a fuss about it, and neither, I am sure. would Ethel, though I have not yet men-

tioned the subject to her."
"He will be very much anacyed if she refuses to attend prayers, said Maggie, quietly.
"But look here!" resumed Colonel Bainbridge, who had an idea, and by no means an erroneous one, that to enlist cousin's sympathy was to gain his cause. "It can make no difference to him you see, and surely it is better she should stay away than attend unwillingly."
"But why should Lady Ethel be unwilling?"

The question was a simple one, yet he felt puzzled how to answer it. He could not shock her by the information that his beautiful wife was callous to everything connected with religion; that if she said her prayers, or read her Bible, it was in the most had it not been for the peevish discontented formal and unthinking manner; and that she never entered a church except to dissipate so. She was robed in a morning wrapper of the ennui by which she was invariably at grey cashmere, trimmed with swan's down, something about not being used to family prayers, and that they had been superseded negligently arranged being a family in the High Church by and prayers. in the High Church by matine and evensong, and something further about ritual and intoning and the Sacrifice, on which subjects he was very misty himself, but which served to convey the notion to his hearer's mind that Lady Ethel had been used to so lofty a style of worship that she would be unable to pray in

the library at Cranshaws.

"Oh, I have heard of that!" exclaimed ing her future Maggie, with a kindling eye, "and I have the household. longed-I cannot tell how much-that my lot had been cast where I might enjoy such privileges. We have many books upon the subjet, written by some of the leading Churchmen of the day, and I must confess that sometimes I have been wicked enough to feel discontented that I could only read of it. Oh yes. I am a true Catholic, Cousin Thomas, and so is Aunt Letty; and Scotland will never have the power to shake our faith in the Catholic doctrine. But were we on that account to refuse to join in any thought of them. worship which is not conducted on strictly Catholic principles, what would become of us? Our places have been assigned to us here, and not by ourselves, and surely God could never intend us to lose the substance whilet we are sighing after what may prove,

to us the shadow !" "But Ethel's place is not here-at all events not at present," urged her cousin.
"But she might die here, Cousin Thomas,"

was the quiet answer.

The state of the state of the bank of

is the favored-laddie? Not one of the your Appletons. I hope; for I'm left your Appletons. I hope; for I'm left your Guardian, you know, miss, and intend you "I can imagine, too, Cousin Thomas," with guardian, you know, miss, and intend you a little sigh, "how you look in your grand for something a great deal better than the a little sigh, "how you look in your grand artillery uniform, with all your accountrements, although I have never seen you wear Horse-ap-Cleuch."

Horse-ap-Cleuch."

Horse-ap-Cleuch."

The favored-laddie? Not one of the your and imagine them, "replied Maggie. "I can imagine them," replied Maggie. "I can imagine them, "replied Maggie. "I can imagine them, "replied Maggie. The property with the second imagine, too, Cousin Thomas, with a little sigh, "how you look in your grand artillery uniform, with all your accountrements, although I have never seen you wear the factor of the second imagine, too, Cousin Thomas, with a little sigh, "how you look in your grand artillery uniform, with a little sigh, "how you look in your grand intend you." I can imagine, too, Cousin Thomas, with a little sigh, "how you look in your grand intend your accountrements of the favored laddies are seen you wear the second intend your accountrement in the second in your grand intend your accountrement in the second in the second intend your accountrement in the second intend your accountrement in the second intend your accountrement in the second in the ments, although I have never seen you wear it, and how groud Lady Ethel must feel to alist papers of Ireland, coupling therswith an see you riding past the flag staff on a field-day at the head of your soldiers; but she doesn't lave you less, does she, when you not been a distinguished success; its main reliance us on persistent suppression of facts day.

"I hope not, my child," he answered, laughing. "But what are you driving at, Maggie?"
"Only that wherever we pray, we worship

the same God; and though it must make one's heart glow to see His service conducted as we believe He wishes it, yet where it cannot be, where it is impossible—we have an altar, you know—He must be there, and to refuse to go would seem to me like turning our backs upon Him when h. was in plain clothes, Cousin Thomas!" with a quiet amile at the homeliness of her comparison.

she calculated on.
"But with regard to Ethel—she is very

beautiful, don't you think so, Maggie?" breaking off suddenly from his subject with a lover's rapture, and waiting eagerly for her "Very beautiful !" echoed the girl, with a

sharp twinge of envious pain, for which she despised herself, and did penance the next moment by ratifying her assertion. "More beautiful than anybody I have ever seen be-

you've not seen her at her best, remember-for she looked so pale last night. But her eyes -her hair -the moulding of her features eyes—her hair—the moulding of her features of including the principle of in lassies from these parts, with cheeks like nutmeg-graters and elhows like files, would have suited me latter, eh, Maggie?"

"O Cousin Thomas ! you would never have been contented with mere common beauty!" "No! by Jove! not aft r I had seen her, at all events. I am so glad you like her, Maggie" (she had never said she did), "because I want you to be friends with her whilst she is here, and make things smooth. And about these prayers, and regular meals, and the rebuild and all the other fussy rules of Cranshaws.

Den't you think you could talk my father

6. Dur

complied with then anything else; and you must remember how he took Sir Charles Hammond to task before us all, for saying he made a practice of reading family prayers to himself in bed. He never tried to evade them afterwards all the time he was staying with us. And I am sure if you were to represent to Lady Ethel that it is suncle's particular hobby, she would never tigan said: "If the day should come that it wish to appear the household arrangement by refusing to appear." refusing to appear."

"Oh! of course not-of course not," replied Colonel Bainbridge, who was neverthe-less anything but sure of his fair lady's dutiful submission to the wishes of her father-inlaw, "only I should have preferred her being able to follow her own inclination in the matter." And then he launched forth upon a second edition of her beauties and virtues; keeping poor Maggie in such a torture that her morning walk proved but an ineffectual ramedy for her sleepless night, and she was thankful when they once more stood together within the hall of Cranshaws.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES Nothing transpired on the subject of Lady Ethel's absence from prayers that morning, except the expression of a general hope that she would be recovered by the afternoon, and towards luncheon hour the young lady, preceded by an nunsual bustle, descended to the library. Maggie, who, quietly engaged upon some needlework, was sitting there at the time, thought she had never seen so much fass made about a single person before. First appeared the German maid, Louise, with a shawl, and a cambric handkerolief, and a bottle of eau-de-Cologne, who, after gesticulating wildly in the direction of Miss Henderson and receiving no answer beyond a smile and shake of the head, wheeled Mr. Bain-bridge's own arm-chair in front of the fire, placed her burthens on the table, and retreated. Then came Colonel Bainbridge, who declared the room was as cold as a cellar, and violently stirring the fire, dragged out a screen which stood against the door to its full I ngth, and disappeared again, grumbling against the draughts in modern houses and the evils of a northern spring as he went. Maggie looked on in silent astonishment at all these arrangements, and was beginning to think that Lady Ethel must really be consumptive or have some complaint of which they had not yet been informed, when the door opened to readmit her cousin, not bringing his wife on his arm, as a bridegroom might be supposed to dc, but following humbly in her train, laden with a French novel and a foot-warmer, made of a stuffed fox, curled round as though he

were asleep.

The bride looked still more lovely than she had done the night before, or rather, expression on her face, she would have done tume, though one utterly unsuited to, and calculated to provoke much surprise at Cranshaws, was entirely in accordance with her

fair, delicate beauty.

She entered with a lip drawn down, for there had been a little discussion upstairs be-tween her husband and herself (in which he had come off considerably worsted) respecting her future compliance with the rules of

So Lady Ethel considered herself aggrieved. and Colonel Bainbridge was in greater disgrace than usual, for having presumed to express an opinion on the subject. Though, even in those early days of matrimony, unlimited as was her influence and power over him, she intuitively acknowledged the superiority of the man under whose control she had placed herself by simply disregarding his wishes, without being able to summon up courage to tell him what she

(To be continued.)

Rheumatism, and similar disesses, caused by a low state of the system, cured by using Aver's Sarsaparilla.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has pro-

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OFTAWA, June 14.—The Citizen makes an other effort this morning to prove that the Cos-tigan abortion amendment to Mr. B'ake's Home liance is on persistent suppression of facts dam-aging to its own side, and arguing on its own assumptions. Were we depending on the Citizen for information, we would still be in utter ignorance of the most important transactions and incidents in the late session. who conduct it must imagine they have a constituency where no daylight enters save what they permit, or they would not go on from day to day publishing statements directly at variance with truth, reason and common sense. The object of the Citizen in thus returning to this familiar subject is evidently to lift some measure of the plain clothes, Cousin Thomas!" with a quiet smile at the homeliness of her comparison.

But Colonel Bainbridge did not smile; her words were striking deeper in his heart than she calculated on.

"But with regard to Ethel—she is very support the country to introduce the measure of the country to introduce the measure of the odd that attaches to its party for its course in cation of the record the organ hopes, no doubt, to m'slead or, at all events, create a doubt as to the genuineness of the swenty which have placed the Tories in so controlled the transfer of the Irish transfer of the plain clothes, course in the same of the record the organ hopes, no doubt, to m'slead or, at all events, create a doubt as to the genuineness of the swenty in the arms of the Irish course in the temptible a position in the eyes of the Irish prople. A consecutive review of those events will show how flimsey are the grounds on which

it claims credit to its party for its conduct.

1. A deputation of the St. Patrick's Literary and Benevolent association of Ottawa called upon Mr. Coatigan and requested him to introduce a resolution in Parliament supporting Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. 2. Mr. Costigan refused to take action as re

fore, Cousin Thomas: I cannot find a fault in her face or figure!"

"Nor I," he answered, glowingly; "and in Parliament an address to the Queen, "hailing rafus d to move. Mr. Blake moved a resolution in Parliament an address to the Queen, "hailing with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland."

and the rights and status of the minority, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and permaneatly remove the discontent so long un-happily prevailing in that country."

5. In amendment to Mr. Costigan's amendment, Mr. McMullen (Opposition) moved to add thereto the following:—"And that this House is confirmed and strengthened by the events which have occurred since the passage of the Home Rule resolutions in 1882, in its con-victions that the true interests of both Ireland and the rest of the empire will be served in the highest degree by the granting of Home Rule to

"No! Cousin Thomas! I am sure I could not," said Maggie, firmly. "Uncle is more particular about his rules being punctually complied with them anything about anything anyt

cast effect."

7. Also during the debate Mr. Wallace, of York, another Orange-Tory member, declared that the House would not support Mr. Blake's resolution, because it asks this House to affirm the principle of Mr. Gladston's bill giving a measure of Home Rule to Ireland.

ailed in the proper discharge of my duty, I will pay the penalty of not having their confidence

9. Mr. McMullen's amendment was defeated on a strict party vote: 118 Tory nays to 60

on a strict party vote: 110 1017 mays to Liberal yeas.

10. Mr. Costigan's amendment was carried on a like division: 117 Tory yeas to 60 Liberal nays and one Tory nay (White, of Hastings, who opposed Home Rule in any shape).

11. Reuter's agent catled to England a synopsis of Costigan's amendment, which was seized up n by the Tory press of England and Ireland as condemnatory of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

12. In order to break the effect of this cepted Mr. Costigan's amendment as "a watered down motion" of Mr. Blake's resolution. Their desire was to show the people that the Dominion Parliament had not wholly con-demned the principle of Home Rule. This was necessary, because the emphatic endorsation of Mr. Gladstone's bill by the Blake resolution and the McMullen amendment had been voted down in favor of Mr. Costigan's, which did not declare in favor of Home Rule in any form.

13. The Tory majority still further destroyed the effect intended by Mr. Blake by voting down a proposition to send the resolution to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, and finally Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, and finally decided to send it to Sir C. Tupper for distribu-tion among the members of the British Parlia-

The above is a chronological, historical, taken from the official report, absolutely true account of the whole affair. Not one point or word in it can be successfully challenged. If hir. Costigan has to bend his head before the atorm, which his miserable desortion of the Irish cause has brought upon him, he must not hope to ally ing issues so stupid as that offered the Citizen. His amendment to Mr. Blake's brave, unequivocal resulution was accepted by his Orange Tory friends "because," as Mr. O'Brien said, "it was just the one likely to have the least effect." Also because it upheld "the rights and status of the (Orange) minority' in Ireland, and never mentioned Home Rule. in Ireland, and never mentioned Home Rule.
Tory journals may as well cease hoping and trying to throw dust in the eyes of the Irish people.
There is Blake's emphatic Home Rule resolution. There is Costigan's dirty abortion of an
amendment. There are the declarations of the
Orange-Tories who voted for Costigan's amendment. There is the division list showing how
they yeld. Findly there is Costigan's are they voted. Finally, there is Coatigan's sen tence, proncunced by himself upon himself, and now being executed. One should think that after the very full exposition of these facts that the organs of the Orange Tory combination would not attempt to falsity them. Are they ashaned of the record? Or are they terrified at the loss of the Irish vote and are now seeking to make it appear that they are favorable to Home Rule after voting against it? An affirmative is the only possible and plausible answer to the latter ques tion. Of course it exposes the sneaking truculence, meanness and cowardice of the Orange Tories. But nobody who knows them could expect anything else.
OTTAWA, June 15.—The plan of selecting men

for calinet positions, because they are supposed to represent several clearly defined sections of the population, has, in a country like ours, some sound arguments in its favor. It has been adopted by both parties, and would work fairly well if the right men were selected and the spirit of an honorable compromise which it involves honestly carried out. Mr. Mowat's Government in Ontario may truly he said to have achieved those conditions; bence the renarkable success of his administration. With S.r John Macdonald's Cabinet it is dif-With S.r. John Macdonald's Cabinet it is dif-ferent in some important respects. These dif-ferences, as will be seen as we proceed, exag-gerate the faults while they minimize whatever of good the plan may possess. Were our system of representation arranged so that the sections could select their own representatives a great difficulty would be obviated. But while we have ministries and parliamentary majorities who pass electoral acts with a sole view of endowing their own party with preponderence anything like anything like

. FAIR REPRESENTATI

is impossible. By the gerrymander many thousands of Liberals were practically disfranchised.
Indeed that disgraceful act went as far as its
framers could make it so to defeat the object vents not at present," urged her cousin.

"But she might die hers, Cousin Thomas," the English Church if they enable him to settle and get rid of the Irish problem by "God forbid!" he speculated, a look of t.r. supporting home rule.

"But she might die hers, Cousin Thomas," the English Church if they enable him to framers could make it so to defeat the object manusoleum with the tombstones of his frends. specimen he had found, and of representative government and prevent a true expression of popular opinion. The inspired the thought that a day would come went out and hed his drick,

Franchise Act was even worse, for it aimed a deadly blow at the independence of the bench by reducing the judges through-out Ontario, to creatures dependent on out Ontario, to creatures dependent on ministers for promotion for party services. Worse than all, it debases and corrupts the electorate with a form of cath by which perjury is made easy and respectable. These acts are penal in their intention and operation; deaigned to punish with distranchisment all who are opposed to the Government. An accidental majority in Parliament has thus used its power to stifle the expression of popular cpinion. Well might we despair of representative institutions were so great a crime squanst liberty and the commonwealth to evade its natural punishment. Deeper knowledge and firmer faith in the power that makes for right-countess, however, leads us to look to results with confident calminess. As the physical and moral nature of men are deteriorated by vicious exercises, so political parties work their own ruin by unjust legislation and the corruption which follows THE ABANDONMENT OF PRINCIPLE

THE ABANDONMENT OF PRINCIPLE in the manuscement of affairs of state. This is abundently proved by the past conduct and present condition of the Tory party. Sir John Macdonald has selected his cabinet avowedly on the plan of giving representation to the eading sections of the people. But the leading fact that it was he, not the people interested, who made the selection, spoils it all. He might have made it workable in a popular sense had he chosen the most competent, most trusted, most really representative men. But he seems to have chosen those most weful or pliant to himself, as if he thought that so long as he took a person here and there from each section all others composing these sections should be satisfied and give him a grateful, cordial, blind support. Instead of that, we find that he has merely created a demagogy which forms a circle around each of his ministers, and in the name of the sections to which they profess to belong, demand, and, as a rule, receive, the patronage designed to keep the sections pulling obediently in the Tory harness. Under conditions like these received and dispution are inswitched. these, revolt and disruption are inevitable. Such is now the fact. Observe, further, that, having selected weak, impecunious, corrupt men, nominally as cabinet representatives of influential classes, but really as ministerial tools to perform his wiil, Sir John Macdonald gratified his ambition for supremacy while he substituted

A SHAM REPRESENTATION for the reality which he pretended. False to each in turn and to all at once, implicating them irrevocably in his intrigues, he has left them no choice but tealty to himself or destruction. Like the drunken sailor clinging to a lamp post they must hang on and defile themselves, or let go and be smothered in the filth of the gutter. Thus we come to the results of Sir John's method of selecting his colleagues and their management. And what are these results!
They are that in every instance cabinet ministers are cut of harmony with, or in open an-tagonism to, the classes which they claim to represent. Thus we have

Langevin, Caron, Chapleau, claiming to repre sent the French Canadians, while public meeting, wherever held in French Canadian constituencies, repudiate their leadership and denounce them as traitors.

We also have Cos igan, claiming to represent the Irish Catholics, while Irish Catholics everywhere treat his pretentions with contempt and bestow their warmest thanks on the Irish Pro-

testant Blake.
We also have Foster claiming to represent the temperance reople, but the temperance element

is against him in every Province for his vote against the Scott act last session.

We also have McLelan and Thompson claiming to represent Nova Scotians while the most popular cry in Nova Scotia to day in secession! Most remarkable of all, we have the Premier himself and lowell claiming to represent the Orangemen, while Orangemen all over the country are cursing them both, Sir John for having written and Bowell for not repudiating the following letter :-

MUST BE KEPT A PROPOUND SECTION A. Believe me, my dear Lord, faithfully yours.

"(Signed,)
"Joun A. MACDONALD."

Here I would remark, par parenthesis, that if there is a subscriber or reader of this journal who has an Orange neighbor or acquaintance, he ought to show him this letter. The Orange Scatinal has not published it, though frequently challenged to do so, for fear its Orange subscribers should find out how Sir John Macdonald sold them to the "bloody Papists."

All who have watched the publication of thes

letters, and I fancy a big majority of the Irish in Canada have done so, will not have failed to observe that the constant ex-posures made of Tory debauchery and corruption have about them and corruption have about them that element of the grotesquely ludicrous which that element of the grotesquely ludicrous which often accompanies the most tragic events. Could a more absurdly atrocious distortion of representative institutions and responsible government be conceived than what we possess in this Dominion? Impossible.

Once upon a time all the creatures of the animal kingdom were called upon to send delegates to a grand parliament to discuss the formation of a better system of government than that of mutual destruction and the sur vival of the fittest. At the appointed time quite a large assembly got together. But when the roll was called it was found that only those notorious for devouring their weaker neighbors were present. Still it was declared by a unanimous vote that the meeting was thoroughly representative. The lion declared that the antelope and deer were his sup-porters, the cagle said the lambs and kids were his best friends. The owl said that to the mice he owed his ability to be present, the hawk said the same of the dover, and so it was found that all animals and birds were represented. Then they began to make laws and were arranging everything to their own satisfaction when a troop of lunters came along, surrounded the assembled delegates and shot them all down.

MORAL.—When the general election takes

Office A. June 16.-Mr. J. L. P. C'Hanly has a letter in the Citran this morning, which had been refused insertion in the Free Press. It is written in the author's usual vigorous style and contains a personal defence against the charge made by the Free Press that he had used the votes of his countrymen for his own selfish purposes. Those who know Mr. O'Hanly and the incidents of his political life will not deny his claims to consideration as a consistent Irishman. He must not expect, however, to escape misre-presentation nor avoid criticism. Like every other man, he has his business interests to look after and we all know that when business interests are largely dependent on

THE FRIENDSHIP OF MINISTERS

a man is not expected to jeopardise them by rash expressions of opinion, however sound and honosely held these opinions may be. A person so situated should not be asked to commit himself to his own prejudice, but at the same time he should be careful not to gratuitously assume a position in the eyes of the public where his motives are likely to be impugned, and from which has friends would gladly see him rescued.
Some time ugo, previous to the debate on
Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution, Mr.
O'Hanly published a letter in which
he declared that he would support any Government of which Mr. Costigan was a member. I was somewhat astonished when I read this sur render of political independence by one who has render of political independence by one who has always prided and boasted of his personal free-dom in matters political. When he thus com-mitted himself he must have forgotten to survey that celebrated graveyard where Sir John Mac-

"HIG JACET JOHN COSTIGAN."

