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### GLADSTONE

#### Opens the Campaign in Scotland

**His 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, Manfully, and Decisively.**

EDINBURGH, June 18.—Mr. Gladstone 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. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, and groaned for Mr. Chamberlain 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 soldier's battle. It was not known by the general tactics or ability, but by the soldier's will. 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 resolve, with a strong sense of justice and sympathy for Ireland, to compensate for these defections. "I am strongly convinced," said he, "that the people have resolved to carry the day, notwithstanding 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 are 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 shaken, 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 nation is unequal to the task of dealing with the question. Some flinch difficulty, some turn their backs in the hour of trouble. Let the nation's voice be given in defence of our cause. When the contest is settled and 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 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 in 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 (times 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 manfully—and just as our opponents in Parliament put the issue in a way at one time favoring home rule and the principle of the bill, and yet voted against it because they objected to the details of the measure. The *Scotsman* puts the question fairly and clearly. It says—  
"Any general professions by Ministerialists 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 feature."

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 play upon words, but the substantiality. 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 to change if the change is compatible with a principle likely to forward the application of the principle better than the provisions em-

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 compatible with and conducive to union of 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 being accepted as a settlement of the question. Nobody questions those conditions. They are admitted to be just and rational. The principle has been reiterated over and over again. It is now idle to say that the country will be asked to

**NOTES ON THE DETAILS OF THE BILL.**  
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 be better than the old one. I have been gravely disappointed at the barrenness and sterility of mind 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 unprofitable 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 plans. They will find us and we will praise 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 devised to defraud the Irish of their hope of justice. Ministerial candidates must not be tested by the bill we introduced in Parliament, because 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 quite so happy. The *Scotsman* says every ministerialist must be considered as pledged to support the bill. He can hardly be pledged to support the bill as a ministerialist when the ministry 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. He pledges himself to do that let him speak by the hour, or day, or week, to the satisfaction of Scotchmen against the vice defects, weaknesses, and follies of the bill. What the nation has to decide is not a clause, detail or the method of the bill, but the policy and principle embodied in it. He who accepts them in 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 Scotland is more deeply and profoundly touched than Scotland's will, and that Scotland was never more earnestly bent on a work of policy and justice than it is to accomplish the present enterprise. (Loud cheers.)

Regarding the Parnell-Carnarvon incident, I blame neither. It is extremely important 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 duties. Earl Carnarvon denied the accuracy of this statement, but Mr. Parnell adheres to it. I believe that both had spoken with perfect veracity, 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 Carnarvon 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, and that he desired to satisfy Ireland's national aspirations. Why did not the Cabinet expel the disunionist for his misdeeds, but for the fact that they were sorry to lose him? 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. Parnell and withhold it from the Premier, if he did so. We know that Earl Salisbury until August knew that his colleague was in communication with the great "disintegration" and "dismemberer." I do not find fault with Lord Salisbury if he entertained a wish in the same direction as Earl Carnarvon. I think it very wise of Lord Salisbury. The

summit of my ambition would have been to support him and give effect to his wise inclinations. If Lord Salisbury faltered and coquetted with that subject before the election was over and forty seats secured he has fully concealed his opinion, that satisfying the national aspirations of Ireland is disintegration and dismemberment. If such is the case he has a serious responsibility resting upon him and a difficult account to render. The course he then pursued is placed in contrast with his conduct now. After giving the pretences of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain a scoring, Mr. Gladstone continued: "At another time I will discuss the 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. The 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 rressive criminal legislation for Ireland to the exclusion of the remainder of Great Britain. 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. I 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 church, what he would do if 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 yourselves 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, awful chapter of the relations between England and Ireland, which for centuries and centuries has been the opprobrium of our country in the eyes and judgment of the world. Join us in this effort, we have 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 cheers.) Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and a half. At the end of his speech a vote of confidence in Mr. Gladstone was carried unanimously amid great enthusiasm.

#### MR. BLAINE'S SPEECH.

REV. P. A. McKenna criticizes the stenographer on three points—it was SALI-DUKY'S REMEDY WHICH WAS "IMPUDENT, INSOLENT AND BRUTAL"—KOSKUTH NOT KOSCIUSKO—KING BOMBA LEFT OUT ALTOGETHER. (From the Boston Globe.)

A jealous regard for the interest of the Irish cause, and a desire to see facts properly represented, lead me to congratulate 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. Blaine during the entire address, and listened with the closest attention. I did not miss a word of it. I can testify that the stenographic report has made at least three errors. The first one is when he says that Mr. Blaine characterized Lord Salisbury 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 Kosciusko's name. It was Kosuth that Mr. Blaine invoked.

The third error (by omission) is when the stenographer failed to give any mention of King Bomba, to whom Mr. Blaine also alluded, in his masterly arraignment of English public men (of the Lord Salisbury class), and their illigal methods. The stenographer seems 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 that it has heaped upon him by the English papers, and also, the pro-English press on this side of the water. "It is the wounded bird that flutters," Mr. Blaine's words told.

Yours truly,  
P. A. McKenna.  
Melboro, 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 support, towards the maintenance of a loyal 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, halting such movement is sought for to dismember the British Empire and place Ireland under the dictation of the Vatican.

An Anstia paper alludes to a contemporary as "the old hag down by the gulf."

#### ARCHBISHOP LYNCH REPLIES.

An Alleged "Protestant Reformer's" Statement Contradicted.

**TO OUR PROTESTANT FRIENDS:**  
The letter 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 wandering from the subject as usual, 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, not 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 recalled for.

In a recent issue of the *Mail* we are personally attacked by one calling himself "A Protestant Reformer." One can hazard assertions recklessly 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 questions. The editor of the *Mail* thoughtlessly follows in the wake of our "Protestant Reformer."

First assertion—That we control the Ontario 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 particulars towards us.

We very seldom recommend any Catholic for office because he is a Catholic. We leave the recommendation to be made by laymen. We sometimes followed them by our signature to petitions. We 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 Catholics 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 anonymous 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 denominations

**WAS ALSO SUBMITTED TO US,**  
as we have a great many Catholic children frequenting the public schools. As a prelate of the Catholic Church, it was not in our province to give our exequatur for Protestant 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 tax of our separate schools, we wished to be put on a par with our Protestant fellow-subjects, who are all supposed to be supporters of the public schools, 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 conscientious Catholic will support his own school. It is untrue to say that as a general thing the Common Schools are superior to our Separate 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 preferable to the dark cells. In fact the boys themselves suggested the idea to us. We considered it a conscientious obligation to speak to Mr. Mowat on the subject, and that honorable gentleman will recollect that we said to him more than once that we did not wish the removal of Mr. Massie, for he has many good qualities. We 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 unjustly writing about public charities, suppresses a very large amount given to Protestant asylums and institutions. This suppression is equivalent to a false statement, and consequently misleads the public. We shall supply the omission of our masked accuser.

He does not forget, we might remark, to record all our Catholic asylums and institutions.

