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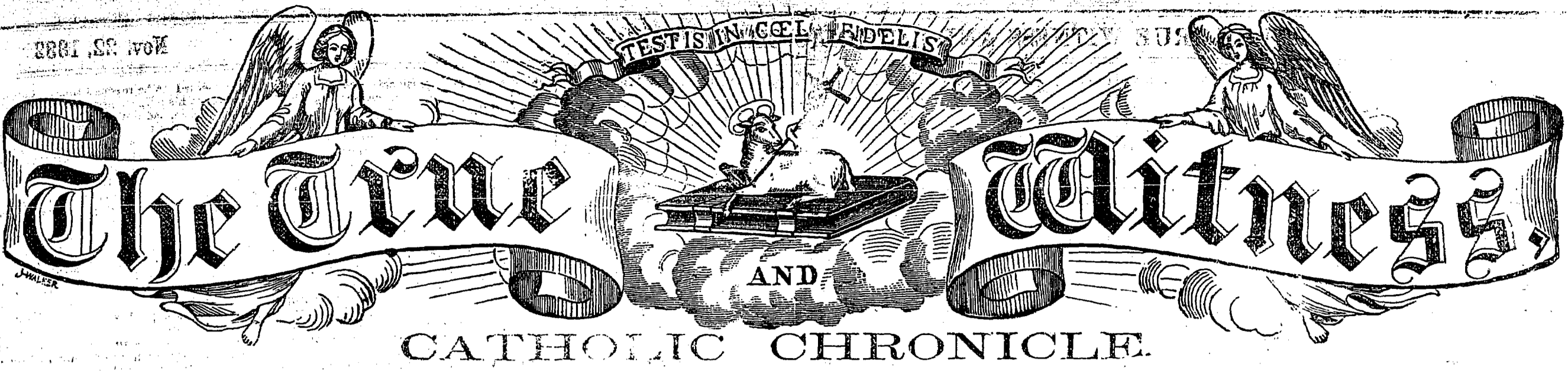
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VOL. XXXIII.—NO. 15. MONTREAL WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1882. PRICE FIVE CENTS

IRELAND

THE LAND WAR IN AND OUT OF PARLIAMENT

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE. BY CABLE.

London, Nov. 14.—In the House of Commons the Attorney-General's report stated that Mr. Gray had been allowed to make, before the committee, a statement which was, however, irrelevant. Mr. Gray had not been guilty of contempt of court. He said the whole subject of the state of the law respecting judgments for contempt of court should be inquired into. After discussion, the committee decided that there was no occasion for the House of Commons to take further notice of the matter. Mr. Gladstone said the convention fixing the time of occupation and payment thereof by Egypt would be modelled on that concluded with France after the battle of Waterloo. He stated that the convention would be presented to the House when concluded, but he was unable to say that it would be ready this session. The Government had not arrived at any decision that it would be desirable to claim from Egypt the expenses of the war as distinguished from the expenses of occupation. Mr. Stafford Northcote condemned the reluctance of the Government. He said he would, on behalf of the Opposition, take an early opportunity of discussing the subject of occupation and the surrender of Arabi to the Egyptian authorities. Mr. Gladstone said there were only 12,000 troops in Egypt, but the present state of things was provisional. Government had no idea of allowing so large a force to remain there long. The next step would be to conclude a convention relative to a temporary arrangement for the security of the country, including the charge for the maintenance of troops. The debate on the second procedure resolution was resumed. Mr. Gladstone assented, though with considerable misgiving, he said, to the amendment providing that a member may obtain leave to move adjournment during pendency of questions, provided forty members rise and favor such a motion. This is a considerable concession on the part of the Government, who originally demanded that a motion for adjournment could not be put unless leave was granted by a majority of the House. This afternoon Mr. Yorke, Conservative, gave formal notice that he would move for a committee to enquire into the Kilmallick treaty. Mr. Dodds, Liberal, stated that he would oppose the motion. Mr. Gladstone stated that if the assumption that there had been a treaty was removed from Mr. Yorke's motion, he should not object to it. Mr. Yorke has drafted another resolution, free from phrases likely to excite controversy, and simply asking that the committee be desired to be appointed shall inquire into the circumstances under which Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were released from Kilmallick jail. Lord Randolph Churchill has placed fifty new amendments to the procedure rules on the paper. London, Nov. 14.—The Speaker, according to the wording of Mr. Gladstone's reply, must first of all be convinced that the House generally wishes the debate to be brought to an end, and must make a formal declaration to that effect. The leader of the House or some other member may then propose "That the question be now put." In other words, that the debate be closed. No discussion is to be allowed upon this point, but a division is to be immediately taken, and if there be a majority for closing the debate it must be closed accordingly. So long were the objections taken to this sweeping power when it was first announced that Mr. Gladstone felt constrained to make some concessions. He has, in doing so, says the London Standard, embodied the rule with certain arithmetical provisos, which even his more confident followers regard as of doubtful value, and whose artificial character has exposed them to more or less effective criticism. In other words, the strict honorable gentleman qualifies the closure rule and stipulates by saying that it shall not operate when there are more than 39 members against it unless there are more than 100 in its favor; and again, that if there are more than 40 against the closure it shall not be carried unless supported by more than 200. For example, to close debate against one member or 12 or 20 or 30, or even 39, 101 members at least must be in the majority; to close against 41 or any other number of members up to 200, the majority must comprise at least 201. Supposing there are in the House only 100 members, of whom 5 wish the debate to continue and 95 desire it to close, the former must have their will. If there be a House of 230 members or proportion of votes requisite to put the closure in force are numerous and important. Several of the proposals for modifying Mr. Gladstone's rather complicated scheme emanate from his own supporters. For instance, Mr. Hennessy would leave it to the majority pure and simple, except in a house of less than 150 members, forty of whom are dissentient, and in such cases, apparently, he would not allow the rule to operate at all. Sir Tollemeche Sinclair, a Liberal, would not approve of the closure unless sanctioned by the votes of a third of the