Remembering how he committed himself, not irrevocably I hope to the service of one unhappily allied with the enemies of his country. I can imagine how sharp must have been the pang he felt when he penned the closing sentences of his letter:—For penned the dissing sourcides of his letter: -- For those misguided. Protestant Irishmen, who never breathed the pure air of freedom whose poignards are raised, alas! in horrible and sacri-ligous matricide, I have not one word of cenagous matricide, I have not one word of cen-sure, not one word of reproach, but heartfelt sorrow and fervant prayer—God 'forgive them for they knew not what they do," But for these traitorous Catholic Irish-men, who are stabbing their prostrate, bleeding mother, I have another and different benedic tion—may their sins against Ireland naver be blotted out, but for aye rise up in judgment against them is the earnest prayer of J. L. P. O'Hanly,"

After that the monument is ready. All that remains to be doze is to place it in position.

A PAINFUL SUBJECT:

but it is one on which much must be said before it is finally disposed of. It is no satisfaction to Irishmen opposed to the Government to see Mr. Costigan occupying his present unfortunate position. Infinitely would they prefer having him in his old place in their confidence and esteem. For the sake of the cause which they hold dearer than life, for the sake of unity so neces sary to the success of that cause, for his own sake, they would gladly be able to praise and uphold where they can now only condemn and oppose him. Irishmen cannot forget, when they look at the Tories in the three Kingdoms and in Canada, that-

"On our side is virtue and Erin, On theirs is the Saxon and guilt."

A MEETING

is to be held here shortly of all those, irrespec tive of creed or party, who are favorable to Home Rule with a view to raise funds to assist the friends of Ireland in the coming electoral struggle in Great Britain. The idea in a good one, and should wake the active enthu-siasm of a large section of our people. Sympathy and words of encouragement are good; but money is needed to fight the united Tory, Whig, Crange and recreant Radical forces now arrayed in opposition to the regeneration of Ireland. It would be a good thing were other communities to hold meetings also and obtain a practical, tangible proof of the earnestness of the Irish in Canada for the success of Mr. Gladstone in his magnificent effort to do justice to the Old Land. In a contest like this the humblest can do something. It is the only way in which we can throw our weight in the scale or take part in the struggle.

A GOOD ROUND CONTRIBUTION

from the people of Canada would speak louder than all the resolutions and speeches that could be adopted or made. It would be a convincing proof that there are ethers in this country beades Minister of Customs Bowell and Orangemen who are capable and willing to supply "men and means" to take part supply "men and means" to take part in the struggle for Irish freedom. Here I would remark that I have a brass half-penny, coined by James II., which I am willing to bet, and I don't mind throwing in a pair of wooder shoes, against Dowell's brains, Orange "loyalty," Sir John Macdonald's word of honor, P. Baskerville's grammar, or anything else that is worth nothing, that the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, including all present and past grand sovereigns of the universe, will not send a man to fight against Ireland nor shough money to gild my brass half-pouny to make it a presentable medal for presentation to Ballykillkeg Johnson after he has kicked the Queen's Crown into the Boyne. Anyone who likes to take up the bet can do so through the editor of the Ottawa Citizen who, I have so doubt, will be glad to hold the stakes. The Orangemen hereabouts the following letter:—

Letter from Sir John Macdonald to the Roman Catholic Richops of Untario.)

"TORONTC, June 5th, 1882. (Private and confidential.) My Dear Lord.—Mr. O'Donoloo will tell you of the tempest that has been raised here in Toronto on account of the supposition that his views are exteme as to the Irish question. This might destroy his future, and it has, therefore, been arranged between the Hon. F. Smith and O'Donohoo that the former is to represent the Irish Catholics in the Cabhet, while O'D. will get a seat in the Senato.

"Frank Smith is to make way for O'Donohoe in the Hon." The Ministry when the Time is opposition that I should explain to Your Lordship the nature of their arrangement, which, of course, MUST BE KETT A PROFOUND SECRET AT PRESENT.

Believe me, my dear Lord, faithfully yours.

QUEBEC RECTIONS. It is now evident that the Federal Govern-ment intend to exert every possible influence within their reach to carry the local elections in Quebec province. Recently several civil servants, well known as useful political touters have been given leave of absence and sent on missions to various parts of the province. They should be looked after and, when found, taken care of. Everything goes to confirm the impression that the Dominion elec tions will take place at the same time as the Quebec elections. It is life or death for both, and they apparently have agreed to sink or swim together. Sink it certainly will be if the people are true to thomselves.

A GROWING EVIL.

Scrofula, or king's evil, as an enlargement of the glands of the neck is termed, may be called a growing evil in more than one sense. Mrs. Henry Dobbs, of Berridale, was cured of enlarged glands of the neck and sore throat by the internal and external use of Hagyard's Yrllow Oil.

Among the wonderful products of art in the French Crystal Palace was shown a lock which admitted of 3,647,385 combinations. Heuret passed 120 nights in locking it. Fichet was tour months in unlocking it; afterward they could neither shut nor open it,

HIGH PRAISE.

Mrs. John Neelands, writing from the Methodist Parsonage, Adelaide, Ont., says: "I have used Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam in our family for years. For heavy colds, sore throats and distressing coughs no other medicine se soen relieves."

Companies that insure against loss by windstorms are fast being organized in the West. One of them has this advertisement in a Kansas City newspaper: "The black monster of the air has already appeared in 1886. Take out a tornado policy in the Pioneer Cyclone and Windstorm Company.'

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Harry Ricardo, of Meaford, Ont., testifies that he suffered from rheumatic gout and chronic trouble of the stomach and liver, which Burdock Blood Bitters effectually cured, after all other tried remedics had

In the Surroyate's Court, in Brooklyn, Monday, a lady testified in the Stassell will case, that Stassell was undoubtedly sane. 'How do you know?" asked the lawyer. "On what do you base your judgment?"
"Oh, I'm an expert," she said. "My father was struck in the head by a stone which fell from a church, and was insane for years."

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively ours it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

It is difficult to get a drink in Minneapolis on Sunday, but a shrewd fellow got one the other evening. He went into a drug store with a big bug in his hand, asked the clerk

when he would be seen dropping a tear over A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND another tombstone inscribed GRATITUDE,

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

Near the village of Zilingdori, is Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an interligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical suffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headsche, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach. until I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Gatting a little netter from rest and quiet, I sought to de some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to apread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of the force I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1822, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no rood, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine fo six miles around our district. I'eople have come eighteen miles to get the found of the medicine for them, knowing that it evend me and to have the sure to set the Near the village of Zilingdori, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haze, an intelligent and in-

People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed live years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, gots to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's Syrup."

MARIA MAAS

The people of Canada speak confirming the above.

Syrup.

above.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good your Seigel's Syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanacs and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until how I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Everybody here speaks well of it.

JOSEPE WARD

JOSEPH WARD Richmond Corners, N.B.

A. J. WHITE, Limited, RIN FIRLD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1835;

Gents—Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine.

medicine.
Your respectfully,
J.To. G. Morrison. STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND CO., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884.

A. J. Witter,
I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in m

family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gaining my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

edicine. Yours, etc., Manassen E. Beam.

A. J. WHITE, Limited, Gentlemen.—Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without it. FREDERICTON, N.B.

Yours truly PATRICK McLusky.

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885.
A. J. WHITE, Limited.
Gentlemen—Your medicine is just what is needed here for disordered liver. When I was in London the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across Selgel's Syrup, which cared me entirely by continued the whole the proved that separations the last of while last of while

not always the only hopo.

Yours truly,
W. J. Roekstson, Evangelist.

A. J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen—1 am now using Seigel's Syrup for Dyspensia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truly

WM. BURKE. ALHERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is

South Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pil's. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, voniting food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, so you can sasily see that I was discouraged, and it was withlittle faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pill s.

I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the voniting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints,
I can give you the names of several others if you wish.

Aish.
You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.
LEWIS WALBARR

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

A Most Liberal Offer.

THE VOLTAGE BELT Co., Marshall, Mich., offer to send th Celebrated Voltage Brits and Electric Appliances n thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debillity, Loss of Vitality, Manhood, &c. Illustrated pamphlo in scaled envelope with full particulars mailed free. Write them at once.

Sir Robert Peel, member of Parliament for Blackburn, hitherto a leading Tory, will be a Gladatone candidate for Parliament in the coming elections. He will probably contest Bury against Sir Henry James.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebraten Voltaio Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration what it was, went into raptures over the rare to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. specimen he had found, and bought 10 cents' No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, worth of alchohol to preserve it in. Then he with full information, etc., mailed free by ad dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

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WEDNES: AY......JUNE 23, 1896

THE Gazette and other Tory organs are in a terrible way, although they do not explicitly say so, to find out what Sir Hector Langevin 'did with the historic \$32,000.

TO PROMOTE thrift and economy among the youth of France, the Government has established savings banks in connection with the public schools. There are no less than 24,000 of these banks, and the half million boys whose names are on the books have an average of about 25 france to their credit.

Hen. EDWARD BLAKE, acknowledging the ceipt of a resolution passed by the Cathlic Benevolent Society of Kingston, endorsg his action on the Home Rule question in Canadian Parliament, says:-"I am orry to see the news in to-day's naners of the defeat of the bill, but I hope that the failure is but temporary, and that with the help of the friends of the cause all the world over it may yet be Mr. Gladatone's privilege to do justice to Ireland."

THE London Times says, in speaking of the evations to Mr. Gladstone, that "the prshing and cheering of workmen is no answer to a at an end. The Daily Wilness never had great question.

answer; but piling up the votes will be, and | counts for the fish-temale tectics. it will be an answer which the sneering of the Times will not affect, and will have ultimately to yield.

Divorces are getting quite fashionable in Scotland. The number of decrees granted last year by the Court of Sessions was the fess any religion at all. Of the 408 senators, highest on record, being an increase of fourteen over the number during 1884. The average number of decrees between 1864 and 1874 was thirty-five; but in the following five year- the average rose to fifty-nine, while last year there were no fewer than eightyfive. In forty-seven cases the wife was the petitioner.

THE Toronto World calls the attention of Dalton McCarthy, M.P., Beaty, White and the whole Conservative "Boodle" gang at Ottawa to a motion made by Senator Beck in the United States Senate, which provides that no member of Congress shall under a penalty of \$5,000 "accept employment as attorney at law or receive payment for services of any kind from any railroad which receives its charter or any grant of land or pecuniary aid from the United States." Some rule of this sort is sadly needed at Ottawa, says the World. So say we all.

SIR WM. VERNON HARCOURT hits the nail squarely on the head when he tells the British people not to expect that the Irish would quietly submit to the Marquis of Salisbury's policy of "twenty years of resolute and unflinching government in Ireland." Sir William has head enough to know and courage enough to admit that coercion on the part of England would necessitate a policy of retaliation and the employment of all the "resources of civilization" by the Irish people. The would-be coercionists might experience a salutary change in their views if hey gave that fact some litile attention.

For a time the Montreal Gazette was an ont and out friend of Home Rule as demanded by Mr. Parnell and the Irish people. Latrity it slackened in its advocacy of the cause. Now our contemporary frequentity shows its "order purely American and profoundteeth. The London Adverticer after dissect- ly respectful of law." in the same ing one of its articles on the Irish question article the Monitour lags stress on the fact came to the for _____ owing conclusion :—" The that the order had c__ace been a secret one, but truth is onat the Montreal Gazette fairly that it has now seased to be secret. Coming gased to be secret. Coming from a journal so closely allied with the actuates the party, and we have no doubt Holy Se these statements are worthy of un-"that the friends of Home Rule in Cardwell usuci note and attention. "will fully appreciate Mr. White's views upon this question."

the honors of victory even before the battle exclusive property. They base Grand Old Man all along the line, as he sped on his way from London to Edinburgh, did honor not alone to the champion of liberty and justice for Ireland, but to the masses of the English people who thus manifested their desire to see the sacred cause triumph.

Some of the big-mouthed opponents of Home Rule have peculiarly large beads. For instance, Lord Iddesleigh, in a speech at London, denied that the Conservatives advocated or were in favor of coercion, but, added his lordship, they would use every means in their power to suppress the national organizations.

That strikes us as amounting to an assurance from a sly villain that he would not harm a hair of your head, but as soon as he got a chance he would kneek your brains

THERE is no intention among the Liberals some people would like to see done. The Irish people want a National Parliament with national rowers, and nothing less will satisfy them. John Morley, Gladstone's ablest and most honest lieutenant, says that they will get it. He declares in his most friendly quarters for their con responsible for the consequences of its actions and able to exercise a large and liberal meas. ure of real power-not a sham legislature, a be better to leave things as they are."

THE Executive Committee of the Irish circular calting a convention of the delegates of all the branches in the United States placed forced me to act as I did; if and the Dominion. It will be the third regular convention of the Irish National Loague, and will be held in Central Music apparent than real, although vanquished we Hall at Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday. 18th and 19th of August next. The exscutive look for the attendance of an important delegation from the Home League in Ireland and from the Irish Parliamentary party. Every branch of the league is earnestly requested to be fully represented at the con-

THE Laily Witness does not feel pleased at our having denounced the impropriety and injustice of its attempt to identify Protest antism with Orangeism anent the recent exhibition of savagery in Belfast by the yellow lads and lassies.

In fact the only religious daily feels so bad and so mad that it has set to calling us names.

When the fish-woman begins to call names it is a sign that her persussive arguments are much argument on certain topics, but in the Pushing and cheering may not be an present instance it had none at all, which ac-

The "only religious" should not forget the

THERE is a very large percentage of the representatives of the American people in the United States Congress who do not promembers and delegates from the territories who compose Congress, seventy-two are Methodists, sixty-three Baptists, forty-one Episcopalians, thirty-seven Presbyterians, thirty-six Catholics, fifteen Uniterians, eight Lutherans, ten Christians (Campbellites), and two Quakers, making a total of 283 who are actively connected with some church organization. This leaves 125 who either never belonged to any church or have drifted out of such associations.

It would be interesting to know to what extent the Godless public schools have been a factor in the production of so much irreli gion and atheism. We do not suppose that the representatives are any worse than the American people; and consequently, that if over one-tourth of the entire representation are non-Christians and atheists, it must be because over one-fourth of the population profess no religion. This is, indeed, a sad state of affairs, and is not very promising for the Republic.

THE VATICAN ON THE KNIGHTS.

THE Moniteur de Rome, tas semi-official organ of the Vatican, Lecently published a remarkable article on the Order of the Knights of Le oor. The Moniteur takes most ravorable view of the aims and objects of the organization and is exceedingly friendly in its comments. The tone of the article would seem to indicate a change in the views of the Holy See regarding the Order. It speaks in very complimentary terras of Mr. T. V. Powderly, the Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, whorn it calls a level-headed leader. The Mondeur alguificantly remarks that a distinction must be made between the dynamite bomb associations of German origin and the Knights of Labor, which it Calls an

THE ANTICOSTI SHARKS.

THE Home Rule campaign is in full swing dangerous island of Anticosti are possessed between misgovernment and self-government. in Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone, the correlof an immense amount of "boney check," On this point, Mr. Gladstone gave utterance mander-in-chief of the Home Rule torces, has They are actually setting up a pretension to the nobles t words and holiest sentiments entered the field of battle as no conquering that all vessels wrecked on the inhospitable that ever honored the lips and heart

Grant has left it. He has been accorded all cargoes, become, ipeo facto, their policies before the country, and it reis fought. These triumphant cheers, that monstrous pretension on the fact that You must choose between a policy of wild enthusiasm and those popular manifests. if the vessels and cargoes were not to coercion and a policy of conciliation. (Cheers.) tions of public approval which greeted the drift on to the shore everything would go Reflect each one of you, in the name down to the bottom of the deep blue sea, and of Almighty Ged, each one in the sameconsequently be of no use to any one but the tuary of his chamber, in the sancsharks. We fail to see why these Anticosti tuary of his heart, this soul, what owners don't equally claim, on the same it is in this year of 1886, after The Irishmen of Canada should not be behind grounds, the crews and passengers of the wrecked vessels as their property. They have as much right to do so as to claim the wreckage; for if the crews and passengers did no. have the Island to land on they would have also to pay a visit to the bottom of the sea. It isto be hoped that the courts will, without any ceremony, squash the seizure taken out by the Anticosti sharks on the salvage from the wrecked Dominion Line steamer " Prooklyn."

MAXIME LEPINE.

MAXIME LEPINE, one of the noted halfbreeds who took a prominent part in the late North-West rebellion, has sent an interesting communication to Mr. J. A. N. Provencher, editor of La Presec, in answer to a private to give Ireland merely a sham Parliament, as Jetter in which Mr. Provencher blamed it shall redound more werhaps to the henor Lenine and the other helf-breeds for having taken up arms to fight against the Federal anthorities

Lepine says he or his companions are not disposed to receive censure from even the manifesto that "Ireland's crying need is a duct, as they consider that they only strong government, national in character, did their duty by their wives and children ir protecting them and their homes from oppression and robbery on the part of the Federal powers. Lepine takes legitimate puppet of the executive. Concruise it would pride in the fact that he fought and suffered in the cause of justice and humanity. He writes as follows :-

"As regards your letter, I may tell you National League of America have issued a blame which you appear desirous to throw upon me, for the position in which I was you were obliged to suffer as we did, you would not have acted otherwise. At present, although the insuccess of the Metis is more arenone the less victorious. It is true that several Metis fell, others went through the degradation of captivity; but that degradation they regarded as a glory, for to-day they see the realization of part of our just demands Our resolution was madress, you say, and yet a great deal of good has come out of it. By your letter you appear to be unfavorable; to the Metis, but I am pleased to notice that in the journal which you edit you take up our defeace. For that, and for many other things, I send you my most heartfelt thanks. The thought that I possessed a true friend. even in Canada, has carried joy to a poor prisoner of 1885. And if I so speak for myself, I can say as much for all my race.

NOVA SCOTIA'S VERDICT.

Later returns of the elections in Nova Scotia show that the contest has not merely resulted in a victory for the Liberals, but has almost brought about the utter extinction of Conservatism in that Province. The elections, although for the Provincial Legislature, were fought on the basis of a protest against the mal-administration of the Ottawa Government and against the ill-treatment which Nova Scotia alleged it was suffering from at the hands of the federal authorities.

Two of the Dominion Ministers, Messrs. Thompson and McLelan, directed the campaign for the Conservatives, and moved heaven and earth to persuade the people that the Province was all right, and that the grievances talked of by the Liberals would not interfere with its prosperity.

There was every confidence in Ministerial awakening they got on the opening of the ballot boxes. The people, by almost unanimous voice, declared that their Province could not stand the strain any longer, and that they were ready to confide their interests to the party which would seek to protect them at all hazards and at all cost.

Out of the thirty-eight scats only a paltry seven were secured by the Conservatives, by small majorities. Even Cape Breten, which it was said was ready to throw in its lot with Ottawa, returned supporters of Fielding's Liberal Government. Attorney-General Longie, who was reported yesterday as having lost in Annapolis, has been elected : while in the counties of Ministers Thompson and McLelan the Conservative candidates helve been whipped clean out of the field.

In Shelburne, where the Gazette said Mr. Robertson, M.P., had been hissed off the platform, because he charged Sir John and his colleagues with being the real criminals in the North-West rebellion, the Tory candidates were actually crushed out of existence. So much for the reliability and veracity of the Gazette's reports of political meetings.

The whole result is one immense piece of handwriting on the wall for the Dominion

All the Provinces are evidently bent on turning the rascals out.

A SOLEMN APPPEAL.