**ITEMS GIVEN TO OUR PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS.**

Orphan Home and Mutual Aid Society	808 00
Girls' Home, Toronto	558 38
Boys' Home, Toronto	544 90
Kewberry Lodge, Toronto	1,771 94
Infants' Home and Infirmary, Toronto	1,771 94
Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto	1,475 02
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	221 84
Boys' Home, Hamilton	477 04
Girls' Home, Hamilton	422 84
Orphan's Home, Kingston	234 34
" " " " " "	234 34
" " " " " "	188 10
Industrial Refuge, Toronto	111 04
Home for Invalids, Toronto	3,150 00
Home for Friendless, Hamilton	188 00
Aged Women's Home, Toronto	558 94
Home of Refuge, Hamilton	1,622 15
Home of Industry, Kingston	1,021 57
Home for Aged, Kings on	187 81
Protestant Home Refuge Branch (St. Catharines)	41 58
The Home, St. Thomas	248 15
Home for Friendless, Chatham	315 84
" " " " " "	338 85
Widows' Home, Bradford	318 30
	\$16,800 45

Catholics are computed as one 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 debates in the Imperial Parliament prove how the Irish Catholics were made poor. They suffered most dire oppression, 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 necessities of life or the little comforts during sickness. We would be sorry that politics should harden the human heart or cool lifelong friendships. The Catholics, knowing that they have a large number of poor sick, and orphans, and wishing to take care of them well and at the lowest expense, religious communities do this most effectually and economically. The sisterhoods receive no salary or emolument beyond food and clothing. Salary would have no inducement for 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.  
JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH,  
Archbishop of Toronto.

#### THREE RIVERS REFUSES.

QUEBEC, June 17.—Little short of consternation was caused in religious and political circles here to-day by the news that the city council of Three Rivers had, by 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 curé 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 incident has aroused in its bitterest form the old feud between the ecclesiastical 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 Bishop Laflèche, which the mission of Mgr. Conroy, 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 them reconsider the vote. In the meantime congratulations from all parts of the province continue to flow in upon the new Cardinal. The Irish societies of Quebec presented addresses, which were tendered by Mr. Carbray, M.P.P.

**THE ZOUAVES' ADDRESS.**  
To-day Lieut.-Col. Hughes, J. A. Drolet, C. A. Lebel, Alfred Larocque and C. A. Vales, of the Pontifical Zouaves, residing in Montreal, tendered an address to the Cardinal.

**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 appointed 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'Doherty and B. Kelly. A great demonstration will be held on Wednesday at St. James' hall in favor of the Gladstonian candidates in the Metropolitan districts. A deputation of Ulster Protestants consisting of clergymen, magistrates and merchants who are in favor of home rule is coming to London to address several meetings under the auspices of the British Home Rule Association.

### SEXTON SPEAKS.

Another Great Speech by the Member for Sligo. Who Holds Up to Ridicule the Orange Bismarck and Pays a Notable Tribute to the Grand Old Man.

From the eloquent speech which Mr. Sexton delivered in Parliament 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 sentiment of race, the determination one day to control the internal affairs of Ireland, 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 representative 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 Birmingham has not been afraid again to refer to the case of Ulster. He has spoken of it as prosperous, Protestant and loyal. In regard to the property I suppose he was misled by the right honorable gentleman, the member for East Edinburgh (Mr. Goschen), in whose opposition to this bill I may say we rejoice. I rejoice for two reasons that he has been found opposing this bill—in the first place, because everything he opposes 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 gentleman took four counties including the great town of Belfast, and other towns, and referred to schedule D, dealing with trades, professions and urban parishes, and compared that with the half of Ulster which has none. He made out that "loyal" Ulster

WAS SEVERAL TIMES MORE WEALTHY than Nationalist Ulster. But Ulster upon the income tax assessment per head is but 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 incredible that any claim should be put forward on behalf of Ulster. We hear of Protestant Ulster. Ulster is no more Protestant than the rest of Ireland. Leave out Belfast and at the date of the last census the Catholics had a majority of 100,000 over the whole province. Even including the city of Belfast the Protestants have only a majority of 70,000. Well, sir, since the date of 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 British North America; and if the census could be taken to-morrow I venture to say it 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 classes of Ireland, Ulster is not loyal. The majority of the members from the province of Ulster sit below and not above the gangway, 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 loyal member for North Antrim, Major Sanderson, to find himself a member of an Ulster assembly in which the place and power of the prime minister were held by my honorable friend the member for Cavan? There is no safe standing ground except to treat Ireland as a unit, and to treat the demand of Ireland as the demand of the people of Ireland. I cannot too solemnly protest against the language of the right honorable gentleman with regard to the Catholic Church. The spirit of aggression is as foreign to the genius of the Catholic Church as it is to the principles of modern enlightenment. I cast, therefore, upon the right honorable gentleman the imputation he has made, and 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 insinuation which has been made that we have

(Continued on 8th page.)

THE MAD KING'S SUICIDE.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE TRAGIC EVENT.

HOW HIS PHYSICIAN SAVED HIS LIFE. OTTO I. PROCLAIMED KING—GRIDDEN 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 stopped at 6.45 o'clock last evening. Dr. Muller and Hubert, the King's attendants, had the bodies of King Ludwig and Dr. Gridden conveyed to Berg castle 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 Bavarian corps, attempted to restore animation in both and only ceased their efforts at resuscitation at midnight, when life was pronounced extinct in both cases.

King Ludwig's suicide has cast a deep gloom over Munich. Now it is seen plain that 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 bulletin:—

"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 animation. Efforts to restore life, however, were unsuccessful."

At 10 o'clock this morning the generals of the Bavarian army met and took the oath of allegiance 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 Luitpold, 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 seen 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 scratches 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 Otto, although deposed, becomes King. Prince Luitpold 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 succession to the throne.

Herren Carlsheim, Faustle, and Von Hiedel, ministers of state, have gone to Berg castle to prepare official minutes regarding 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 have been crowded all day. The town is draped in mourning. The troops were held within their barracks to-day.

THEIR LAST DINNER.

King Ludwig promenade yesterday morning 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 ate rapidly, finishing the meal in half an hour. The attendants were ordered to remain at the castle. At 1 o'clock last night the two bodies were found in the lake five 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 farther 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 fit the scratches on Dr. Gridden'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 paranoia, which is incurable, that further decay was certain, that the malady absolutely deprived the King of free will, and that it would prove fatal to his life for the remainder of his life. This deposition was signed by Drs. Gridden, Hagen, Grashey and Hubrich. A proclamation has been issued "in the name of the King, the royal house and its people, who, through good and evil fortune, have remained faithful." The proclamation says:—

"This house has sustained a severe stroke of destiny. By God's inscrutable decree 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 nephew, 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 dutifully to acknowledge Otto as the rightful sovereign and to tender to him and to us as regents inviolable loyalty and unswerving obedience. We command 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 telegram to Baron von Lutz: "Doctors Hagen and Hubrich have been summoned for Tuesday, 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 confirmed my written opinion."

AN ORANGE MANIFESTO.

BELFAST, June 16.—The Orange Grand Lodge of Ireland has issued a manifesto protesting against the betrayal of the loyal minority of Ireland at the bidding of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell in the interest of rebels, outrage mongers and other violators of the law.

LADY ETHEL.

BY FLORENCE MARRYAT. (Mrs. Ross Church.)

CHAPTER XVII. (Continued.)

BRINGING THE BRIDE HOME. The servant in attendance threw down the steps, and Colonel Bainbridge, in a hurry, alighted.

"What do you mean by being such a time coming over these moors?" he demanded sharply of the coachman, and without observing the presence of his father and cousin.

