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VOL. XXXVI.-NO. 44.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1886.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Gladstone's Home Rule Bill

A MAJORITY OF THIRTY.

Goschen's Speech Against the Bill.

PARNELL'S ELOQUENT REJOINDER.

He Meets all Objections and Replies to His Ablest Opponents.

excitement in and around the House, as well as throughout the country, has seldom been equalled in British history. Mr. Gladstone equalled in British history. Mr. Gladstone entered the chamber at 4.55 p m., and at once proceeded to his seat. When his presence was noted he was greeted with tremen dous cheering. The Premier wore a white rose in his coat lapel. At 5.30 p.m. the Conservatives were canfident of victory and expected to defeat the bill by at least lifteen votes. The Purpellites were anxious about the outlook, Parnellites were anxious about the outlook, but all declared they would rather be defeated now than have Mr. Gladstone make any control to the same Ulater," Mr. Goschen said, now than have Mr. Gladstone make any concessions. In answer to a question on the order paper, the Premier said the Government introduced the hill." (Opposition cheers.) was unable to promise to incorporate measures for home rule government in England, Wales and Scotland in the revised Irish home rule bill when it was brought in during the autumn from the Imperial Parliament. The Premier bill when it was brought in during the autumn from the Imperial Parliament. The Premier bill when it was brought in during the autumn

MR. GOSCHEN RESUMES THE DEBATE. Mr. George J. Goschen, Liberal M.P. for was to hear it it would be only before the Edinburgh, resumed the debate on the Home Rule bill and was listened to attentively. He not have time to carefully consider it. said the bill was said to be a message of peace to Ireland. The Premier said it would was intended to affect the vote. Irish reprebe toru to pieces forthwith after its second reading, but the sovereignty of the Imperial directly to the question of the sovereignty of Parliament depended on clauses to which it was highly probable the majority of the house impaired and weakened. They were told would never consent. If the bill passed a that there was a power of the first order in tremendous struggle would be inaugurated by the Catholic clergy of Ireland for the control of education in that country. Regarding the question whether the bill would prove a final settlement of the Irish difficulty or lead to able friction, and the last state would be eventual separation, Mr. Goschen said he worse than the first. Until they knew the did not think it would prove a finality. That would depend entirely on the assurances of the Irish members. The Premier at one time was supposed to have given a pledge to reconstruct the bill, but he subsequently indignantly repudiated that assumption. (Mr. Gladstone, interrupting: "That is a gross error. What the gentleman thinks looked like indignation was my eager repudiation of to prevent the clerical ascendency aimed at the cool statement that 1 resolved to reconstruct the bill.") Mr. Goschen, resuming, said he saw the distinction, but was unable to see how the Premier could avoid the diffi culty. The house was now informed that the members find themselves embarked in a trebill was not to be reconstructed. (Cries of "On! oh," and cheers, amidst which Mr. Gladstone expressed signs of dissent.) Were the Covernment

GOING TO STAND BY THEIR BILL or not? (Loud Opposition cheers.) This state of doubt came from voting not on the bill, but on the explanations first given at the Foreign Secretary's office, and amplified and explained away on the Friday following. Further explanations to the answer were made on the ensuing morning. It had also been elicited in various letters which had passe I between the Premier and his followers that a reconstruction of the bill was the basis on which many members would unite in voting with the Government on a measure which everyone admitted was the most important ever submitted to Parliament. The opponents of the bill will have achieved their result if the bill is withdrawn after it passes that stage. The Premier is now more anxious to learn from his supporters what they will authorize him to give than he is to insist upon knowing what the Parnellites will accept. (Cheers.) His tone is different. It had been shown that the British Parliament was not inclined to consider Mr. Parnell its diotator. (Cheers.) During the recess," said Mr. Goschen, "I heard one, now a minister of the crown, say he was certain that Mr. Parnell would be dictator in the coming session. I think, however, that Mr. Parnell's followers will now acknowledge that there are limits, where

GRANT SOME LEGISLATIVE AUTONOMY to Ireland would draw the line. The house will remember the first reading of this bill, and will recall the Chief Secretary for Ireland's repeated allusions to certain dark subterranean forces. We do not hear so much Gladstone and cheers.) The opponents of thereof now. They have withdrawn to a great extent, though not entirely, from the light. The curtain has been dropped over those terrible times, and tragedies which have together. Here Mr. Gladatone expressed scarcely faded from our memories. The alarmed | dissent.) Home Secretary of the Premier's last Gov-

at they see many who are prepared to

ernment is now able to reappear as Chan-cellor of the Exchequer, with great jocularity and lightheartedness to make merry over what he calls melodramatic terrors. I wen-der whether this began on the day when he first pinned on his arm over his Ministerial uniform the home rule badge of the Parnellthes. (Loud Opposition cheera.) We know that a truce has been proclaimed, and that a part of the dark subterranean forces have been told off to terrify British public opinion. They are simply holding their hand though.

THE DEVIL IS STILL WORKING

Defeated by the Tory-Whig-Radical Combination.

In some parts of Ireland. (Cheers.) The British democracy are asked to do justice (Parnellite cheers), but they will require to see justice done. I should have thought the Parnellites would have used their great influence and vast organization to help to discover the perpetrators of these vile outrages. (Opposition cheers.) I do not say they can do it. The matter may prove to have passed beyond their power. We have a right, however, to this when we are asked to place the protection of life in Ireland in the hands of a new and untried executive and at the same time relinquish the control of the police." (Parnellite cries of "No, no.") Continuing, Mr. Goschen said: "The presence of the Irish members at Westminster is incompatible with a separate Irish parliament. It will be

IMPOSSIBLE TO INCLUDE ULSTER

in a Dublin parliament." (Parnellite cries of "No! no!") The clauses relating to taxation and finance were also, continued Mr. Goschen, present defects in the bill. He asked if the Home Kule bill was inseparably tied up with the land purchase scheme. ("Oh! oh!" and cheers.) He had seen some correspondence, in which the Premier stated that the subjects were inseparable. London, June 7.—The House of Commons at the moment, the word inseparable convey anything clear and definite, and the excitement in and around the House, as well speaker was entitled to know whether, if the session in the event of its passing the second lad said at the Foreign Office that he saw a reading now.

WAR GOSCHEN RESUMES THE DEDATE. way to a plan to odjust the difficulty, but he never said what that plan was. If the house sentation in the House of Commons led Parliament, which, if not destroyed, would be the Irish parliament. He coubted whether they would ever hear more of the first order. He said that a veto power existed, the con-stant exercise of which would induce intoler-Government's intentions regarding the land bill, Ulster and what the first order's power of veto would involve he was unable to see what protection would be given to minorities. He did not believe Protestants would be persecuted. He believed the

IRISH MEMBERS WERE SINCERELY ANXIOUS

(Irish cries of "No!")-aimed at by the priesthood of every church. (Cheers and cries of "No.") The clergy of all churches aimed at educational ascendency. The Irish mendous struggle with the Catholic priesthood now and it required the moderating influence of the Imperial Parliament to deter Protestants and Catholics from making extreme demands. They were unable to ignore the difference of creed, class and race. A strong hand was necessary to deal with the rival sections as in the case of the recent diffiaulty in Belfast. The bill contained the elements of commercial, financial and legislative friction. The establishment of a separate executive would lead to friction and separation. Difficulties would orise under the foreign enlistment act. In cases like that of the Alabama the Imperial Parliament would be responsible for the acts of the Irish executive, and yet be powerless to control the executive. The Canadian executive was now in trouble with America.

ENGLAND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR CANADA, and had to settle the difficulty. The Premier's friends had not condescended to reply to that argument. Suppose discontent arose culminating in agitation and ultimate separation. Members must not for-get Mr. Morley's warning that if discontent acose in Ireland the Irish-Americans would place material resources at Ireland's command. If Parliament parted with its executive power in Ireland and alienated its friends and made them bitter foes and placed the executive power in new and untried hands. how would they meet the difficulty? Suppression by force was held up as a remedy, Sir William Harcourt had pointed out that Grattan's Parliament was more independent than the one now proposed. Was the Irish executive at the time of Grattan's Parliament so independent that it was by the executive that the two countries were held together ? ("Hear, hear" from Mr. the bill wanted two countries to be held There was no security that the

(Continued on 5th page.)

RADICALISM IN FRANCE.

It Receives a Blow from an Unexpected Quarter.

A MOST GALLING TYRANNY.

'Neutrality" Only a Cloak Used by Anti-Christian Freemasons.

We take great pleasure in reproducing here the subjoined article from the Liverpool Catholic Times, in whose issue of May 14th it appeared as the gelltorial:—

A NEW DEFENDER OF THE TRUTH.

French publicists whose minds are not warped by the anti-religious contagion so prevalent in their unhappy country to-day are growing seriously alarmed at the dark prospect that has been opened out by the new law on primary education which has been passed by the infidel majority in the Senate. This recent enactment supplements and comrecent enactment supplements and com-pletes the code of Godiers education voted in March, 1882. It decrees the laidisation of the teaching stall in the primary schools—in other words, it banishes from their precincts the devoted Brothers and Sisters who had hitherto had charge of them; and it declares that in future these schools, as well as those of higher grades, shall be absolutely neutral on the question of religion and on all matters appertaining to it. The grave misgivings to which the new-fangled project has given rise are well expresed in a incughtful paper which occupies a prominent position in the current number of the leading magazine of France, the Rerue des Deux Mondes. The writer, M. Albert Durny, demonstrates with force and lucidity what must indeed he evident to every one who gives this important subject a moment's intelligent consideration-that in education, as in morality, it is utterly impossible to be neutral. "A neutral school," he declares, "must of necessity he an irreligious school." No amount of legislative decrees can change the nature and order of things that have been established by the Creator. There is not one system of morality in the world, but many— as many, in fact, as there are modes of conceiving the idea of God.

A TEST CASE FOR "NEUTRALITY."

It is in reality this idea of God that the present rulers of the French Republic are strenuously endeavoring to destroy. But their efforts will prove unavailing. The ides of God can never be wholly eliminated from education. If its ingress into the schoolroom by one channel is barred, it will reappear by another. Against its entrance under some form or other the most elaborate scheme concocted by the most cunning body of athe-ists will operate in vain. In the language of M. Duruy, "if you eject it by the door of the school, it will return by the window with the to have incurred the displeasure and disdain first ray of surshine that falls upon it or with the first breath of wind that touches it." The child-mind, as we all know, is inquisitive. It is ever demanding information about the objects which meets its wondering gaze. It the gloomy validinations which he proceeds wants to know the causes of the effects to express as to the future of his country. which it perceives around it. As soon as the infant lips have learned to speak, the child is taught by its father or its mother or its nurse how to pray to God who made all things. Let us suppose that a sunbeam suddenly penctrates the window of the school room, and one of the boys, struck by the appearance of the bright ray, asks the by and "neutral" teacher whether it was not find who made the sun. What will be the answer? How will "Neutrality " comport itself here?