MR. GLADSTONE fired the first gun of the regular campaign at Edinburgh, last evening, before an immense audience. His speech was a plain and straight declaration in favor of his Home Rule Bill. He would not sacrifice one iots of the principle of the bill, but was willing and ready to accept improvements on the details of the measure. The ministerial candidates must be pledged to the principle and not to the details, for the country is not asked to vote on the latter, mer. The issue, in its nakedness, THE owners of the uninhabited, barren and lies between coercion and conciliation,

this mains with you to decide between them. nearly a century of continued coercion, becoming weaker and weaker, more and more odious and less and tess effective as we go along, repudiated by a large majority of the Irish members, what it is to propose coercion as an alternative to local government in Ireland. (Cheere.) Do not allow your selves to be carried away by craven fears, but believe that by acting justly you will act strongly. (Cheers.) Justice is always strong. Join us in our efforts to close this quinful, terrible, awful chap ter of the relations between England and Ireland, which for conturies and centuries has been the opprobrium of our country in the eyes and judgment of the world. Join us in this happy, yes holy, effort, and rely upon it, if we obtain our end of Great Britain than even the happiness of Ireland, (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

If such selemn appeals to all that is best and most conscientions in a nation did not meet with a responsive echo, then indeed would the people be deserving of having called down upon them the awful judgment not early of divine but of this world's wrath.

THAT PLEDGE TO SEND MEN AND MEANS TU IRELANU.

Recording that famous resolution adopted by the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, in which Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, pledged himself to send men and means to regist Mr. Gladstone's scheme for Home Rule, was beg to reproduce, for the information of the Canadian public, the following communications which were given prominence in the columns of the London Times:-(To the Elitor of The Times)

circulation to the enclosed telegram, just received by me, from the Grand Orange Loige of British America. I am, Sir, your obedient servant. WM. JOHNSTON.

SIR.-I have the honor to ask you to give

House of Commons, June 1. To William Johnston, M.P., House

Commons. Toronto, June 3. "Grand Ledge British America, now in ession and representing 200,600 Orangemen, sends greeting to the Loyalists of the Mother

Land, and is prepared to stand by them with men and means in their struggle for the maintenance of the unity and integrity of the Empire. "W. J. PARKHILL, Grand Master." And the Minister of the Crown who was a

party to that resolution is still kept in the Dominion Cabinet. We have already said that such conduct was an outrage, and if the other Cabinet Ministers respected their gating a rebellion. Have the men who sent the half- reed leade

to the scaffold for having fought for the rights and property of his people, nothing to say to the Orange leader who wants to send men and means to fight against the rights and liberties of the Irish people as well as the laws of the land? How can the Federal Government complain of and denounce the rebellious sentiment of Nova Scotia? How can they ask the people to look with abhorrence circles at Ottawa that the Liberals would be on the rebellion of the half-breeds when they stranded and that the Tory crew would float keen in the bosom of the Cabinet a fiery serinto power high and dry. But what a rude pent of treason and an unblushing instigator cf civil war?

It is not the question whether the grand Orange lodge or Minister Bowe'l mean what they say or intend to fulfill their pledge-in the first place we do not believe they do, and in the second place we dare them to try. They get the credit among the fanatic and Orange elements of the United Kingdom of being ready to send men and arms, and that is enough to fill the breasts of the Orange lads and lassies with martial ardor and a burning desire to inaugurate a campaign of riot and murder where they are in the majority.

And to say and have it paraded in the columns of the European press by a member of the British Parliament that a Canadian Minister of the Crown has pledged himself to send men and arms to aid that disloval and fiendish crew in their resistance to Mr. Gladstone, and in their opposition to Home Rule. It is an intolerable affront and one that the Canadian people will not allow to go unpunished.

SUBSCRIBE THE "SINEWS OF WAR." THE "sinews of war" are more necessary to-day than at any previous period of ireland's perennial struggle for the right of selfgovernment. The official announcement of the dissolution of the present Parliament has the United Kingdom will be made on the to them? paked issue of Home Rule.

The coming election will consequently present the decisive field of combat, and the and misapprehension as to the aims and great party of wealth, aristocracy and intolerance, controlled by prejudice and sage of the Pastoral Letter dealing rancor, which has from time im with the question and quoted above memorial opposed every measure reform and progress, will constitute the forces against which the Parnell-Gladstone alliance will have to battle. No effort will be spared by that party to resist the march of human freedom; all the money they can command but to mark its approval of the for and it is unlimited-will be expended lavishly, and all the power of which they are possessed, will be called into play to aid them in their endeavors to purchase the verdict of the

How are the Nationalist candidates to meet

hero from Alexander the Great to Ulysses S. shores of Anticosti should, with their of man. He said :- "There are only two which, always burdensome to men of 'limited meetings of temperance, benevolent or other means, are thus certain to be immensely societies. increased? The money fur that purpose, we all know, cannot be raised in an impoverished land; it must come from this side of the ance with the merits of the case. Atlantic. Steps should therefore be taken without delay to renew the organized efforts of the past for the upholding and swelling of the Irish Parliamentary fund. in this great crisis. In the past many of and occult, the chiefs are the best them did their duty by Ireland. To-day let known men on the continent, while all of them do so. It may be the last time the local officers are equally well that the Old Land will require their pecuniary known in their respective communities. assistance. Let them not refuse it to her at Then as to the obedience given to the chiefe. a moment when her fate hangs in the balance.

of Parnell should clearly understand in just fere a condemnation on that ground would what formidable ways the vast financial re- not be in accord with the merits of the case. sources of the anti-Home Rule coalition will be used against the Nationalist candidates.

It is the boast of the Whig seceders that they represent hine tenths of the money hitherto depended on to carry elections for the Liberal party. This means that these doubled resources of the enemies of Ireland will be brought to bear on the coming elections with desperate lavishness.

At the general elections in November last only a few of the Irish constituencies were contested by the opponents of Mr. Parnell, a circumstance which enabled him to concentrate the greater part of his limited means on the bold attempt to carry more than half of the seats allotted to Ulster itself - an attempt which was crowned with success.

We now know that is the fixed determination of the so called loyalists to curtail the area of the Home Rule ascendency, and above and beyond all to recenture Ulster from the Nationalist ranks. To attain this end, the managers of the Whig-Tory combination who dor the first time find themselves possessed of almost a monopoly of the sinews of war, have resolved upon contesting all along an immoral brute upon it, in the person of the line every seat in Leinster, Connaught and Munster as well as Ulster, hoping, there. of the Orange order. by, to so distract and weaken the Nationalists as to render it impossible for the latter to retain all of the ceventeen seats which they present wearer of the same. It is their won in Uister at the last election. Some of distinguishing characteristic, of which they these seats were carried only with great continually boast. It is their chiefest glory, difficulty and by small majorities. The loss in which they continually rejoice. In of a single one of them would not merely their zeal for loyalt, they are ready signify a reduction in the number of Parnellites, but such loss would be held up as are prepared to die. Yet in spite ci a cign and a pasof that reaction had all this, let them be thwarted in the slightest. set in against the demand for self-govern- and they will throw loyalty to the winds and ment and would give the advocates of Ulater curse Royalty to its face. They have done secession a ground upon which to base their demand for the dismemberment of Ireland. All must see at a glance the necessity of preventing such a catastrophe. It can only be avoided by strengthening Mr. Parnell's hands | the story in Mrs. Martineau's "History of with the needful. Let every Irishman the Thirty Years' Peace." And such a story! and every organization all over Canada come to the front generously and at once. The St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society has given a patriotic example in this respect. It has unanimously resolved to devote the proceeds of their annual excursion on Dominion Day positions themselves or the country they would to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. All honor have demanded the resignation of a Minister to the society of such a step. New that a who was taking a prominent part in insti- start has been made let the ball be kept rolling until Canada will have subscribed a

> THE COUNCIL AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

> THE Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the of the churches yesterday. The letter deals almost exclusively with the subject of Fleemasonry and other secret societies which have been directly condemned by the Holy See. The letter makes a very brief allusion

to the Knights of Labor in the following terms :---

"Besides these societies, there are others which are forbidden and which must be avoided under pain of grievous sin; among which must be counted principally those societies that exact from their members a secret which must not be revealed to anybody, ' and an unreserved obedience to occult chiefs.' " Such is, in particular, the society of the

Kuights of Labor, which the Sacred Corgregation of the Inquisition by its answer of September, 1886, declared should be classed among the societies forbidden by the Holy See, and others of the same kind.'

It is sincerely to be regretted that such grave dissensions of opinion should exist among the ecclesiastical authorities on a subject of supreme importance to millions on this continent-viz., the right of labor organization. In Canada and the United States the most eminent and erudite prelates of the church admit that right; they not only admit it, but they recognize and Knights of Labor. The Knights of Labor in Canada are the same as the Knights of Labor in the United States. If the Knights are accorded ecclesiastical approval on the other side of the line, how is it that in this Province of Quebec

We believe that the whole trouble lies in the fact that there is a misunderstanding to the workings of the order. The passhows that such misunderstanding does exist The lines of the quotation, which are itali. cized, say that the order of the Knights of Hume made a full exposure of the whole Labor exacte from its members a secret that transaction, and the result was that a motion must be revealed to nobody. This is not the for the suppression of Orange lodges was carcase, as is proved by the fact that al ried unautimously, not one of the Orangemen the most important communications and in. in the House daring to oppose it. structions of Mr. Powderly, the Grand Master " The Home Secretary transmitted a copy of Workman, and of the Executive Board, are given to the public press and published to Grand Master of the Orange Association the world. The business transacted at the who immediately replied that before the past meetings of the Knights of Labor is no more debate in the House of Commons he had reand bear the expenses of an electoral contest sceret than the business transacted at the commended the dissolution of Orango soci-

Consequently a condemnation on the ground

that the order exacts a secret is not in accord-

Then again it is charged that "an upreserved obedience is to be given by the mem. bers to occult chiefs."

This is a most singular statement in view of the facts. Instead of being hidden there is absolutely no more given to them It is of the stimost preency that the friends than to the officers of any other body. There-

Now, these being the two grounds on which the Knights of Labor are said to be forbidden in the Province of Quebec, and it having been proved that these grounds are neither valid nor substantial, it is quite evident that the whole question will have to be reopened and another decision given.

ORANGE CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE QUEEN.

In a recent article on the childhood of Queen Victoria, the Daily Witness made the assertion that "no sedition had ever risex against Her Majesty." Evidently our pious contemporary knows how to forget things when it suits its purpose. Not only sedition, but high treason, had risen against the Queen, and if it was anybody clse besides the Orange body who were guilty of the crime, the "only religions daily" would not have been so anxious to suppress the truth. The Toronto Globe recently gave an interesting account of the Orange conspiracy against the Queen, by which they sought to deprive Her Majesty of her throne to place the Duke of Cumberland, then Grand Master

"Orangemen," says the Globe, " are nothing if not loyal to the British crown and to the to fight, and it is to be presumed so again and again before this. They may do it again.

Their great conspiracy against Queen Victoria is well known. Any one can read It is little over fifty years since the plot was hatched and detected. The facts are beyond all question. In 1828 the then Duke of Cumberland came to the Orange throne. He shortly afterwards commissioned Colore Fairman, giving him plenary authority to establish Orangeism wherever he could and by whatever means he pleased. It was thought necessary to call upon all and sundry to rally round Church and Throne, though neither seemed to be in any special danger, Catholic Emancipation in another year passed, and George the Fourth was sinking. The great thing was to prepare the way for setting aside the legitimate succession and getting the Orange Grand Master raised to the Seventh Council of Quebec was read in several throne. It was rumcred that the Duke of Wellington had himself an eye to the Crown, and, as a feeler, a letter initialed by Fairman appeared in the Morning Herald, telling how loyal Orangemen had listened to suggestions for making the Duke of Cumberland King to prevent the supposed usurpation of the Iron Duke, and now this had been done on the presumption that William, Duke of Clarence, would be set aside as insane, and Victoria as

a woman and a minor. The plot proceeded during 1830 and 1831. Colonel Fairman was in continual and cortidential communication with the Royal Grand Master and went through all the Orange lodges sounding the members as to their willingness to support the pretensions of the Duke of Cumberland in the event of William being set aside. Orange lodges were established in the army, and though the Duke denied that he had any knowledge of this, yet evidence was produced which clearly showed that his denial was of no more value than had been that of many of his ancestors. Indeed, this was so notorious that the Parliamentary Committee in its report had to tay that they found it " most difficult to reconcile statements in evidence before them with ignorance of those proceedings on the part of Lord Kenyon and by His Royal Highness the confess that no more lawful and legitimate Duke of Cumberland." At that time it was use of that right was ever made than by the claimed that there were 140,000 actual members of the Orange Association in Britain, and 175,000 in Ireland. Every member of an Orange lodge who voted for a Liberal candidate was expelled from the society, and arrangements were everywhere being made for setting aside by physical force the people's been made, and the appeal to the electors of there is such a disposition to be antagonistic will and the legitimate succession of the Crown.

The plot was discovered in 1835 by the energy and diligence of Mr. Joseph Hume, A Committee of Inquiry in the Commons was appointed. Colonel Fairman refused to produce to this committee the letter book which he acknowledged was in his possession, and when his arrest was ordered he had disap peared. On the 23rd of February, 1836, Mr.

this resolution to the Duke of Cumberland as

eties in Ireland, and that he would immediately proceed to dissolve all such societies berti in that article paid the highest complielsewhere.

For some years after this terrible exposure of its nefarious plotting, Urangelsm, political organization, became a of history. The accession to the throne of Princess Victoria and the departure of the Duke of Cumberland to his ancestral throne in Hanover were received for their condemnation in this Province of by the whole community with anbounded enthusiasm. By and bye the Order ravived, and now it comes out again in its true role of "rebel," professedly quite willing to go all lengths and to cause any amount of confusion if its own whims are not respected, and if its childish fears are absolutely well founded. In 1835 it was thought that nothing short of setting aside the true and rightful heiress to the throne Ireland tranquil, and in order to compass this end the Urangemen of that day were quite prepared to plunge the country into all the horrors of civil war.

No man in his senses now believes that there were any reasonable grounds for such fears or that the substitution of King Ernest for Queen Victoria would have made religion safe or Ireland tranquil. It was, in fact, one of the meanest, must dishonest, and least justifiable conspiracies on record. And yet what are Orangemen about to-day but raising hamel was brought up in Ottawa, and was equally groundless cries and plotting equally earliest pupple as the Ottawa, and Father Pallio's unjustifiable rebellions? They tamper now he reflected real lastre on his learned precepwith the army as they did then, and preach viclence and war with as I'ttle reason as they had when they were prepared to set aside her present Majesty for a man whose moral character could not be discussed in these columns, and whose political principles had better for his own regutation and his order's credit be left unrecorded."

RANDY'S ABUSE OF GLADSTONE.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL's manifesto is quite in harmony with the character of the individual. Its tone is for all the world like the bark of a snarling insolent little puppy. He talks of the caprice of an individual

Marlboroughs he owes the little dignity or title he has to the caprice of a strumpet. It ill-becomes such illegitimate stock as Randy to sneer at any man, let alone Mr. Gladstone. After abusing the Grand Old Man in the

ficking in treason, condoning crime, exalting in disloyalty, abasing loyalty, and a monstrous mixture of imbecility, extravagance and political hysterics. He ridicules the anticipated beneficial results from the lory press when we find the very men who howl so loudly now played this very card themselves. They knew it was popular with the people of Nova Scotia, who never were reconciled to Confederation, into which they were bill, and affirms that "the united and concentrated genius of Bedlam and Conley Hatch would strive in vain to produce a have no faith in them and refuse to trust Hatch would strive in vain to produce a mere striking tissue of absurdities than those gravely recommended by senile vanity to a an overwhelming majority offers a stern commentary on the failure of Confederapeople renowned for common sense."

fluence among the electors. The London Daily News, commenting on it, says:—"We right to accept an addition to the provincial revenues from the Dominion, but that Nova may well ask Mr. Chamberlain whether he is prepared to commit the destinies of the country to this political spirit. The manifesto is as insulting to Ireland as to Mr. Gladatone, and is such an expression of party passion as is happily unusual in English politics."

AN APPEAL TO ROME.

THE Catholic Minor of Baltimore, the authorized and official organ of His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, publishes the following leading article on the vexed question of the

things, the Dominion tarin imposed on Avova teur de Rome on the Knights of Labor. It Scotis, in common with the other provinces, is now 50 per cent. The public debt has been increased until the province's share is over \$28,-000,000, and the revenue is insufficient. The "Sacred Congregations have condemned the "Knights. We said that it was to be hoped "that the Moniteur's article would end the "activity of the mischief-makers who were "endeavoring to make the public believe "that the Church had condemned the "Knights. The Verite declares, then, that treasury, or say \$3,500,000 a year." "Cardinal Taschereau is one of these "mis-" chief-makers,' since he had said that Rome "had condomned the Knights. The Cardinal "said no such thing. He said that the "Sacred Congregation had condemned the " old constitution of the Knights of Labor. "and, pending the examination of the new "constitution, he took upon himself the re-"sponsibility of condemning the Knights in " his archdiocese. That is the whole history of "the matter. Mgr. Galimberti, the editor of the "Moniteur, is a close personal friend of the "Pope's. He certainly speaks with author-"ity, and what he has said on this subject "is highly significant. Our Quebec friend "may have also observed that, a few days " after the laudatory article on the Knights, "the Moniteur briefly and almost curtly "noticed Cardinal Taschereau's condemna-"tion. That, too, is significant. They act " slowly in Rome, because they are bound to " be sure."

Our readers will remember that we quoted in our issue of Saturday the article of the Moniteur de Rome, here referred to. Our esteemed confrere of Baltimore testifies to the high position and reliability of the Roman paper, and emphasizes the fact that its utterances are not only reliable, but that they are weighty and significant. Its editor, Mgr. Galimberti, is a close personal friend of the Holy Father, and when His Lordship, under the circumstances, wrote, inspired or

purely American and profoundly respectful of law;" he said that "the order was once secret, but that it was no longer so." If these are the views of the Holy See regarding the Knights of Labor, what explanation is to be offered Rome and in the United States, or the opinion held at Quebec?

Of course as a matter of ecclesiastical disthe episcopal decision; but there appears to not given effect to as fairly reasonable and buse not only a legitimate but a necessary deshoul i be taken without delay. When Rome will have spoken all can rest satisfied that would make Protestantism safe and keep instice has been done and its decision will be willingly and respectfully accepted by all Catholics as a final and definite settlement of the vexed question.

BISHOP DUHAMEL'S ELEVATION.

[Special to THE POST.] OTTAWA, June 21,-His Lordship Bishop Duhamel yesterday received a cablegram ed to noitavels sid gammanna en dignity of Archbishop of Ottaws.

The See of Ottawa in this has cause for congratulation. His Lordship Bishop Dutors. He was ordained priest in 1863 and was clevated to the episcopate on the death of the late Bishop, Eugene Gingues.

THE Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Monday, 21st inst.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, June 16.-Gloom and disgust are stamped on the countenances of the Teries at headquarters to-day. The result of the local general election in Nova Scotia is the cause. Very strong efforts were put forth by the Federal Ministers to defeat the rieiding Liberal Government. Big subsidies were granted (Mr. Gladstone), elevated to dignity by an act of the people.

Lord Randy should not forget that he comes from a pelluted source, and like all the Marlboroughs he owes the little dignity or brought to bear on the Nova Scotians were thought to be irreciatible. The event has proved otherwise. Even Cape Breton was not wholly captured with a subsidy, and the two ministers have been sent to the right about with a most emphatic rebuke conveyed in the return of the most ruffianly terms Randy attacks the Home Rule Bill, which he describes as insanity, traffected Parliament. It is amusing to read the DENUNCIATIONS OF SECESSION

by the Tory press when we find the very men them again. The declaration of the people of Nova Scotia in Tavor of secession by Such language can create nothing but disgust, and can have but little weight or in Scotians continue to fight till they were clear of their Canadian mosters and so k the co-opera-tion and assistance of the Maritime Provinces to accomplish their freedom. This is what the Liberals of Nova Scotia have done, and the people, as we see, have endorsed them by

A TWO-THIRDS MAJORITY.