"The coachman touched his hat, and said it was impossible to have done the journey quicker. He was an old servant of the family, who had known Colonel Bainbridge ever since he was a child, and as he remarked afterwards in the servants' hall, it was the first time "Master Thomas" had ever spoken angrily to him.

"Have you found the journey very tedious?" demanded Mr. Bainbridge, coming forward.

"Yes, indeed! Ah, father! how are you, and Maggie too? I did not see you before. I should think we must have been an hour and a half, at least, jolting over these horrid roads, and my wife has been nearly shaken to pieces. This place is altogether too much out of the way; I thought we should never arrive," and then, with the same air of complaint, he turned to the open carriage door.

"Come, Ethel, my dearest, we are really here at last."

A slight figure, much enveloped in velvets and furs, 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 old-fashioned costume with wide open eyes of surprise, and then with a faltered sobs, held out her hand.

"I beg your pardon, I did not see you; I was only thinking of the fire."

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 delay 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 hurry the movements of his wife and sister; and Maggie, unnoticed by either of the married couple, crept after them to offer her assistance.

"I wish you would leave me alone," she heard the bride say, 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 it?"

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 her presence. The question stung her; it proved how little she could have thought or spoken of her during her married life.

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

"O Aunt Lizzie! they are come!" she 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 golden color, and she has such a quantity of it, and"

"Hush! hush, my dear," remonstrated Mrs. Bainbridge; "Lady Ethel will over-hear you if you are not more cautious. You had better do as she desires, and join us afterwards. We are just going down to 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.

"Perhaps it is as well," Mrs. Bainbridge was good-naturedly 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."

It was a remarkable 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 of gowns to my back, but I must needs have 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 split a glass of wine right down the front breadth."

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

"Well, mother, and so here I am, you see, taken 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 it—besides 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 spoke 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 upon the passive cheek which was not advanced one inch for their convenience, the conversa-

tion ran into the latest commonplace. And, indeed, a greater contrast than Lady Ethel presented to her husband's relations, in dress and style and manner, could scarcely be imagined, and was sufficient to freeze the warm imaginations of those who had been so long welcomed her as one of themselves. Attracted to her by the velvet dress in which she had traveled (for she had not relinquished the mantle which she had fastened round her slender waist, and neither bow nor ornament in the plain masses of her hair, the negligence of her costume alone separated her more from them, than if her charms had been hidden beneath a canopy of silk and jewels; whilst her stately and composed demeanor and air of frigid uninterested languor (so unlike the blushing timidity which Mrs. Bainbridge and Miss Lloyd had pictured to themselves), made the breath seem still wider; the very faintest of smiles passed over her face in reply to her new relations' good wishes and congratulations; and then Lady Ethel sank down into the chair which her husband placed for her, and shading her cheek from the fire with her dejected hand, left him to conduct the conversation unaided by herself, until the dinner was announced.

Every one felt it to be a relief when they were once fairly occupied round the table; but even then the bride remained uncommunicative as before, and her silence threw such a damper over the whole party, that Colonel Bainbridge was obliged to talk much louder and faster than usual in order to cover the unpleasant impression made by the conduct of his wife. He spoke of Paris and Brussels, and the German baths, at which they had been visiting away their time; every now and then appealing for a confirmation of his words to Lady Ethel, with the hope of drawing her into a general conversation, and receiving a monosyllabic reply for his pains; and then he alluded to the house in Cranshaws 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 of our devoting a little time to you, mother; and so, as you see, I have no objection to your introduction to her party, as Mrs. 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 here; indeed, if it were not for going to church, I don't think I should ever care to leave the grounds myself."

"Oh! only three miles off, at Mildon; such a dear little place, all covered with ivy, and it is not much bigger than double this room."

"Three miles across these moors!" said Lady Ethel, with a shudder, as she involuntarily 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 tired to sit up any longer, and will go to my room at once. You must make my apologies to Mrs. Bainbridge; but as she is so good, she will excuse me, and her husband, accompanied by his father and mother, entered the apartment."

"Colonel Bainbridge! he 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 early."

"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 onward.

"Ethel! my dearest! I am coming with you," exclaimed Colonel Bainbridge, as he followed her.

"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 family."

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 to her room.

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 it 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 twinge of maternal jealousy.

"There is no doubt about her being very handsome," remarked the old man.

"Oh! 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," talking back upon the fact which was indisputably pleasant.

"Yes! and so aristocratic! She might be a princess from her appearance. How proud Thomas seems of her."

"So he may well be! He would never have found such a wife down at Cranshaws," at which Mr. Bainbridge granted dissent.

"And, talking of that, I wonder if Lady Ethel has everything she wants—just run up stairs, Maggie, and see."

But Maggie shrunk backwards.

"Oh no, aunt! they can't want me, and Cousin Thomas would be sure to ring, if anything 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, with my love, if she has everything she requires."

Thus urged, Maggie started on her errand;

but as she placed her foot upon the staircase she encountered Colonel Bainbridge. Again she shuddered, but it might have been her fancy; this she fancied troubled; but as he caught her eye he smiled.

"My dear, are you really tired?" he asked, as she passed him.

"Oh no! I was just going to bed. I could do anything for Lady Ethel."

"That's my kind little cousin! Yes! I wish you would, perhaps your company might do her good. And then he added, in a lower and more confidential voice, "She's not quite the thing to be done. Maggie has been upset by travelling, and she's a little out of her own age; you must cheer her up, and make her feel at home."

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

CHAPTER XIX.

GOOD NIGHT.

At first there was no answer; but 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 strangeness by which she was surrounded; but she little expected to see Lady Ethel sitting by the table, with her head cast down upon her outstretched arms, and sobbing with all her might—

"as though she had her heart too full to control over herself. For a moment Maggie stood still and watched her silently, for she was frightened at the sight of so much emotion, and hardly knowing what excuse to make for her own presence there, would gladly have crept away again without having been perceived. But the slight movement she made attracted the notice of Lady Ethel Bainbridge, who, raising her head proudly, and with the tears still glittering on her eyelashes, 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 message for me?"

Her pride was wounded that this country girl should have seen her in her hour of weakness; but as it was the case, she was proud to let her know that she cared nothing about it. And so she would not even raise her hand to brush away the tears from her streaming eyes, but sat there, with wet cheeks and humid glances, looking twice as beautiful as she had done before.

"Aunt Lizzie told me to ask if you have 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 I will send my 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 not go. A feeling of some kind had taken her, and 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 bride.

That Lady Ethel—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 stopped 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 heart—

something 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 compassion 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, gently—

"Don't cry, dear!—pray don't cry. It would make him—it would make us all unhappy 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 recognize it at that moment, but it was the mysterious light of sympathy—which 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.

Yes! She had reason 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 punishment 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 obnoxious 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 look long enough upon the ground to learn to love a man like Colonel Bainbridge.

"Ethel; that pride of yours will some day be brought to heel, and when it is, your life's happiness may not be overwhelmed at the same time."

Wandering among German spas and Parisian society, with a handsome husband devoted to every wish, Lady Ethel had nursed her romantic sorrow for the treacherous desertion of the Marquis de Laucarras, without realizing the whole of the bargain she had made with Colonel Bainbridge, for the satisfaction of her outraged womanhood. But to-day, when he had brought her home to his own people, whom he expected her to call her people—and, aware of their deficiencies, had striven so hard to conceal everything that was not just as she had been used to see it—his had been an awakening which she had never quite believed in,

although she had talked so loudly on the subject.