"NEUTRALITY" ONLY A CLOAK USED BY THE ANTI CHRISTIAN FREEMASONS,

Thus forcibly the "neutral" teacher is. unawares, brought face to face with the eternal problem of the origin of things, of the mighty First Cause. If it does not present itself in the sunbeam it is sure to ap-pear in semething else—the class books of history or of geography, for instance. The teacher can never be secure from it. He cannot elude its presence. In the most unexpected places it will force itself upon his attention; and he will be called upon to pronounce an opinion; he will be obliged to lay aside his unwearable robe of neutrality, to take one side or the other on the question that has been propounded to him. The plain truth is that this "neutrality" has been invented by the Masonic French Government to cloak the design which they have long enentertained by stamping Christianity out of the land. The first step towards the realization of this satanic scheme was passing of the law which rendered obligatory the attendance at echool of children of tender years. The measure took Catholic parents by surprise. To them the necessity of building and supporting schools out of their own pockets while they paid by way of a tax for the maintenance of the existing ones, was a novel experience. They were quite unprepared for the emergency.

TYRRANY IN ITS MOST ODIOUS FORMS. A very small number of what may be called voluntary or denominational schools have, therefore, as yet been erected, so that their children have to attend the state schools. Having secured the compulsory attendance of the children at school, the next step of the Government has been to drive out the Brothers and Sisters, and to substitute for them lay teachers who are hypocritically described as "neutral," but o may be Protestants, Jews, or Atheists, and who cannot, from the very nature of their calling, avoid, even if they wished, influencing by their individual opinions the deceptive minds of the innocent and unwary pupils committed to their charge. Catholic children are consequently forced, against their parents' will, into educational institutions in which the name of God is strictly forbidden to be mentioned, and from which every sign and symbol of religion has been carefully taken away. To have to comply with the provisions of such a code of educa-

an organized effort to make the France of the future a nation of intidels, is for Catholic fathers and mothers the most odicus form of tyranny to which they could be subjected.

THE JESUITS AND THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. But to return to the article to which we have alluded. M. Duruy, after protesting vigorously against the laicizing and "neutralizing" of the achools, and discussing the probable effects of the change upon the quality of the education imparted under the new system, pays a well merited tribute to the labour of the Christian Porthern "Marient" the labors of the Christian Brothers. "Against the Jesuits," he says, "there had existed a long-at-ading prejudice, the result of angry and briter memories, kept alive by a literature founded on ignorance and spite.

But against these humble men what accusation could be uttered? In the matter of education not only could they point to a long cation not only could they point to a long and glorious record of valuable work, but they could boast of having always beer animated by a most liberal and enlightened spirit. The first normal schools that France possessed she owed to Jean Baptiste de La Salle. To the same eminent man belonged the merit of having systematized primary, superior, and technical education. "It is to him," said a French Minister in 1867, "that France is indebted for the establishment and popularization of a system of technical in-struction which, had it been followed up and regulated, would have placed a century in advance that special instruction of which our time is so justly proud."

THE CHRISTIAN EROTHERS ON THE FIELD OF

BATTLE. So much for the past. Is there anything to repreach the institution with in the present? Have its members degenerated? Certainly not, for their pupils, in spite of official preference, have maintained a manifest superiority in every examination and in every exhibition. They labored silently and unceasingly, daily extending their conquest over ignorance and misery, addressing them-selves by special choice to the disinherited of the world, and asking nothing from any Goverament whatever but the right to continue their obscure devotion. Only once had they made themselves prominent in the eyes of the nation. It was in 1870. The hour of sacrifice had come. The Brotherhood sent five hundred of its members on the battlefield of national defence, where they were to be seen in their black habits, ignorant alike of fear and danger, tending our wounded soldiers-those men in whose cars the hissing of a bullet had never previously sounded. Was it joicing will be continued for several days. for those services, repeated over and over on other battlefields in Africa, Tonquin, China, the Indies, that the Brothers have received the violent treatment that has been meted out to them by the French Chambers ?"

CAUSE OF THE PERSECUTION.

Eulogy like this, coming from such a quarter, will go some way towards avenging the calumnies that have been circulated against two Assembly, Quebec: of the present rulers of the French Republic. They know well for whose sake they are hated. But if we heartily agree with M. Duruy's views to far, we must dissent from His theory is that while a statesman who be longs to "a strong Government assured of its continued f. istence" can, when he pleases, close the era of religious strife, a statesman under a l'epublic cannot undertake the same task. "Cucc it has been launched into the Kulturkampf," he observes, "it must either live or die with it." It is from the actual form of the Government of France that the persocution of religion springs; it is from the impious principles which determine the conduct of the statesmen who are responsible for its administration.

A RELIGIOUS REACTION WILL SOON COME.

In spite of, or rather in consequence of, the efforts of these men, a reaction must come, sooner or later. The foul blot of materialism may darken the intellect, chill the nobler emotions of the heart, and blunt the moral susceptibilities of a large nortion of the human family for a time. But the elements and conditions of human life are unchangeable; and the innate desire for a system of religion which shall respond to its supernatural requirements cannot be ever altogether repressed. That which has been its inseparable companion in the past will reassert its claims upon the mind and the heart in the future. With tow, if any exceptions, the deathbed of every infidel in France, as of those of every other country, gives the lie to his life. As the Venerable Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris recently remarked in his memorable remonstrance to the President of the French Republic, the Church assists at and superintends the funerals of those who during their lifetime did their utmost to crush her. She has outlived more bitter persecution in the past ; she will issue triumphant out of the present struggle.

THE CATROLICS LEARNING WISDOM BY BITTER EXPERIENCE,

Nor should it be forgotten that the deplor able state of affairs in France to day is in no amall measure due to the criminal indifference on the one hand, and the mis-guided activity on the other, displayed by the Catholic party there. Already, however, a great change is perceptible which is full of happy promise of a speedy atonement. They are awakening to a sense of the enormity of the perils which lie at their very doors. They have been at last goaded into effective action by the ignominious bondage into which they have been driven by their wicked and despotic rulers. They see outrage sanctioned by law, the sacred domain of conscience beautily invaded, their parental rights trampled. brutally invaded, their parental rights trampled upon, their most cherished convictions insulted, the souls of their children corrupted and deformed in the state schools under the infamous impostures of an impossible neutrality. They recognize the folly of wasting their energies in sterile controversies over dynastic preference, and are closing no their ranks as as to present a united front up their ranks so as to present a united front to the common foe. That victory may attend them in the campaign on which they are enterwith the provisions of such a code of educa-ing is the hope and the prayer of their English tion, to be compelled to co-operate with a and their Irish brothren, who regard their moveheathenish and unscrupulous Government in ments with deep interest and unfeigned anxiety,

GANADA'S FIRST CARDINAL.

THE NEWS FROM ROME.

ROME, June 7. - At the Papal consistory today the Pope read a secret allocution. The Most Rev. James Gibbons, D.D., Archbishop of Baltimore, and the Most Rev. Elzear Alexander Taschereau, D.D., Archbishop of Quebec, and others were created Cardinals. Eighteen Bishops were nominated.

THE NEWS IN QUEDEC. QUEEE, June 7 .-- At 9 o'clock this morn

ing a cablegram was received from the Vati-can by Archbishop Taschereau announcing that at a meeting of the Consistory held to-day His Holiness the Pope had raised him to the dignity of cardinal. The Vicar-General at once sent a circular letter to the leading people of the city announcing the event and great rejoicing followed. In Upper lown flags and bunting were displayed from the l'arliament build-inge, the citadel, the residences of the judges and efficials of the Province. In all the streets triumphal arches were erected, and in St. Roch's and St. Sauveur the event was the occasion of equally enthusiastic rejoining. The Cardinal's palace was througed all day with lay and clerical visitors from the city and Beaulieu, who called to offer their congratulations. At 3 o'clock the Quebec Battery fired a salute from Dufferin terrace. The weather was unfavorable and outdoor outhusiasm was dampened by a continuous downpour of rain. When the Legislature adjourned this afternoon in honor of the event, iton. Mr. de la Bruyere, Speaker of the Council, and Hon. Mr. Wurtele, Speaker of the Assembly, proceeded to the palace in their robes of office and tendered to him the congratulations of the members of the Quebec Legislature. His Eminence ar-ranged to receive the members of both houses and hear their address at 2 o'clock to morrow. Should the weather he fine the members will walk to the palace headed by the Speakers and sergeaut at arms escribing the masses. To night bands are promenading the city and serenading the new cardinal. The Level university is beautifully illuminated. The official demonstration will take place at the end of the month as soon as the rapal ambassador arrives to tender the Archbishop the bull elevating him to the red hat. It is expected that the carnival of re-

THE LEGISLATURE NOTIFIED OF THE EVENT. QUEBEC, June 7. The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock.

CARPINAL TASCHEREAU'S ELEVATION. When the house assembled the Speaker read the following letter :-

tive Assembly, Quibic:
Mir. Speaker, -I have the honor to inform

you that it has pleased His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII. to elevate His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec to the high dignity of Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop begyou to make known to the chamber over which you preside this event so important in the his-tory of the Canadian people. I have the henor to be, etc.,

CYRILLE E. LEGARE, V.G.

The reading of the letter was received with applause and ordered to be entered on the

ournals of the house. Hon. Attorney-General Taillon said if would be a fitting course in honor of the event that both the assembly and the council should unite in presenting a joint address of congratulation to Cardinal Taschereau. He intended to move an address at the evening

Mr. Mercier said it would be equally fitting to adjourn the house until the even-

Is was then moved by Hon, Mr. Taillon, and seconded by Mr. Mercier, that the house should adjourn to meet in the evening. AFTER RECESS.

CONGRATULATING THE CARDINAL. Hon. Mr. Taillon moved the adoption of the following congratulatory address to Cardinal Taschereau :-~

To His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of

We, the members of this Legislative Assembly of Quebec, in session assembled, are happy to be at this moment the interpreters of the population of this province. We have heard with deep satisfaction of the elevation of Your Grace to the dignity of Cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. This great distinction, conferred upon a prelate of the Church in Canada, gives additional importance to our country in the eyes of other nations and will mark an era in our national history. The members of this House are happy to see the venerable and worthy successor of the illustrious Bishop de Montinorency Laval called upon to occupy a place among the princes of the Church of Rome. This House hastens to tender its congratulatins to Your Eminence on the occasion of this happy event. which is at once a great honor for our people and the worthy crowning of a life devoted to the service of God and our country.