Had Confederation been wisely, properly administered, there would have been up or y of secession after nineteen years trial of it. But we cannot wonder at Nova Scotia kicking against Confederation as run by the Tories, when we see the public debt of the Dominion increased by \$107,000,000 in eight years. Bradstreets, an independent authority, puts the pro-vincial case thus:—" Before the union Nova Scotia had the lowest tariff, and was yet condemnation of the Knights of Labor in Quebec:—

"That organ of Canadian Bourbonism, the Quebec Verite, is greatly incensed because the University of the Constant of the Morion of the University of the Univers population of Nova Scotia is about one-tenth of the population of the Dominion, or say 500,000 in 5,000,000. The national expenditure has run up from the \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 per annum, which it was said in 1867 would be an extreme estimate, to \$35,000,000. The people of Nova Scotia pay at least their per capita share of the money that goes into the general It would be astonishing indeed were the Nova

Scotians not to cry out against Confederation after a showing like that. But the great significance of the late election lies in its effect on the approaching

DOMINION ELECTIONS. This is the second Province which has pronounced against the Tories at a general election run on the square party issue, New Brunswick having gone Liberal by an overwhelming majority a few months ago. The federal government having actively interfered no defeat the local governments, these in turn will certainly exercise the right to exert their power and in-fluence against the Tories when the federal elections take place. The next Province to pro-nounceon the local issue is Prince Edward Island. Dominion influences are said to be paramount there, but the Liberals are not without hope of auccess. The cry of secession, on account of excessive taxation and non-fulfilment of the terms of union, has been raised on the Island, too, and shows that the policy of bribing public men has not been an entire success there any more than in Nova Scotia. Finally we will

THE GRAND FIGHT

in September, when Quebec and the Dominion elections will be held on the same day. It can hardly be doubted that the ball set rolling in the East will increase as it comes West. As Quebec is pretty sure to follow the example, the days of Toryism may be considered as numbered. When it goes down this time it would be without hope of resurrection. Sir John Macdonald is too old and feeble to lead an Opposition for five years, and there is no one in the party to take his place. The Tories admit this hopeless prospect and will fight to the death to win these elections.

OTTAWA, June 17 .- It is now reported here that the tremendous reverse suffered by the Tories in Nova Scotin may have the effect of causing the federal ministry to reconsider the circumstances, wrote, inspired or their determination to bring on the general sanctioned the article dealing with election next fall. The position of the Tory the Knights of Labor he must have done so party is indeed desperate and, whether the have to pander to the passions and prejudices valued friend.

advisedly and for a purpose. Mgr. Galim- general election comes off this year or next, berti in that article paid the highest compli. defeat is certain. I should think, under all the circumstances, that it would be more ments to Mr. Powderly, the chief of the to the advantage of min sters to put their Knights of Labor; he called the order "one fortunes to the test as soon as possible. Another session can only have the effect of advertising their

WEAKNESS AND CORRUPTION, and give the Opposition the grand opportunity of bringing the whole of their charges against them in the most formidable shape on the certain eve of dissolution. The deficit Quebec? Which is right, the opinion held at | will also have been vastly augmented, for they can hardly play the dodge of last session over again and capture a couple of millions of revenue in advance on rumors of tariff changes. Quebec Conservatives are strongly cipline all diocessos must yield obedience to opposed to dissolution this year. Langevin, aron and Chapleau are perticularly enxious for time to let the Riel indignation blow over be more than sufficient ground upon which to and bring their railway subsides policy into active operation. Among the more thoughtcision to the See of Rome. And this appeal ful men who I have conversed with here, the almost unanimous declaration by the people of Nova Scotia, in favor of accession, is conaidered the gravest crisis that has yet arisen in the Dominion. They fear it may be catching and embolden the people of Manitoba and the North-West to fellow suit should their demands regarding railway monopoly, the teriff, and the land, not be complied with. It is admitted that the main features in the policy on which Sir John regained power are no longer living issues. while other matters with which he carnut, or will not, grapple, are now of the first import-The great fact that the federal minority is at open variance with all the provinces and the trritories in regard to things which move the aprings of political action is perhaps the most powerful factor in promoting the desire for a change of govern-ment at Ottawa now manifesting itself everywhere. Sir John cann t abandon his policy of centralization, although its prosecution has brought Confederation to

THE VERGE OF DISRUPTION. It is clearly foreseen that his continunce in office must before long bring about a deadlock between the Dominion and Provincer, which can only be dissolved by a radical change in the constitution. The great federal objects, which Sir John may be an lowed credit for having initiated and pursued, may be considered accomplished. The question of provincial rights has now to be considered and adjusted. Oher hands than his must do this work, necause he cannot approach a settlement without abandoning the principle of can rul aggrandizement. On the other hand the advent of the Liberals to power with their well known and persistent ar vocacy of provincial rights would at once open an easy way to the settlement of all these troubles. Besides the country as a whole has outgrown the old system of government by factions. It is impossible that it take to coerce the provinces by force as the North coerced the South. Yet something must be done, and that speedily The reasonable demand, of Nova Scotia and the other Maritime Provinces must be complied with, the rights of Ontario must be recognized, the paralyzing North-West policy must be "3versed, the suspicion of class dominion, aroused in Quetec by the rebellion of 85, and the hanging of Riel, must be removed, reciprocity and the right of Canada to plenary powers in treaty making must be secured. All these are avowed principles fought for, in and out of parliament, by the Liberals, and bitterly opposed by the Tories. These are the foremo≥t

BURNING OTESTIONS OF THE DAY. It would be folly to expect their adoption by the Tories. A change is therefore not only necessary, but inevitable. Even should the Tories manage to retain power after the general election, the agitation must continue and increase in bitterness and intensity till nothing but a dissolution of federation itself will satisfy intere to that will have become irreconcilable. Sagacious secessionist and wrote a letter in which he gave men who look below the surface of mere party it as his opinion and advice that it would be all politics recognize the gravity of the situation politics recognize the gravity of the situation and the force of the arguments I have endeavoured to present. A fear is, however, expressed that the ministry have so fortified themselves about selfish interests, for whose take they have proved their willingness to legislate and impose taxation, that they can command sufficient money to buy doubtful constituencies. Indeed the whole hope of Fory success lies in a bribery fund, the gerrymander, the Franchise act, and the Orange-men. All combined these are evil but powerful instruments, which nothing less than the popular revolt now beginning to be

felt can overcome. MINISTERS LATELY INTERVIEWED from Quebec are very despondent. They fully intended to capture the Dorokester meeting. For that purpose they had arranged an excursion by special train to carry them selves and a horde of supporters. At the last moment they had to abandon their intention: and give up the proposed capture. They learned that they could not count on any? local support, and that all they could bring with them would have no power against the popular mass opposed to them. Dreading to be repudiated, if not spewed out by the meet ing, they thought discretion the better part of valor, and stuid away. This is the report given to me by a gentleman who was in Quebecat the time, and it is substantiated by the envirenment of facts.

HOME RULE MEETING.

An advertisement in the city papers calk a public meeting of the citizens of Ottawa in sympathy with the movement towards Home Rule to Ireland' for Friday evening, in St. Patrick's Society's Hall. The call is signed by Protestant; as well as Catholice. The object is to assist the Nationalists in the pending general elections in the Old Country. There will doubtless be a large gathering, as the Home Rule element at the Capital is numerous, and comprises some wealthy men. At a supreme crisis like this every man should give something, even should he have to pinch himself in other directions to make up for it. Every sen of Ireland, every man, be he what he may, who loves freedom and would save the British Empire from disgrace and miefortune, should subscribe to the Home Rule election fund. Were every Irishman in Canada to give but one dollar, a splendid contribution could be sent home, and if every Irishman in America were to do the same, it would swamp the unholy union of Tory placemen, Whig fuglemen, Radical plutocrats and Grange rebels, that now threatens Ireland with thirty years coercion, civil war, massacre and Orange

OTTAWA, June 19 .- Under the form of government which we enjoy, it is a well established principle that all the members of a ministry are responsible for the public actions and state ments of every one of their colleagues. This is founded on a just appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of the committee of the people (government is nothing more) enwith the management of pubtrusted lic business. Were the observance of this principle not enforced there would be nothing but confusion. It sometimes happens, however, that an attempt is made to evade it. Ministers, like other men,

of the sections they are supposed to represent. But this is

NO EXCUSE

for the violation of the principle stated above. On the centrary it aggravates it, for it is the duty of those entrusted with government to anbidue passion and solten prejudice in the interest of the whole poople. These points being understood, how are we to regard the can luct of Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs. in publicly endorsing with his presences ndeen sent the action of the Orange Grand Lodge of British North America in promising to supply "men and means" to assist the Orangemen of Ireland in their threatened rebellion? Since our Canadian Minister of the Crown thus gave his countenance to sedition and civil war, and it is fair to presume that if it were not for his support and the men of Ireland would n.t have perpetrated the recent outrages. As considerable time has claused since Mr. Bowell implicated the Ministry of which he is a member in the manner stated, and neither the Premier nor any of his colleagues has repudiated Mr. Bowell's sction, the Cabinet as a whole must be held responsible for it. The previous conduct of ministers in the Home Rule debate confirms the impression that Mr. Bowell acted in the Grand Lodge with the KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT of his colleagues. Mr. Costigan, who claims

to represent the Irish Catholics of Canada in the ministry, has not opened his mouth or stirred a finger in protest against the stand taken by Mr. Bowell. By his silence and inaction he has signified his approval thereof. Surely if he had a particle of Irish pluck in his composition he would not allow a day to pass without bringing his col league to account and either compel to retract or leave the cabinet. But Mr. Costigan has neither. He remains in the Ministry and tamely wears the Orange yoke. Docility so extraordinary can only be accounted for on the ground that he is willing to submit to anything for the sake of his other and its emoluments. Mr. Costigan has had smple time to declare himself. He is perfectly aware of his responsibility. He knows that the eyes of the Irish people are upon him. will not have been forgotten that when the late Mr. Huntington protested in somewhat the applause which greeted these words. As vigorous terms against the interference of the priests of Quebec in party politics what a howl was raised by the Tory press. He was accused of making a bigotted attack on the Catholic church and Markenzie ministry of which he was a member was held responsible not only for what he sair but also for the inter pretation put upon his words by his ment by factions. It is impossible that it can be governed by Orange Tory ideas. The Dominion dare not, even if it could, under the browning the provinces by force as the House, where it was discussed. Finally it was brought by those who wanted to make political capital out of it before the Papal At legate, the late Mgr. Conroy, who pract the young men of Canada have ever come cally decided in favor of Mr. Huntington by together for the purpose of political discusdeclaring against the interference of priests, as priests, in party politics. Here we have AN HISTORICAL PRECEDENT within the memory of every man living, -a

> responsibility of ministers for the public utterances of a colleague, and depart of the Government as a whole of Mr. Bowel's conduct in inciting and aiding rebellion and the massacre of Irish Catholics. There is no evading the issue. It must be met one way or the other. Most people will think, however, that it has been met. None of the ministers or their organs have said a word. The Citizen, which finds room every day for letters over lying pseudonyms defending Mr. sions are published, would like to hear something on this point, t does not show that Mr. Cos has demanded a repudiation by the ministry of Bowell's conduct as a member of the Gov ernment in the Orange Grand Lodge, it had in the state of th and the Government

> THE CERCLE LAFONTAINE, a pelitical organization here, is at variance with our junior member for the city, Mr. Tusté. It appears that he has determined to secure the appointment of his friend and relative, Emanuel Tassé, who turned Tory after the elections of 1882, to a situation on the Printing Bureau, worth some \$2,500 a year. The Circle Lafont ine, which aims at uniting all the city French-Canadians in a Tory Brotherhood, has passed a resolution declaring that there are other men of better, longer standing in the party, men who have claime much botter founder than E. Tasse, and that, if the appointment be persisted in, the circle will oppose Mr. J. Tasse's nominationas member for this city. It is said that our representative persists in having his cousin appointed in spite of this pro-I test. If so, I take it as an indication that he does not intend to present himself again for re election. A rumor says he will rau for the local in Ottawa county with a view to a sear in the Quebec Cabinet. He is an ambitious little tellow. At any rate his chances for reelection here are very slim. He probably knows that, and is, according to Tory practice, taking care to provide for his relations while he has time and chance.

> SAILING:INTO LINE. The Citizen has announced that it is favorable to Home Rule. This is refreshing coming at so late at hour. Almost us rretty as the wheel about of the free Press in the same direction a short time age. Both incidents may be taken as proofs of the strength of the Home Rule movement. Both organs are run by Grangemen who have no personal lave for Ireland or the Irish, but they think it is a good card to play for their party. The way they handle it shows their insincerity, but it is gratitying to know that we are strong enough to compel the organs of both parties to gulp down their hostility and support a cause they dare not RIDEAU.

> DEATH OF ME. JOHN MCEVOY OF OSGOODE TOWNSHIP.

It is with regret we have to announce the death of an old and much respected member of our community, Mr. John McEvoy, which sad event took place on May 29th, at, his late residence in the township of Osgoode, where he has resided for the last forcy years. Like a great many, he settled in this township when it was almost a wilderness, and by his energy and industry made a home for himself and a large family of sons and daughters. He accumulated a large amount of property which he divided amongst his family with a liberal hand. He was a member of the municipal council of Osgoods for a number of years, which position he resigned in the year 1876, being then far advanced in life, discharging his duties with honors to himself and satisfaction to the electors. His remains were followed to the grave by a sorrowing widow, three sons and six daughters, resides a very large number of relatives have their passions and prejudices. In and friends who came to pay their last Canada, particularly at the present time, they respects to an old acquaintance and a much

POLITICAL NOTES.

RLAKE IN DURHAN--NO CHEERS FOR SIR DR. CAMERON.

MR. DLAKE IN WEST DURHAM. Mr. Blake has been visiting and addressing his constituents in West Durham during the past week, and has been accorded a very hearty reception in all the towns visited; at Cartwright his success was most significant. the people whom he has pledged himself to It has hitherto been considered a Conserva-assist have proceeded to overt acts of tumult tive stronghold, and in previous elections Mr. Blake has obtained but little support there. On one occasion he was not even accorded a aupport of others like him occupying positions hearing there. There were rumors that of responsibility under the crown, the Orarge these tactics were to be repeated, and that

THERE WOULD BE "A ROW" at Mr. Blake's meeting. The best that was expected was that the meeting would be tolerably quiet and the attendance very slim. The event proved that all these apprehensions were groundless. The town hall was well filled, a considerable portion of those present being persons who have been hitherto classed as Conservatives. In this stronghold of Conservatism and Orangeism Mr. Blake boldly justified his course in the Riel question, and it was remarkable to see how little his words evoked. In fact, slmost all the opposition came from the good natured enthusiast who had previously expressed his abiding faith in S.r John. Great appliance greated Mr. Blake as he said, referring to his vote on the question — " Highly as I esteem the honor of representing West Durham in Parliament, I should deem the sacrifice of my convictions too high a price even for so high an honor, and I should repeat that vote were such an occasion to arise again." At this point the enthusiastic gentleman broke in with the remark that Mr. Blake had once offered \$5,000 for Riel's head. Mr. Blake had to repeat the denial which he | Rule Election Fund. At this crisis in the had given elsewhere. He had nothing to be ashamed of in the course which he had taken. "But," he added, "if with my left hand I had provided the means for Riel to leave the country, while I raised my right hand to Coercion. That is the issue. I hope that Heaven and exclaimed that I wished to God I the call which you have made on behalf of et he maintains a pusicanimous silence. It could cat th him, I should indeed have been the Fund will be speedily and generously ashamed." The interruptor sat silent amid for Sir John." Mr. Blake had

> MADE THE MEETING THINK, and thinking is fatal to the kind of enthusiasm which the old gentleman sought to eveke. There was not a single response to his appeal in a hall where some years before Mr. Blake had not been able even to obtain a hearing.

. THE YOUNG LIBERAL CONVENTION. All arrangements for this great convention are now complete. It is the first time that sion ; 500 delegates will be present from Quebre alone, and almost an equal number will be on hand from Onterio, Nova Scotia, New Branswick, Prince Edward Island, and precedent, however, which emphasises the Manitoba will also send strong delegations. The Montreal Convention Committee deserves great credit for having so rapidly commands an authoritative denial on the pleted all arrangements for the Convention, whilet Messrs. Walker and Martineau, the joint Secretaries of the Committee, have gained unstinted praise for their hard work and excellent success. Young Laberal desiring to come to Montreal can attend without being regularly appointed as a delegate. All who are coming to Montreal should bear in mind to send at once to W. S. Walker and P. G. Martineau, joint Secretaries of the Convention Commit Costigan, is silent as an oyster. The Irish tee, for a certificate, which must be presented Catholics, for whose benefit these efful by each delegate to the ticket agent in order by each delegate to the ticket agent in order to secure the single fare.

THE ORANGE ORGANIZER. official, a travelling Oringe organizer among tie In lians and accredited manipulator of the In lien vete, is act ng as end of John White's connectative fin I revision of the Dominion vet is let er East Hastings. The fact that there is an Indian vote in East Hastings, and the probability that no expedient will be I ft untried to neutralize the Blad Share revelutions, no doubt explains the circulating Pools Bah's presence in the riding.

DR. CAMERON, The Huntingdon Advocate, Conservative organ, in the county, says :-- There is no use talking. But Dr. Cameron did cooper the Stc. Burbe bill in committee in short order. He pulled the wool completely over the eyes of its promoters in the Assembly and made them believe he had become converted in positics. To show his sincerity he voted two or three times with the Government and against his own party. Then he persuaded the promoters of the bill to all w it to be amended so as to make it a ractically worthless to Ste. Bulby, and name less to himsalf in view of the coming electrons.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN DECEMBER. An Oltawa paper says: "It is learned from a reliable source that Parliament will meet in October or November, and that the general elections will be held immediately afterwards, probably in the month of December.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD ENRAGED. OTTAWA, June 18 .- Sir John Macdenald is said to be so euraged over the result of the Provincial elections in Nova Scotta that he is considering the propriety of asking Messrs. McLelan and Thompson, the Ministers from that Province, to resign their portfolios. Other Tories think it unreasonable to leave the control of the Dominion finances in the hands of a man whose country and Province have declared in favor of separation from Canada, and that Mesars. Thompson and McLelan should at once resign.

SIR HECTOR AT THREE RIVERS. The following is the manner in which La

Sentinelle describes Sir Hector Langevin's trip to Three Rivers:— Our valiant Hector, chief of the hangmen members at Ottawa, and into the bargain our representative in the Commons, was on a visit to our city last Thursday, or board the steamer Cultivateur, of the Riche-lieu Company, and accompanied by members of the Harbor Commission of Montreal and Quebec. For four or five days previous certain wire pullers placed agents throughout the streets to gather together the e-friends of the pelitical renegade to meet him on the wharf, but without success; there were only about one hundred persons on the wharf, and seven eighths of them were sworn enemies of our representatives. Sir Hector so far under-stood this that he dared not show his face; he remained at the south side of the boat, pretending not to recognize his own city, and casting sweet glances at the besutiful country of Nicolet. The citizens of Three Rivers dic their duty well; not a single hurrah was given for Sir Hector Langevin, but several for the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal and Querec. The friends of Sir Hec-tor noticing the coldness which existed among our friends on the whatf dared to ask for for Sir Hector, it was labor lost, our friendmade fun of them, saying that they did not feel warm enough to salute the chief of hargmer, and asking Mr Rolland if the friends of Thred Rivers were very zealous to proof im Sir Hector. The members of the Harbor Commissioners of Three Rivers went

a la Roche and returned in the evening. Hector ought to see for himself thas it is not LAKE IN DURHAM—NO CHEERS FOR SIR

JOHN—TUPPER TO STAND AS A TORY

of Three Rivers to threw himself into the CANDIDATE IN ENGLAND—THE LIBERAL Arms of Orangemen to the detriment of the Convention—Candidates for Mont-REAL WEST—THE ORANGE INDIAN—cident occurred. The Mesers, Dufresne domination of the Court of the Court of the Mesers, Dufresne domination of the Mesers, Du airing to hoist the flag at the mast head in honor of Sir Hector had the the misfortune to see the cable which supported the flag break, leaving the flag at half mast. Here truly is an incident which merits consid-

eration.
Mr. Tassé, M.P. for Ottawa city, is feeling his way in Ottawa County, with the view of securing his election there for the Quebec Assembly. He has intimated that he has been offered a seat in the Caebec Government and would like to get elected for Ottawa County in place of Dr. Duhame!, who is to be spoonted registrar.

At the semi-annual meeting of the South Huron District Orange Lodge at Clinton resolutions were passed thanking the members of l'arliament of beth shades ef politics who supported the Government during the Riel debate, also approving of the action of the British House of Commons in defeating the Home Rule bill.

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND.