House—say 220—and then only if the majority was equivalent to two to one of those voting. Mr. Anderson, one of the Liberal members for Glasgow, would require a three-fourths majority, with Sir John Lubbock and Mr. William Holmer, also Ministerialists, wish for a two-thirds majority in all cases. Mr. Rylands would raise the number of supporters required from 200 to 250, except when the minority is less than 40, when he would require 150 on the other side instead of the 100 proposed by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Cowen has an amendment with the object of securing that a proposal for closure, instead of being put immediately, should be delayed until one member has been allowed to assign reasons against it. Most of those were disposed of by the vote on Mr. Gibson's amendment. But even when the last word of the resolution, as it at present stands, shall have been reached, it will not be entirely out of hand. Mr. W. H. Smith will seek to add to it a proviso empowering members dissatisfied with any particular application of the closure to record their protest in the journals of the House. Lord John Manners has also an amendment to the effect that the voting on the closure shall be by secret ballot. Last of all, the leader of the Opposition himself has proposed that when the resolution is finally put from the chair he will meet it with direct negation. Dublin, Nov. 14.—In the Joyce murder trial to-day, three witnesses who allege that they followed the assassin at a distance, gave evidence and identified the prisoners. Counsel elicited in cross-examination that there had been bad feeling between one of the witnesses and Patrick Joyce, now on trial, and also between another witness and the murdered farmer. The first approver, named Philbin, deposed that he accompanied the accused to the house of the Joyce's, and waited outside and heard the shrieks of the victims. A sensation was caused by another prisoner, Thomas Casey, offering to turn State's evidence. The offer was accepted. It is not thought that the rest will be convicted. Casey corroborated Philbin's testimony. Mr. Malley then addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner. He maintained that the innocence of the prisoner was shown by the absence of motive for the crime, and claimed that the evidence against him had been concocted. He pointed out the inconsistency of the evidence for the prosecution, and said that given by John Joyce was investigated by spies. Ennis, Nov. 14.—In the election to fill the seat in the House of Commons for Ennis, made vacant by the retirement of Flanagan, Kenny, a Parnellite, has been returned by 135 against 95 for Reeves, Liberal. London, Nov. 14.—The Parnellites will give a banquet to A. M. Sullivan on his return from America. Dublin, Nov. 15.—Joyce, charged with murdering the Joyce family, was found guilty to-day and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of December. Dublin, Nov. 15.—In the case of Joyce, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of the Joyce family, Judge Barry's charge to the jury was widely noticed. Casey, who is a fierce looking individual, was indicted for murdering Bridget Joyce. The Attorney-General stated the case for the prosecution, emphasizing the fact that the murder was one of the three who broke into Joyce's house, armed with a shovel and with an iron ring attached. Mr. Dillon returned to London yesterday. He proposes to temporarily resume his Parliamentary duties. London, Nov. 16.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Dickson, Liberal, asked whether, considering the difficulties which had arisen in the working of the Arrests of Rent Act, the Government would not introduce a bill extending for three months the time for the payment of arrears due November 1st, 1882, not more than £15,000 had been yet applied for under the Act. Mr. Gladstone replied that it would be difficult to amend the Act this session, but the Government would do its best to prevent the benevolent intention of Parliament being defeated. Mr. Gladstone stated that there were hopes of securing most if not all of the persons implicated in the massacres of Prof. Palmer and party. The third rule of procedure was agreed to without division. Mr. Trevelyan informed Earl Tottenham that the Irish Government had suspended Mr. Mansfield, a resident magistrate, who would be removed to another district, owing to his serious indiscretion in arresting Matthew Harris recently at Newbridge, county Galway. The debate on the closure was resumed. The fourth rule was passed. On the Speaker putting the fifth rule, "that the speaker or chairman of committee may call attention to continued irrelevance or tedious repetition on the part of a member and may direct him to discontinue his speech." Lord Churchill moved an amendment intended to render the rule inapplicable to chairmen of committees. Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the amendment would not be pressed, but he admitted that the mode in which chairmen of committees were selected was too off-hand considering the dignity of the office. It was desirable that a more suitable process of selection should follow as a sequel to these procedure rules. Lord Churchill withdrew his amendment, and the fifth rule was adopted. At a meeting of Parnellites this evening, Mr. Parnell was requested to ask Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary of Ireland, in the House of Commons on Monday what steps the Government proposed to take to alleviate distress in Ireland. Dublin, Nov. 16.—When the trial of Casey was resumed to-day the Court-room was almost empty. Approver Philbin and Thomas Casey swore positively to Patrick Casey's being the party who visited Joyce's house by the prisoner's command. Approver Casey

stated that the two men, Kelly and Nee, were the authors of the whole plot for the murder of the Joyce family. At this time the Court was crowded. The evidence caused a sensation. London, Nov. 16.—Forty armed men attacked a magistrate's house at Maglans, Castleland, yesterday, and took two guns. London, Nov. 17.—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the combination of the post of Prime Minister and that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a saving, but he doubted its efficiency. He hoped no long time would elapse before a change would be made. The House to-night passed the sixth and seventh procedure rules. Sir Charles Dilke said there was no reason to believe that there were any Russian troops at Merrv. Dublin, Nov. 17.—Patrick Casey has been sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of December. Myles Joyce was then arraigned for the murder of the old woman, the mother of John Joyce. Mr. Malley, counsel for the defence, applied for a postponement of the trial because indignation was aroused and the publication of the evidence in the preceding cases was calculated to prejudice the jury and prevent a fair trial. The Attorney-General opposed the motion, and commended the public press for the manner in which it had acted in connection with these trials. The application was refused. Malley then challenged the jurors on the ground that they did not stand indifferently between the Crown and the prisoners. It is stated that an Informer has communicated to the Government full details of the murder of the two Biddys, Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs, whose bodies were found in Lough Mask. Three persons in custody charged with the murder will be tried here. Dublin, Nov. 18.—Myles Joyce to-day was convicted of the murder of the elder Mrs. Joyce and sentenced to death. Myles was a cousin of the murdered man Joyce. Brennan, an ex-suspect, has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months for interfering with the police. London, Nov. 18.—When the eighth procedure resolution (that relating to the half-past 12 o'clock rule) came up in the House of Commons last night, Sir John Hay (Liberal-Conservative) moved the repeal of the half-past 12 o'clock rule. The motion was rejected by a vote of 128 to 26. An amendment by Mr. Gladstone exempting committee stages from operation of the rule was agreed to. The debate was then adjourned. Mr. Gladstone moved the recommitment of the Sexton paragraph in the report of the Gray investigating committee back to the committee. Mr. Gladstone explained that recommitment was necessary, because Mr. Sexton's motion to insert his paragraph had been defeated by a motion for the previous question. The motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned. The Daily News says that there is a very slight possibility that Mr. Yorke's motion for a committee to enquire into the circumstances under which Messrs. Parnell, Dillon and O'Kelly were released from Kilmallick jail, will prevail. There is a very strong leaning on the Liberal benches against it, although Mr. Gladstone has expressed a desire that it should not be opposed. New York, Nov. 19.—The Tribune's London special says:—The rapid progress of the business before Parliament during the week surprises both parties. The systematic obstructions designed by Lord Randolph Churchill have pretty much broken down, the most influential section of Tories and Parnellites alike declining to follow Lord Randolph's lead. The Standard confesses that Ministers have reason for something more than satisfaction, but predicts coming concessions to the Irish in exchange for suspended hostility. The same journal threatens that the House of Lords will ultimately reject every measure passed in the Commons by means of closure. Ministers hope the session will end with a fortnight. It is certain no changes in the Cabinet will be made before the House adjourns, and probably none till early next year. Sir Stafford Northcote's malady is a weak action of the heart, not immediately dangerous, but threatening serious consequences if exposed to further anxiety and worry. Members consider Lord Randolph Churchill necessarily responsible for Sir Stafford's illness. The party fully expects Sir Stafford will resume his duties next session. The World's London special says:—Opposition to closure in the House of Commons has practically collapsed. Lord Churchill's tactics being found clever but impossible. At the close of the session there will certainly be a reconstruction of the Cabinet. Gladstone at least will resign one of his offices. London, Nov. 20.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Trevelyan informed Mr. Parnell that the Unions in Western Ireland had been ordered to relieve distressed people, and the local government board had instructed the inspector to see that the arrangements were sufficient and relief measures not interfered with for want of funds. Mr. Gladstone, replying to an enquiry from Mr. Forster, stated that the Government were anxious to deal with the question of the suppression of the slave trade in Egypt, and their first despatch to Lord Dufferin since his arrival in Cairo related to that subject. Mr. Sexton gave notice that when the report of the committee in Gray's case came up, he would move that the powers of judges in cases of contempt of court be defined and limited by statute. Sir Chas. Dilke said negotiations were now passing between England and France in regard to the treaties De Brazza had concluded. Mr. Courtney, Secretary of the Treasury, informed Mr. Parnell that up to the present, applications under the Land Act by tenants for loans to improve their holdings, numbered 625; 310 have been granted, 210 were inadmissible, and the remainder were being investigated. Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Parnell, said:—(Continued on Eighth Page.)