And it had overwhelmed her. The child of folly and fashion, ruined by her own pride and self-indulgence, had had her eyes fully opened at last to the fate she had deliberately carried out for herself; and she shrank from it as from a serpent. She had no friends to turn to in her distress, for she had cast herself off from her own associates to enter a family which she could never be congenial to her; so it is no wonder if the gratuitous sympathy of this little ignorant, unfashionable stranger 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!—what nonsense! Pray don't take such an absurd idea into your head. I am only a little nervous by the fatigue of my journey, and shall be all right to-morrow."

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 daresty the castle would look rather gloomy, seen for the first time at night," she said, thoughtfully. "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 coming to the country to which you have never been accustomed, and among a 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 among my best friends. We all have thoughts occasionally in which no one else can share—no 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 who 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 on."

"May I come back too?" inquired Maggie, wistfully. There was something in this beautiful, defiantly unhappy bride which interested 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 it is said and done, and she had a heart, however she might upon occasions refuse to listen to its dictates. At the present moment she noted just as it prompted her to do, and, as she moved rose, rose also, and kissed her on the face.

"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 slept well, for the interview she 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 her Cousin Thomas's affections; and it drew towards her seemed like deserting her own cause, like going over to the enemy against her own bruised little heart. Night 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, doubtless, 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 a married, and possessing everything in this world calculated to make a woman happy, she could have any cause for giving way to sorrow.

Maggie concluded that she had been far too quick and ready with her sympathy; but 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 herself, and very 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 scrutinizing 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 the beds. And so, wrapped up in her woollen plaid, she stepped briskly out upon the terrace, prepared to take an hour's exercise before breakfast. But, scarcely prepared 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 upon—but 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 felt her stupid cheeks flame up at the mere consciousness of his approach.

"Why, Maggie!" he exclaimed, apparently as much surprised as pleased to see her, "are you too bound for a constitutional this fine morning? That's famous, we will go together; I was just longing for some one to talk to; and as he took her hand, he placed it snugly within his arm.

But the girl drew backward—it was no comfort for her; it was a misery to feel it there. She felt that she could have no part in that support henceforward and for evermore. There are some hearts so constituted that they must have all or nothing.

"I never expected to meet any one," she stammered, as she held both her hands before her, and rolled them round tightly in her plaid. "It is so very early, not seven o'clock; I thought everybody would be in bed."

"Everybody except Miss Henderson and

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 14.—The Citizen makes another effort this morning to prove that the Orange abolition amendment to Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolution was acceptable to the Nationalist papers of Ireland, copying hereunder the article on the subject from a whitewasher of the local organ of the corruptionists...

Franchise Act will be worse, for it aims at a deadly blow to the independence of the bench by reducing the judges through out Ontario, to creatures dependent on ministers for promotion for party service. Worse than all, it debases and corrupts the electorate with a form of oath by which perjury is made easy and respectable...

when he would be seen dropping a tear over another tombstone inscribed "HIS JACET JOHN COSTIGAN." Remembering how he committed himself, not irretrievably I hope to the service of one unappreciated ally with the enemies of his country, can I imagine how sharp must have been the pang he felt when he penned the closing sentences of his letter...

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE. Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent 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 farm-house. Overworked, brought on sick headaches followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach...

one other, I suppose," rejoined Colonel Bainbridge, laughing. "Maggie, my little cousin, have I caught you out? And who is the favored laddie? Not one of the young Apollons, I hope; for I'm left your guardian, you know, and intend your something or a great deal better than the mistress of that tumble-down old place, Horse-ap-Cleugh."

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WEDNESDAY... JUNE 23, 1886

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.

Hon. Edward Blake, acknowledging the receipt of a resolution passed by the Catholic Benevolent Society of Kingston, endorsing his action on the Home Rule question in the Canadian Parliament, says: "I am sorry to see the news in to-day's papers 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. Gladstone's privilege to do justice to Ireland."

The London Times says, in speaking of the ovations to Mr. Gladstone, that "the praising and cheering of workmen is no answer to a great question." Pushing and cheering may not be an answer; but piling up the votes will be, and it will be an answer which the sneering of the Times will not affect, and to which it 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 highest on record, being an increase of fourteen over the number during 1884.

The Toronto World calls the attention of Dalton McCarthy, M.P., Beatty, 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."

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."

For a time the Montreal Gazette was an out and out friend of Home Rule as demanded by Mr. Parnell and the Irish people. Later it slackened in its advocacy of the cause.

The Home Rule campaign is in full swing in Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone, the commander-in-chief of the Home Rule forces, has entered the field of battle as no conquering

hero from Alexander the Great to Ulysses S. Grant has left it. He has been accorded all the honors of victory even before the battle is fought. These triumphant cheers, that wild enthusiasm and those popular manifestations of public approval which greeted the 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 heads. For instance, Lord Idlesleigh, 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 knock your brains out.

There is no intention among the Liberals to give Ireland merely a sham Parliament, as some people would like to see done. The Irish people want a National Parliament with national powers, and nothing less will satisfy them.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America have issued a circular calling a convention of the delegates of all the branches in the United States and the Dominion. It will be the third regular convention of the Irish National League, and will be held in Central Music Hall at Chicago on Wednesday and Thursday, 18th and 19th of August next.

The Daily Witness does not feel pleased at our having denounced the impropriety and injustice of its attempt to identify Protestantism with Orangism since 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 persuasive arguments are at an end. The Daily Witness never had much argument on certain topics, but in the present instance it had none at all, which accounts for the fish-female tactics.

There is a very large percentage of the representatives of the American people in the United States Congress who do not profess any religion at all. Of the 408 senators, members and delegates from the territories who compose Congress, seventy-two are Methodists, sixty-three Baptists, forty-one Episcopals, thirty-seven Presbyterians, thirty-eight Catholics, fifteen Unitarians, eight Lutherans, ten Christians (Campbellites), and two Quakers, making a total of 283 who are actively connected with some church organization.

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

THE VATICAN ON THE KNIGHTS.

The Moniteur de Rome, the semi-official organ of the Vatican, recently published a remarkable article on the Order of the Knights of Labor. The Moniteur takes a most favorable view of the aims and objects of the organization and is exceedingly friendly in its comments.

THE ANTICOSTI SHARKS.

The owners of the uninhabited, barren and dangerous island of Anticosti are possessed of an immense amount of "boney cheek."

shores of Anticosti should, with their cargoes, booms, ipso facto, their exclusive property. They base this monstrous pretension on the fact that if the vessels and cargoes were not to drift on to the shore everything would go down to the bottom of the deep blue sea, and consequently be of no use to any one but the sharks.

MAXIME LEPINE.

MAXIME LEPINE, one of the noted half-breeds who took a prominent part in the North-West rebellion, has sent an interesting communication to Mr. J. A. N. Provencher, editor of La Presse, in answer to a private letter in which Mr. Provencher blamed Lepine and the other half-breeds for having taken up arms to fight against the Federal authorities.

"As regards your letter, I may tell you that I do not consider myself guilty of that blame which you appear desirous to throw upon me, for the position in which I was placed forced me to act as I did; if you were obliged to suffer as we did, you would not have acted otherwise.

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 also brought about the utter extinction of Conservatism in that Province.