Balance of Parliamentary Fund	\$26 17
J. P. Whelan.	50 00
John Curran	10 00
Julia	1 00
John Colling	2.00
Martin Donohoe	1.00
Patrick Foley	1.00
l'atrick Nehoe	2 00
Richard Gahan	5 00
Michael Connors	1 00

To the Editor of THE POST and THUR WITNESS

Sin,-Enclosed you will please find my subscription of tifty dollars to the Home history of the Home Rule movement, it behooves every friend and well wisher of Ireland to render material assistance to the success of the cause. It is Home Rule or responded to.

Yours truly, J. P. WHELAN, Montreal, June 17th, 1886.

DEAR SIR -- Your ablo correspondent agrees with you as to the necessity for funds to meet the expenses of the approaching election campaign for Home Rule and justice to Ireland. The Irish representatives require our aid in this Home Rule struggle at Westminster; for what? For the benefit of all classes, not for a party, to obtain the management of Irish atlairs solely, her industries, her trade, her commerce, her mineral wealth, her agriculture, etc., etc. I think, Mr Editor, that the cause is worthy of any good man's mite. I enclose herewith mine--one

Montreal, 17th June, 1886.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS

The first news from Nova Scotia last even ing gave the Liberals Halifax city by 450 majority, and it was believed Halifax County would increase the majority. Then came the report that Yarmouth County had elected Gayton and Lawton, Liberals. Later telegrams said that the day had passed off quietly, noth sides working hard; that there was great excitement in the evening and night; and that the Liberals had carried the great majority of the constituencies.

The following despatch shows that the Provincial Opposition were nowhere. It is from a Conservative quarter and cutirely reliable :

Repeal and reciprocity have swept the Province like a cyclone. The Grits were eplendidly organized and held the winning cards from the start. The following counties have gone Grit:-Halifux, 600 nasjority; Lunenburg, 400 msjrity; Queen's, msjority not stated; Sholburne, 200 msjrity; Yarmouth, 1,000 majority; Digby, 300 insjority; Colchester, 200 majority; Anticonten, 400 majority; Guysboro, 400 majority; Inverness, 200 majority; Victoria, 200 majority;

Hants, 200 majority.

The Counties of Camberlance Kags each returned a mem as a men pury.

Annapolis and Cape B aron C at a have

gone Tory.
Attorney General Longley is defeated. Despatches just in say that while Bell, the leader of the Opposition, is elected in Pictou, the other two members are very doubtful.

It's a regular Waterloof or the Tones. looks now as if they couldn't have ha'f a dozen members in the new Legislature.
Antigonish and Colchester, the constituencies of the Cabinet ministers, Thompson and McLelan, went repeal by a very large majority. It's rough on the Ministers who have been stumping the Province vigorously. The

Cape Breton Counties, which, it was said, wished to secede from Nova Scotie, will new probably stay where they are. HALIFAX, N.S., June 15.—As far as can be judged to night the Liberal local Government has carried the country at the elections by c. large majority, the supporters of the Government claiming twenty-nine out of the thirtyeight seats in the Assembly. The following is as complete a list as now can be made up of the electen :-

Halifax-Fielding, Power and Roche Liberala. Lunenburg-Church and Ross, Liberals. Shelburne-Johnston and MacCoy, Lib-

Queen's-Mackard and Cook, Liberals. Yarmouth—Law and Gayton, Liberals. Digby-Richardson and McNell, Liberals. Annapolis-Ellison and Andrews, Conervatives, defeating Attorney General Long.

King's Rand, Liberal, without doubt; second seat is doubtful between Weston, Liberal, and Bill, Conservative.

Hants-Haley and Frame, Liberals. Colchester-Lawrence and Clarke, Libe-

Cumberland-R. L. Black, Conservative, and T. R. Black, Liberal.

Pictou-McLeod, Liberal, Bell, Conservative, and probably McColl, Liberal.
Antigonish—McGillivray.
Guysboro—Weeks and Fraser, Liberals.
Inverness—McNeil and McKinnon, Libe-

Victoria-Fraser, Liberal, and Bethune, Independent Liberal. Cape Breton-Murray, Liberal, and one

Conservative.
Richmond—Names uncertain, but probably one Conservative and one Liberal returned

Mr. McDonald, an Irish landlord, has been selected to contest the division of Islington against Mr. Richard Chamberlain, brother of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. McDonald, although he has been blind since the day of aboard the steamer for a short excursion to Cap eloquent platform speaker.

HON. LOWARD BLAKE, M.P. :

Sin,-Forty to sixty years ago, a number of Irishmen from various counties in Ireland immigrated to Canada, when the "Eastern Townships" were almost a trackless wilderness, settled in the counties of Richmond and Drummond, P.Q., but chiefly in the first named county, where they now constitute a considerable colony. Many of the old settiers are now grandaires 80, 85 and 90 years old with their sone and grandsone living around them. These venerable pioneers are able to trace the genealogy of the "Blake" family in Ireland for three generations back; some of them having known your grand parenty. They often take pleasure in recounting the virtues and qualities of your ancestors, invariably concluding with the significant remark: "Edward Blake couldn't help being both great and good, for ' blood will always tell, as he came honcelly by these good qualities from both his grand parents."

This colony of Irish immigrants, in whom the flame of Irish patriotism and love of liberty still ardently burns, have long felt the need of a leader who would unite their political efforts in their adopted country, and at the same time encourage their Irish national aspirations. In 1882 we began to hope that the long-looked-for leader had appeared in the person of John Costigan, M.P.; but how vainly we had hoped, our present disappointment but too keenly attests. However, actuated by that hope, a few of us made known to him our sympathy and gratitude. But, since then, our budding hope has passed into the "sere and yellow leaf," and we are but too well convinced that the evidence of our confidence and approval has been perverted to personal and selfish aims, as well as to the more sordid political purposes of the federal prime minister and his canal of secret oath-bound associates.

Therefore, our esteem and confidence are hereby withdrawn from a self defiled and discredited idol, and we have chosen and installed another, who stands unrivalled in this Dominion as the one man, who by deeds of self-sacrifice, genuine patriotism, untarnished honor and matchless ability has proved his well earned claim to the title of the Hon. Edward Blake.

We accordingly extend to you our cordial approval and sincere thanks for your deep sympathy with Ireland and generous appreciation of Irishmen on the following memorable occasions :-

lat. In support of the Costigan Irish Home Rule resolutions in the Ottawa House of Commons in 1882.

2ad. In opposition to Orange demands, subsequently, in the Dominion Parliament. 3rd. By your plea in favor of Irish home rule, with Gladstone and Lord Roseberry, in Scotland, last summer.

4th. And finally, in the Ottawa Parliament, on May 6th, 1886, in support of Ireland's present great struggle for legislative independence; while at the same time we reprobate and condemn the conduct of the Hop. John Costigan in refusing to introduce resolutions, during the recent session, in approval of Gladstone's present home rule policy; as we likewise condemn the conduct of the said Costigan and J. J. Curran, M.P., under pretence of party exigency, but really under dread of Orange displeasure, in supporting the passage of a resolution which is not only a rebuke to Gladstone, but an insult to

genuine Irish feeling.

Actuated by a sincero desire for your personal acquaintance, we hereby cordially invite you to address us on political questions of the secution. day at a meeting which we will be happy to arrange for that purpose, some time before question or claims had been discussed at the next federal election, at Richmond, Que.

Your decision and appointment, in this regard, at your early convenience, is anxiously awaited, by the undersigned, your humble servanta:

Jos. P. Scarry, John Scarry, Tim Scarry, Michael Scarry, Jas. Hannan, Jas. Hannan, Jr., J. W. Kennedy, John Linahen, Ed. Cooney, J. McQuillon, P. Walsh, J. F. Sinnott, L. Linahen, J. Crowe, J. Crowe, Jr., P Riley, sr., P. Riley, jr., Bernard Riley, Jno. Riley, Wm. Costello, Thos. Costello, Michael Ling, Mathew McCormick, Thos. McCormick, Michael Cassidy, Mulcahy Crowe, John Cooney, L. A. Lane, Jno. O'Mara, Patrick O'Mara, Michael Coughlin, L. Coughlia, Patrick Coughlia, Ed. Flynn, B. McCanna, Chs. Cummickey, Jos. Buteau, H. Buteau, R. Whelan, Chs. Costigan, and 100 others. June, 1886.

MR. BLAKE'S REPLY.

OTTAWA, June 2nd, 1886. Jos. P. SCARRY, Esq., Richmand Station,

Que. DEAR SIR :- Allow me to thank you, and the co-signatories of the paper which Mr. Laurier has just handed me, for the kindness

of your expressions. It has always been my wish, as far as I could, to secure full justice and equal rights to all classes of my fellow-countrymen, and I am very glad to receive such a mark of appreciation from yourself and your neighbors.

As to your request that I should speak in Richmond, it will give me great pleasure, if

it be possible some time before the next federal elections, to address a meeting of the electors of that district, but having regard to the numerous calls upon me, I am sorry to be unable to make any positive pledge at this

I am, dear sir, Yours faithfully,
EDWARD BLAKE. SHAM PATRIOTISM.

To the Editor of the Irish Canadian:

Sir, -In a recent issue of your paper I notice a letter under the caption "Hon John Costigan" and signed "Irish Priest." Now, sir, we have no assurance that your correspondent is an Irish Priest. He may be an Irish Parson and Chaplain to the Orange order, for all we know. But granting that he is an Irish Priest, that fact does not scoure bim immunity from criticism of his views on public questions. But it matters not as to who or what he is, Mr. Costigan is not to be envied for having a friend who lacks the courage to come out and defend his course as a public man over his proper name and

Your correspondent says the Irish people are proverbially grateful and shall never forget the services rendered by the Hon. John Costigan. Yes, they are proverbially grate-tul to those who continue faithful unto them to the end. Mr. Costigan has forgotten his services to his race (which, by the way, are not much to boast of), and has proved himself to be more of a party man than an Irish-

Home Rule in the House of Commone Home Rule in the House of Commons in Hay, 1886, for his record on that score is there and will remain ferever. Now let us examine his record on that question, beginning with the year 1832. His anonymous subgist says that in that year he mailed his Home Rule colors to the mast. But I say that he most dishonerably hauled them down in 1886, and nailed them in the dust. But the mid colors is the Home Rule resoluthe said colors, i.e., the Home Rule resolutions of 1832, were not of his design or con-ception. He never wrote a word of them,

ception. He never wrote a word of them, neither did the idea of framing them and prosenting them in the House originate with him. His part in them has been simply to move them in the House, which he did, after they had been much impaired. And on being requested by the St. Patrick's society of Ottawa to hoist them still higher on the flagstaff he refused to do so, and when Hon. Elward Blake and other members of the House, including Hon. Mr. T. Courblan. sensyed to do so, he. Hon. Mr. T. Coughian, escayed to do so, he, of point ng out to those most concerned the Costigan, then came forward at the bidding of his master, and followed by Curran and other so-called Irish Catholic representatives, as or an industry and tollowed by Carred and other so-called Irish Catholic representatives, as well as by true representatives of the Orange order, took hold of the line; they pulled to-gether, hauled down the true Home Rule banper and ignominously trailed it in the dust.

Let us have a sample from history of what Ireland owes to the Scotch and English Societies of the plantation of Ulster which have developed into Orangelam after the usurpa-tion of William III., on whose behalf Mr. Costigan brought in his edious resolution.

In 1683 a petition and appeal was lodged with the House of Lords of England from the English society of the new plantation of Uster complaining of the Irish House of Lords, which had decided in a case between them and the Bishop of Durry. Upon this the English House of Lords passed an order declaring that this appeal was coram now judice. The Irish House of Lords then asserted their rights and passed resolutions and protested against the English proceedings. Thus matters stood until 1703, when came on the case of the Earl and Countess of Meath (against Lord Ward), who were dispossessed of their hads by a pretended order of the House of Lords of England, on which the Irish House of Peers adopted the tormer resolutions, asserted their rights and restored possession to the Earl and Counters. In the same year the "Ca adian Parnell," and that man is (1703) the appeal of Maurice Annealcy was entertained in England, and the decree of the Irish House of Peers was reversed.
The English House of Lords had recourse to the authority of the Barons of the Exchequer in Ireland to enforce their high-handed order. The sheriff retused to act under such an order, and the Irish House of Lords protected their sheriff and agreed to a representation to the King on the subject. The King betrayed them, baying received counter representations from the society of the New Plantation of Uister, which representations produced the arbi trary Act VI. of George the First, which declared that Ireland was a subpresinate and dependent kingdom; that the King, Lords and Commons of England had power to make laws to bind Ireland; that the House of Lords of Ireland had no jurisdiction-and that all proceedings before that court were void." That is when the decisions of that court would not be in favor of the aforesaid society, however glaringly unjust their case might be. It is a worder that Costigan and Company did not instruct Tupper to suggest to the English Government to give Ireland a Parliament based upon the 6th of George the First for the better protec tion of the Protestant minority in Ireland, particularly in Ulater, as they are so anxious about their future security from l'opish per-

> various times in the Irish Parliament, and the words of the courter, Cordinal Cullen, also in the English Parliament, February 20, 1786; February 22, 1793: May 13, 1805; May 25, 1808; May 31, 1811; April 23, 1812; February 25, 1813; March 2, 1813; March 9, 1813; May 11, 1813; May 24, 1813; May 21, 1816; May 9, 1817; May 3, 1819, etc. The object of such discussions was to restore the Catholics to common law rights of eligibility, to the provisions of that law of which they were unjustly deprived at the instance of the society of the old as well as the new Protestant plantation of Ulster. In May, 1886, the case of the Protestant minority in Ireland, laboring under no species of persecution whatever, was discussed in the British Parliament and also in the Canadian Parliament. The Catholics prayed to be relieved from the most odious yoke that ever oppressed a people; the Protestants, or, rather the Orangemen, prayed that they might be protected against their Catholic fellow countrymen lest they would persecute them at some future time, should Home Rule

be granted to Ireland,
Mr. Orton and other Protestant members of the Commous of Canada declared that they had no fears for the Protestant minority in ireland in the event of Home Rule being granted. Mr. Costigan, an Irish Catholic and a member of the Cabinet, (in effect) declared he had fears for that minority, and hence embodied his fears in a slavish and uncalled for resolution which he put on record to the great dishonor of his race and creed and got it carried by a large majority, including the Irish Catholic members on the floor of the House—but a day of reckoning is before them. Well, sir, this record of Mr. Costigan is there, and will remain forever to be used against us by the Colliers, the Froudes and other anti Catholic, anti-Irish historians. How does your soi disant Irish Priest like that record of his friend. Will he further presist incharacterizing his hero as the sterling, whole-souled and patriotic John Costigan? Will he further protest against any one calling him a traitor? Should he so persist let him do so over his proper name and address, and I will discuss the subject with him over mine to his heart's content. As Mr. Costigan has already proved himself to be more of a party man than an Irishman, I, in common with tens of thousands of my fellow-countrymen, do energetically protest against any one, priest or layman, calling him patriotic Irishman.

More anon; meanwhile I remain yours truly,

Granton, Ont., June 7th, 1886.

DECLARED INCURABLE.

E. C. McGovern, of Syracuse, N. Y., who is a well-known resident of that place, was declared incurable by his physician, the disease being a complication of kidney and liver complaint. In two days he found relief in in Burdock Blood Bitters, and in one menta he entirely recovered.

A FAIR PROPOSITION. There could be no offer more fair than that

Catholic Conservatives Must Go.

Editor Toronto World: It is as rlain as the need on fir John Macdonald's face that racial and religious prejudice are to play prominent parts in the electoral struggle for which the politicisms of Canada are busily preparing. The fact may be deplored but it cannot be denied. A struggle for place, pay and power is not a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," under ordinary circumstances, but such a struggle aggravated by the fanaticism of the secs is a spectacle over which angels might weep without showing superhe note on Sir John Macdonali's face that sensitiveness.

It has been for some time a matter of sur-

prise that no representative Catholic of Conservative ant codents has taken the trouble merely for the sake of those of their fellow Catholics who have followed their fertones and helped to make them what they are-met merely in the interests of their perty. the Having done that he substituted a dark stained rag which proved highly acceptable to the Orange representatives in the House, and had it sent to the man to whom, of all other regards as of the first importance. It is no new thing for these representatives to be silent canadian officials, such a dirty bunting when silence oesses to be golden. It may be that in this case they are not dumb from fear or from a lish metives, but through failure to realize the delicary and gravity of the situa-tion. Accepting the more charithin, as the more probable, inference, I will cell their attaction to a few facts worthy of their dist'n-

guished consider t on.
The Mail's part in the Riel centrow by was not altogether discreet, but it unroubtedly had the list of the argument. The part was overiene, but it was a more henorable and ligical part than the utterly insensistant and in telepolity unperfiction rile played by the Globe. In that case the Mail's fault was in newering tools according to their felly, but so far as the true issue was ecunerand its post tion was inmanifolis. Mercover, the Rich mestion was of notive growth and ant rest. It was foreed upon public att ation by the gulty men's apologists, and it was naturell. discussed in a temper legett in of the menner in which it was brusched. Not so the Home Rulequetten A Can dian may on i- I beleve -ought to have his sympatites in the great on roversy which at present convulsos the mother countries, but he is under no obligation to make a fool of himself in that he helf. I cannot un lecatand how people who profess to noner the memories of the men who gave t' mala a home government can cast their infla-use against the men who see the deaver ng to secure a similar boen ter Ird and. This is a poor v t rn for all that O'Connell dud and said for Canada in her day of most. But, while I carn it inderstand such incensistency and injustifude, I am free t and uttrance which I claim for myacl', whether upon this er upon any other subject. In the exercise of that 1 berty I do not feel free t misrepresent and melian, and to proclaim an onh ly wer again t those who differ from me, This the Mail feels called upon to do, end fee no reason appreciable by any retional mind. It applieded Gladst no fer throwing Parnell into jul without justification and keep ng him there without trial. It denounces Gladet ne bacanso ho confesses his mistake and offers to make reparation. For years it has exaggerested every crime committed in the south and west of Irelandwhich are at least quite as free from crime as our own country-but it applieds the Orangemen who drill in Armagh and who murder and burn in Beliast Last week it regarded the proposition to withdraw the Irish members from Westmin tor as a menace to the integrity of the empire, but to-day it characterizes Arch-bishop Walsh's argument for their ret ntien as the outcome of a l'or were revived to show that Home Rule would involve injury to the Church in Ireland, but to-day the soft answers of the Cardinal's patriotic successor are quoted to prove that Home Rule would result in the aggrandize-

ment of the Church in Ireland.

These tergiversations have been generally attributed to the fanaticism of the Mail management, but that is a mistake. A funatio is an honest mon-trosity. In private life the leading spirits of the Mail display no bigotry. In that capacity they will be found innocent of prejudice. But they are playing a big game, and one which they don't un lerstand. Gentlemen who have appealed to the Mail, by every hope of the party's success, not to drive all the Catholics out of the ranks, have been teld that we Catholics were gone already, and that the proper policy now is to win over the Presbyt-rian Grets. That is to say, "having driven out the most of the Catholics since 1882, we propose to drive out the rest of them before 1887." The Mail geteits inspiraton and its facts from within the narrow limits of the Toronto lodges and the Albany Clab. It Ishurs under the delusion that the hills where its own anteswarm are the only mountains in Canada. It knows nothing of the sturdy Catholics of the western and eastern counties who followed Sir John in his darkest days, after some of the Muil's marlpots had sold out and taken office under the new Grit Government of that day. Those who were faithful when nearly all were false are now coolly told to go. "We have read you out of the party," says the Mail, "and are merely abusing you for being read out. We have simply knocked you down and are only kicking you for falling." A self-respecting Catholic can find no better answer to this includes that the mails which the who were faithful when nearly all were false insolence than the words which Shakespoure puts into Shylock's mouth when taunted by

his persecutors. It would be most unfair to hold Sir John A. Macdenild responsible for everything that appears in the Mail, but that journal is the officially accredited organ and exponent of the Conservative party's policy—declared to be such by resolution of convention—and the party is therefore bound by its line of conduct. Its present line is to drive every Cathelic out of the party, in order to strengthen it. A general who should make ready for hattle by decimating his own ranks, or, we so still, by ordering one of his regiment to go and fight upon the other side, would be reckoned something worse than a fool. This is precisely what the Mail has done and is doing, and before it has secured its Presbyterian converts, too. One convert has written from Leamington, I b lieve, to state that he has read and he is now a Tory. Any man who has had that sort of a training will make a Tory "as is a Tory." But the Mail welcomes this solitary white crow as offusively as if he were a whole

A LETTER TO THE WORLD." Pretut unt who lamet already a Tery be made one by the driving out of the Catholu Con-erretives. The Mail's taction are designed to make the purty entirely Orange. It is easy to foreson what effect that will have at

Philippi.
No Catholic Conservative will demeen himself by pleading past services as entitling him to stay, but he is at liberty before going to show the more reasonable among his former ellies that the Mail's course is, upon every ground, high or low, impolitic and unjust Even temporary success, were such a thing possible, would not justify it from a party point of view, inasmuch as one general clastion will not close the account. Tor, nto, June 12.