COUNTER PROTEST.

Representative Catholics Defend the Archbishop—The Smith-O'Donohoe Manifesto Criticized.

MEMORANDUM.

To His Grace the Archbishop, and their Lordships the Bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto:—

We, the undersigned, members of the Catholic Church, having read with astonishment and pain an appeal from Senators Smith and O'Donohoe to your Grace and your Lordships, beg to approach your Grace and your Lordships most respectfully, and as Catholics protest against the diligenze and falsely colored statements contained in the address. We protest against the assumption of these gentlemen in calling themselves representative Catholics, for neither in the Senate, nor as private citizens are they in a position to say truly that they represent the Catholic body. Neither of them has been in any manner authorized by bishops, priest, or any body of Catholics that we are aware of to speak or act for them as Catholics. Hence we reiterate our claim of being in any sense true representative Catholics. We all pass over, as unworthy of notice, many of the political views presented by these self-styled representative Catholics, and come to the true history of the position taken up by your Grace on the politico-religious question; the religious portion of which was very adroitly left out in the "Memorandum" of the Senators. By an oversight in the Senate of Toronto University, as your Grace has already stated, Scott's "Marion" was placed on the list for examination in the University, and Collegiate Institutes. Catholic pupils attend these institutions in very large numbers and were expected to analyze the narrative and every sentiment and incident in the poem. There are many passages in the work containing references particularly offensive to Catholics and Catholic morality, for example, breaking of vows by a nun, who became the mistress of "Marion" in the guise of a page, her subsequent immuring within the walls of her convent, and the consequently atrocious conduct of the priests in burying her alive, the inferred adultery of Friar John, his sacrilegious masses, and carousings, and the amours of the King with Lady Heron, &c., &c., all of which are surely suggestive of impurity. Your Grace in conformity with your duty as protector of the morals of Catholic youth objected to "Marion" not as a literary work—in that sense it has many excellences—but as unfit to be placed in the hands of Catholic pupils as a text book, and especially when it was to be closely analyzed. In conjunction with others, your Grace applied to the Hon. the Minister of Education, pointing out why the book should be removed from the curriculum of studies. The Minister on consideration suspended its study, and when this became known the Mail newspaper, the recognized chief organ of the Conservative party, abused the Hon. Mr. Crooks in the vilest manner, calling him a donkey, and other names which no respectable journal would use, and calling your Grace a donkey driver, etc., etc. This paper states that no Catholics of any intelligence ever made any objection to the work. It has said not a bishop, nor priest, nor professor, nor teacher, nor educated layman of the Catholic Church, has offered a single protest against "Marion" during the whole of the controversy. Your Grace was wrong, not wishing that the Hon. Mr. Crooks should be calumniated, acknowledged from the pulpit that you had asked for its removal. Upon this being published the Mail poured the most violent abuse and slander upon your Grace, impugning even your moral character, and charged you with "scuttling" out immorality where there was none, as if it required prurency to see immorality in the breaking of the vows of a nun and in the adultery of priests. Had Senators Smith and O'Donohoe ranged themselves on the side of your Grace in condemning the introduction of what you deemed objectionable literature into the High Schools and Universities, then indeed might they have claimed to be on the side of Catholic interests in the Senate. But how can we be expected to sympathize with these gentlemen who stood coldly by, when they could have either prevented the scurrilous abuse which was daily poured on your Grace by their party organ, or have protested against it. The Senators complained of the abuse of the Globe some twenty years ago, but not a word of complaint of the scurrilous abuse of your Grace by their organ, the Mail, for the last two months. The Mail newspaper dragged the Catholic question on the political platform, and at the end of every vile and abusive article proclaimed that "How must go, Crooks must go." In other words the Liberal Government must be put out of power in Ontario, because it had the audacity to listen to your Grace's objections to the study of "Marion." "Marion" is a text book and a Government must be put in power, which judging by the Mail would not listen to any remonstrances or suggestions, however reasonable, from Catholics on the subject of the education of Catholic youth. In the recent elections it became therefore a test question with the electorate, whether the Liberal government should suffer in consequence of its just treatment of the Catholics in common with the other people of this province. It is not to be wondered at then that the Catholics when so challenged at the polls, showed that their Catholic consciences were deeper to them than mere political party allegiance, and the result has proved that your Grace has the entire sympathy of your people in your efforts for their educational rights. Your Grace is falsely reported by the Mail

BONSECOUR.

It stands a relic of the past. Of the days when our land was young. When the music of Irish pipes and fiddles, Abroad on the air was flung. Like the voice of "One in the Wilderness," Calling the listeners there, To gather at our Lady's shrine, With chant and hymn and prayer. How much of human sorrow Thy grey old walls have known, How much of tearless agony, Breathed but to God alone, And hearts oppressed by dark despair, And many a scarlet stain, Have laid their burden at "His feet," Never to sin again. Thou hast heard the mourners' stifled sob When the Requiem Mass was said, O'er the loved and dead, that soon, so soon, Within the grave was laid. Thou hast witnessed the tender joy of the bride When she knelt with the choice of her heart, And took the vows that bound them, Never in life to part. Thou hast heard the pilgrim mariners chant, When on lowly Irish knees they stood, They sang Her praise, who prayed for them, When tossed on the stormy sea, And their names were hushed in thy dome Who triumphed on the air, When the soldiers of "La Belle France" Heard Mass "à la Militaire." Mid waving pines and clang of steel And banners on the breeze, Embroidered with the arms of France The old French soldiers stood, Old Church, which memories round thee cling, Filling the heart with tears, As though it were to the vanished youth Through the misty veil of years. Could the holy dead who reared thy walls, Who so oft at the altars stood, Return to our midst, their voices would say, "Spare our Chapel of Besebourg." Then leave us this shrine where saints have knelt, The power to grant ye years, Leave us this link, twist the present and past, Our Chapel of Besebourg. AGNES BURT. November 17th, 1882.