There was every confidence in Ministerial circles at Ottawa that the Liberals would be stranded and that the Tory crew would float into power high and dry.

Out of the thirty-eight seats only a paltry seven were secured by the Conservatives, by small majorities.

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

A SOLEMN APPEAL.

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.

of man. He said—"There are only two policies before the country, and it remains with you to decide between them. You must choose between a policy of coercion and a policy of conciliation. (Cheers.) Reflect each one of you, in the name of Almighty God, each one in the sanctuary of his chamber, in the sanctuary of his heart, 'tis 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 yourselves to be carried away by craven fears, but believe that by acting justly you will set strongly. (Cheers.) Justice is always strong. Join us in our efforts to close this painful, terrible, awful chapter of the relations between England and Ireland, which for centuries 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 it shall redound more, perhaps to the honor of Great Britain than even the happiness of Ireland. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)"

THAT PLEDGE TO SEND MEN AND MEANS TO IRELAND.

Regarding 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 resist Mr. Gladstone's scheme for Home Rule, we beg to reproduce, for the information of the Canadian public, the following communications which were given prominence in the columns of the London Times:

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, Wm. JOHNSON, House of Commons, June 3.

"Grand Lodge British America, now in session and representing 200,000 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."

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 positions, themselves or the country they would have demanded the resignation of a Minister who was taking a prominent part in instigating a rebellion.

It is not the question whether the grand Orange lodge or Minister Bowell 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.

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APD 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 disloyal and fustian 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 self-government. The official announcement of the dissolution of the present Parliament has been made, and the appeal to the electors of the United Kingdom will be made on the naked issue of Home Rule.

The coming election will consequently present the decisive field of combat, and the great party of wealth, aristocracy and intolerance, controlled by prejudice and rancor, which has from time immemorial opposed every measure of reform and progress, will constitute the forces against which the Parnell-Gladstone alliance will have to battle.

How are the Nationalist candidates to meet and bear the expenses of an electoral contest

which, always burdensome to men of limited means, are thus certain to be immensely increased? The money for that purpose, we all know, cannot be raised in an impoverished land; it must come from this side of the 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. The Irishmen of Canada should not be behind in this great crisis. In the past many of them did their duty by Ireland. To-day let all of them do so. It may be the last time that the Old Land will require their pecuniary assistance. Let them not refuse it to her at a moment when her fate hangs in the balance.

It is of the utmost urgency that the friends of Parnell should clearly understand in just what formidable ways the vast financial resources of the anti-Home Rule coalition will be used against the Nationalist candidates. It is the boast of the Whig leaders that they represent nine-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 ascendancy, and above and beyond all to recapture Ulster from the Nationalist ranks. To attain this end, the managers of the Whig-Tory combination, who for the first time find themselves possessed of almost a monopoly of the sinews of war, have resolved upon contesting all along the line every seat in Leitrim, Connaught and Munster as well as Ulster, hoping, thereby, to so distract and weaken the Nationalists as to render it impossible for the latter to retain all of the seventeen seats which they won in Ulster at the last election. Some of these seats were carried only with great difficulty and by small majorities. The loss of a single one of them would not merely signify a reduction in the number of Parnellites, but such loss would be held up as a sign and a proof that reaction had set in against the demand for self-government and would give the advocates of Ulster 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 with the needful. Let every Irishman 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 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. All honor to the society of such a step. Now that a start has been made let the ball be kept rolling until Canada will have subscribed a sum of which it will not be ashamed.

THE COUNCIL AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

THE Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the Seventh Council of Quebec was read in several of the churches yesterday. The letter deals almost exclusively with the subject of Freemasonry 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."

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 confess that no more lawful and legitimate use of that right was ever made than by the Knights of Labor.

We believe that the whole trouble lies in the fact that there is a misunderstanding and misapprehension as to the aims and to the workings of the order. The passage of the Pastoral Letter dealing with the question and quoted above shows that such misunderstanding does exist. The lines of the quotation, which are italicized, say that the order of the Knights of Labor exacts from its members a secret that must be revealed to nobody. This is not the case, as is proved by the fact that all the most important communications and instructions of Mr. Powderly, the Grand Master Workman, and of the Executive Board, are given to the public press and published to the world. The business transacted at the meetings of the Knights of Labor is no more secret than the business transacted at the

meetings of temperance, benevolent or other societies.

Consequently a condemnation on the ground that the order exacts a secret is not in accordance with the merits of the case.

Then again it is charged that "an unreserved obedience is to be given by the members to occult chiefs."

This is a most singular statement in view of the facts. Instead of being hidden and occult, the chiefs are the best known men on the continent, while the local officers are equally well known in their respective communities. Then as to the obedience given to the chiefs, there is absolutely no more given to them than to the officers of any other body. Therefore a condemnation on that ground would not be in accord with the merits of the case.

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 religion had ever risen against Her Majesty." Evidently our pious contemporary knows how to forget things when it suits its purpose. Not only so, but high treason, had risen against the Queen, and if it was anybody else beside the Orange body who were guilty of the crime, the "only religious daily" would not have been so anxious to suppress the truth.

"Orangemen," says the Globe, "are nothing if not loyal to the British crown and to the present wearer of the same. It is their distinguishing characteristic, of which they continually boast. It is their chief glory, in which they continually rejoice. In their zeal for loyalty they are ready to fight, and it is to be presumed are prepared to die. Yet in spite of all this, let them be thwarted in the slightest, and they will throw loyalty to the winds and curse Royalty to its face. They have done so again and again before this. They may do it again."

Their great conspiracy against Queen Victoria is well known. Any one can read the story in Mrs. Martineau's "History of the Thirty Years' Peace." And such a story! 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 Colonel Fairman, giving him plenary authority to establish Orangism 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 throne. It was rumored that the Duke of Wellington had himself an eye to the Crown, and, as a feeler, a letter intimated 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 how 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 confidential 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 say 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 Duke of Cumberland." At that time it was 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 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 disappeared. On the 23rd of February, 1836, Mr. Hume made a full exposure of the whole transaction, and the result was that a motion for the suppression of Orange lodges was carried unanimously, not one of the Orangemen in the House daring to oppose it. The Home Secretary transmitted a copy of this resolution to the Duke of Cumberland as Grand Master of the Orange Association, who immediately replied that before the past debate in the House of Commons he had recommended the dissolution of Orange lodges.

eties in Ireland, and that he would immediately proceed to dissolve all such societies elsewhere.

For some years after this terrible exposure of its nefarious plotting, Orangemen, as a political organization, became a matter 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 by the whole community with unbounded enthusiasm. By and by the Order revived, and now it comes out again in its true rôle 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 not given effect to as fairly reasonable and absolutely well founded. In 1835 it was thought that nothing short of setting aside the true and rightful heirs to the throne would make Protestantism safe and keep Ireland tranquil, and in order to compass this end the Orangemen 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 Ireland safe or Ireland tranquil. It was, in fact, one of the meanest, most dishonest, and least justifiable conspiracies on record. And yet what are Orangemen about to-day but raising equally groundless cries and plotting equally unjustifiable rebellions? They tamper now with the army as they did then, and preach violence and war with as little reason as they had when they were prepared to set aside their present Majesty for a man whose moral character could not be discussed in these columns, and whose political principles had better for his own reputation 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 (Mr. Gladstone), elevated to dignity by an act of the people.