THE SILENCE OF A CERTAIN PRESS ON THE BARBAROUS DUINGS OF ORANGEMEN.

To the Editor of THE POST.

SIR,-Is it not very noticeable how very allent almost all our English newspapers are respecting the barbarous doings of the Orange savages of Belfast? The Chronicle or Mercury, of this city, has not a single line of comment one way or the other—even the Telegraph sings dumb, and I telleve the Gazette and Star, of Montreal, are equally silent. We all can well remember the almost increasant Acid which these same newspapers used to keep up against the Laud Lague for the simplest medeed in its efforts

to protect the poor Irish farmers from the grapping rapacity of their heartless landlords. If only some eld empty building happened to be blown up by socident or the emergency men, a landlord's whiskers singed, or a little dynamite found on the premises of a land leaguer, even though placed there by the police, no name was bad enough for the whole trish Catholic people, and the tirades against. "Irish outrages" by the whole English and Canadian Orange press were unccaring. Can any fair-minded man say that the very worst outrage charged against the very worst characters of Land League sympathizers—even the "Phunix Park outrage"-is at all compared in hellishness and depravity to the proceedings of the vile ruffians of Belfast ? Yet how mildly the corrupt Tory press of Canada refers to this outrageous terrorie ag and massecreing of Catholics by a blood-thirsty Orange rabble. Aye, and these are the lambe that our Tory Irish Catholics of the Dominion Parliament were so solicitious about that they could only recommend such a Home Rule measure for Ireland as would protect this rabble from being persecuted by a native parliament.

The manner is which these Belfast outrages are being treated by the bigoted press of Canada should teach Catholics of all nationalities what might be expected even here if Orangeism ever gets a strong footbold in Canada. The Belfast horrors would be reproduced in our streets if they dare, as the savage attacks on peaceable men and women, some time ago in the streets of Toronto, and very recently in Newfoundland, can testify.

I trust tie Catholic press of Canada will

never cease to expose and denounce this really depraved organization. How any man can pretend to be respectable, or to be a Christian and at the same time be a member of the Orange order, is hard to comprehend.

Yours very truly, An Irisuman and Home Rules. Quebec, June 14, 1886.

THE AFFAIRS OF RAWDON. To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE

WITNESS: Sir,-I regret exceedingly that my few scattered remarks some short time ago in THE Post, headed "Notes from Rawdon," on education, and other matters could have called forth such sentillous approbation and unmarring remarks as those referred to some short time ago in a letter in THE POST, signed Home Rule" in your issue of the 25th inst.,

and a former letter.
I believe that "Home Rule," or some one, took exception to that part of my letter that omitting the name of that good man, the late James Skelly, of Montreal, in relation to \$1,000 towards the erection of the church in Rawdon. Allow me, Mr. Editor, to say that I was not aware of Mr. Skelly having given anything by his will till I seen it in the letter of "Home Rule," and referred to later in a letter in The Post signed "Observer," about interest. The only thing I did know was that \$5,000 was forthcoming from the Tiffin firm—I did not know whether through interest, or otherwise-towards the building. There were other donations towards the building to which I might have referred in my letter, one from the Rev. Canon Plamanda, of the cathedral, by his last will, for which it is to be hoped that he, with Mr. Titlin and Mr. Skelly, are reaping their reward in a happy eternity for their well known charity

in this life. " Home Rule," in his letter of the 21st ult. said that the school question is the whole har rier of contention through jealousy. True, Mr. Editor, and it is strange that an advocate for wrongdoings can be found (even under an assumed name) to defend such a cause, and that the ratepayers and others in authority tolerate such a state of things to exist res pecting school matters in Rawdon, which out from the convent and the Protestant schools are in a deplorable state, even through arrogance.

Truth is not best to be told at all times, if justice can be obtained otherwise. Hoping this may close the matter,

I reman, etc.,
ALEX. F. DALY.
Montreal, June 12, 1886.

MONTREAL'S GOOD WISHES.

THE CIVIC ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE CAR-

QUEBEC, June 16.—The Montreal civic deputation named to wait upon Cardinal l'aschereau and present him with the congratulatory address adopted by the City Council, arrived this morning and presented themselves at the Archiepiscopal Palice. The deputation was composed of Mayor Beaugrand, City Clark Glackmeyer, and Aldermen Gray, Grenier, Jeannotte, Prefenting, Helland, Donovan, Beausoleil, Laurentand Dubuc. and was accompanied by Mayor Langelier of Quebec, who introduced them to His Eminence, and by Hon. Messra. Mercier, Taillon and Laviolette, and Messra. McShana sal G. W. Stephens, M.P.P.'s. The new Cordinal received them most kindly and courtequely and Mayor Beaugrand prefaced the presentation of the address with a short and happy little speech. His Eminence replied in an equally happy manner, expressing the lively pleasure it gave believed the Globe for thirty years, but that him to receive the deputation and such a

EXPELLED FROM THE ORDER. WO PROMINENT ORANGEMEN DRIVEN OUT-THEY SAID GRANGEISM WAS PROSTITUTED

TO POLITICS,

Kingsron, June 16.—Mr. R. Mentgomery, late County Master, and Mr. Callagnen withlate County Master, and Mr. Callaghan with-drew from the Orange order some time ago, because, as they contended, it was being used and prost total for political pusposes. Mr. Montgomery lately placed his views in print. The gentlamen named, though not active, were regarded as good Orangemen, and only awaited its political purification in order to return to it. At a meeting on Spharday they were expelled from the order extrely after the matter had here are warmly discounted. the matter had been very warmly discussed. A third was thought to mer.t expulsion, but he had good Comervative friends and they saved him Montgomery and Celfaghan are clearly the objects of political malice.

A LARGE DIVIDEND TO RAHLEOAD EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Chancoy Jl Stedwell, Train Master of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cian and Indianapolis Ry, was said to have held one-fifth of ticket No. 76/244 in the Louisiana State Lott ry, which on May 11th draw the capital prize of \$75,000. May 26th, he told a Plain Dealer reporter at his residence, 152 Lake street, Cleveland, O., that "it is true that the \$15,000 drawn by the fifth of this ticket was paid to me, but I only acted as collector for others. The fortunate holders were five employes of the C. C. & L. Ry., in my department, as follows: H. Johnson, brakeman, 461 Sterling ave. ; J. Lahiff, conductor, 35 Seymour ave. ; Thos. Murphy, conductor, 44 Bailey at. ;: F. Williams, conductor, 75 Delaware at. ;: R. Constant, brakeman, 1187 Loraiu at., who osme and urged me to attend to the collection of the money and divide it I forwarded the ticket to New Orleans, and it was promptly paid, and I paid each of them \$3,000.

At last we know why "unessy lies the head that wears a crown." A newly-arrived chiropodist from the old country announces himself as late corn-doctor to the court of Germany, and tells us that he has "removed corns from several of the crowned heads of Europe. — Lije.

Pain from indigestion, dyspepsia, and too hearty eating is relieved at once by taking one of Carar's Little Liver Pills immediately after dinner. Don't forget this.

Nevada has 1,500,000 acres of land for

"Shortness of breath Caused by death,'

is inscribed on a tembetone in an English grave-yard. In all probability it would never have been necessary, if only the poor unfortunity vict m of some disease of the respiratory organs had known of Dr. Pierces "Gulden Medical Discovery," which is a penacea for all diseases of the throat and lungs. For consumption it is believed to be the only real specific yet known. For all serefulous on thlood diseases it is unfailing.

A Michigan herse that died at the age of thirty, in the township of Columbia, gets a quarter of a column in the Jackson Patriot under the head of "In Memoriam."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Assists Mental Labor.

PROF. ADOLPH OTT, New York, says of the Acid Phosphate: "I have been enabled to devote myself to hard mental labor, from shortly after breakfast till a late hour in the evening without experiencing the slightest relaxation, and I would now at any rate dispense with it."

BIRTH.

WALSH,—At St. Henri, on the 10th inst., the wife of M. J. Walsh of a son. 138-1 KELLY. -On the 9th inst., at 101-St. Louis wile of Jas. H. Kelly of a daughter HEALY. -In this c tv, on the 15th instant at 53 St. Agnes street, the wife of J. E. Healy at a dauguter.

MARRIED.

FITZI'ATRICII.-WALSH --At St Ans's Church, on the 14th instant, by the Rew. Father Catulle, William Fizzpatrick to Johanna Walsh All of this city.

TOUPIN-LANCTOT .- At St. Constant County of Laprairie, on the 8th of June, C'emectine, only daughter of Hormisday Lanctot, Esq., to Dr. Arcade Toupin, of St. Chrysostome. 45.2

THOMAS—HAMILTON—On the 18th June institut, at St. Patrick's Church, (Insbec, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.S.R., James F. Thomas, eldert son of Mr. Philip Thomas, of this city, to Anxie, N. only daughter of the late Captain John Hamilton.

DIED.

CONWAY:-At Longue Pointe, June 14th Thomas Co way, aged 49. LEARY—At St. Columban, Que., on June 8th, P. J. Leary, aged 46 years. McGRAIL.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Michael McGrail, aged 70 years, native of Westport, Ireland.

GALLAGHER.—At Quebec, June 14th William, youngest son of Mr. James Gallagher, aged 14 years and 2 months. 143 McLANE.—In this city, on the 15th instant, Thomas McLane, aged 37 years, a native of New Ross, County Wexford, father cf John McLane.

GLASS - At Toronto, Ont., on the 10th inst., James M. Glass, advocate, son of the late Rev. C. G. Glass. NASH-In this city, on the 11th inst., Mary

Ann, aged 14 years and nine months, eldest daughter of the late David Nash. BUTLER .- In this city, on the 12th inst.

Thomas Butler, aged 83 years, a native of the County Limerick, Ireland. FLOOD.—In this city, on the 14th instant, Bridget Corrigan, relict of the late Thomas

KELLY—In this city, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., Mary Konnedy, aged 51 years, a native of Letterkenny, Co. Donegal, Ireland, beloved wife of Patrick Kelly.

CLANCY—In this city, on Thursday, the 10th inst., Catherine Mulcahy, aged 51 years, a native of Montreal, relict of the late Sorgeant John Clancy.

FULLERTON.—At Quebec, on the 12th instant, Bridget O'Regan, relict of the late Isaac Francis Fullerton, and a native of the County Cork, Ireland. 143
CORNEIL—At Quebec, on the 16th instant

Samuel Corneil, at the age of 72 years and ? month. Holloway's Ointment and Pills will be found

the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcermark of respect from the great city of Mon ations, bad legs, stres, abscesses, fistulas, and treel, upon whose wonderful commercial and other paintil and complicated complicated religious development he commented in pleasing terms, alluding especially to the application of the Ontmest are wrapped rockery. If Sir John A. Macdenald's future crowning event of its religious history, the round each pet. Holloway's alterative Pills depends upon the number of Scotch Grits the great honor conferred upon it by the Pope in should betaken throughout the progress of the Mail can convert, he may as well throw up constituting it the seat of another archbishop-cure, to maintain the blood in a state of perthe sponge. A Scotch Grit may not admire the Pramier less, and he is an adept at choosing between evils then withdrew, well pleased with their when a party triumph is at stake. Sir John reception, and returned to Montreal this even already has the Orangemen, with the exception ing. The Mayor of Montreal afterwards patient to bed, or withdrawing from him or to face have been proved by the sponger. man and a patriot, hence he has no further of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, of a few basewood brethren who have no conclaim to their gratitude. They certainly shall every center remember him, for they can never forget his actions relating to satisfaction on fair trial.

The mayor of monores are remember, win the exception of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, of a few basewood brethren who have no concluded the Mayor of Quebec, the Fr. nether the nutritious diet and generous support trol in the lodges. He has nothing to gain in the St. Sir George Errington and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the deputation to lunch in the St. discuss track advanced years or constituently and the members of the man track and th QUINING AND UHILLE

Quin'ne is the popular remedy for chill fever but it does not cure. Esquire Pelt not Grass Lake, Michigan, took in all 600 grains of quin ne for chronic chills and malarial fever. After that and various other remedies had failed, five bottles of Burdock Blood cured him.

A New York woman of social distinction has offered to pay an author if he will make her the heroine of a novel.

Mind and body alike suffer from sluggish action of the blood, the result of dyspepsis or bilicusness. Ayer's File will stir up the liver, excite the atomich and bowels to active the atomich and bowels to active the atomich and bowels to active the atomich and the automich and t tivity, open the pores of the system, and in sure health of body, which is indispensable to

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Wednesday, 11th August

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and re-tering the tickets asked for. (8 cents Fact States.

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by ic ter (registered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. E. LEFEBVER, No. 19 St. James Street,

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JOHN HONAN, Sec.-Treas.,

Calumet Island Post Office,
County Pontlag, 96

County Fontiac, Que Calumet Island, 14th May, 1898.

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BREAMFAST,

"By a thorough knowlodge of the natural lawhich govern the operations of digestion and nuttion, and by a careful application of the nine propiles of well-selected Coosa, Mr. Epps has provide our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored be crage which may save us many heavy doctor's bill it is by the judicious use of such articles of diet in a countitution may be gradually built up until streenough to resist every tendency to disense. He dreds of subtle mainties are floating around usree to attack wherever there is a weak point. We mescape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves we fortified with pure blood and a properly nourself frame." "Livit Service Gazette.

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ST. JOSEPH'S, STRATFORD.

THE FOURTH ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH CONSECRATED IN ONTARIO.

Gathering of Ecclesiastical Dignitaries—Description of the Ceremony -Sermon by the Celebrated Dr. O'Reilly, of Detroit The Parish and Church _Its Present Pastor.

STRATFORD, June 9.-The fourth Roman Catholic Church consecration service ever held in Canada took place here on Sunday in St Joseph's church, the largest and finest Roman Catholic church in the diocese of London, excepting the new cathedral. An event of such importance brought together a repre-St. Mary's; Father Kennedy, London; Father Lennon, Brantford; Father O'Connor, Maidatone, and the resident priests, Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Father Northgraves and Father Onigley.

THE CHURCH.

The church, including chancel and tran-septs, is 160 feet by 80 feet. The foundation is of Guelph stone and the walls are of pressed white brick. The architecture is early Gothic. A large statue of St. Joseph stands out in relief from the fagude. All the finishings of the interior of the church are of native woods, white ash and walnut. The roofs are beautifully groined in plaster. There are three aisles, a centre and two side a les. At the front of the church, facing the altar, is a commolious gallery for the choir. There are 10 large and beautiful stained glass windows, and the walls are decorated with the usual 14 stations of the paintings, each a costly work of art. The min altar is 42 feet high, and built of black walnut and ash, elegantly carved and traced with gold. The altar can is a solid block of white marble, nine feet long and two feet wide, marked by five crosses, one in the centre and one on each corner. The altar stands three feet out from an immense stained glass window, representing the Crucifixion and Ascension. This, with the tinting of the panelled walls of the chancel, combines to throw the altar out in bold relief-adding much to the grandeur of its outline. On the gospel side is a magnificent wooden side altar, elaborately carved. It is of Spanish walnut, ash, and gold, and contains 167 different pieces of carving. It is surmounted by a STATUE OF ST. JOSEPH,

ory of Mrs. Catharine Corcoran, wife of Mr. James Corcoran, of Stratford. On the epistle side is a fine alter of inlaid wood and carved walnut, bearing a statue of the Virgin, erected in memory of Patrick Bannen, the donor. walnut and ash preked out with gold. immensity. It is an exact copy of the one which obtained the first prize at the Centennial Exhibition. The church was also decorated Exhibition. The church was also decorated with numerous banners, which had been lent for the occasion by the Rev. Father Groncthier, of Owen Sound, and these, with the They should remember that it was a prition, under the charge of Major H. A. Gray, completed the arrangement of the interior. It was begun in 1867 by Rev. Father Crimon, since Bishop of Hamilton, and cost \$45,000, and is now freed from debt himself and supplicated in their behalf, not hardships obstactived the whole dreadful himself and supplicated in their behalf, not hardships obstactived the whole dreadful

pointed to his present charge in 1874, resigning his charge as pastor of the London for the church. Cathedral. He was born in Ireland on the 30th of November, 1830 His parents emi-grated to Canada in 1836, and settled near filled. The sermon of the evening was Windsor, Ont. In his 15th year he entered preached by Bishop Walsh of London. He the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1852 with high honors. He was ordained priest in 1854. For the next two years he devoted himself to mission work in Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan. In 1855 he was ap pointed President of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago, continuing in this capacity for two years, winning the highest esteem of all. In 1858 he became pastor of the church in Laporte, Indiana, and manent shortly afterwards was transferred to the city of Lafeyette, where he presided over the most important parish in the diocese of Fort Wayne, until 1854, when he took charge of the mission of Surais, Oat. During the

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

Father Kilroy was appointed special agent of the State of Indiana by Governor Morgan, to look after the wounded belonging to that the great work that was commenced many State in the armies of Cumberland, Mississ years ago and finished by the exertions of ippi, and the Potomac. From 1864 to the your pastor and by your own noble gener present he has been actively engaged in osity. You have creeted and paid for this mission work in the dioceso of London, as beautiful temple, which will be not only a pastor of Sarnia, of St. Mary's, as place of worship for yourselves, but it may be rector of the London Cathedral, and since 1874 as parish priest of the city of Stratford. During 1876.7 he visited Church progresses with the progress of the Europe and travelled through England, country. For when our people come to this Ireland, Spain, France and Italy, with the country and, being kept in their church, Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, of London. Dur erect such magnificent monuments, it causes ling his stay in Rome he received from the College of the Propaganda his Doctorship in Divinity, but had since resolved not to allow His temple for the remission of their sins himself to be invested with the purple cape and for many other blessings, they are led to of his doctorship until his church had been do this. It is a matter of surprise that the freed from debt and consecrated. He was consequently invested yesterday before the service of High Mass with the rochet and cape, which, with a three hundred dollar emerald, were presented to him by the ladies of the congregation.

THE CONSECRATION SERVICE.

A Roman Catholic church can only be consecrated when it is entirely free from debt. When once consecrated it can never be mortgaged, or used for any other purpose than as a temple of worship. There are also other conditions, amongst others those in regard to the material of which the church is built. It must be either of brick or stone, to ensure permanency. The consequence has been that, notwithstanding the numerous and flourishing congregations in every parish, church consecration services are of compara tively rare occurrence. The only other Roman Catholic churches consecrated in Ontario are those of Wallaceburg, Formosa and Windsor.

From 5 till 11 a.m. masses were said by the visiting priests in the convent and school houses. At 7 a.m. the consecration cere mony commenced, with closed doors, lasting its manifestation. The essential and princi- some of the volunteers were marched to my pai feature in the consecration is the deposi- church under the control of Protestant offition of a small silver receptacle for the sacred otal soller

A PERMANENT ALTAR.

From the missionary nature of church work in a new country it has come to us the cuatom to have the altar-cap of wood, into which is laid a stone of about a foot square. This is called the altar-stone, and a priest could carry it with him in missionary work if he chose, and offer sacrifice anywhere. But when a church becomes conscorated, all this is changed. The altar-cap is a large block of virgin marble, built up from the ground with solid mazonry. Everything about it is arranged so as to be suggestive of permanence and unchangeableness. Bishop Carberry and unchangeableness. Bishop Carberry saying that there was getting to be a kindlier feeling between Protestants and Roman and Roman feeling between Protestants and Roman nor, deacon; Rev. John O Connor, subdescon; with Rev. Fathers Gerard, Bayard and Dean Wagner, cantores. Dean Wagner acted as censer bearer during the service. Bishop Carberry, preceding to the altar, placed in the little aperture in the of such importance brought together a representative gathering of preletes and elergy. Among these were His Grace Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Walsh, London; Bishop Carberry, Hamilton; Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Detroit; Dean Wagner, Windsor; Dean Murphy, Irishtown; Father O'Connor, President of Assumption College, Sandwich; Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia: Gerard, Belle River; Father Bayard, Sarnia; name of someone who has been identified in Father O'Neill, Kinkora; Father Brennan, some way with the history of the church. These crosses being permanently built into the walls, the blessing of them signifies the BLESSING OF THE WALLS.