The hon, gentleman referred to the services which Cardinal Taschersau has rendered to religion and the country, and felicitated him on his elevation to such a high and deserved

dignity.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, leader of the Opposition seconded the adoption of the address in an eloquent speech, in which he expressed the sentiments of pride and gratitude the Canadian people felt at the honor bestowed upon an eminent prelate of Canada by the Holy Father.

Hon. Mr. Lynch, as representative of the Protestant minority of the province, joined in the congratulations to Cardinal Taschereau. The province of Quebec was no insignificant part of the British empire, and the dignity was not only conferred upon the man, but upon the country at large. Canada to day was due in no small degree to the zealous missionaries who planted the sign of Christianity and devoted their lives to the welfare of the people. Cardinal Taschereau had done his duty to his

God and good service to his country, and every Canadian ought to be ready to community to which had been elevated. The hon, gentleman than referred to the noble services the Cardinal had rendered to the fever patients at Greats Isle in 1848, and extended to His Grace the Cardinal than a concentration of the Vision of the V Cardinal the congratulations of the Init

people,
Hon. Mr. Blanchet, Mr. Faucher de Maurice and Mr. Marchand endorsed the sentiments expressed by the other speakers. Mr. Carbray said that there were no pe in the province more rejoiced to hear of the dignity conferred on the Archbishop of Quebas

than were the Irish (atholics. The address was adopted and the trans adjourned at 1.45 a.m.

The house will assemble at half past to morrow morning to receive the adoption of the address from the Legislative Council. They will then proceed to the Cordinal's residence and tender him the address.

CLEVELAND-FOLSOM.

The President Quietly Married the White House Surrounded. by Personal Friends.

WASHINGTON, June 2 -Other weddings there have been at the White house-sight in all—but never before to day had the highest dignitary in the land bowed his head within its historic walls to receive the blessing of the church on his union in the holy bouds of matrimony. From the very dawn of the wedding day the city seemed alive to the approaching event. The great we elect wide open, and by 6 oblock the crowd lead swollen to several hundreds, and a score as more of newspaper men had a sort of vantage ground alongside the portion. The successive arrivals of the guests were watched with interest, and their names were weispered by the more knowing to their companions. Suddenly the strains of the "Wedding March" floated through the open windows, and there was a general exclamation from the outsies crown the service has begun." Then there came a tantalizing hush within the walls, which was soon ended by the strains of the bridge chorus from "Lohengrin," and it was thereby known that the ceremony was over. One by one the lights aprung up at the windows, and the great burners cast their cifulgence expr the asphalt. The scene resembled a successor night's festival, and the crowd gave itself as to the enjoyment of the delightful russe.

The guests chatted gaily, but the course sation was quickly suspended at 7.15 o'clock, when a selected orchestra from the Marine band, stationed in the corridor, struck up the familar strains of the Wedding March family Mendlessohn's "Midsummer Night's Dresson". and all eyes were turned to the desite to catch the first glimpse of

THE COMING BRIDE AND GROOM.

A hush fell upon the assemblage as Dr. Sunderland stepped forward to bes position fronting the wedding couple, with the Rev. William Cleveland, the Parsident's brother, at his left hand In a distinct tone of voice and with a deliberate utterance the doctor began the

SIMPLE AND BEAUTIFUL WEDDING SERVICES. After the ceremony Rev. Mr. Clevelack commenced the following benediction :--

"God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy (thest, bless, preserve and keep year. The Lord mercifully fill you with all temperal and spiritual blessings, and grant that some may so live together in this world that in the world to come you may have life everlating

At the conclusion Mrs. Felsom, showing traces of deep emotion, was the first to tender her congratulations to the newly wedded pair. She was followed by Miss Cleveland. the Rev. Mr. Cleveland, and other relations and friends in ture. While the congratuletions were in progress the hand performed the bridal chorus and march from " kebengran." and to this music the President and his wife led the way into the East room.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CONGRATULATIONS. LONDON, June 2. - The Queen has sent the

following cable message to President (Kern-land:-" Pray accept my sincere congram. lations on your marriage, and my best wishest for your happiness," (Signed), Victoria.

A LITTLE CHILD'S GIFT.

HOW MISS FOLSOM WAS CONGRATULATED ES A LITTLE CANADIAN.

Among the notable incidents during Mias Folsom's stay in New York was the visit on Monday of a little girl who as stopping at the Gilsey with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Gale, of Montreal. Calling a hall boy to her mother's room, the young lady placed a package is his hand and sent him with it to Minn Folsom's parlor. The parcel was accompanied by a dainty little card bearing the years lady's name and expressing her childish com-

What could a child be sending to the bride elect of the President?

Upon opening the parcel herself bliss Folsom found it to contain an exquisite flats? offering in the form of a cushion. The cushien was of white silk, and upon it, fastened with neatly looped blue and red ribbons, were a cluster of freshly cut roses of various cal and a fringe and interspersement of success

and lillies of the valley.

Miss Folsom was so delighted by the youthful token of admiration that she seak first the little lady to come to her room.

And when "Cousin Ben" Folsom had taken her upon his knee she coyly turned her bright eyes and radiant face toward likes. Folsom and naively remarked:—"I may the Princess over in Canada, but I think years. more of a princess than she was."

Such an expression of maidenly cander so captivated its object that it resulted in m. raptuous embrace and a kiss that the little Onnadian will probably never forget.

AN OPIUM BATER'S STORY

THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.

OBAWLING OVER RED HOT DABS OF IRON IN HIS PEARPUL PRENZY-A SCIEN-TIPIO INVESTIGATION AND ITS RESULTS.

Cincinnati Times-Star.

" Opium or death!" This brief gentence was fairly hissed into the car of a prominent druggist on Vine street by a parion who, a few years ago well off, is to day a hopeless wreck. I have the carried of the carried of the Carried of the Carried of the rescued victim?

of the rescued victim?

H. C. Wilson, of Loveland, O., formerly with March, Harwood & Co., manufacturing chemists of St. Louis, and of the well known firm of H. C. Wilson & Co., chemists, formerly of this city, gave our reporter yesterday a bit of thrilling personal experience in this line.
"I have crawled over red hot bars of iron

and coals of fire," he said, "in my agony during an opium frenzy. The very thought Anyway, let us hope that his residence at of my sufferings freezes my blood and chills Temple Grange for a few weeks may not have my bones. I was then eating over 30 grains of opium daily."

How did you contract the habit ?" "Excessive business cares broke me down and my doctor prescribed opium! That is the way nine-tenths of cases commence When I determined to stop, however, I found

I could not do it. " You may be surprised to know," he said "that two fifths of the slaves of morphine and opium are physicians. Many of these I We studied our cases carefully. We found out what the organs were in which the appetite was developed and sustained; that no victim was free from a at the prospect of meeting him here."
demoralized condition of those organe; that "I trust that Miss Trevanion may derive the hope of a cure depended entirely upon the degree of rigor which could be imparted to them I have seen patients, while undergoing treatment, compelled to resort to opium sgain to deaden the horrible pain in these organs. I marvel how I ever escaped."

"Do you mean to say, Mr. Wilson, tha you have conquered the habit?" 'Indeed I have."

"Do you object to telling me how."
"No, sir. Studying the matter with several opium-cating physicians, we became satisfied that the appetite for opium was located in the kidneys and liver. Our next object was to find a specific for restoring those organs to health. The physicians, much against their code, addressed their attention to a certain remedy and became thoroughly convinced on its scientific merits alone that it was the only one that could be relied upon in every case of disordered kid- note, like an earnest of success, inviting him neys and liver. I thereupon began using it and, supplementing it with my own special and in her country house—the first, too, treatment, finally got fully over the habit. which she had assembled since her husband's I may say that the most important part of death. the treatment is to get those organs first into good working condition, for in them the have been startled by such a proof of inappetite originates and is sustained, and in terest? He had been but one of hundreds them over ninety per cent of all other human ailments originate."

" For the last seven years this position has been taken by the proprietors of that remedy and finally it is becoming an acknowledged scientific trut's among the medical profession; many of them, however, do not openly acknowledge it, and yet, knowing they have no other scientific specific, their code not ing them to use it, they buy it upon the quiet and prescribe it in their own bottles." " As I said before, the opium and morphine habits can never be cured until the appetite for them is routed out of the kidneys and liver. I have tried everything, -experimented with everything, and as the result of my studies and investigation, I can say I know nothing can accomplish this result but

Warner's safe cure."

" Have others tried your treatment?" "Yes, sir, many; and all who have followed it fully have recovered. Several of them who did not first treat their kidneys and liver for six or eight weeks, as I advised them, completely failed. This form of treatment is always insisted on for all patients. whether treated by mail or at the Loveland Opium Institute, and, supplemented by our special private treatment, it always cures." Mr. Wilson stands very high wherever known. His experience is only another proof of the wonderful and conceded power of Warner's safe cure over all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood, and the diseases caused by derangements of those organs. We may say that it is very flattering proprietors of Warner's safe cure that it has received the highest medical endorsement, and, after persistent study, it is admitted by scientists that there is nothing in materia medica for the restoration of those great organs that equals it in power. We take plessure in publishing the above statements coming from so reliable a source as Mr. Wilson and confirming by personal experience what we have time and again published in our columns. We also extend to the proprietors our hearty congratulations on the results wrought.

ARMS FOR ULSTER ORANGEMEN.

OTTAWA, June 3 .-- A Frec Press representative claims to have been informed, as published in to-day's issue of that paper. by the master of an Orange lodge in the Eastern Ontario district, that, to his knowledge, there were now being sent over 30,000 stand of fire arms to Ulster from anti-home rule sympathizers in Canada. The article continues: "These arms were purchased in the United States and were Martini-Henri rilles An effort was made to obtain them in Canada. but they could only get Snider rifles and these were not suitable on account of difficulty in getting ammunition. The arms were made up in small cases and forwarded to private parties in Ulater by the Allan line. He expected they would be safely landed there before now. Pulling a drill book out of his pocket he said : That is the manual we are studying at present."

IF YOU HAVE pain and palpitation of the heart it indicates a congestive condition of the system, especially of the kidneys and liver, which can be removed only by Warner's zafe cure.

The Boston Postoffice yields the government an annual net revenue of over \$3,000,

AN EDITOR'S FRIEND.

NEW CASTLE, Pa., March 27th, 1885 .had a painful affection of the liver, and let it other side. alone, until it got a firm hold of me. Took seven or eight bottles of Warner's safe cure, and am perfectly well, without pain.—F. J MELANEY, Editor Clarion.