Lord Randy should not forget that he comes from a polluted source, and like all the 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 most ruffianly terms Randy attacks the Home Rule Bill, which he describes as insanity, trafficking in treason, condoning crime, exalting in disloyalty, abasing loyalty, and a monstrous mixture of imbecility, extravagance and political hysteresis. He ridicules the anticipated beneficial results from the bill, and affirms that "the united and concentrated genius of Bedlam and Conley Hatch would strive in vain to produce a more striking tissue of absurdities than those gravely recommended by senile vanity to a people renowned for common sense."

Such language can create nothing but disgust, and can have but little weight or influence among the electors. The London Daily News, commenting on it, says:—"We 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. Gladstone, and is such an expression of party passion as is happily unusual in English politics."

**AN APPEAL TO ROME.**

The Catholic Mirror of Baltimore, the authorized and official organ of His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, publishes the following leading article on the vexed question of the condemnation of the Knights of Labor in Quebec:—

"That organ of Canadian Bourbonism, the Quebec Verite, is greatly incensed because 'The Mirror' noticed an article in the *Moniteur de Rome* on the Knights of Labor. It declares that the *Moniteur* is no organ of the Holy Father, and that 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 Cardinal Taschereau is one of these 'mischief-makers,' since he had said that Rome had condemned 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 responsibility of condemning the Knights in his archdiocese. That is the whole history of the matter. Mgr. Gallimberti, the editor of the *Moniteur*, is a close personal friend of the Holy Father, and when His Lordship, under the circumstances, wrote, inspired or sanctioned the article dealing with the Knights of Labor he must have done so

advisedly and for a purpose. Mgr. Gallimberti in that article paid the highest compliments to Mr. Powderly, the chief of the Knights of Labor; he called the order 'one 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 for their condemnation in this Province of Quebec? Which is right, the opinion held at Rome and in the United States, or the opinion held at Quebec?

Of course as a matter of ecclesiastical discipline all dioceses must yield obedience to the episcopal decision; but there appears to be more than sufficient ground upon which to base not only a legitimate but a necessary decision to the See of Rome. And this appeal should be taken without delay. When Rome will have spoken all our rest satisfied that justice 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 telegram from Rome announcing his elevation to the dignity of Archbishop of Ottawa.

The See of Ottawa in this case has cause for congratulation. His Lordship Bishop Duhamel was brought up in Ottawa, and was one of Father Tabaret's and Father Fallo's earliest pupils at the Ottawa college, where he reflected real lustre on his learned preceptors. He was ordained priest in 1863 and was elevated to the episcopate on the death of the late Bishop, Eugene Giguere.

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 Tories 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 leading Liberal Government. Big subsidies were granted to railways, grants for public works were made, money was distributed where it would do most good, and two Ministers of the Crown, Mr. McLellan and Mr. Thompson, were sent down to stump the province. The influence and the eloquence thus brought to bear on the Nova Scotians were thought to be irresistible. The event has proved otherwise. Even Cape Breton was not wholly captured by a subsidy, and the two Ministers have been sent to the right-about with a most emphatic rebuke conveyed in the return of the full Liberal ticket by the counties of Colchester and Antigonish, which they represent in the Federal Parliament. It is amusing to read the DENUNCIATIONS OF SECESSION

by the Tory 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 dragged by Tupper. Therefore they talked secession, but played into the hands of their Tory friends at Ottawa. No wonder the people have no faith in them and refuse to trust them again. The declaration of the people of Nova Scotia in favor of secession by an overwhelming majority offers a stern lesson to the Confederates. Mr. McLellan, now Finance Minister, was before he was bought up with fat appointments, an ardent secessionist and wrote a letter in which he gave it as his opinion and advice that it would be all right to accept an addition to the provincial revenues from the Dominion, but that Nova Scotia should not fight until they were clear of Canadian masters and set the co-operation 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 no cry 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 \$17,000,000 in the *British Broad* an independent authority, puts the provincial case thus:—"Before the union Nova Scotia had the lowest tariff, and was yet in the best financial condition of any of the uniting provinces. In 1867 the customs tariff averaged only 8 per cent.; the total revenue was sufficient for every need, and the public debt was only \$2,500,000. In sharp contrast with this favorable state of things, the Dominion tariff imposed on Nova Scotia, 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 population of Nova Scotia is about one-tenth of the population of the Dominion, or say 500,000 in 3,000,000. 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 national debt, without the general treasury or say \$3,500,000 a year."

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 to defeat the local governments, these in turn will certainly exercise the right to exert their power and influence against the Tories when the federal elections take place. The next Province to pronounce on the local issue is Prince Edward Island. Dominion influences are said to be paramount there, but the Liberals are not without hope of success. The cry of secession, on account of excessive taxation and non-fulfillment 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 have

**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 will 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 Scotia may have the effect of causing the federal ministry to reconsider their determination to bring on the general election next fall. The position of the Tory party is indeed desperate and, whether the

general election comes off this year or next, defeat is certain. I should think, under all the circumstances, that it would be more to the advantage of ministers to put their 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 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 opposed to dissolution this year. Langevin, Caron and Chapleau are particularly anxious for time to let the Kiel indignation blow over and bring their railway subsidies policy into active operation. Among the most thoughtful men who have commented with the almost unanimous declaration by the people of Nova Scotia, in favor of secession, is considered 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 follow suit about their demands regarding railway monopoly, the tariff, and the land, not to be complied with. It is admitted that the main features in the policy on which Sir John retained power are no longer living issues, while other matters which he cannot, or will not, grapple, are now of the first importance. The great fact that the federal minority is at open variance with all the provinces and the territories in regard to things which move the springs of political action is perhaps the most powerful factor in promoting the desire for a change of government at Ottawa now manifesting itself everywhere. Sir John cannot abandon his policy of centralization, although its prosecution has brought Confederation to

**THE VERGE OF DISSOLUTION.**

It is clearly foreseen that his continuance in office must before long bring about a deadlock between the Dominion and Provinces, which can only be dissolved by a radical change in the constitution. The great federal objects, which Sir John may be allowed credit for having initiated and pursued, may be considered as accomplished. The question of provincial rights has now to be considered and adjusted. Other hands than his must do this work, because he cannot approach a settlement without abandoning the principle of central aggrandizement. On the other hand, the Liberal Party is now to power with their well known and persistent advocacy 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 can be governed by Orange-Tory ideas. The Dominion date, not even if it could, undertake 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 reversed, the suspension of class dominion, aroused in Quebec by the rebellion of '65, and the hanging of Kiel, must be removed, reciprocity and the right of Canada to plebiscite 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 foremost

**BURNING QUESTIONS 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 interests that will have become irreconcilable. Sagacious men who look below the surface of mere party politics recognize the gravity of the situation and the force of the arguments I have endeavored to present. A fear is, however, expressed that the ministry have so fortified themselves about selfish interests, for whose sake 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 Tory 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 Dorchester meeting. For that purpose they had arranged an excursion by special train to carry them 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 meeting, they thought discretion the better part of valor, and staid away. This is the report given to me by a gentleman who was in Quebec at the time, and it is substantiated by the environment of facts.