DAVITT IN SCOTLAND.

The correspondent of the Nation writes as follows:—Mr. Davitt's campaign in Scotland has so far been a triumphant success. In every town visited the founder of the Land League has been received with the utmost enthusiasm not by Irishmen alone—a hearty welcome from his own countrymen was of course to be expected—but by Scotchmen, who do not usually become excited or enthusiastic on any question. The intense desire to see and hear Michael Davitt got the better for once of the imperturbability which is a characteristic of the Scot. The meeting which took place in Aberdeen on Saturday evening was exclusively attended by Scotchmen, a Mr. Davitt declares it was the largest he has addressed since he left Ireland. The fact that three or four thousand Scotchmen have not only listened to Davitt's eager interest and attention to a speech in the great Irish Land League, but unhesitatingly adopted a resolution endorsing his principles of land reform, is in itself a notable illustration of the progress being made on this side of the Channel. In connection with the crofter agitation we have frequently read in the Scotsman and other papers that Highlanders did not want the help or counsel of "Irish agitators." They were loyal men, it was said, and would have nothing to do with outrage and sedition mongers. It was even hinted that it would be dangerous for any of the local leaders to go North. Some months ago a gallant protest of Catholics in an Edinburgh dinner speech, threatened that if Mr. McHugh returned into his district he would be thrown into the neighboring loch. By this time, the protest, to doubt, thinks differently of the matter. The archbishop himself has been in the heart of the Highlands, and the only personal injury so far recorded is the violence done to his ears by deafening shouts of applause from thousands of Scotchmen. Up to this date Mr. Davitt has had five meetings—two in Glasgow, and one each in Greenock, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. All have been more numerously attended than any Irish demonstrations held within doors hitherto in Scotland. In the matter of reporting, the newspapers take on the whole acted with tolerable fairness—some almost excepted. The Herald gave an almost verbatim report of Davitt's speech in Glasgow. The Aberdeen Free Press reported fully the speech of Saturday, and a local evening paper, the Telegraph, did equal justice to the address delivered in Greenock. The exception in the Scotch press to which I refer is the Scotsman. This "liberal" organ, edited by an English Catholic, illustrates its notions of fair play by devoting two inches of space to Mr. Davitt's speech in Edinburgh. If it were a long denunciatory epistle from P. J. Smyth, or an attack upon any quarter on to give it full publicity, and accentuate its importance to "the party" by a smart leader. As it is only, however, a fair statement of the Irish question, which might embarrass Mr. Gladstone among his Middleton constituents, the party journal disposes of it in a small corner. "To-morrow or after, in all probability, the editor will come out with the stereotyped inquiry, "Why do these Irishmen not tell us what it is they really want?" After the Inverness meeting, which comes off on the 6th November, Mr. Davitt proceeds North to Skye, where he will spend some days in company with Mr. McHugh, inquiring into the condition of the crofters. It is, I believe, his purpose to report the result of his observations to the Irish and Scotch people of America, with the view of arousing sympathy there for the Skye men, and for Scotch crofters generally. Mr. Davitt does not propose holding or attending any meetings in Skye, or actively taking part in the movement there. His mission, to which he will strictly adhere, is one of observation and inquiry merely. He may reckon on a hearty welcome from the Highlanders, who, no doubt, will receive him with all the greater cordiality because he can speak to them in their mother tongue.

ORDINATIONS.

The following ordinations were made on Saturday at the Cathedral by His Lordship, Mgr. Fabre, Bishop of Montreal:—MINOR ORDERS—Mr. F. Kleis, O.S.O. SUB DEACONS—Messrs. J. L. Demers and F. Dugas, Montreal. DEACONS—Messrs. M. J. Brady, London, Ont; and E. Lafond, O.S.O.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 22, 1882

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.
THURSDAY, 23.—St. Clement, Pope and Martyr.
St. Felicitas, Martyr.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.
It has become necessary once more to call the attention of our subscribers to the large number of subscriptions which remain unpaid...

It is among the probabilities that Lord Dufferin will be the successor of Mr. Gladstone in the capacity of leader of the Liberal party in the next House of Commons...

ITALIAN JURISDICTION IN THE VATICAN.
After Victor Emanuel made his sacrilegious entry into Rome and despoiled the Church of its temporal power and rights...

FREE WATER ROUTES.
During the late elections in the United States, the people of New York State were called upon to give or refuse their sanction to a measure...

THE SCOTCH CROFTERS.
The land agitation is being carried on with considerable energy in Scotland, where the feudal system of landlordism weighs upon the people in much the same fashion as it did in Ireland...

PATRICK FORD AND THE "IRISH WORLD."
No spectator that maintains an attitude of indifference towards the amelioration of the political, industrial and social life of the Irish people...

CHANGED, BUT NOT SENTENCED.
The administration of justice in Ireland has on numerous occasions provoked very severe criticism. Partisan judges and packed juries have done as much to create strife and hostility among the people as any other instrument of oppression...

CONDOLENCE.
At a meeting of the Board of E. C. S. School Trustees of the city of Belleville, held in the City Hall on November 17th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted...

THE COUNTER MANIFESTO.
Yesterday we published the full text of a counter memorandum addressed by a committee of Toronto Catholics to His Grace the Archbishop and their Lordships the Bishops of Ontario in answer to the politico-religious manifesto of the Hon. Messrs. Smith and O'Donohoe...

MANITOBA AND ITS RIGHTS.
When a Province is prevented by Federal interference from building railroads to suit its own travel and traffic, it is about time to cease inviting and enticing emigrants to settle therein. The lot of Manitoba is to be pitied. This baby Province has matured and developed with astonishing rapidity...

REPRESENTATIVE IRISHMEN.
Irishmen are coming to the front in an unmistakable fashion in the neighboring Republic. A brilliant phalanx of the Gaelic race has been returned to the legislative halls of the United States during the recent elections...

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MR. JOHN MORLEY ON IRELAND.