The annual average of suicides for every million people is 17 in Spain, 30 in Russia, 37 in Italy, 52 in Hungary, 70 in England and Norway, 93 in Sweden, 122 in Austria, 127 in Bavaria, 150 in France, 164 in Wurtemburg, 167 in Mecklenberg, 174 in Prussia. 290 in Denmark, 305 in Thuringia, and 377 in Saxony. Suicides are becoming more request every year in highly civilized countries, but especially among the poor German aces.

ETHEI LADY

By FLORENCE MARRYAT, [MRS. ROSS CHURCH,]

Author of "Love's Conflict," "Veronique,"

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"That Morrid man! Whatever made you think of asking him?" she said, abruptly.
"Really, Ethel! That is a polite way to

in your opinion. The man's theneath us in birth, and station, and everything."

"Ah | you must make allowance for me, Ethel; my blood is not so pure as yours, remember; I am but a commoner myself, can "sympathise" with "Colonel" Bailbridge. the power to contaminate you."

Were he to take up his recidence here for ever," replied Lady Ethel, haughtily, "it would make no difference to me. He and I better acquainted at the end of five years than

"Poor Colonel B inbridge!" said Lady Clevedon, with mock compassion. "It is well my sisters have a higher opinion of him than yourself, or I should feel inclined to ask him to postpone his visit. But Harriet writes me word that he is still considered the match par excellence, and seems quite excited

all the advantage from his acquaintance that she desires," replied Lady Ethel, as she rose from the breakfast table.

Meanwhile, Colonel Bainbridge did not at all consider himself an object for compassion. He was in a state of the utmost delight at the unexpected invitation he had received to Temple Grange, and feveriably auticipating the moment when he should go there. Since his return from Scotland, he had been work ing steadily with his battary at Woolwich. often heaving a sigh as he thought on the

events of the season past; and wondering if, in the coming one, he should meet with Lady Ethel Carr again. He felt how visionary were his hopes respecting her, but he told himself that if she would not marry him, no other

And in the midst of this vague, unsatisfactory train of thought, came Lady Clevedon's to join a family gathering at Christmas time,

What man, hoping as he did, would not who had partaken of Lady Clevedon's hospitality during the past season, and if his silent admiration of Lady Ethel Carr had been observed (and he had reason to believe the Countess had observed it), there was the greater reason that he should not be singled out to meet her in the privacy of home life. Unless, indeed-and here a hope, faint as to precedents, but strong enough to make a man's brain reel, would interpose itself, and turn his future into one great glory. He had been going down to Scotland, as usual, to spend his Christmas week; but he wrote and made his excuses for not doing so at once. He told the truth : the Countest of Cleve don had invited him to spend a short time at Temple Grange, and he should be sorry to lose the opportunity of doing so ; he did not seem to consider that any other reason was required for breaking faith with the home circle. At Cranshaws, his announce-

ment was received with various feelings. Mrs. Bainbridge, notwithstanding her dis appointment, was proud to think her son uld be associa ting with such grand people; but Mr. Bainbridge read the title with a sigh; and Maggie's face (which been growing very pale and thin had since his visit in the autumn) turned just a shade paler as she tried to console herself with the promise in his postscript that he would try to get unother fortuight's leave, and run down to see them in the spring instead. So true it is, that seldom can one reap joy in this world without entailing sosrow on another. On the day that Victor de Lacarras was expected at the Grange, Ethel Carr did not know herself. She, ordinarily so quiet and self-possessed, accustomed to stamp on her emotions with the iron heel of pride, was almost alarmed to find her feelings had outstripped her will, and that she was as nervous and trembling as the most ordi nary creature born. She had never realized till then, she said, with a frightened look at her pale anxious features in the glass, how much she cared for him. She felt as though she could not walk down into the room to meet him; and yet she knew that not only must she do so, but that the eyes of her step mother and her step mother's sisters would be fixed upon her the while, eager to mark her agitation, and delight if she publicly dis-

played it. That thought alone was sufficient to nerve her for the coming interview, and perhaps Lady Ethel Carr had seldem looked lovelier or more defiant than when she emerged from her dressing-room that evening, and set her foot on the staircase which led to the apartment where she knew the company to be assembled.

The deep mourning robes which she still vore for her father set off the transparent delicacy of her skin and the beauty of her golden hair to the greatest advantage; whilst a soft flush, called forth by anticipation, relieved the paller which her face had too often displayed since his death. She would not yield to the inclinations which called on her to pause and try to calm the rapid beating of her heart, or still her trembling nerves; but passed swiftly on until she reached the ante-chamber to the drawing room. Even as she stood upon the threshhold, she saw a figure quickly leave the side of Lady Clevedon and advance towards her. She felt the pressure of his hand, and heard him utter a few ordinary words of greeting, but she never could re-member afterwards how she had met him; for at the sound of his voice a sickly faintness assailed her, which made her fear lest she should fall, or betray what she was feeeling. And perhaps she might have done so, had not a wholesome correction awaited her upon the

"I trust that Lady Ethel Carr has not quite forgotten me," said a voice from that quarter; and turning with relief to any distraction from the immediate presence of Victor de Lacaras, Ethel placed her hand almost eagerly in that of Colonel Thomas Bainbridge.

CHAPTER X.

SPORT TO HER AND DEATH TO HIM. The dinner, and evening that followed it, passed much in the manner that such entertainments do, where the gathering is small and private, and the conversation becomes general.

The Miss Trevanions, by forwardness and much talking, contrived, as they usually did,

to monopolize the lion's share of attention; flushed and indignant, by the table while and iffer a due amount of coffee and draw lady flevedon was delivering her emphasized ing room ballads, the party separated for the harangue, now drew back with a gesture of night, without its having been possible for refusal. any two of its members to exchange a quiet word with one another. And yet, somehow, Lady Ethel felt disappointed at the result of the meeting to which she had been looking forward with such ardor, even whilst she was angry with herself for feeling so.

The Marquis de Lacarras had met her as

any other gentleman of her acquaintance would have done; as he had been used to do whilst her father was alive; and under the circumstances she could not have expected him to do more. It would have been wrong, "Really, Ethal! That is a polite way to thim to do more. It would have been wrong, speak of one of my friends. I asked Colonel indelicate, unseemly; she would have been Bainbridge berause Like him and helkes me:

Is not that a inflicient reason?"

"Certainly, if it is the case; but I was not his attachment to her; so she said, with aware that your mutual acquaintance had the quick eagerness of a woman to deny any progressed so far. I cannot say I acquiese imputation of soldness in the man she cares the quick eagerness of a woman to deny any Maxquis had riewed this act on the part of imputation of coldness in the man she cares Lady little did not escape her acticulated for Victor would take a proper apportunity prompted her to follow it by many of the to renew the conversation which had been same sort. If he choose to neglect her, she interrupted; in a few days all would be right, between them, and she would be enabled for ver to silence the insinuations and stop she

sneers concerning him, which she had so And since between Colour panders often found it hard to bear from the lips of parent though unavowed dislike, no less than parent though unavowed dislike, no less than sleep that first night very full of happiness and trust. But, when day after day slipped away without the Marquis making the slightest effort to see her alone, or the remotest have nothing in common, and should be no allusion to what had passed between them, her pride took alarm, and she asked herself whether it were possible she could have been mistaken.

Was the scene which had taken place upon the balcony, and every particular of which she so vividly remembered, only a delusion of her fevered brain? Had Victor de Lacaras never really told her that he loved her, and asked for the assurance of her affection in return? and had she been dwelling for all these months upon a more chimera, the product of her vain imagina-

Lady Ethel, with her face buried in her hands, sat down in her own room, seriously to consider this. Oh, no! it was not fancy, her memory was too clear, her love too real, she could nover have invented so much hap-

She saw again the balcony lighted only by the stars, watched the white hand creeping on her own, heard the low fond tones, and felt the warm kiss laid upon her lips.

It was not fancy; she had passed through and felt all this; she had been deceived and made a fool of; she was of all women the mest miserable.

Now it necessarily happens in a small coterio such as was assembled at Temple Grange, that there is little privacy for anyone. There is no seclusion so perfect as that of a large crowd, where each individual is occupied with his own concerns, and too busy to pry into those of his neighbor; but in a family party, separation means estrangement.

Consequently, Lady Clevedon, who was most particular in impressing on her guests that she was living in the utmost seclusion, and could not hear of anything like gaiety, took care that whether they rode, or drove, or walked, each one should share in the amusement; but it happened, as it very often did, that her "poor head ached," or her "poor heart felt heavy," and she claimed the privilege of bereavement to be left behind, the generally managed that the Marquis de Lacarras should be her companion.

"You are so good, you will not mind stay ing with a stupid creature like myself," she would say, on such occasions; and Victor de Lucarran, with all a Fronchman's fervio politeness, would affirm that he had no pleasure equal to that of waiting on the wishes of his amiable hostess.

Lady Ethel was not appoyed at this : she had none of the petty jealousy which would keep a man for ever soitering by her side, and she knew that the manner of the Marquis, like that of many foreigners, was empresse towards every woman with whom he happened to be brought in contiect. But when she found that he never attempted to break the Countess's chains in order to remain with her, and his services appeared to be always engaged either by her step-mother or the Miss Trevanions, her mind, loath to give itself up to the despair which was fast coming on it. passed into another phase of feeling, and she clung to the idea that it was by Lady Clevedon's means that the Marquis was prevented coming to an understanding with herself. She remembered haw, even during her father's fifetime, her step-mother had vied with her in attracting his attention, and she believed that she was doing all she could to come between them now.

Lady Ethel knew that she was proud, that many called her cold and reserved, and she was aware that she had never gone one step out of her way to afford Victor de Lacarras the opportunity for which he might be diligently seeking. On the contrary, on more than one occasion, fearful of her conduct being misconstrued, she had purposely avoid ed being left alone with him. She might have been wrong; thinking the matter quietly over in her chamber, she decided now that she was wrong; and that if such an accident occurred again she would not shirk it.

A large conservatory opened from the drawing room at Temple Grange; and two days after she had arrived at this conclusion, Lady Etbel was standing on its threshold, looking at the bright array of winter flowers, when the Marquis de Lacarras approached her leisurely.

'A splendid show of camellias," he said,

following her glance.
"Yes, is it not?" she answered, in the cerrous tone with which she always now addressed him; "and the nearer you look at them the more beautiful they appear,' with which words she stepped into the conservatory. It was a long one, and Lady Ethel walked slowly to the end of it, and back again; but Victor de Lacarras had not followed her. When she returned to the drawing-room, Lady Clevedon was sitting there alone.