**HOME RULE MEETING.**

An advertisement in the city papers called for a public meeting of the citizens of Ottawa in sympathy with the movement towards Home Rule to Ireland for Friday evening, at St. Patrick's Society's Hall. The call is signed by Protestants as well as Catholics. 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 son of Ireland, every man, be he what he may, who loves freedom and would save the British Empire from disgrace and misfortune, 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 fag-ends, Radical plutocrats and Orange rebels, that now threatens Ireland with thirty years coercion, civil war, massacre and Orange assassination.

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 statements 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 entrusted with the management of public business. Were the observance of this principle not enforced, there would be nothing but confusion. In some cases happens, however, that an attempt is made to evade it. Ministers like other men, have their passions and prejudices. In Canada, particularly at the present time, they have to pander to the passions and prejudices

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

**NO EXCUSE.**

for the violation of the principle stated above. On the contrary it aggravates it, for it is the duty of those entrusted with government to subdue passion and soften prejudice in the interest of the whole people. These points being understood, how are we to regard the conduct of Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, in publicly endorsing with his presence and countenance 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 the people whom he has pledged himself to assist have proceeded to overt acts of tumult and civil war, and it is fair to presume that if it were not for his support and the support of other like him occupying positions of responsibility under the crown, the Orangemen of Ireland would not have perpetrated the recent outrages. As a considerable time has elapsed 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 action, 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 uttered a single word 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 blood in his composition he would not allow a day to pass without bringing his colleague to account and either compelling him 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 office and its emoluments. Mr. Costigan has had ample time to declare himself. He is perfectly aware of his responsibility. He knows that the eyes of the Irish people are upon him, yet he maintains a pusillanimous silence. It will not have been forgotten that when the late Mr. Huntington protested in somewhat 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 bigoted attack on the Catholic church and MacKenzie ministry of which he was a member was held responsible not only for what he said but also for the interpretation put upon his words by his political opponents. The late Mr. Holtton brought the matter up in the House, where it was discussed. Finally it was brought by those who wanted to make political capital out of it before the Papal Altar, the late Mr. Conroy, who practically decided in favor of Mr. Huntington by declaring against the interference of priests, as priests, in party politics. Here we have a precedent for the conduct of Mr. Costigan. He is a member of the Government as a whole, and demands an authoritative denial on the part of the Government as a whole of Mr. Bowell'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 overlying pseudonyms defending Mr. Costigan, is silent as an oyster. The Irish Catholics, for whose benefit these evasions are published, would like to hear something on this point. It does not show that Mr. Costigan has demanded a repudiation by the ministry of Bowell's conduct as a member of the Government in the Orange Grand Lodge, it had better hold its peace, for further touring will only increase his exasperation at Costigan and the Government.

**AN UNBORN PRESIDENT.**

within the memory of every man living—a precedent, however, which emphasizes the responsibility of ministers for the public utterances of their colleagues, and demands an authoritative denial on the part of the Government as a whole of Mr. Bowell'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 overlying pseudonyms defending Mr. Costigan, is silent as an oyster. The Irish Catholics, for whose benefit these evasions are published, would like to hear something on this point. It does not show that Mr. Costigan has demanded a repudiation by the ministry of Bowell's conduct as a member of the Government in the Orange Grand Lodge, it had better hold its peace, for further touring will only increase his exasperation at Costigan and the Government.

**THE ORANGE LAFONTAINE.**

a political organization here, is at variance with our junior member for the city, Mr. Tassé. 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 Lafontaine, 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, than who have claim much better founded than E. Tassé, and that, if the appointment be persisted in, the circle will oppose Mr. J. Tassé's nomination as a member for this city. It is said that our representative persist in having his cousin appointed in spite of this protest. If so, I take it as an indication that he is intended to present himself again for reelection. A rumor says he will run for the local in Ottawa county with a view to a seat in the Quebec Cabinet. He is an ambitious little fellow. 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.

**SELLING INTO LINE.**

The *Citizen* has announced that it is favorable to Home Rule. This is refreshing coming at so late an hour. Almost as pretty as the wheel about of the *Free Press* in the same direction a short time ago. Both incidents may be taken as proofs of the strength of the Home Rule movement. Both organs are run by Orangemen who have no personal love 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 gratifying to know that we are strong enough to compel the organs of both parties to gulp down their hostility and support a cause they do not oppose.

**DEATH OF MR. JOHN McEVROY 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 McEvroy, which sad event took place on May 29th, at his late residence in the township of Osgoode, where he has resided for the last forty 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 Osgoode for a number of years, which position he resigned in 1876, being then far advanced in life, discharging his duties with honors to himself and satisfaction to the electors. His remaining widow, three sons and six daughters, besides a very large number of relatives and friends who came to pay their last respects to an old acquaintance and a much valued friend.

**POLITICAL NOTES.**

**BLAKE IN DURHAM—NO CHEERS FOR SIR JOHN—TUPPER TO STAND AS A TORY CANDIDATE IN ENGLAND—THE LIBERAL CONVENTION—CANDIDATES FOR MONTREAL WEST—THE ORANGE INDIAN—DR. CAMERON.**

**MR. BLAKE 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. He has hitherto been considered a Conservative stronghold and in previous elections Mr. Blake has obtained but little support there. On one occasion he was not even accorded a hearing there. There were rumors that 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 Orangemen Mr. Blake boldly justified his course in the Kiel question, and it was remarkable to see how little his words evoked. In fact, almost all the opposition came from the good natured enthusiast who had previously expressed his abiding faith in Sir John. Great applause greeted 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 Kiel's head. Mr. Blake had to repeat the denial which he 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 Kiel to leave the country, while I raised my right hand to Heaven and exclaimed that I wished to God I could catch him, I should indeed have been ashamed." The interrupter sat silent and the applause which greeted these words. As the meeting was dispersing, an old gentleman raised his hat and called, "Three cheers 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 evoke. 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 the young men of Canada have ever come together for the purpose of political discussion; 600 delegates will be present from Quebec alone, and almost an equal number will be on hand from Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Manitoba will also send strong delegations. The Montreal Convention Committee deserves great credit for having so rapidly completed all arrangements for the Convention, whilst Messrs. Walker and Martineau, the joint Secretaries of the Committee, have gained unstinted praise for their hard work and excellent success. Any Young Liberal 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 Committee, for a certificate, which must be presented by each delegate to the ticket agent in order to secure the single fare.

**DR. CAMERON.**

The *Huntington Advocate*, Conservative organ in the county, says:—"There is no use talking. But Dr. Cameron did cooperate the *St. Barbe* 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 politics. 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 at once to be amended so as to make it practically worthless to *St. Barbe*, and hurried to himself in view of the coming election."

**GENERAL ELECTIONS IN DECEMBER.**

An Ottawa 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 ENLARGED.**

OTTAWA, June 18.—Sir John Macdonald is said to be so engaged over the result of the Provincial elections in Nova Scotia that he is considering the propriety of asking Messrs. McLellan 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 Messrs. Thompson and McLellan should at once resign.