The Nineteenth Century for November contains an article by Mr. John Morley, an English writer, on the "Irish Revolution and English Liberals," from which we take the following extracts:—
"The Irish peasantry have found out the secret both of combination and of passive resistance. There is something peculiar in the eagerness with which English statesmen and journalists have listened for the notes of dissenation at the Dublin Conference, as if in that, and not in a vigorous policy of our own, lay the only chance of deliverance. It is true that the events of the last two and a half years have shown us nothing less than that the Imperial Legislature of the realm is at the mercy of Ireland. It is not merely a question of the House of Commons, but the pressure from Ireland itself, including always the Province of Ulster, that could not be resisted. There is nothing wonderful therefore in the keen anxiety of public men to know whether the discord of rival leaders in Ireland would grow sharp enough to give us a little breathing space. But such an attitude, if it lasts very long, whatever else it may be, is certainly not that of firm and interdependent statesmanship.
"Nor can we hope that events will allow it to last long. There may be a pause for a year or so, though even that is very doubtful so far as Parliamentary demonstrations are concerned. But as the General Election draws nearer, the Irish constitutions, and some Irish or more English constitutions where the Irish vote is strong enough to turn the scale, will again be the centre of political attention. The Irish perturbation will be stronger than ever.
"Another very obvious perplexity rises in the same quarter, and it cannot be long kept in the background. Nobody expects that the present Parliament will come to an end without a measure dealing with the county franchise. Will it not be a little awkward for Mr. Trevelyan to recapitulate the excellent arguments for his own bill, and at the same time to show that the same arguments have no bearing on Ireland? There would not necessarily be any logical or political inconsistency in such a course, but there would be some pretty formidable practical difficulties. Yet it is equally certain that a further extension of the franchise in Ireland will not make the government of the country on the present official system any easier, but will, on the contrary, hasten the time when that system will have to be radically improved. It is said that the Conservatives have firmly made up their minds not to allow a County Franchise Bill to become law without a disconnection. That issue will be for Mr. Parnell's purpose as good as any other.
"Besides these difficulties with Irish constitutions and Irish voters in England and Scotland, we have still more inevitably to make our account with the Irish in the United States. For the present the supply of funds from the other side of the Atlantic will cease with the disappearance of the League. But the people across the Atlantic are thoroughly in earnest in their devotion to the cause of their kindred in the old country. They are eager to help either Mr. Parnell or anybody else who will show them the way. The light talk about Irish men's earnings surrendering their hard earned savings under the compulsion of the mercenary agitator is a mere delusion, and it is high time that we should cease to cheat ourselves by it. Let us quote the testimony of an unwilling witness, a writer who visited the United States with the express object of studying the American Irish, and who evinces a very hearty sympathy to the League and all its works. "I never," says the writer, "completely realised the true feeling of the Irish in America until I had myself moved among them, and in the cities and States of the Union appreciated to the full the existence, three thousand miles away, of a people, numerous, comfortable, and influential, animated by a spirit of nationality beyond all belief." Mr. Parnell succeeded in attracting not only "the dynamic-loving ex-Fenian soldier," but "the respectable lawyer and the affluent merchant." He was welcomed "by the most respectable and thriving Irishmen in every large city." From the Skirmishers of O'Donovan Rossa's stamp up to the President of the Land League in America, Mr. Collins, a thoughtful, intelligent lawyer in Boston City—from the miner to the merchant—all contribute their money to the common idea—namely, that of obtaining, at the very least, for their native country the same privileges which each State in the Union possesses in relation to the central American Government. That, as we have said, is the evidence of an observer who is recording a set of facts extremely unpleasant to himself. In other words, the Irish in Ireland have found solid substantial backers, such as were found by the Irish patriot when their cause was taken up by powerful statesmen in England and in France. The Irish have got allies and they know it.
"Then we think of these and the other difficulties that lie before us, all politicians who do not suffer themselves to be led either by mere hot-headed anger on the one hand, or by rose-colored sentimentalism on the other, cannot fail to perceive that the Irish question is taking a more momentous turn than has been known before. The question is now, how are we to continue to live with the Irish revolution? The Irish party have held the balance between English parties before. But the extended franchise, and the character of their present legislation, and above all the Ballot, have permitted the Irish to develop new aims, and to press them with force that was unknown twenty years ago. It may be that we are going to enter upon a period of calm. But we may be sure that it can only be temporary. That is all the more reason why statesmen should make the best of the opportunity, and why the reforming party in this country should face the facts with more courage and intelligence than has usually been given to Irish affairs, from the days of Strongbow down even to our own."
"The more an Englishman sees of Ireland, provided he is fortunate enough to have a chance of seeing it through other than the landlord's eyes, the more surprised he will be, not that the League succeeded, but that the cultivators of the soil endured the system so long. A great authority told us, no doubt, that the landlords were acquitted. The reductions of rent to the Land Courts prove that when the subject is looked at in close detail the landlords are not so acquitted, but convicted. Any one who accepts Liberal principles, and has taken pains to inform himself of the facts of the case, must feel a lively satisfaction that something has been done to loosen the grip of the landlord.
"It was not a lawyer, but an active and successful man of business, who said to a recent visitor to Ireland: "The landlords have brought all this trouble upon themselves, and they deserve all that they have got. They have been the cause of no schemes for railways, for factories, for manufactures. They are incapable of any business as well as in their holes. An Englishman of business would not look at such men, nor find