So your invitation was not accepted," she said, with a sarcastic laugh. "Upon my word, Ethel, I did not give you credit for so much forbearance. I should feel just a little piqued with the indifference of Monsium le Marquis if I were you."
The hot blood rushed to Ethel's cheek and

brow, and she was about to give an angry rejoinder, when her words were checked by the re-entrance of the Marquis himself, accompanied by Colonel Bainbridge.

"My dear Lady Clevedon," he exclaimed, addressing his hostess, "we come to ask a favor of you. We have got up a scratch race in the park below—just a couple of hurdles, you know, and a ditch of water; but we shall derive no pleasure from our little burlesque unless the ladies honor us with their presence and encourage us with their smiles. Pray let me conduct you to the scene of action; the Alies Trevanions have already gone under the charge of Major Marchmont.

"What, Monsieur ! is it to take place immediately?" she said, langhing. then, you must manage your race without me, for it is much too cold to stir out this morning, in my estimation. But here is Lady Ethel, who, I am sure, will be only too pleased to accept your escent; you can offer her your

arm instead."

Many thinks, Monlieur," she said, she bowed in acknowledgment of the Marquia's extended arm ; " but Ethel Carr preters to choose her cavallers to having them chosen for her, even by so good a judge at Lady Clevedon;" and with a simile that was toc openly scornful to pretend to be in play

she massed him by, and placed her handupon the most sleeve of Colonel Balibridge. The Countess burst into a loud laugh, whilst Victor de Lacerrer bit-his lip and looked annoyed, and Colonel Bainbridge, coloring with pleasure at the mnexpected preference shown to him, led his beautiful companion from the recommendation with which the

said passionately to herself, he should at least be made to see that there were others

ready to take the place to had abandoned: because the former was always near at hand to aid her in her scheme of retaliation, it came to pass that he was made the tool of Lady Ethel's revenge, and from having studiously avoided his company it might almost be said she courted it. Her heart, hurning with resentment at the slight put upon her by the altered conduct of Victor de Lucarras, she thought of nothing and no one but herself and her own wrongs, and in selfdefence she used the first weapon which came in her way. That Colonel Bain-bridge, cherishing the feelings which he did for her, should have been that weapon was unfortunate for him and for herself. And yet she scarcly thought of the great evil she was doing him; nor was she conscious of the consequences she was drawing down upon her head until she was roused to a sense of the situation in which she had placed herself by receiving an offer of marriage from him. It was after an evening of great excitement

on all their parts—an evening during which Lady Cleveton had entirely appropriated Victor de Lacarras, and flirted with him in a manner so open us to call down consure on nerself from even the lenient lips' of Mrs. Marchmont, and in the sight of which, Ethel Carr, deaf and blind to everything but what concerned the man whose ungenerous behaviour was cating out her heart, had permitted Colonel Baintridge to say more, and to go further, than she had ever suffered him before-that she found a note, in his handwriting, placed upon her dressing

Half fearful of what it might contain, and yet scarcely believing in her intolerant pride that he would presume to make her an offer of marriage, Lady Ethel tore the letter open and read 25 follows :-

"DEAR LADY ETHEL,-If you doem me presumptuous in addressing you on a matter which lies very near my heart, you must blame the kindness which has emboldened me to do so; but after the events of the last few days, and especially of this evening, I feel that I can wait no longer to ascertain my fate; for every extra moment of suspense becomes a pargatory to me. I cannot remain at Temple Grange unless it is as your accepted suitor. Am I to go—or stay ?—Believe me, yours always. Thomas Bainbribee." vours always.

CHAPTER XI. THE RESALS.

When Lady Rthel read this letter it was late at night : the guests of Temple Grange bad separated for their respective chambers an hour before; and had she not, in a vain endeavor to shake off the restless anxiety which oppressed her, been loitering and lenghing in the room of Mrs. Marchmont, she would have received it on first going up-

She was alone-her sleepy maid was nodding in the antechamber, waiting for the sound of her mistress's bell-and no one was at the effect of her unusual emotion, the idea used it.

And it was as well, for those feelings wore very hitter. She had been thinking much leniently, of Colonel Bainbridge lately; but this letter changed all the current of her thoughts. She was not generous enough to observe what a maniy, atvaightforward proposal it was, nor to remember that her encouragement had forced it from him, but a mighty, unwomanly indignotion, and s hot sense of having been insulted in her father's house by the man whom Lady Clevedon had chosen to invite there, rose up to choke all thoughts more bofitting the situation and her sex.

She was hard, contemptuous, cruehing, in the first knowledge of his contemptaous hopes, and her angry heart cried out against victor de Lacarras as the accomplice by whose cruel conduct this indignity, had been beought upon her.

Everybody was, in Eady Etholis mind to bianie, except herself, and her resontment knew no bounds. As for Colonel Bainbridge and his probable suffering those were matters left out of the question, alto-Har first impulse had been to gether. tear the letter into shreds, and cast it to the winds; her next, to show her step-mother what had come of her insisting upon asking people to the house who did not know how to preserve their station in society, and the stern means by which she intended to teach them the lesson. Always impulsive, when her weak point had been interfered with, without further reasoning, Ethel flaw down she broad staircase and sate Lady Clevedon's dressing boom. But it was unoccupied, excepting by the servant working patiently by the fire, who, in answer to the young lady's excited inquiry, replied that her mistress had not yet come upstairs.

It was all the better—so thought Lady

Ethel-far her stapmother would be alone; and what she had to say to her was not a subject at for listeners.

Her light feet scarcely sounded on the rich carpets she traversed between that chamber and the drawing-room, which had been descried, as she thought, so long before. But, as she gained the decreay, the low

murmuring of voices reached her ear, and without further preface, she drew aside the heavy portiers and stood upon the threshold. At the scene she witnessed there her heart seemed as though it turned to stone; for on one of the low sofas which had been wheeled near the fire, there reclined easily the form of the Marquis de Lacarras, whilst by his side, still in her evening drees, her hand clasped in his, and her wealth of auburn hair laid caressingly upon his shoulder, sat her father's new-made widow—Gertrude, Countess of Clevedon.

Lady Ethel stared at them without speak ing a word; yet that undefinable instinct which makes us feel without knowing that we are observed, caused the pair upon the sofa to turn their heads and quickly change their position, But before they did so, Lady Ethel had dropped the portière and was gone. "Who was that?" said the Countess

sharply to her companion.
"It was Lady Ethel Carr," he rejoined. moodily, and then they drew apart from one Lady Ethel, who had been standing, another, and there was silence between them

for a little space. It was interrupted by Lody Clevedon's nervous laugh.
"I shall have to make some excuse or

other to her, I suppose, to morrow morning?" ahe said, inquiringly. "Can you help me to one, Victor?'
"There is no occasion to ask me," was the

"There is no occasion to ask me, -was use quiet answer; "you know that you are much cleverer than I am."

The Countess signed, gathered up a shaw which had fallen off her shoulders, in partiently hand holding out her hand, affirmate it was high time that all respectable people.

hid each other good night.

The Marquistook the proffered hand released it without so much as a pressure and turned on his heel towards the muching. hid each other good night. room; whilst his fair hosters walked off to her own spartment, and rated her maid for her stopidity and swkwardnes until she drove the unfortunate menial into giving her

washing, Meanwhile, Lady Ethel Carr was creeping a severe blow on the head, and is blinded or dizzy from the shock—back to the shelter of

She passed through the ante-chamber, mechanically letting fall the sentence, "I don't want you," to the servant as she went, and then she locked her door and sat down by the dressing table (still in a kind of pretty pout of injured innocency, accosted stupor), and spread out her hands upon her him with the complaint it. misfortune that had overtaken her, I have drawn her as a vain and arrogant

girl—as one whom many would call Leartiess; but in this hour of her deep humiliation, every head should be uncovered before her. O women! women possessing not only hearts and souls, but warm, full of life, and the natural impulse to be loved, I appeal to you if there is any life so cruel, any death so hard to bear, as the life which has been robbed of the affection which was all in all to us, and the death of hopes which we had considered to be certainties. No man can understand this grief as we can, for we were made for them, not they for us; and love us as they may, we never can fill up every chick and cranny of their lives, as their affection does for ours. And we are so utterly powerless to do more than sit down, and cry our eyes cut over their inconsistency.

When Lord Clevedon died, his daughter thought she had lost everything; but in this moment of discovering that her lover was untrue to her, she felt that she had never yes known what it is to be really poor. Up to that moment she had hoped against all hope : now hope was done, and love, and life, and everything finished. She had seen his perfidy with her own eyes.

When Eady Ethel's meditation reached this point, a vivid picture of her own deserted and desolate condition rose up before her mental vision, and struck with pity for what lay in the future, she cast herself prestrate on the fleor, and gave vent to an exceeding bitter cry.

Oh, that her life were ended; that she could die of grief just where she lay; that she might never more see the hateful light of day, nor hear the voices of her fellowcreatures! How could she ever bear again to go through the monotonous routine of daily existence: to listen to the song of birds, or walk amongst the flowers how could she support the intolerable pain of living? O'Victor! Victor! And the mere mention of his name brought down a flood of tears which did not cease until nature was well-nigh exhausted. For an hour or more the wretched girl lay

on the floor, meaning quietly to herself, or giving way to fresh bursts of sorrow, as memory recalled to her what she had lost. And then there came a lull. With a sudden effort, Lady Ethel rose to her feet, and staggeringly approached the mirror. it her own image she saw reflected there? or had a midnight ghost sprang up to personate her? Her eyes were bloodshot, her eyelids dark and swollen, her face gheatly pale, and down her fair smooth cheeks the tears seemed already to have cut two little channels- for grief. As she gailed of Temple Grange would see them too, and become masters of her secret. That thought was sufficient; in a moment her predominant passion had sprung into inl play; and Lady Ethel, ashamed of her weakness, even though no eye had been witness to it, hastily bathed her burning features in order to eradicate the traces of her grief. She would not allow him and-and-وفعت Clevedon (this last name brought out with a dry, hard sob) to have the pleasure of triumphing together over her crest-fallen and

woe begone demeanor... If it killed her, if she died of suppressed agony the momentrafterwards, she would yet his plate every time a footstep, approached appear at breakfast on the following morning, and look them both straight in the face, and make them believe she had never bean

more happy. Merckul God! and everythin Hagepy! connected with happiness was over for her?

O Lady Ethel !:pray! If every friend in
this world had forsaken you, you have still the Sest, and the Highest, and the Moarest of all Friends left :: and One Who takes far greater interest in the blighting of these wrotched carthly affections than His creatures give Him credit for.