**SIR HECTOR AT THREE RIVERS.**

The following is the manner in which *L'Espresso* describes Sir Hector Langevin's trip to Three Rivers:—"Our valiant Hector, chief of the banner members at Ottawa, and into the bargain our representative in the Commons, was on a visit to our city last Thursday, on board the steamer *Cultivateur*, of the Richelieu Company, and accompanied by members of the Harbour Commission of Montreal and Quebec. For four or five days previous certain wire pullers placed agents throughout the streets to gather together the ex-friends of the political 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 understood 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 beautiful country of Nicolet. The citizens of Three Rivers did their duty well, not a single hurrah was given for Sir Hector Langevin, but several for the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec. The friends of Sir Hector noticed the south side of the boat, pretending not to recognize his own city, and casting sweet glances at the beautiful country of Nicolet. The citizens of Three Rivers did their duty well, not a single hurrah was given for Sir Hector Langevin, but several for the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec. The friends of Sir Hector noticed the south side of the boat, pretending not to recognize his own city, and casting sweet glances at the beautiful country of Nicolet. The citizens of Three Rivers did their duty well, not a single hurrah was given for Sir Hector Langevin, but several for the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec. 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THE "CANADIAN PARNELL."

A Noble and Patriotic Letter—Honor to Edward Blake—The Franchise of the Irishmen of the Eastern Townships—Mr. Blake's Reply.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE, M.P.:

Sir.—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 settlers are now grandfathers 80, 85 and 90 years old with their sons and grandsons 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 parents. 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 honestly by these good qualities from both his grand parents."

This colony of Irish patriots and law-abiding 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 "ere 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 class 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 "Canadian Parnell," and that man is 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:— 1st. In support of the Costigan Irish Home Rule resolutions in the Ottawa House of Commons in 1882. 2nd. In opposition to Orange demands, subsequently, in the Dominion Parliament. 3rd. By your plea in favor of Irish home rule, with Gladstone and Lord Rosebery, 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 Hon. 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.

Home Rule in the House of Commons

May, 1886, for his record on that score is there and will remain forever. Now let us examine his record on that question, beginning with the year 1882. His anonymous biographer says that in that year he called his Home Rule column in the "Morning Post" the "Irish Question." He said that he had been in 1882, and called them in the dust. But the said column, i.e. the Home Rule resolutions of 1882, were not of his doing or conception. He never wrote a word of them, neither did the idea of framing them and presenting 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 made known to him by the St. Patrick's society of Ottawa to hold them still higher on the pedestal he referred to do so, and when Hon. Edward Blake and other members of the House, including Hon. Mr. T. Coughlin, essayed to do so, he, Costigan, then came forward at the bidding of his master, and followed by Curran and other so-called Irish Catholic representatives, as well as by true representatives of the Orange order, took hold of the line; they pulled together, heeled down the true Home Rule banner and ignominiously trailed it in the dust. 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 masses, whom, of all other Canadian officials, such a dirty hunting should be sent.

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 Orangemen after the usurpation of William III., on whose behalf Mr. Costigan brought in his odious 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 Ulster complaining of the Irish House of Lords, which had decided in a case between them and the Bishop of Derry. Upon this the English House of Lords passed an order declaring that this appeal was *coram non iudice*. The Irish House of Lords then asserted their rights and passed resolutions and protested against the English proceedings. This matter stood until 1703, when came on the case of the Earl and Countess of Meath (against Lord Ward), who were dispossessed of their lands by a pretended order of the House of Lords of England, on which the Irish House of Peers, who had accepted the former resolutions, asserted their rights and restored possession to the Earl and Countess. In the same year (1703) the appeal of Maurice Annetley 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 refused 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, having received counter representations from the society of the New Plantation of Ulster, which representations produced the arbitrary Act VI. of George the First, which declared that Ireland was a subordinate 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 in the decisions of that court would not be in favor of the aforesaid society, however glaringly unjust their case might be. It is a wonder 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 protection of the Protestant minority in Ireland, particularly in Ulster, as they are so anxious about their future security from Popish persecution.

I will here draw a contrast: the Catholic question or claims had been discussed at various times in the Irish Parliament, and 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 to the Catholics the common law rights of eligibility to the provisions of the 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, 1866, 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 Commons 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 no fears for that minority, and hence embodied his fears in a slavish and uncalculated 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 so-called Irish Priest like that record of his friend. Will he further praise in characterizing his hero as the sterling, whole-souled and patriotic John Costigan? Will he further protest against any 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 a patriotic Irishman.

There could be no fairer proposition than that of the proprietors of Hagar's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy, if it fails to give satisfaction on fair trial.

A LETTER TO "THE WORLD."

Catholic Conservatives Must Go.

Editor Toronto World: It is as plain as the nose on my face that the "Mail" is a paper of racial and religious prejudices, and is a prominent part in the electoral struggle for which the politicians 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 race is a spectacle over which angels might weep without showing super-sensitiveness.

It has been for some time a matter of surprise that no representative Catholic of Conservative antecedents has taken the trouble of pointing out to those most concerned the kind of preparation that the "Mail" is making for the day of trial. Now if ever such representatives should make themselves felt, not merely for the sake of those of their fellow Catholics who have followed their fortunes, but to help to make them what they are—loyal to the interests of the party, the future of which is at stake, but in their rest of our common country, which I believe every intelligent Canadian of every class and creed regards as of the first importance. It is no new thing for class representatives to be silent when silence ceases to be golden. It may be that in this case they are not dumb from fear or from selfish motives, but through failure to realize the delicacy and gravity of the situation. According to the more charitable, as the more probable, inference, I will call their attention to a few facts worthy of their distinguished consideration.

The "Mail's" part in the life controversy was not altogether discreet, but it is undoubtedly the best of the argument. The part was overdone, but it was a more honorable and logical part than the utterly insubstantial and infelicitously unparaphrased play by the "Globe." In that case the "Mail's" fault was in not being too accurate to their ally, but as far as the true issue was concerned its position was unassailable. Moreover, the "Mail" was a public act, and it was not only discussed in a temper but in the manner in which it was intended. Not so the Home Rule question. A Canadian man and I believe ought to have his sympathies in the great controversy which at present convulses the mother country, but he is under no obligation to make a fool of himself in that behalf. I cannot understand how people who profess to honor the memories of the men who gave Canada a home government can cast their influence against the men who are endeavoring to secure a similar boon to Ireland. This is a point on which I do not wish to dwell, but which I cannot understand such inconsistency and ingratitude. I am free to say to them that the liberty of thought and utterance which I claim for myself, whether upon this or upon any other subject, is the exercise of that liberty I do not feel free to misrepresent and malign, and to feel free to only to say against those who differ from me. This the "Mail" is called upon to do, and to do so in a manner which is not only applicable, but by any rational mind, it applied Gladstone for throwing Parnell into jail without justification and keeping him there without trial. It denounces Gladstone because he confesses his mistake and offers to make reparation. For years it has exaggerated every crime committed in the south and west of Ireland, which are at least quite as free from crime as our own country—but it applauds the Orangemen who drill in Armagh and who murder a man in Belfast. Last week it regarded the proposition to withdraw the Irish members from Westminster as a menace to the integrity of the Empire, but to-day it characterizes Archbishop Walsh's argument for their retention as the outcome of a Popish plot. Yesterday the words of the courtier, Cardinal Cullen, were revived to show that Home Rule would involve injury to the church in Ireland, and to-day the "Mail" is called upon to do, and to do so in a manner which is not only applicable, but by any rational mind, it applied Gladstone for throwing Parnell into jail without justification and keeping him there without trial. It denounces Gladstone because he confesses his mistake and offers to make reparation. For years it has exaggerated every crime committed in the south and west of Ireland, which are at least quite as free from crime as our own country—but it applauds the Orangemen who drill in Armagh and who murder a man in Belfast. 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