The third feature of the service was the blessing of the Latin cross formed by lines drawn with ashes joining the four corners of the church. • One side of the cross was slowly traversed, while Bishop Carberry solemnly inscribed the Greek alphabet in the ashes The other half was inscribed with Latin letters. The priests in procession passed outside and encircled the church to complete its entire

consceration. At 11 a.m. the procession of prelates and clergy formed at the ecoool house and en-tered the church, the doors being thrown open to the crowds which had been reverently waiting outside for some time. They proceeded down the main aisle to the sanctuary, and Grand Mass was sung. Bishop Walsh pontificated. Rev. Father Connor cross, which are in this instance fine oil and Dean Wagner were the deacons at the throne. In the sanctuary His Grace Arch bishop Lynch was attended by Rev. Father O'Neill; Bishop Carberry, by Rev. Father Gerard. Rev. Dean Murphy was celebrant, Brennan sub-deacon; Rev. Father Northgraves, master of ceremonias; and Rev. Father Kennedy, second master of coremonies.

THE SERMON.

The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. Father O'Reilly, D.D., of Detroit, one of the most widely known and most distin-Church on this continent, and treasurer of the Irish Land League of America. He is a cousin of His Grace Archbishop Lynch. His hundred passengers who saved nothing but the cousin between the course of the cousin of the Grace Archbishop Lynch. His cousin of His Grace Archbishop Lynch. His hundred passengers who saved nothing but the cousin bed on their persons. guished pulpit orators of the Roman Catholic House which thou hast built to put My name life size, from Munich, Bavaria. A marble there forever, and My eyes and My heart slab announces that it was erected in mem-shall be there always."—I Kings, ix., 3 "My eyes shall also be open, and My cars attentive half-dozen houses remain out of 500; and worst to the prayers of him who shall pray in this of all, there is a heavy lost of hife One short place."—Paralipomeron, viii, 15. These were words well calculated to inspire them with those sentiments of reverence which were due The pulpit, in harmony with the altar, is of to the house of God as the vestibule of His

OUR CREATION

was not an isolated act, preservation was its decorations and alterations for the consecrativilege denied to David even while his ardeut tion, under the charge of Major H. A. Gray, soul yearned to erect a house to the Lord his through the exertions of its present pastor, to excuse them from praying, but to assist affair. Femilies were compelled to abandon Rev. Dr. Kilroy.

THE PASTOR.

The Rev. Edmond Burke Kilroy, D.D., pastor of S. Joseph's Church, is one of the services the church had been built, and the smoke or perish. A whole city was ablaze and a panic-stricken population. Numbers smoke. most popular and widely known parish Rev. Dr. Kilroy, by whom it had been pre-priests in the Canadian Church. He was apconsecrated, he closed with a beautiful prayer

VESPERS.

took as his text a part of the 15th chapter of St. John:-"For when the Holy Spirit is come, whom I shall send unto you from the Father, even the Spirit of Truth which proceedeth from the Father, he shall give testimony of Me, and you shall give testimony, because you are with Him from the begin ning.' He explained briefly and clearly the office of each of the persons of the Trinity, and dwelt on the unity, infallibility and permanence of the Church.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ADDRESS.

His Grace Archbishop Lyuch ascended the pulpit and said:—At the request of your beloved and illustrious Bishop I say a few words, and indeed they will be few. I heartily join with His Lordship the Bishop, with your pastor, and with yourselves, my good people, in rejoicing upon the completion of Catholic religion should make such progress in this new country. What is the cause of the progress? Catholics, believing in their hearts and souls that they have Christ's religion in the greatest entirety, rake their children in that Church, and bence the multiplication of Catholics and Catholic churches. Outside of the Catholic Church there is a great deal of uncertainty and

YEARNING FOR SOMETHING It is the bread of life. We have gained u great many conversions, but we do not make any show about that, for conversion is a matter between the soul and God. A short time ago I received into the Catholic Church a lady who said she had been led to join by hearing the calumnies against it. She resolved to see for herself. Some are restrained by the fear of public opinion. From what class are we getting converts? From the higher classes, from the instructed classes. In Eng. land we are obtaining conversions among the nobles, the army, the navy and the Govern-ment. What is this? Not long ago in Eng-land there were comparatively few Catholic churches, now they cannot build churches the Dorset regiment have died within the

cers, for they always send the men to church under Protestant officers. I gave them medals of the Blessed Virgin, saying that they would find it

HARDER TO CONCUER

their spiritual focs, the world, the flesh and the devil, than to conquer their enemies in the rebellion. And how is it in the United States? At the present time we find a proof of the strength of the Irish in the United States when we see the legislators and the foremost public men in the country sending their congratulations to Mr. Gladatone for his honesty in endeavoring to make restitufeeling between Protestants and Roman Catholics. They were to a certain extent cooperating in charitable work. His Grace gave the benediction.

THE SINGRES.

In the morning Mczart's 12th Mass was rendered under the leadership of Mr. Thos. Douglass, assisted by Miss L. Allen, Mrs. O'Lone, and Mr. Clarence Young. In the evening the ordinary Gregorian chant was given, Mrs. O'I one, pianist. Major Gray leading in the first psalm and Mr. Douglass with Mr. Trainor leading the subsequent parts. Miss Chute sang the Ave Maria, and Miss Ford, of St. Mary's, the "Salutaris."
The quartette, "Tantum Ergo," was sung by
Miss Tibbs, Miss Hurley, of London; Mr.
Clarence Young and Mr. Douglass.

The collection amounted to \$600 in cash. This does not include the sum of nearly \$500 which was donated for the preparations for the consecration service.

A HORRIBLE HOLOCAUST.

THE CITY OF VANCOUVER OBLIT-ERATED BY FIRE.

ONE THOUSAND HOMELESS PEOPLE WITH OUT PROVISIONS-FIFTY LIVES RE-PORTED TO BE LOST AND FOUR-

TEEN BODIES RECOVERED-EVERY HOUSE IN THE TOWN IN ASHES.

Toronto, June 15—The Globe's Victoria, B.C., special says:—The city of Vancouver was obliterated by fire yesterday (Sunday). Only four houses are now standing. Hasting's and the Royal City Saw Mills are saved. The loss is half a million; insurance, one hundred and hfty thousand. Fifty lives are known to be lost; fourteen bodies have been recovered. Those identified are John Caswell, Mrs. Nash, George Bailey, Fawcett and the others are not identified. Mayor McLean telegraphs for aid for relief for three thousand homeless people without provisions. The mayor is forwarding relief

what they had on their persons.

New Westminsten, B.C., June 14—Our promising, plucky, little metropolis at the Pacific end of the C.P.R. is in ashes; not a hour did the whole work. Ten bodies were wounded and rumerous persons a conquired for. The property saved is insignificant. A clean sweep defines the situation. A thousand men are to go to work clearing up to morro v for the C. P. R. Twenty contracts for re-building are already let. Only three out of ten bodies are identified. Many men are runned, but are defermined to start in again on the old location.
They are compelled to count as a direct result widows, widowers and orphans among the suf-ferers. The property loss fails directly upon the pluneer element of the new town. Hundreds of papel are camped out on meagre facilities. amoke or perish. A whole city was ablaze and a pane-stricken population. Numbers sought refuge in the water; one person was found in a well, where he had sought refuge from the harrible holocaust which delies description. Few people have more than the clothes they stand All frame buildings in the town will be rapidly rebuilt, mostly brick. Contracts for a large hotel and other extensive buildings, representing half a million dellars, were let just before the fire.

New Westminster, B.C., June 15th, 1886—Parties arriving from Vancouver state that at 2,30 yesterday afternoon the wind rose to a gale and caused the fires, which were burning on the Canadiau Pacific Railway reserve, to spread towards the city. A house in the extreme west end caught fire, and the flames spread rapidly to adjacent buildings. At 4 o'clock the last house in the town was in ashes. Hasting's saw mill and the Royal City planing nill, being situated on points of land outside of the town, were saved. Five necessary are reported dead. were saved. Five persons are reported dead and several seriously, if not fatally, injured. The firm of J. M. Clute & Co. lose \$5,000; the total loss is estimated at one million dollars. One thousand people are homeless.

Toronto, June 15 .- Mayor Howland set to work early this morning to get a "Round Robin" signed by the members of the City cancil, authorizing him to send on behalf of the city \$1,000 to day for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Vancouver, B.C., and in an hour or so the amount was sent through the Bank of British North America, and the following telegram sent to Mayor McLean, of Vancouver:

"Your message received and request as to sending information to other Canadian cities complied with. You have our earnest symputhy. This city has sent one thousand dollars through the Bank of British North America, and that sum will at once be placed by telegraph at your disposal at their branch at New Westminster. I anticipate that our merchants and charitable citizens will also respond. May God give kindly hearts everywhere to assist you in your great distress.
(Signed) W. H. HOWLAND,

Mayor."

On the suggestion of President Darling, of the Board of Trade, Mayor Howland will call a public meeting to further the object of procuring and sending aid for these homeless ones. The calamity has aroused profound sympathy amongst the citizens here.

LORD SALISBURY AND COERCION

London, June 17.—Lord Salisbury, replying to a correspondent who calls Mr. Gladstone's reference in his manifesto to coercion for twenty years a gross distortion of Lord Salisbury's words, and a deliberate misstatement, says:
"I think your language hardly exaggerated, I never proposed to enforce new repressive laws for twenty years."

DYING LIKE SHEEP.

CAIRO, June 17.-Appalling mortality is reported among the British troops stationed at Assoum. One hundred and six men of four hours. The ceremony of consecration is divided into three parts, the significance of each being easily seen from the nature of before the late rebellion in the Northwest iron heat on Sunday last,

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

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which is Scrofulous Disease of the Langs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce ibought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abundoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cicansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the liungs, but for all

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If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with not ilashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspopsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billouishess." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

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The increasing popularity of this WATER with the public, not excepting the Medical Faculty (a sure sign of its excellence), clearly shows that "kind Nature's healing balm" is as much, or even more, to be trusted than the long prescriptions culled from the Books of Galen.

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

an infallible remedy. If effectually rub
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Cures Sere Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
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Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gont, Rheumatism,
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Sick Headsche and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-zmers, Names, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Sids, &c. While their most remark-

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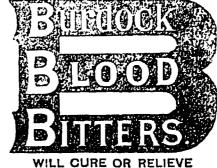
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Salling from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

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Are intended to be despatched as follows from Roston for Glasgow direct:

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THROUGH PILLS OF LAI (MG.

Persons desirous of the school for nots from Eritain can obtain Passage a feates thousand states. An experience surge of cartes thousand and Eritas both secured until past for.

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Torrough fills of Lading scanners at Livery not and Glasgow, and at all Continental Fertices to all points in Canada and the Western States, via Halffer footon, Baltwore, Quebe and stort al, and from an Eadway States of a canada and the United States. A five problem of the canada and the United States. A five problem of the canada and flasgow, at Baltimore, Poston, Quebe and Montre a).

For Freight, Passage or other information emply John M. Currio, 21 Gaat d'Orieana, Have. Texander Hander, 4 fine Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmaz v Co., of Richara Berns, Antwerp: Russ & Co., Borth and Frisch, Antwerp: Russ & Co., Fofor Long & Malcolin, Belinst; James Seett & Co., Quebestown; Montgomers & Workman, 36 there-chirch street, Liendon; James & Alex. Alian, 70 Groat Clydo street, Omszow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Alians, Gao & Co., Quebec; Alian & Co., I La Salle street, Cheggo, H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 201 Broadway, New York, or to it. W. Roblison, 1304; St. James street, Opposite St. Lawrence Hall Montreal.

H. & A. Allan, 80 State Street, Hoston, and

II. & A. ALLAN, 80 State Street, Hoston, and 25 Common Street Montreal.

May 28th, 1886. WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC, active and intel-for work endersed by clergy. References required Good salary and permanent position with old firm. Address "CATHOLIC WORK," 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

FARM FOR SALE.

115 Acres (90 of which are under cultivation), two miles from the Villago and Depot. Barns, Dwelling House al? in good order.

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

It contains neither alum, lime, n other leterious substance, is so prepar to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for

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SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE Irith Catholic Parishieners of St.

TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE, With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Mon-treal, and under the direction of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers of St. Ann's, who will accompany the pilgrim-

Saturday, 3rd of July, 1886.

The splendid Steamer "CANADA" has been chartered for the occasion, and will leave the wharf, foot of Jacques Carrier Square, at 4.30 P.M. SHARP. Returning will reach Montreal on Monday at 6 A.M. TICKETS: Adults \$3; Children \$1.

TRUMESS: AURILIA 78; LEMERICA 31.

Trickets may be obtained from the Committee of Management; also at Loughman & O'Flaherty's, corner of Wellington and Prince streets; Jos. Johnston's, No. 185 McCord street; D. & J. Sadlier's, No. 1869 Notre Dame street, and also in the Sacristy of St. Ann's Church.
The Pian of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the Bt. Ann's Young Men's society, corner of Ottawa and Young streets, on Sunday, 13th June, from 2 to 5 P.M., and on Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafter from 7.30 to 8.30, when Statestooms and Ticketts may be secured.

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee.

Beef, Iron and Wine

As prepared by W. H. BEIGSETTE, of New York and Montreal, is very highly recommended for all persons of both sexes and of all ages. Debilitated persons should ask for it and take no other.

SEXTON SPEAKS.

(Continued from 1st page.)

put our case before the people of Britain accompanied by any threats or by any menaces. We have stood out of this controversy; we have allowed it to be freely discussed between the British people and their leaders. If we int rven; even at the present stage it is because it is no longer possible for us to be silent -it is because it is now essential that our views and opinions should be known. The people of Ireland have suffered bitterly in the past. They are now passing through a time of terrible trial and I claim from men of all parties in this house the admission that the Irish people are behaving with the most remarkable patience. come from the "loyal minority. The threats

me from those who have never been anyal to you-from those who have never een loyal to anything but their own selfish interest and their own sordid gain. They now threaten to be disloyal to you

AND TRAITORS TO THE THRONE

unless you allow them to keep their feet where their feet have been so long-upon the necks of the Irish people. With regard to the member for the County Down with his threat of war, there seems to be a tone of Don Quixote in his character, something more pathetic than formidable. The member for South Belfast expects that the British army will not fight him. I never heard that the British army (aspecially Catholic soldiers in the ranks) had transferred their allegiance from Her Majosty Queen Victoria to King William of Ballykilbeg That monarch may be excellent in many respects, but he labora under two disqualities. tions—he has no commissariat and he has no exchequer. Without these two qualifications it is quite impossible to keep any army in the field. The honorable gentleman threatens that he will go through the land with the Bible in one hand and the sword in the other—yes, with the Bible in one hand and the rifle in the other. That is an old tableau-it has not the merit of noveity, and I must say that, aware as I am that the honorable gentleman has devoted the vigor of his career to piacatorial pursuits, I fear that he may do some harm to others with his Bible, and some injury to himself with his rifle. But the chief of the triumvirate is the honorable and gallant member for North Armagh. He differs a good deal for North Armagh. He differs a good deal from the honorable member for South Belfast, who is the dupe of his own imagination. The honorable and gallant member for North Armagh sees through himself quite clearly.

In people made the most faints entries to good, fair to good, see the Premier, and broke down the barriers which barriers which had been provided to keep them back. A great many men and boys climbed to the top of the railway carrieges standing in the same to the most trained to the control of the railway carrieges standing in the same to the control of the railway carrieges standing in the top of the railway carrieges standing in the same to the control of the railway carrieges standing in the same to the control of the railway carrieges the same to the control of the same to the control of the same to the control of the cont What he relies on is

THE CREDULITY OF THE BRITISH PEOPLE. If you fail to pass this bill you will have yielded to the threats of that minority. Ireland will hold it so. The Irish people all over the world will believe it, and I beg the House to remember how fatal a lesson it would be to leave it on record that, after world and relied his coach with the greatest difficulty. I squad of policemen surrounded him, and by much elbowing succeeded at last in getting him through the cheering masses to the cars. The Premier world be to leave it on record that, after having used the scaffold and the penal cell from generation to generation, Irishmen who merely asked the right that you now say should be conceded were refused the concession of that national right because a faction who were never loyal to anything except their own passions and selfishness threatened to Premier an enthusiastic greeting. rise against you. Sir, guarantees have been spoken of—the guarantee that this House has for the future of Ireland is one that cannot be questioned—the great guarantee is the gratitude of the people of Irel and to the prime minister. He has not yet succeeded, but we are grateful to him for the intention and the desire as if success were already in his hands. Moreover, that we are grateful to bim-leeply grat ful to him -for having in the presence of mean and unworthy attacks upon our-selves and our people declared in the face of and in them. Sir, we shall never abuse that confidence. We look with confidence to the appeal from this House to the appeal from the appeal from the House to the appeal from the appe

THE SHAME AND THE GUILT

of misgovernment. It was the national shame, but it never was their shame. They were misled and misinformed by a cunning government class and by an unscrupulous press. Now for the first time the people of England know the truth, and they have been told that truth with an eloquence and a comprehinstveness and a force that no other living man could approach. For the first time they know the truth, for the first time they have the power, and although the member for East Edinburgh and his kind would have kept millions of Englishmen out of the franchise if they could, though they appeal to the country against the prime minister, I believe the appeal to England—to the men to whom the prime minister gave political force—will result in their using that political force in the name of justice, and that the right honorable gentirman will be supported by a force that will be irresistible. Sir, this is a struggle between a giant and a throng of liliputians. The time is against the pigmies. All the right honorable gentle-man has to do in this struggle is to keep wide awake, and England will enable him to win. Thenoble lord, the member for Rossendale, said that the bill is dead. Sir, the bill is not dead. The bill is alive, and it will live—it will thrive—in the hands of a living Irish nation But I will tell the noble lord what is dead. His party is dead. His party is one of husks shed by the Liberal party, and those husks are represented by

Lord Selisbury took upon nimediate that in a few days this bill will be a matter of history. It will be a matter of history; but it will be a history of one chapter closed and another opened—it will be a history of a chapter that records the end of a chapter that the end of a c which lasted 700 years, a chapter unover the approaching elections. The opinions

equalled in misery and in shame, a chapter of tyranny, retaliation and of persecution, it will mark the opening of a batter and a happier chapter, of a chapter to last, I hope; through he will address will be held in Hangler's circular and single parts to last, I hope; through he will address will be held in Hangler's circular and peace. Sir, I balieve that in the hall of the Irish legislative chamber—opposite the statue of Charles James Fox—that one great Englishman, before our time, who had the wisdom and greatness to appreciate the justice of the Irish cause, will stand the statue on setting at Derby, Mr. Gladatone said he tice of the Irish cause, will stand the statue of the right honorable gentleman, the prime minister. We, who will have remembered him in his greatness—we, who have seen him and heard him—will know how he feared nothing, how he dared everything where his head and conscience led him to champion the Irish cause. His memory will be a beneficent influence to the future time. History, the impartial justifier of right, when the passions of this struggle are stilled. when every one of us is lying quiet in the grave, will cherish his memory as one who brought to an end the woful and bitter fight between two nations—the struggle between the English and the Irish people—will bless his memory as that of him who initiated and achieved between Great Britain and Ireland a settlement sought for by this empire beneficisl to Great Britain, satisfying to Ireland and honorable to both our nations.

AN OVATION.

CLADSTONE'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

Ten Thousand Persons Assembled at the Station to see Him off.

Great Popular Enthusiasm—The Premier is Warmly Welcomed at Every Town Along the Route-Mis Speeches en route-"The Eyes of the World Are Upon You in a Begree Never Equalicd Before."