But the girl could not pray, she could not even think of praying; from first to last of that long night of agony, a wild mention of the name of the Almighty was all the appeal she made to Hezwen for help in her distress How was she to escape from the life-long misery of seeing, them together? That was

the next question that came to torture her. She could act her part for a few hours, for a iew days, perhaps for a few months; but could she trust herself to act for ever? tracted manner, that his thoughts were not to live in the same house with him, as the husband of her step-mother-in the position of his daughter—and at the thought, so sadly ludicraus, so unnaturally probable, an hysterical laugh rang sharply on the night air, to be followed by a tremendous burst of passion. It should never be !-- and her foot stamped, and her pale features kindled baseath the rising storm—he had insulted her enough already; they had combined together to outrage her most tender feelings; they should never have the satisfac-

tion of seeing her heart daily mampled on. But how to escape from it I she, who was tied down in miserable dependence upon Lady Clevedon's pleasure; how was it possible for her to evade the hourly pain which her stepmother would so well know how to inflict unon her?

At that moment, her eye fell upon the letter which contained Colonel Bainbridge's proposal, in which he made her the offer of his heart, a matter she was perfectly indifferent to-of his home, the refuge she was seeking. Lady Eth el's breast heaved, and her breath came quickly. Was it possible sha could accept it. She sank into a chair, and taking the crushed letter in her hand, smoothed it out and read it over carefully. She was still gazing at it in a vacant stony manner, when the first rays of morning streamed through her bedroom and a man's demand for his rights, window and looked upon her pale and touched the best portion of her nature, careworn face.

Then she rose; and with the same fixed expression as though she were walking in her compassion, and rising, she stretched out her sleep, deliberately summoned her maid to her hand across the table, and put it into his. assistance, and having first refreshed hersel'

with a warm bath, proceede I to make a m alaborate toilet.

CHAPTER XIL

OASTING THE DIE.

There were various feelings at play in th hearts of those who assembled round the breakfast table at Temple Grange that morn ing. Lady Glevedon, especially, would have been puzzled to explain exactly what she felt She was half nervous at the idea of encountering her atep-daughter (for she had never yearrived at the knowledge of Lady Etheld character, and was moertain whether she would resent the blow her pride had sustained by an open show of resentment or indifference), but at the same time she ex. perienced all a woman's triumph at the defear of her rival. For that was the real position in which she stood to her late husband's daughter. For months before Lord Cleve. don's death, she had viewed the attention; of the Marquis de Lacarras to Lady Ethel Car. with the keepest jealousy, and had done all in her power to divert their tendency. And tree thought on becoming a wider had been how best and easiest to secure them for herself. But the game was not yet in her own hands. She had met the Marquin in the corridor that morning, and with "You have made use quite afraid to meet

Ethel again, Victor; I am sure she will repeat that story everywhere. You have comp promised me most terribly." "If so, it will be for the last time," he re-

plied, carelessly, "for I return to town this afternoon;" and then Lady Clevedon had been ready to contradict all that she had said, in her endeavors to make him stay.

But the Marquis was determined, for hear emound rather any contretemps should happend re than that Lady Lthel Carr should have witnessed his familiarity with her step. mother.

He was a wild, dissipated man, careless and unthinking, but his heart had never so nearly approached loving any we man as it had done the daughter of Lord Clavedon. Had her father lived, he would doubtless have pro-posed to her—in fact, he was on the point of loing so when they were interrupted in the balcony; and notwithstanding he had con-gratulated himself since that he had not gone so fur, of late-and especially since Lady Ethel had bestowed so many of her smiles on t Colonel Bainbridge—he had nearly arrived at "
the corelusion that he did care for her, and a that, fortune or no fortune, he must tell her w

And now, by one acticf folly, he had rained all his chances of success, for he knew then girl's disposition too we'll to believe she would be ever forgive such a direct insult to her affect

Why had he ever permitted it? The Marquis de Lacarras palled his sillay black moustache thoughtfully through his fingers, and and was unable to answer the questios.

Ah! why indeed? Why was he not stronger than ninety-nine out of a hundred of his fellow men, subjected to the same ordeal? He was weak, and selfish, and irresolute by nature; and "the woman tempted him !"

A man requires to be something more than stoical to push away the head that uninvited is laid upon his shoulder; to disengage his hand from the soft slinging clasp feminine fingers; and, reminding their at cowner to be a little less free with him, be c run the risk of being called a "brute" and . "bear," amidst tears of disappointment for his pains. Women seldom forgive the men who dares to read them a lesson on the zirtue which should be their own peculiar province; and Victor de Lacarras was not sufficiently bold, nor sufficiently particular, to care to draw down such resentment on his head...

Besides the Countess of Clevedon was a very pretty woman—and uncommonly fond of *** herself--and since no one would be the priser. no one could be the worne. So had argued at the moment, and so would to he have argued to the end of time, had not no the fact of his folly having had a spectator entirely changed he was a fool; Lady Clevedon an intriguant: . and the somer he turned his back on Temple Grange, and the chance of getting himself into a scrape, the better.

And so much more uneasy even than Lady Clevedon was he at the idea of seeing Bady Ether again, that when the breakfast had proceeded half way without her having made her appearance, he would have escaped to the shelter of his own apartment had it not been for the fear of meeting, her alone upon the stairs. So he kept his place in moody silence, refusing to smile at his hostess's most brilliant sallies, and making great pretence of being occupied with the contents of the door.

There was another person at the table that morning who awaited Lady Ethel's approach with nervous solicitude, and that one, as may be supposed, was Colonel Bainbridge. It was the license with which she had permitted him to address her the last few days, and the bright looks she had cast moon him, which had emboldened him to write to her; but he had done so while in the flush and excitement of her unexpected notice; and by the cold morning light his boldness appeared very like in unparaonable presumption.

Did ske consider it so? Was this unusual

delay in her appearance an indication of her consent to, or her refusal of, his wishes; and would her eyes as they met his shed an encouraging lorgiveness or parelyze him with their scorn !

His whole heart filled with these perplexing questions, Colonel Bainbridge sat on thorns till he should learn his fate; showing but too plainly, by his inattentive and diswith the business in hand. But, even as he pendered, the dining room door lew open suddenly, and she was in the midst of them. The meal had been a dull one until then,

for the Countess's gloom, had proved contagious, Mrs. Marchmount looking tired, and the Miss Trevanions armoyed an the listless and absent demeanor of their cavaliers. But with Lady Ethel Case the vapidity dispersed, for the came forward so springily, and with such a well acted smile upon her countenance, that brightness seemed to enter the room with her. At her approach, the

men of the party rose to their feet, but sho motioned them to their places again with a light wave of the hand.
"Pray don't dieturb yourselves. I don't deserve it, for I know that I am shockingly late. Good morning, Gertrude. I hope you slept well. Good morning, Mrs. Marchment. Monsieur, we will shake hands when breakfast is concluded," and then and then she nodded smilingly to the rest of the company and took the chair which Victor de Lacarras placed for her. She the chair had noticed each one there by word or look

excepting Colonel Bainbridge; but as sho was about to seat herself, she felt that he was still standing, and involuntarily raised her eyes to his. Something in their expression, something betwixt humble pleading and for the first time a sense of the wrong she was about to do him excited her

A quick flush of pleasure kindled the

pied the honor done him; and the Marde Lacarras turned his nead the other , and pretanded he had not witnessed compliment she had denied to himself. eanwhile, Lady Ethel's tougue ran on

A beautiful morning, is it not? We y must not waste it indoors as we did of Yesterday. Gertrude, cannot you se some plan to smuse your guests ! We e done nothing but yawn and look at each Colonel Bainbridge, of course,-a d he should be only too pleased to accom-ny Lady Ethel Carr anywhere. Lady Clevedon looked at her step daughter

th amssement, and indeed anyone cognizant the facts related would have done the ne. She had expected to see her pale and jected at the very least; or if she smiled, so in a forced and unnatural manner; but arranged with the utmost care, was ter than any in which she had hitherto eared; her black robes being relieved by re colored ribbons, whilst knots of the he Countess regarded her smiling face, was almost disposed to question whether

ghter's heart. ome one remarked that the beauty of the e had prognosticated the approach of rain. 'I am surprised at you asking it," re-

ned the Countess somewhat indignantly, she would have been better pleased her step daughter appeared less gay; robbed her of so much of her victory; ich we are assembled here, and the provise th I made with my guests respecting

Ah! forgive me! I forgot that the days lly want something occasionally to keep spirits up. Don't you find it very dull a, Colonel Bainbridge?"

he was still torturing them all roundsing Lady Clevedon to look daggers, will'st her guests tittered against their will; ering Colonel Bainvridge with confusion by pointed queries, and making Victor de La ras remember every second that she had out fear. ed the portiere to the drawing room the ht before-when the breakfast came to a clusion, and the company broke up into le groups and sauntered out of the room, ving her standing there-with the excep-

n of one other—alone.

Then all the forced spirit and diablerie died it of the girl's face; and she withdrew into ne of the embrasured windows, sick at heart at trembling with indecision; for she know at the hour was come, and her fate was in ir own hauds. It was not a second before Colonel Bain-

ige joined her. Larly Ethel, let me have my answer," he ad, frankly; "suspense is so difficult to

but she lent her head against the panelled well and closed her eyes and answered no hing. She had thought that she had quite he up her mind; that she was determined accept the relief his letter offered her, but | pointment to him. that it had come to the point of saying es" or "no," her courage failed her, and feit as though she could not put the sign

hual to the death of all her hopes. expectation and when he next spoke his oner had become much more subdued. You received my letter ?"

"Then be merciful, and if there is no hope r me, put me quickly out of my pain. You on't know-you cannot understand "-here voice sank at least two tones lowerwhat I am suffering."

I cannot -1 mean I "---You mean that I have made a fool of yself, only your heart is too tender to tell y that you forgive me; that you can make owance for my presumption and do not spise my wo-an honest one, I swear to -and I will try to be content with your

But still she had by words in which to tell in that he was histaken. Again and rain she tried to fine her voice, but her wers of utterance seen a to have forken her, and the syllab. died away then her, and the syllaba died away shaws Con her trembling lips. At at the man wonder lefore her, perceiving her prolonge distress had any locepted her silence as a sign that have was the content of the silence had any locepted her silence as a sign that have was the silence had any h ver for him.

eed for you to speak-I thank you for your reat torbearance-I shall leave Temple range this afternoon." So he said huskily in his deep manly voice,

hilst two thirsting eyes were fixed upon her ow pallid countenance, drinking in each etail of the beauty they never expected to ook upon again. She raised her own, scared and half-irreso-

ute; and at that moment, as though to trengthen her decision, the Marquis de acarras, with his hands in his pockets and a igar between his lips, sauntered leisurely pon the terrace which ran outside the indow. At that sight the angry light which ashed into her face would have been apparent o any but a lover. And all her determination seemed at once to return to her.