himself able to get on with them for a single week." They talk about the rights of property—as if they were not living on the confiscated improvements of the cultivators of the soil." They denounce the incorrigible indolence of a population—whose toll it is that supports luxurious palaces of indolence for their masters. They rail at the inveterate squallor of cabins—where each trace of improved comfort would have been a fresh signal to scrow up the rent. Themselves the neediest aristocracy in Europe, they have no language too strong for the improvidence of their interiors. Great lords, who never go near their estates from year to year, and end are very edifying on the ruin that will befall the helpless tenantry if they are left to themselves. With virtuous indignation, the class that has for generations been in the habit of spending its Irish rents to the tune of millions a year in any place in the world except Ireland, solemnly warns the tenants that they are depleting the country of its capital."
"There can be very little doubt, though nobody says very much about it, that in their utter wantlessness people in England are silently familiarising themselves with the notion that some form of autonomy will have to be devised in Ireland. Some have gone so far as to say that the best thing we could do inasmuch as Mr. Parnell is the strongest man in Ireland, would be to make him Chief Secretary, and see whether the responsibility of government would not develop Conservative instincts in his mind. If there were no other objection, one is decisive, and this is that with his accession to office his power in Ireland would come to an instant end. "Patriotic Irishman," as a correspondent wrote to the Nation a few days ago, "began to be suspicious of an Irish public man the moment they find him entangled by the British press." The experiment would come to a speedy and sinister close. This is one of the worst features in the situation. To avow any sympathy with the Nationalists is to render even the ablest Irishman ineligible for a post in the government in Ireland. To take office, however important, in an English Administration is to destroy the ablest and most popular Irishman's position with his own countrymen. Unless an Irishman is prepared to side with the one-sixth against the five-sixths, and place his whole career on the favor and confidence of the Leads of English parties against the confidence and favor of the mass of the Irish people, he must resign himself to exclusion for life from all those objects of legitimate and honorable ambition—all those opportunities of high public service—which are freely open to everybody else. Nor are they the only losses. The effect is that the English Government has to deal with an Irish leader who has immense power, and to use—no responsibility.
"Those to whom all these objections to Home Rule seem most formidable are precisely the politicians who ought to be most anxious for an energetic and thoroughgoing attempt, without further loss of time, to find some other way out of a position that has become intolerable and dangerous. That is the main contention of those pages. If separation is not to be thought of, and if a legislature on the colonial type is pronounced for a long time to come impracticable, is there nothing else to be done that shall meet even partially the difficulties of the case? Perhaps not. It is perfectly conceivable that Irish society may have got into a condition that nothing short of a political revolution will bring the long crisis to an end, just as nothing but a Jacobin revolution could have saved France a hundred years ago. Ireland is to throw power into the hands of the faction that has most energy and is willing to go farther. The agitator has been succeeded by the revolutionist, and the revolutionist by the terrorist. When the last of the series comes upon the scene, it is hard to say how far the English will let last go in the way of concession. But we ought not to be too great a hurry in coming to the conclusion that nothing short of remedies on the scale of revolution will suffice. Even, moreover, if Home Rule in its extreme form be the goal at which the movements that follow one another with such marvellous rapidity shall ultimately land us, that is only another reason why we should use the interval, be it long or short, in doing something to train Irishmen in the practice of civil virtue and political responsibility. If our efforts in that direction do not at least save us from the snail, they will at least rob the leap of some of its peril. We have earnestly not done what we might to take every extreme course from reasonable people for being Nationalists. By a nationalist I mean here no more than one who would like to see the government of Ireland administered in accordance with the legitimate wishes, ideas, and even prejudices of Irishmen; one who would give them as much control over their own affairs as we have in this island, or, if we are satisfied that this is hopeless, and that we will be content with nothing short of independence. Even if it were true that they crave what is thought by us to mean impossible and unreasonable, that is no ground for not doing anything to wean them from this by offering them what we all admit to be both possible and reasonable.
"If we survey the whole scheme of local government in Ireland, the contrast with that which we claim for ourselves is more than painful, and it is marked at every point. What is certain is, that the system as it stands, is profoundly anti-popular and anti-national. In England the county controls the rural police, while the police of the towns is under the control of the urban authorities. In Ireland all alike are under the Government. No local feeling nor responsibility is touched by them. They represent the Government, and the Government alone is responsible. The innate evils in Ireland are managed by local boards of governors; but then these boards are nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, and even when they are installed, it is not they but the Lord Lieutenant who appoints the resident and visiting medical officers. In England and Scotland we all know how large a part is played by local authorities and managers, elective or otherwise, in respect to primary education. In Ireland the whole machinery is in the hands of a board appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. In 1875 an effort was made by the Government to induce the unions to contribute an extra sum for the payment of national school teachers. The boards refused to put local rates under contribution to a system in which they had no authority. One of the most important of all the bureaus in Dublin is the Board of Works. It decides all, or nearly all, of the questions connected with advances of public money; and advances of public money are, unfortunately as we all know, a great feature in the Irish economy. Nothing can be more important, under our system and according to our ideas, than that such a department should be liable to effective Parliamentary supervision. But nobody in Parliament is really answerable for the Board of Public Works. The Secretary for the Treasury is the official who deals with questions that are asked in the House of Commons on the subject. Mr. Leonard Courtney is as able a Secretary as the Treasury has had for many a year, and we may well believe that

he takes as little on trust as possible, but he cannot answer questions about the Board of Works at Dublin with the same personal knowledge and personal responsibility as makes the answers of the heads of great English departments important and satisfactory. Nor, for that matter, at the best, can an arrangement be regarded as satisfactory which leaves minute local questions in the more distant parts of Ireland to be settled by even the ablest official sitting at Whitehall. When the Chief Secretary, again, defends the action of the Local Government Board, his defence is purely mechanical, and cannot be anything else. He is answering for acts of administration in which he has had practically no share; for, though he is nominally the president, it is understood that he never really intervenes. He is only the mouth-piece of the bureau. Yet the few who are competent to criticize his answers with effect are disregarded in the House; and, if it came to a pinch, the whole body of English and Scotch members, on his own side at any rate, would take for granted that he was in the right. Not only, therefore, are the chief departments of Government in Ireland in the hands of a centralised bureaucracy, but the heads of bureaucracy are free to act with an immunity from Parliamentary supervision and criticism, which is not enjoyed, locally for us, by any department in our own island. The Irish administrators may be able, disinterested, and impartial men; but it cannot be accepted as a maxim of English Liberalism that the intelligence and honesty of permanent officials, in highly centralised departments, however remarkable or undoubted their qualities may be, are reasons why we should dispense with the wholesome checks of public opinion and regard for the popular will.
"The grand jury system is so indefensible that no statesman of either party has found a word to say for it for five-and-twenty years past. Why has it not been altered? Because English statesmen are too busy, and Irish statesmen have no power, and the Imperial Legislature has its hands so full that its attention can only be secured by the stream of Irish sedition at the gate. It would be altered, we are told, in the time that the Irish waste by objection. If so, they were not touched during the long years before Irishmen learned how to obstruct? Were it not for the success of obstruction inside, and agitation outside, should we be talking about it now? Notoriously not. Mr. Farnell, it is said, will lay proposals before Parliament next session, with the object of substituting elective county boards for grand juries. His bill has very little chance. It is a piece of honor to give English parties not to allow an Irish leader to pass an Irish measure. They reject Healy's Clause so long as it is Healy's; then they appropriate it; and, not understanding it, drop out the pit and marrow in the act of appropriation. Mr. Parnell warns the Legislature that the only settlement of the difficulty of the land is the conversion of the cultivator into the owner; the project is dismissed as extravagant, and he is denounced as a conspirator; then it is eagerly picked up by Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Salisbury. The Irish members of nearly every section urged the necessity at the beginning of the current session of dealing with arrears; the Minister replied peremptorily that he must have an English session and not an Irish one; yet by May the Arrears Bill of the Irish members had become a ministerial measure, and the Government had made it a case of standing or falling. Therefore, Mr. Parnell's bill will be resisted as a point of honor, even if some Government should the very next day take it up as their own. It will be contended, moreover, that there is no time, that Irish business has swallowed up the whole of the present Parliament, and that we are all tired to death of Ireland. Here is a reform of the utmost importance, its expediency admitted on every hand for at least a quarter of a century; its utility demonstrable, both as an improvement in the means of transacting public business and as an agency for educating the national character; its seasonableness in the present state of Irish feeling and of Irish factions not denied or deniable. Yet the chance will be lost, and the reform postponed until the Greek Kalends, because the House of Commons is wearied of the subject, and has not a minute to spare. If this is to be the end of it, no more crushing proof could be found that the Parliamentary machine has broken down, and that the Legislature has been at last crushed under the tasks of empire. But we cannot wonder if Ireland declines to rest content with merely drawing a dramatic inference.
"The movement for the development of native industry in Ireland has been the subject of some ungenerous ridicule both in Ireland and here. Crude ideas have doubtless been broached in connection with it. But the vivid desire to do something to help themselves was felt all over the country, and it deserves kindly sympathy rather than ridicule. The Exhibition of Dublin was on no greater scale than a most provincial local affair; it competed with the vast and glittering bazars of London, Paris, or Vienna. One of two unpleasant facts came out about certain exhibits which were restorative than they ought to have been. But the interest taken in the enterprise in the remotest parts of Ireland was undoubtedly most genuine and lively. It may or may not have been a mistake to refuse the Royal patronage. However that may be, it is very blameable that all the ignominious funkiness of such affairs should at Dublin have been thrust aside, and an attempt made to do all the work by the people themselves without the aid of Court and courtiers.
"Is it a fundamental error, as observation of human nature would teach us, and as all political history confirms, to believe in a whole community being given over for ever to the reputation of social madness. Germs of good sense, of order, of Conservatism if you will, exist spontaneously even in breeds that are perturbed, or inspired as we chose to call it by the passion for change, or independence, for new things. These germs it is the business of the statesmen to stimulate and to nourish. Our instructors habitually write as if all the inhabitants of Ireland were like the barbarous wretches who perpetrated the massacre at Masantra. They forget the shopkeepers, the mechanics, the men of business, the larger farmers, a whole host of people in a middling condition of life to whom in Great Britain our system offers an opening, give a voice in the management of public business. Among all these classes, at any rate, there is as great a proportion of people inclined to be reasonable as among ourselves. It is because the present political system offers no place to men of this description that so many of the strongest men in the country are driven into the Nationalist Camp. All that is staunchest, one Irishman said to me sorrowfully, being himself a moderate, staunchest, firmest, most unselfish, most energetic in Ireland, outside of Ulster, is Nationalist. There are several reasons for this. Some of them lie in the irrevocable past. Some spring from conditions which it will not be easy to alter. But others are well within our own reach, and ought to be removed.
"The peasantry, we shall be told, are quite indifferent to all this. They care for rents