LONDON, June 17.-Gladstone started this behaving with the most remarkable patience. morning at 11 o'clock on his Scotch campaign. The threats do not come from us. The threats He was accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone. Thousands of people congregate 1 at the railway station to witness his departure. The crowd was enormous and seriously blocked and delayed the approach of the Premier's carriage. When Gladstone finally succeeded in reaching the station platform, he found it packed with people, who welcomed him with enthusiastic cheering. At last he reached his seat in the special coach assigned for his conveyance. The window at his seat was left open. When the crowd saw him through the window it set up another cheer, which was repeated severa times. The people appeared desirous of having the Premier address them with some parting words before going away on the coach window. He thanked the people for the honor of their "extraordinary demenstration." He thanked the people for the honor of their "extraordinary demenstration." tion." He abjured them to allow nothing to hide from the bare question of the nour. "Attempts have been made," said the vezerable orator, "and will be made again, to divert your attention from the real question at issue. question is Folely whether Ireland shall be trusted to manage her own affairs. Those who deny Ireland this right admit that Canada and other British colonies enjoy such rights. Are we to trust our fellow-subjects in Ireland and govern by love? Or are we to adopt the policy of the Government's enemies and introduce into Ireland government by force?" Gladstone then bade his hearers good-bye and the train noved away. Enthusi astic and p clonged cheering accompanied its departure, and hundreds of people, waving handkerchiefs and hats and God ap eding the Premier, ran along the platform beside his ceach until the train outsped them.

London, June 17.—Mr. Gladstone drove to

the railway station in a carriage drawn by a pair of horses. It is estimated that fully 10,000 persons were in the crowd that awaited him. station, and from that elevation cheered Mr. Gladstone as he passed them. Mr. Gladstone only reached his coach with the greatest cessantly in response to the greeting of the crowd. At Luton and Bedford crowds of people were at the station, and cheered Mr. Gladstone as he sped by. No stop was made until Leicester was reached. Here there was an enormous gathering, which gave the groans were heard from the outside of the crowd, but these were soon discontinued. A committee presented Mr. Gladstone with an address expressing confidence in him and his Irish scheme, and the Premier made a sharp reply. After thanking the people for their reception, he said :- "Time is not allowed me to dwell fully upon the great question before the country, namely, "Will you give Ireland what you gave the colonies with the greatest advantage—power to manage, not Imperial, but Irich affairs? During my fiftyconfidence. We look with confidence to the appeal from this House to the country. The people of England were never responsible for equalled before. Not only the whole British race but the whole of civilized mankind have testified the liveliest interest in the question. If, as I have every reason to believe, the verdict is favorable to the people of Ireland, there will be nothing less than the thrill of joy throughout the civilized world. Place before you this noble object-human sympathy, combined with justice, and command it to your deep and deliberate consideration, for you have never had an issue to determine more charged with good or evil to the future advancement of this great Empire." Mr. Gladstone's speech was received with enthusiasm by the multitude. The train arrived at Trent at ten minutes after 1, and another halt was made. Here, as at the otherplaces, there were large crowds, composed not only of the inhabitants of Trent but of

> Premier's cosch, and the enthusiasm of the people was unbounded. Railway employés lined the route for a distance of half a mile.
> Mr. Hadstone bowed and smiled to the people

> people from Nottingham, Ilkestone and every other place near by. Addresses and bouquets

were thrust in through the window of the

Mr. Gladstone bowed and smiled to the people but did not speak.

A crowd of immense proportions awaited the train at Galashiels. On its arrival Mr. Gladstone was conducted to a platform to receive the following address:—

"As a committee appointed by a crowded meeting of Liberals of Galashiels, which, with only three dissenters, resolved to support the Gayarment and not yote for any candidate Government and not vote for any candidate who refuses to grant to Ireland a legislature for the management of her domestic affairs, TERRITORIAL WHIGS AND SHAM RADICALS we herewith express our unswerving confi-Lord Selisbury took upon himself to state that dence in you and the Government of which

now sitting at Derby, Mr. Gladatone said he saw that they were deliberately set upon complying with the reasonable, determined and traditional desires of their fellow-subjects brought to a speedy and happy termination.

At Normantown Mr. Gladstone received vociferous cheers of welcome from the large crowds assembled. The train employes had the utmost difficulty in preventing the people from falling under the wheels of the cars. There was a repetition of the great struggle to get near the carriages and of the eagerness to shake Mr. Gladstone's hands and of the anxiety to entrest him to speak manifested at other points. Those in front of the crowd only were able to hear him. In replying to addresses from the Normantown and Castleford Liberal societies Mr. Gladstone referred to the part that Yorkshire had taken in the last election. The conditions then, he said, were somewhat untoward because the Irish vote, by tactics now perhaps regretted, was not given to the Liberels. The question which should be clearly understood was whether to let the Irish people manage their own affairs. This was asking nothing new. Irealnd possessed that right prior to 1800. He believed the Government would be acccessful in the coming elections. Enormous crowds greeted Mr. Gladstone at all the towns on the route from Carlisle to Skipton At the latter place the crowd pressed so closely around the Premier's carriage that one of the windows in the vehicle was broken. At Howick a New Yorker presented his card to Mr. Gladstone. Premier thanked the American for his sympathy. At Edinburgh 40,000 persons lined the streets from the railway station to the hotel, and the police had great difficulty in making passage way for the Premier's car The crowds cheered incessintly until Mr. Gladstone reappeared on the belcony of the hotel to bow his acknowledgments. He did not address the assemblage. Mr. Gladstone says he feels no ill effects from his journey, and that he is extremely gratified at the reception he had met with at every place

COMMERCE.

he has spoken.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Business is assuming a quieter phase, but for the season the movement may be considered fair. In groceries particularly some houses acknowledge business to be brisker than a month ago. Remittances are good, and in this point there is no cause for complaint.

DRY Goods -- Matters continue quiet in wholesale circles. City retail trade remains

GROCERIES .- There is rather a livelier dcmand than a fortnight ago, and travellers are sending in fair orders. Collections are coming in well. Sugara era one-sighth weaker, being 64c for granulated at refinery, yellows reduced in same proportion, lowest grade being 5½3; no grocery raws offering. A cargo of new Barbadoes molasses is selling at 32c, old 31c, syrups dull. There is not a great deal

doing at the mement. Wool. - There is no change in the market persons were in the crowd that awaited him.

The people made the most frantic efforts to see the Premier, and broke down the harriers active We quote:—Cape, 12½c to 13½c;

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—The demand has been light throughout the week, and chiefly confined to the local trade. Receipts hold fair for the season, but in order to sell in round lots prices have to be shaded and we again Patents, Hungarian per bri, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$6.00; do Ontario do, \$4.10 to \$4.65; Strong Bakers' (American). \$4.50 to \$4.75; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban) \$4.40 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$3.95; do choice, \$4.00 to \$4.10; Extra Superfine, \$3.70 to \$3 80; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$0 00; Spring Extra, \$3.60 to \$3.50; Superfine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; Fine, \$3.05 to \$3.10; Middlings, \$2.80 to \$2.90; I'ollards, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Ontario bags (strong) bi., \$1.85 to \$1.90; do (apring extra), \$1.70 to \$1.70 do (superfine), \$1.50 to \$1.60; City

to \$1.70 do (superfine), \$1.30 to \$1.60; City bags (delivered), \$2.35 to \$2.30.

OATMEAL, &C.—There is still a wide range in the price of oatmeal owing to the great difference in quality, and we hear of sales of o-dinary in bbls all the way from \$4.05 to \$4.60, and in sacks at \$2.00 to \$2.10 per 100 lbs. Granulated in bbls is quoted at \$4.40 to \$4.55. Moullie \$22.00 to \$22.50 per ton.

Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and pot barley \$4.50 per bbl, split peas \$3.75 per bbl.

MILLEFEED.—Sales of Untario bran have

been made at \$11.00 during the past few days in car lots, whilst \$12.00 is demanded by city millers. We quote \$11.00 to \$12.00 per ton in cur lots, and at \$12 50 to \$13 00 for

amaller parcels. WHEAT .- The price of wheat has declined 24c per bushel in Chicago, which has induced an easier feeling here, and sales of car lots have been made at 81c for spring and 82c for red winter. We quote prices purely nominal as follows: - Canada red winter and spring Sic to 83c, and white winter 80c to 82c

CORN-Receipts have been heavy. We quote prices 45c to 46c in bond, and 55c duty

OATS-The demand is by no means wish. Still there have been sales during the week of several round lots at 311c to 32c affoat.

PEAS-Sales during the past few days have taken place at from 68c to 69c per 33 lbs

Rys.-Prices may be quoted at 56c to 58c ufloat. BARLEY, -I here is no change in this cereal,

malting descriptions being quoted at 56c to 58c, and feed qualities at 45c to 52c. MALT. -During the week a tow sales have transpired at Soc to 90c for Montreal malt. Manitoba malt 85: and Ontario at 70c to 80c. BUCKWHEAT. - Sales have been made in the

country equal to current rates here, which we quote at 40: to 50c per bush of 48 lbs. SEEDS. -The market shows no particular change and prices are quoted as follows:— Red lover \$6 to \$7 per bushel; Alsike \$7.00 to \$7.50 and timothy \$2.40 to \$2.50 for Western. No Canadian now in the market.

PROVISIONS.

MILLINERY

S. Carsley's.

Great sale of Shade Hats, largest stock in

Great sale of Hat Scarfs, largest stock in S. CARSLEY'S.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY.

Seaside Hats,
Picnic Hats,
Rustic Hats,
Boating Hats,
Country Hats,
Shade Hats. S. CARSLEY.

ALL NEXT WEEK.

A full and splendid assortment of Summer S. CARSLEY.

A full assortment of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. S. CARSLEY.

Great Sale of Children's Lace, Lawn, Silk, Satin and Embroidered Caps and Hoods, splendid value, greatly reduced in S. CARSLEY

> Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Kibbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons. Ribbons.

In every Fashionable Shade. In every possible width. At very cheap prices,

At S. CARSLEY'S. JONAS BROOKS & BROS.

Parties requiring the very best Sewing Cotton, for hand or machine use, should ask for Brooks' Spool Cotton. It is the popular sewing Cotton in England for manufacturers' purposes and private use, and has been for generations past. Ever since Messrs. Brooks Bros. have reduced the price to the same as ordinary spool cotton the demand has kept steadily in-

in this market en easier feeling is perceptible The same may be said of lard. During the week trade has been moderately fair for the season, although not large. Tallow has been sold at 41c per lb. We quote: -Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50; Chicago short cut cfear per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$12 25 to 12 50; India mess beef, per ce, \$00 00 to 00 00; Mess beef, per hrl, \$00 90 to 0000; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 121c to 13c; Hams & flanke, green, per lb, 800 00 to 00 90; Lard, Western, n pails, per lb, 8%c to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. Sicito Sic; Bacon, per lb, 1010 to llc; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 41c to

Sates of singeing pigs have been made in-Chicago at \$4.35 for shipment to Canada.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-Offerings of creamery butter are plentiful, but buyers are few. A lot of the creamery was sold at 17c, but it was for local account. We quote prices as follows :--Creamery 16c to 17c; Townships, finest, 15c; Townships, inir to good, 13c to 14tc; Morisburg, finest, 15c; Morrisburg, fair to good,

finest, 14c; Western, fair to good, 11c to 13c; low grades, 9s to 10c.

CHEKSE—The bulk of fine cheese leaving this port during the week cost 74c per lb. laid dows here, and some cost over that figure. Last week's exports from this port were 21,000 boxes against 20,134 boxes for the corresponding period last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.-Supplies here are large, and country shippers are crowding the market. Several round lots have been offered from the interior at 101c per dozen delivered here in cases. Sules in this market have been made at 11c in

small lots, and we quote 10½ to 11c.

Hors.—The market is quiet with a few sales of small parcels, just sufficient to satisfy the wants of brewers for the time being. We quet: prices as follows :- Choice 7 to 8e; tair to good 5 to 7c, and poor 3 to 4c.

BEANS.—The demand keeps disappointing

and prices range from 850 to \$1.15 for car lots as to quantity, and \$1 to \$1.50 in small quantities.

Honey.—The demand is very slack. We-quote 7½ to 9½c per lb as to quality. Marke Sugar and Syrey.—The demand

for syrup is slow, and sales are at 55 to 655 per tin, and in wood at 70 to 80 per gallon. In sugar a few lots have been picked up at from 7 to 8hc as to quality. HAY AND STRAW. -Prices at the moment

are steady. Sales were made at \$11.50 to \$12 for very fine timothy, with sales of ordinary at \$9 50 to \$10.50 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay is steady at \$13 to \$13 per ton as to quality. Straw remains quiet at \$3.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles, and pressed do at \$7 to \$8 per ton.

Applies .- From all accounts the Canadian crop bids fair to be a heavy one, as there is at present a splendid stand of fruit in the principal sections throughout the country. New Southern may soon be on the market. OMANGES. The market is steady. Valen cias in cases \$0 to \$10 against \$10 to \$11 last

LEMONS.—The demand continues to drag, but their is no change in quotations, sales having transpired at \$5 to \$6 in boxes. Naples fruit in cases \$8 to \$9.

STRAWBERRIES. -The berries are arriving in moderate quantities already, and sales have ranged from 11c to 15c, as to quality.

Bananas.—The market is fairly crowded

Good sound red and yealow fruit has sold at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per bunch as to seed whilst ripe bunches have had to be forced on the market at 50c to \$1 per bunch, and Yellow Aspinwalls are quoted at \$3.50 to \$4.50

CHERRIES — Californian cherries are quoted at \$2 to \$2.2J per bunch, and in baskets at

PINE APPLES.—The market is very quiet and considerable fruit has come to hand in poor condition. We quote good sound stock 12c to 20c each as to size. COCOANUTS. - The market is quiet at \$5 per

APRICOTS, &c .- The last sales of Californian apricots were quoted at \$3 to \$3.50 per The price of pork in Chicago has dropped box; peaches at \$4 per box, and plums at \$4 about 20c per bbl during the past week, and to 4.50 per box. TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

PROVISIONS.—Apparently there is not so nuch basket butter coming forward as last are offering. We still quote 81 to 9c. The 197; hogs, 312. hog product department is tairly active. Exports of cat Lard in 50 pound tins is worth 9c, and in pail: and fancy tubs 9 to 8 c. The local enquiry is not bad. Eggs are unchanged in price, all coming in do not wait long for a buyer. Other articles are without change.

GRAIN.—No business of any moment can be recorded in wheat during the past week. The demand is practically sil and quotations may be regarded as nominal. In fall we quote 79 to 80c for No. 1; for No. 2, 77 to 78c, and No. 3, 74 to 75c. The figures for No. 1 spring are 79 to 80c; No. 2, 77 to 78c; No. 3, 74 to 75c. Nothing doing in barley. Peas are unchanged in price, but the feeling is not strong. Oats are steady, say 32 to 33c; corn and rye is previously quoted.

Boors AND SHORS,—Some few sorting orders have been booked by travellers now out, but purchases of fall supplies are yet limited.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Supplies of hides are seconding scant. The enquiry is good : 820 for No. 1 green steers, and 820 to 920 for oured and inspected ditto. There is a con-tinued weakness in callskins, the price remaining at last week's figures. Sheepskins are nominal. We advance our quotations for lambakins 5c, the price now being 35c with

the supply more plentiful.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Business in flour is dull. We quote probable prices in absence of transactions. Superior extra, \$3.50 to \$3.60; extra, \$3.40 to \$3.50; apring wheat, extra, \$3.10 to \$3.20. Trading in meals is also of the most limited nature; catmest quotes at \$3.65 to \$3.75; cornmeal, \$3 to \$1.25. Bran. about \$8 per ton.

HARDWARE. - Enquiry elicits the response that the demand for metals is active, principally for brass founding purposes. The manufacturers are reported to be fairly busy and stocks of raw material, in the hands of importers, are by no means heavy. In Ingot tin, the market is particulary bare. Tin plates remain unchanged. Payments are

said to be improving.

Wood.—Receipts of new fleece wool on this market are now more generous and there have been offerings of small lots from the country at 18c. Southdown commands about 21c. The factories are buying rather sparingly Then harrow repeatedly, sow the bone meal of pulled at prices unchanged from last week. and so continue year after year.

LEATHER. -The business done so far this month has not been very satisfactory. Remittances are fair and the outlook on the whole is not preatisfactory.

LIVE-STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live much basket butter coming forward as 1835; the stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand 120, tubs 10 to 110. There is a fair retail Trunk Railway, for the week ended June trade being done in cheese, but no large lots 21st:—Cattle, 2,524; sheep, 1,883; calves, 107; how 312.

197; hogs, 312.

Exports of cattle to date were 17,389 head against 17,856 last year, and 14,186 in 1884. Freight space continues scarce. At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offerings of cattle were large, but business in export stock was light. large, but business in export stock was light, owing to the scarcity of space, and a number of cattle have been left over on that account. However, a few sales were made at from 45 to 55 per pound live weight. There was a good demand for butchers' cattle, and choice beeves sold at 450, while good cattle were lower at 4c per lb. The receipts of sheep during the xeek have increased largely, and an active business has been done both for export and local account at easier prices. Sales of round lots have been made at from 45c to 45c per lb. The offerings of hogs were far, for which there was a good demand, and prices were higher at \$5.40 to \$5.60 per 100 lbs. The enquiry for calves was slow and prices were steady at \$2 to \$5 each as to quality.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Business has been fairly active during the past week, and a few traders from across the lines are in the city looking out for good stock. There is still a scarcity to carriage horses, and There is still a scarcity in carriage norses, and good working horses are ample to meet the demand. Mr. Maguire, of St. James street, during the past few days sold a number of animals at prices ranging from \$60 to \$290, according to

COAL AND COKE.

For steam coal the demand is fair for Lower Ports at \$3 to \$3.10 ex ship, and at \$3,25 to \$3.50 delivered. Picton ateam \$3.25 ex ship, and \$3.50 to \$3.75 delivered. Scotch ateam has been placed at \$3.90 to \$4.

In hard coal the demand continues to hold off. We quote:—Stove \$5.50 per net ton de. livered, and \$5 to \$5.25 for egg and chest-

Coke is quiet. We quote \$2.50 per chaldron, Si 25 per mai, and 65c per quarter. Erushed coke, \$3.00 per chaldron.

A Maryland farmer proposes to grow wheat vear after year on the same land without plowing. His plan is to sow 200 pounds of bone meal per sore, sell the straw to the paper mills, and expend the money obtained for it in bone meal. After horvest burn the stubble to kill weeds and get rid of rubbish.

The Pekin, Ill., girl who was winner in a recent chewing gum contest wagged her jaws 6:000 times in sixty minutes.

OUR BREAD IN DANGER.

The Alarming Increase in Baking Powder Adulterations.

Among recent important discoveries by the food analysts is that by Prof. Morr, U. S. Government Chemist, of large amounts of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. It is a startling fact that of over one hundred different brands of baking powder so far analyzed, comprising all those sold in this vicinity, not one, with the single exception of Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both lime and alum

The use of alum is to produce a cheap baking powder. It costs less than two cents a pound, whereas pure cream of tartar costs forty. Its effect upon the system has been ascertained to be poisonous, and overdoses have been attended with fatal results. Lime is the most useless adulterant yet found in baking powders. It is true that when subjected to heat a certain amount of carbonic acid gas is given off, but a quicklime is left, a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects.

The effect of lime upon the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal, is pernicious in the extreme, and is said by physicians to be one of the chief causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the kidneys. Chemists have found 12 per cent., or one-eighth of the weight, of some of the baking powders prominently sold in this vicinity, to be lime. The wickedness of this adulteration is apparent.

The absolute purity and wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder—now affirmed by every chemist and food analyst of prominence, and conceded by all manufacturers of other brands—arises from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined by patent processes, which remove totally the lime and all other impurities. These facilities are possessed by no other manufacturer. The Chemist of the Department of Health of Brooklyn, N. Y., in which city the works of the Royal Baking Powder Company are situated, after recent numerous experiments, reports:

"I subjected several samples of the Royal Baking Powder, purchased from dealers in Brooklyn, to chemical analysis, and I take pleasure in stating that this powder has attained a most remarkable purity. I am unable to detect the slightest trace of lime tartrate in it, while all its constituents are pure and of the highest quality. The 'Royal' is a baking powder undoubtedly of the greatest leavening power, and perfectly DR. O. GROTHE, wholesome.

"Chemist Department of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.