"Colonel Bainbridge, stay one moment! I wanted just to tell you" "Don't be atraid of wounding me," with a sad smile; "I am very strong, remember,

and can bear misfortune as well as most men." "But this—you may not think it so; it is, that you must not go away; there is no need; I"

"Ethel ! is it possible that you would give

me hope? has my great fear misled me?"
"You can stay at the Grange as long as ever you like. I—I—accept your offer, Colonel Bainbridge."

CHAPTER XIII.

THE NEWS TRAVELS NORTH, It would be difficult, without giving a

digest of his character, to explain how this sudden and unexpected fruition of his dearest hopes affected Colonel Bainbridge. In the first place, then, he was no universal

Lange Constitution

lover, which circumstance arose, most pro-bably, from the fact that his feelings were desper than those of most men. Without being that odious hybrid, a male prude, he had never been very open to the attacks of the other sex, chiefly because his mind was occupied with matters of deeper was occupied with matters of deeper importance. But he had always entertained a wholesome reverence for women—a reverence for women—a reverence of the best of them. In 1885 was \$138,720 in the party in town server and the party in town accounts at year of acute ramine. Over a large portion of the mature of Dewdney's land speculations at year of acute ramine. Over a large portion the Liberals have a divided Ministerialists, Regina and elsewhere, Mr. Patterson, of of China famine is chronic. Only a few years the best of them—in 1885 was \$138,720 in town John's defence of his starvation policy. The was occupied with The state of the s $p_{\rm SCM}(s_{\rm B}, 1, 2, 1, 1)$

ize features of the soldier, as he reverently and hold the old fashioned creed that the virtuous of their sex were not to be approach. ed or spoken of with undue lightness or familiarity. A pure woman, whether as miniden, wife, or mother, was in his eyes as spmething stered; and therefore it is not to he wondered at, that for many months he was contented to silently worship Ethel Carr. He had not frittered away his honest heart upon a score of women-knew nothing of their nature-had not been used, in fact, to being courted, and did not therefore recog e done nothing . Could we not make up nize the signs of indifference which she er day after day. You are fond of exhibited towards him. Had he gone through but one such scene as took place between her lier always is;" at which appeal the man and Victor de Lacarras upon the balcony, addressed colored again furiously, and Colonel Bainbridge would have known better.

But for a man, and respecting women's ways, he was most innocent. Lady Ethel's coldness he called purity, almost persuading him-self he would not have it otherwise, and he regarded her beauty much as we do that of a perfect statue set upon a shrine, as something to dream of, and long after, but not to touch. And when, encouraged by the sudden warmth bing could appear freer and more uncon that came into his statue, he poured forth ined than the behavior of Lady Ethel. the story of his love, and found, as he dress, too, which bore tokens of having thought, that she was responsive, his happiness knew no bounds—he was like one deliri-

us with joy.

Not a doubt crossed his mind as to the rective for her acceptance of his offer; it was e shade were interwoven with the golden her extreme goodness, her sweet, tender ies of her head. She looked more like a nature and undue appreciation of his worth, mphant victor than a fallen rival; and doubtless, that had prompted her, for the sake of his great love, to overlook his de-ficiencies of birth and station and character; had not been mistaken all along, and there but that the heart he considered to valuable ever been a penchant for Monsieur le a prize was burning away with rege and ind rquis de Lacurras lucking in her step- jeniousy and disappointed passion, and that cancus would be she had only accepted his proposal in order to rid herself of the continual presence of a raing would not last, and that some one faithless lover, never entered his ideas for a

moment. Elady Ethel had said that she would be his In that case," exclaimed Lady Ethel, Elady Ethel had said that she would be his we really must invent some on estairment wife. In a few months, this peerless creature in-deors. Gertrude, is it quite impossible (in his eyes the fairest and most stately of an at we should get up a dance this evening? womankind) was to become his own possesemas comes but ouce a year, remember." sion; to set up in the highest niche to which he could elevate her, and worship her with all the strength of his nob's generous heart to his life's end : and Tooms Bainbridge was r ore than grateful for her condoscension. And if, as day succeeded day, and her reserve then you know the circumstances under | became, if anything, greater than it was at first, he experienced just the shadow of a disappointment, he consoled himself with the idea that it was the bashfulness of a girl's first love that made her shrink from any mourning were not ended," with an arm contact with him, and that he would not have k across the table. "But we young once seen her free and forward (like the sisters of Luky Cievedon for instance) for all the world.

Yet, men "about to marry" would do well to mistrust the feelings of that woman who, after having conferred a preference for them, shrinks from the circling embrace of their arm—the pressure of their hand. Nature may teach her modesty; but modesty and love are not incompatible, and love casts

Cotonel Bainbridge, at the period spoken of, would nave scouted the morality of such a sentiment. To him, timidity and reserve appeared such beautifut and desirable things just then, particularly as Lady Ethel Carr had so large a stock of them on hand.

He wrote home, to convey the news, in perfect fever of delight. Totally forgetful, in the exultation of success, of the conversation which had taken place between them in the autumn, he dilated largely, in a letter to his father, on the extreme beauty, high birth, and aristocratic connections of his figureie.

Mr. Bainbridge was alone when he received this epuatle, and it troubled him greatly. He seemed to have had a foreboding all along that it would come to this-that his sun's large expectations and position in society

All his little schemes about Maggie, his hopes of gaining a daughter for his old age, instead of losing a son, were dashed to the ground at once; for he was too sepsible and silence threw cold water on the fire of clear sighted to suppose that Lady Ethel, reared in the hut-bed of folly and fashion, would ever be contented to sit down quietly in the domestic circle at Cranshaws, and call him and his good dowdy old wife by the names

of father and mother. No! he must give up that idea once and or ever. Thomas was no longer a boy, and he trusted he had chosen for his own happiness; but that that happiness would henceforth be separate from theirs, was without doubt. So that it was with a grave face he called Mrs. Bainbridge to read her son's communication, and pass her opinion of it. It was much more favorable than her husband's. Womanlike, the good mother was dazzied by the reported beauty and the high-sounding title, and he gan to think at once what the people of Borthwick would say when they heard of Lady Ethel Bainbridge. She was not at all dismayed, either, at the notion of entertaining a town-bred young lady at Cranshaws Castle, and even went so far as to wonder if her intended daughter-in-law had any unmated brother that would do for

"It is the best thing that could possibly have happened to Thomas," she concluded. Lady Ethel, I see it all. There is oracularly; "and it may be the making of is cousin. Muggie will marry a lord, next, idear -mark my words.

old man, hope not-I trust not," replied the lose Thomsyently. "It is bad enough to little maggie but I couldn't part with my such notions into we while. Pray don't put she must wait till I abild's head, Elizabeth: no before she leaves Cranshaws." anshaws." To bet
"Nonsense!" exclaimed L

not to be reasoned all at onife, who was conceit. "You would never be ut of her surely, as to tie the poor girrelfish, to a dull country house, when an might have the chance of getting When Thomas is married, Lady title. When Thomas is married, Lady Ethel will doubtless invite Maggie to stay with them in London, and there is no saying what luck may be in store for her. But come along, my dear and let us go in to breakfast, and tell the good news to them at once. I and tell the good news to them at ones. In am sure if I set them guessing, it would be hours before they discovered our secret."

And dragging her husband with her, Mrs. Bainbridge descended, all pomp and flutter, to the breakfast room, where Miss Lloyd and Maggie were waiting for them. (To be continued.)

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them,

they will certainly please you. NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and al! kindred troubles. Also, for

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 31 - Ministerial wealness an the panicky condition of the Tory party in the House have been frequently shown this session in the fluctuating character of the majorities on divisions involving want of contidence. They began with over ninety, which fell suddenly to about forty, about which figure it wavered up and down for some time. Then it fell to only ton. Afterwards it rose to the twenties, and suddenly again to a higher figure. Last Saturday night it came down again to thirty. All the flime a most active whip was maintained by the Turies. Parliamentary history shows that when a ministry is sustained in this space modic, uncertain manner dissolution is not far off. Selfish politicians, supporting a corrupt administration, are impoled partizans so long they believe the ministry to be strong. The moment it comes under the suspicions of weakness they begin to fall away, because their individual salvation is of far more importance in their eyes than that of their leaders. As ministers struggle to maintain their ascendancy, as the tactics of the Opposition are more or less well executed, as the currents of the popular opinion change or set outside, as do these politicians cast their votes. The Government being no longer master of the muation, cannot trust their followers, nor can their followers trust them. Here we have the reason why Sir John Macdonald has never called a cancus of his party this session. Hitherto he has used the caucus as a patent instrument of party discipline. The inference is obvious. He can no longer count on the obegience or unanimity of his supporters, and he knew that to summon

TO INVITE DANGER

and bring the flower of revolt into full bloom. A Conservative member of deservedly high character told me openly that he was tired and disgusted with the shame-lessness of the jobbery permitted and excused by Sir John, He said: "The man must have softening of the irran. The secons to have lost all perception of right and wrong in his meann engerness to retain his place. But he has wrecked the Conservative party, for I cannot think his methods nor the way he has of gentlemen who did not care to vote against their party but whose atomachs turned from the dirt they were expected to rat. Here we have another element to account for the fluctuating insjority. With the solid mu doors of the party it is different, the Hessons, the Ortons, the Fergusons, the Muckintoshes, the Tasses, et al. When thesemen vote at Sir John's nod one sould fancy ie heard them shout, Arc. Cusar! morituri to salutart. Their heads are in the net, let the trident do its work. HALEET!