and the land, and for nothing else. They have never been very deeply stirred by the cry for Home Rule, and if they only have the land, those may govern them who will. This may be true in a general way, and we need not expect the bare tracts of Galway or the mountain glens of Kerry to be transformed into the homes of enthusiastic public spirit by the magic of self-government. But it is equally true of most countries, that the bulk or the population is too deeply engrossed by pressing material interests to have much time left for attending to public affairs. In Great Britain itself there is a sense in which it may be said that the mass of the population is non-political. In Ireland it is a mere assumption that there is not at least as large a proportion of shrewd and well-attended man among the farmers as there is among the classes to whom we are about to entrust local self-government in the English counties. Apart from the farmers, there are even in little towns in the remotest parts of Ireland plenty of men of practical and independent character. There is human nature even in Ireland, and it is the way of human nature to produce such types all over the world. It is idle to say that Ireland has not her share of the material of good citizenship. Some of the best citizens in Canada and the United States came from Ireland. Men of this energetic stamp took the lead in many districts in the recent agitation. It was with such men that Kilmaham, Nass, and the rest were filled under the Coercion Act.
"The English traveller in Ireland is astonished to find, even if he guessed something of it before, that some of the most independent and vigorous characters with whom he comes into contact had been in prison as suspects. It is exactly these independent and vigorous characters that the landlord or the agent is always bent upon suppressing in a locality. Some hundreds of men were locked up under the Coercion Act; but I am pretty sure that those hundreds would have been thousands if Mr. Foster had followed all the prescription lists that came up to Dublin Castle from landlords and agents who saw their chance. One of the curses of the land system has been the power which it has placed in the hands of arbitrary men of putting down every exhibition of independent spirit.
"Is it often said that the great need of Ireland is a continuous policy. Even a bad system, they say, sternly adhered to would do better than one working by fits and starts. But it is useless, if nothing else, to talk of such a system, as we have in India. The Irish representatives in Parliament would make it impossible. They would bring the whole device of Parliamentary criticism and all the devices of Parliamentary intrigue into play, and the machinery would be clogged, and jolted out of gear at every turn. But why must Ireland have representatives in Parliament at all? On this account, if on no other, that if any Government were to succeed in passing a measure depriving Ireland of representatives the Opposition of the day would in the twinkling of an eye, for the sake of the Irish vote in the English constituencies if for nothing else, make the repeal of that measure a party cry. Nothing in all politics is less likely than that Ireland should lose the rights of representative government. It is our business to impose the duties that fit men for such rights. We must not expect too much from any expedient whatever. I cannot understand how anybody can be very sanguine about Ireland except for perorating purposes at Westminster. But in the difficult art of government we do wrong to insist on being content with nothing short of perfection and finality. If we see our way to the next step that is enough."
"POVERTY AND DISTRESS.
That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse, but of the blood. Deprived of its riches, and become scant and watery, a condition termed anemia in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and rashes, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat disease, spitting of blood, and consumption are among the common results. If you are a sufferer from this, poor blood, employ Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which enriches the blood and cures these grave affections. Is more nutritive than cod liver oil, and is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. By druggists.
The house at Trinity Square, London, under which the Metropolitan Railroad has just sunk a shaft, deserves a more respectful mention than being flung with the blood of many Stuart Jacobites. It was here that the victims of the Fenian raids, notably Lord Kilmahamock and Baronino, suffered the conditions mentioned in their deaths. The sheriffs hired the house for the reception of the doomed noblemen, who had their heads cut off and the bodies were thrown into the River Thames. This spot had been chosen for a scaffold and gallows in the first year of the reign of Edward IV.
As a tonic and nerve for debilitated women, nothing surpasses Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By druggists.
The wooing of Mollie Spurgeon by Albert Eggleston at Warsaw, Miss., made favorable progress until the girl learned that her lover was a forger, and then she dismissed him. But he had no intention of giving her up. Finding her alone in the house, he placed a loaded revolver at her head, and under a threat of instant death made her go to a boat in which he started with her down the Mississippi. He said that he meant to keep her a prisoner on the loneliest island he could find until she consented to marry him. But her friends went in pursuit so promptly that she was soon rescued.
Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pills" are sugar-coated and enclosed in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved unimpaired for any length of time, in any climate, so that they are always fresh and reliable. No cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. By druggists.
FATHER AND DAUGHTER FATALLY POISONED BY HERB TEA.
SOLTA, Ont., Nov. 14.—A dreadful calamity happened last night in the family of Mr. William Trimble, an old resident of this Village. It appears the family were suffering from cold, and before retiring for the night Mrs. Trimble prepared some herb tea, of which Mr. Trimble and two daughters, Maggie and Ida, partook freely, and were soon prostrated. Medical assistance was summoned, and every effort used to counteract what was pronounced to be poison in the system. All three suffered extremely, and Maggie died this morning, Ida and her father are in a very critical condition. The latter is about 60 years of age. Among the herbs from which the tea was made is supposed to be the deadly nightshade.
Mr. Trimble, the father, is also dead. Miss Ida is recovering.
"MOVING IN PARVO."—Such is Dr. Holman's Pad, the great little family doctor. It will not fail you. 744 Broadway, N.Y.
The head of the Clan Scott, the Duke of Buccleugh, being anxious to preserve the noble Abbey and grounds, sacred to the memory of the last of the great Minstrels, free from the desecration of the site, has been purchasing a large amount of property in the vicinity of the historic ruin, to make assurance doubly sure.

(Seward (Neb.) Reporter.)
REMARKABLE DISCLOSURES.
Mr. J. B. Crane, manager and treasurer of the Alvin Joslin Comedy Company, struck Cheyenne the other day upon business connected with the appearance of that splendid company in this city at an early date. A reporter called upon Mr. Crane at his rooms at the later Ocean and spent a few pleasant minutes in conversation about the coming attraction. Mr. Crane assured the writer that the personnel of the company—all that could be desired and that the public may look for even better performance this season than last. Noting that the manager looked a little pale the writer remarked upon the fact, but received the reply that he was in good health.
"But," continued Mr. Crane, "I did have a pretty serious time of it last summer in New York."
"Was it the trouble?"
"I had a very sharp attack of rheumatism. The disease attacked my left leg and left arm, and for a time I could neither walk upon the one nor rise the other to my head. I suffered horribly. Did you ever have the rheumatism, eh?" addressing the reporter.
"If ever you are stricken with it there is one thing which I can recommend as a pretty sure cure, and one which will probably give you quicker relief than anything else you can employ. I refer to the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil. I am aware of the prejudice which many entertain against advertised medicines. I felt thus about the St. Jacobs Oil and thought my aversion was too deeply rooted to be dissipated. But a man will sometimes catch at a hope as it flies. I purchased a bottle of it, when I found nothing else I applied would give relief, and commenced applying it. It proved a most effectual remedy, and the use of three bottles cured me."
"And you are now quite a devotee of St. Jacobs Oil?"
"That is, perhaps, drawing it too strongly. I certainly do believe it a fine specific for rheumatism, and as my belief is based upon personal experience, I don't mind commending its use to others."
In the office of the hotel, the reporter met Mr. Geo. A. Danlap, who is the popular and efficient representative in Cheyenne of the Chicago firm of Wood Bros., live stock commission merchants. Happen to mention the interview with the manager of the Alvin Joslin company and what he said about St. Jacobs Oil, Mr. Danlap replied that he was not surprised at the narration of the circumstances, for the Great German Remedy was a good medicine and he could also commend its virtues.
"Are you struck on Oil, too, Mr. Danlap?"
"Well, I don't exactly put it that way, but I believe it a good remedy all the same. My experience with it is somewhat limited, but of sufficiently recent date to make me vividly remember what it has done for me. While superintending the loading of cattle this Autumn, I fell from a car and seriously hurt my left knee. I believe a blood vessel was ruptured and the muscles severely strained. I could not walk for several days, and do not know that I would be capable of active locomotion now, were it not for the kindly offices of St. Jacobs Oil. Its powerful healing and stimulating properties put me right on my feet. It did, for a fact, and you can use the information if you please."
"Almost everybody," remarked Mr. A. C. Stayat, representing Weber, Howland & Co., wholesale dealer in hats and caps at Denver, "uses St. Jacobs Oil where I come from. I once had a sore foot and very naturally employed the Great German Remedy. It cured my foot in a very short time. I also can recommend it."
"Are there any other gentlemen present, who would like to endorse this wonderful specific?" said the reporter. "It has assumed the importance of a public question, and I intend to write it up for the benefit of others who may need the offices of this medicine."
"Yes," replied Mr. Wm. H. Danlap, representing the great coffee house of Jewett, Sherman & Co., Milwaukee, "put me down as another believer in St. Jacobs Oil. I had rheumatism and St. Jacobs Oil cured me. You can just bet on it every time."
"Gentlemen," remarked the reporter, "this is a remarkable coincidence. Two Mr. Danlaps, each of whom never met the other, both endorsing St. Jacobs Oil, followed by another gentleman in the room. It is a regular experience meeting. It will not be paralleled soon in Cheyenne."
The reporter was subsequently informed by one of the prominent druggists in the city that Father Hayes had also used the Great German Remedy for rheumatism, and having been cured, commended its employment to his people.
The above is a true bill, and may be relied upon.

A PURE GUARANTEED.
MAGNETIC MEDICINE.
NERVE FOOD.
For Old and Young, Male and Female.
Positively cures Nervousness in all its stages.
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.
It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brash, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.
The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, and which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.
As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair.
The Vigor is incomparable. It is odorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and un surpassed in its excellence.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.
Woman can sympathize with Woman.
Health of Woman is the Hope of the Race.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
In a Positive Cure.
For all these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses, see our list of ailments on the wrapper.
It will cure entirely the worst cases of Female Complaints, such as Leucorrhoea, Inflammation of the Uterus, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of Life.
It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. It is a safeguard to every woman, and should be used as a preventive of its use.
It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression, and all the ills of Women.
This feeling of bearing down, cramping pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.
For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 223 and 225 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price \$1.00 per bottle, or \$5.00 per year, in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Send for pamphlet freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet, address as above. Mention this paper.



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Operate through the Nerve Forces and the Circulation.
DR. HOLMAN'S PAD, the ORIGINAL, and only GENUINE, CHEAP PAD, the only remedy that has an honestly acquired right to use the life word "PAD," has complete control over the most persistent CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER, BILIOUSNESS, and ALL RHEUMATISM. Beware of all BOGUS PADS only made to sell on the reputation of the genuine.
HOLMAN PAD CO., 744 Broadway, New York.

WARRANT ONE BOTTLE a perfect cure for all the worst cases of LEPROSY, ROBOPIA, PHORIASIS, CANCER, EZEMA, SALT RHEUM, ERYTHRODERMIA, KIDNEY'S, DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, and all the skin and blood diseases. \$1 a bottle. Sold everywhere. Send to Boston for 25 page pamphlet free, showing the wonderful cures of E. H. FOWLER, Chemist, Boston and Montreal. In case of failure, dealers please refund the money and charge it back to me. It is

KIDNEY WORT.
IS A SURE CURE FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER.
It has specific action on the most important organs, enabling it to throw off toxicity and invigorate the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting the removal of poisons. If you are suffering from Malaria, malaria, hay fever, the chills, or biliousness, dyspepsia, or constipation, Kidney Wort will cure you, and quickly and surely. In the Spring to cleanse the system, every one should take a course of this. It is sold by DRUGGISTS, and