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S AMENDMENT

included a concise statement of the critical condition of the finances of the country, enormous growth of public burdens, and unprecedented extravagance of expenditure. Criticism of details would be a waste of time when the lump sums exhibit results so as-teunding. Let any man of ordinary intel-ligence study these figures, figures which cannot be shown to be incorrect, for they are taken from the returns published by the Government. The statements in this resolution cannot be to often repeated. Every man and woman in the land should learn them and grasp their meaning. Sir Richard moved :- "R solved that the expenditure of the Dominica of Cauada in son's large expectations and position in society the year ending 30.h June, 1878, was would be found sufficient to purchase him a \$23,503 158, and the expenditure for the wife, who considered that she lowered herself year 1884 was \$34,107.776, that the by becoming his; but it was no less a disaptor of the second turn for the fiscal year 1885 was \$35,037. 000, including \$1,700,000 for war expenses; that the estimated expenditure for the present year ending 30th June is \$38,126,403, including \$3,400,000 for war expenses. That the estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1887, is \$34,220,379, exclusive of supterest, sinking fund, and subsidies, together with see a number of extracts from letters written of S. Stephenson were really funny the charges for collection of revenue, amounted by Mr. Paint, which prove that almost for their simple demand upon the Government to \$16,970,647 for the liscal year 1878, while the sole affair that directed his thoughts, to compel Judge Bell to give him the printsimilar charges for the year 1885 are \$22,412,231, ongaged his energies, occupied his time, ing. The answers sent by the department to similar charges for the year 1885 are \$22,442,231, while for 1886 it is estimated at \$22,580,469 and at \$23,079,082 for the year 1887. That the total taxation for the fiscal year 1878 was \$17,841,000, and for 1885 it was \$25,384,0.0. That the estimated taxation for this current year is \$25,000,000, and for 1887 it is \$27,200,000. That the actual deficit for the fiscal year 1885 was \$2,240,000, including as aforesaid \$1,700,000 for war aveness and the deficit for 1886 it. for war expenses, and the deficit for 1886 is estimated at \$1,900,000, including \$3,400,000 for war expenses. That the growth of taxation and expenditure from 1878 to 1886 is out of all proportion to the growth of trade and population, and has attained such dimensions as greatly to hamper and impede the progress of the Dominion, and that the lavish outlay and methods of expenditure and indifference to the increased liabilities on the part of the Government during the above mentioned period have contributed very lavishly to corrupt and de-moralize the utilic service and impair the independence of Parliament.

These facts and figures dely refutation. they show that every man, woman and child in the Dominion is taxed by the Federal Government at the rate of seven dollars each per year As the majority of women and nearly all chil-As the majority of women and nearly all children cannot be included among producers or earners, every man who has to support a wife and family, or a mother and sisters, every one in fact who is charged with the muintenance of others, is taxed to the extent of seven dollars for each such person dependent on him. Everybody may thus esiculate how much he is forced to contribute towards the continuance of the high carnival of corruption going on at Ottawa. It would seem as if Ministers had adopted for their motto the saying of the strumpet mistress of

"AFTER US THE DELUGE,"

of y are enriching themselves in the most came ulushing manner. When the motion to provide a the second reading of the bill Railway Mr. Buy for the Baie des Chaleurs gard to the financial made a statement in reflect the company. If the pointe aut that it was to receive \$120,000 land from he Quebec Government and a grant of to \$700,00 making in all statement in the stockhilder. The amount subscribed by had a bining lower \$30,000. The company making a tail of \$1,93 the extent of \$600,000, tended the the road was p. He (Blake) conwhere it wild be easily buying through a city therefore as that large profits wand the fact therefore as that large profits wand the fact the sharelders. The stock of the accurac to the sharelders. The stock of the accrue to was compad of 6,000 shares, opmpany 2,480 we hald by members of the which taile fant, 000 by Mr. L. J. Riope. M. P. 000 by Hon. Thomas McGreevy, MP, 100 by R. H. McGreevy's brother and 50 by the Armstrong, Montreal, a relayer of the ministry of public works. These genemen altogether of public works. 6,000 hase or eleven twelftheld 5,480 of the stock of a road which was f the whole stock of at road which was t the whole public resumes. One should impediate by public resides. One should imig built by these are revertinent facts of what that public ought to be made aware. Yet the factor Lagen was terribly put out at what the consider that. Blake's "unfairness" in attastrophe comes. They have tating them in parliament. Of course it was unfair, ist as unair as by a policement to interfere with the indetrious that while he is appropriate other people's property.

BIOKENING BERNER BERNER ARTHER ARTHE

SICKENING BEWND SHEASURE

laying on taxes in every conceivable form in was freely expressed.

order to have more money to make away with after the same fashion.

UITAWA, June 1.—The sun was up, the birds singing merelly, all nature journd with of himself again to-day in the house. In the delights of early day when the House defending and explaining the charges brought adjourned at 4 o'clock this morning. Tired, by Mr. Cameron of Huran against the governworn out, those who had sat it out crawled to their several places of abode. And why should this system of working at the wrong time, reversing the order of nature, to the distruction of health and comfort, be permitted. I will tell you. There is more or less anxiety on both sides of the House to bring the session to a close. This could have been done at the date anticipated, for a great deal of time has been wasted, but for Sir John Macdonald's peculiar way of managing parliamentary business. It has been his invariable custom to devote the sarlier weeks of the session to the work of doing nothing, to keep back government business and ministerial measures to a date as close on prorogation as possible then bring them in all together and rush them through as fast as possible, so as to escape that criticism which he fears. It has also been his habit, when bent on the perpetration of some more than usually shady jub or trick to gain an advantage over the Opposition, to wait till the last possible mement, and, having thrown them off their guard, to carry his point. These

MISERABLE TACTICS

prolonged the session last year to double the usual period. I never saw the members of the Opposition more determined than they have been of late to checkmate this evil practice. If it took them all summer they were prevared to fight against the dirty little game. Besides, they knew that they were dealing who men utterly ahandoned of principle and reckless of every soutiment of honor and foir play. Frequently I have heard it raid: - We must amy here; there is no telling what rescality Sir John is keeping mark for the last days of the sersion." And so it has been proved. All the dangerous, doubtful, unfair, fraudulent cannot think his modified nor the way he has executed them will go down with the people. I regret this deeply, for I believe a wise Conservative government the best for the country. Sir John's government is reither wise nor Conservative. It is the reverse in the extreme and cannot heat. Opposition forght every incl. Hence these words, conveying the honest convictions of an honorable man, are the echoes of the sensiments of thousands like him. They account for the absence at extrain divisions of centlemen who did not care to vote a country. legislation which the Ministry contemplated with these tactics is the inspired silence of the Tary press concerning every occurrence salmon fishing trip to the Metapedia. We in Parliament which would, if published, be injurious to their party. The Mail reports, morning on the item in the supplementary for instance, are a serial falsehood. The ministerial side is unnaturally expanded, the Opposition, garbled, falsified or suppressed. Every week this session some atrocious steal or other ruscality perpetrated by Ministers or cost of printing municipal lists was shown to their supporters has been brought to light, be far less than the Dominion franchise lists. yet the most gross and damaging have been In fact Mr. Cameron, of Middlesex, proved ignored by the Tory press. A man who that by giving these jobs to newspapers depends for parliamentary information on supporting the government the country has those papers had better trust to hearsay than to pay from 50 to 400 per cent, more than have his mind abused and his confidence is paid by the municipalities for the same misled in this manner. The case of Mr. work. Some very Paint, M.P., is one of the latest instances. This gentleman is one of the half-dozen

RENEGADE TRISHMEN every Irish Catholic in the House voted for the Department of the Secretary of State and the execution of Riel. It was shown in these selves and belied the sentiments of the Irish Turn up the Commons debates for last dictated to by the Government in the way Saturday, page 1697, and you will distury should carry out the provisions of the cover the secret of Mr. Paint's doublity no. Judge Senkler's letter was a particuwhen the cause of the halfbreeds and engaged his energies, occupied his time, to pay his personal claim for \$72,000 for showing how quickly Mr. Chapleau took and build the Cape Breton Railway along a back water when the revising barriaters reroute that would enhance the value of his sisted his interference. These answers simply property and enable him to sell it to greater advantage. There's a representative Irishman for you! Is he not a splendid specimen of frish manliness, Irish patriotism, Irish independence? Is he not one of whom the of pap for which their appetites had Tories have a right to beast? The purity of his motives, the leftiness of his aims, entitle him surely to a place among the eminent sens of Ireland who were atways ready to sell their country. How can I paint Paint? or must I gild him? We need not go, with Moore, back

to ancient times for EXAMPLES OF PERFIDY.

Let Erin remember the days not old, When her faithless sons betrayed her, And put in their pockets purses of gold.
They took from the Old Degrader. When Sir John with Orange banner unfurl'd, Led tin-pot knights out of danger, And Irish and French in the Western World Were damned by an entire stranger!

Pardon me, please. It is not often that stated that he made claims, but Judge Clark and the other commissioners ruled them out. Now his letters show that he "always hoped that his position in the House of Commons might help him out." He owns 20 acres of land, too, in Cape Breton, and he expressed his determination "to do his utmost to en-gineer the railway through it." When great When great events that make the blood mount and burn in the hearts of Irishmen are overshadowing the world; when deeds are being done that touch the the fortunes, the happiness, the dearest hopes of all generations of Irishmen; when we look to our legislative halls how hitter is our disappointment, how degrading our humiliation, to find those men who claim to be our representatives deserting and be-traying our trust hecause they have "claims" against the Government, and are doing their best to engineer a railway through a twenty acre lot !

On the Bras d'Or bank as the fisherman strays, When the clear, cold eve is declining, He sees the track of Cape Breton railways, On the hills about him shining. Thus shall memory oft in dreams sublime, Anatch glimpses of paint in clover, Erecusing look back to the plundering time, reign of the Tories was over!

Politics are proverbially dirry, but politics at Ottawa, just now, are infamous. The men in power seem, in anticipation of defeat and downfall, to be determined to grab all they can lay hands on before the final

A FEROCIOUS VERACITY the throat, and, like starving wolves, fly at disquieted antheir gorging. Unlike the the Liberals have advided Ministerialists, Total Control of State of the Control of the Contro

SIR JOHN MADE AN ENHIBITION

ment and the tirm of Tupper & Macdonald of Winnipeg, he lost his temper and applied some very acurrilous epithets to dayr. Sir John, like Mr. Haggart, waited till Mr. Cameron had left for good for the session before they plucked up courage to reply to him. Had he been here their tone would have been more moderate had they spoken at all, for they know Mr. Cameron never makes a statement in Parliament which he cannot substantiate. He has invariably done so. Therefore, unsupported denials by men proved corrupt and notoriously untrathful goes for naught. Prorogation takes place on Friday.

nobody could get their pay till after concurrence. In spite of this the Opposition OTTAWA, June 2.—Again the House was in session all night. It was 5 o'clock this morning when it adjourned, to meet again at 11 a.m. During this long sitting the last party division was taken on a direct vote of want of confidence in the Government. Mr. Mills was evident that the Opposition were not made a motion which condemned the Gov- going to allow parliament to be prorogued in ernment for its general extravagance and mismanagement of the North-West. At the last shot of the session, it leaves the Ministry in a very damaged condition. Their items without full explanation. This they majority was ONLY TWENTY. This is a eventually succeed in accomplishing, and it tremendous come down from 94 majority, by which they were sustained at the opening of the session. It is, however, a very fair and tolerably exact indication of

the decay of ministerial strength. A peculin thing about this division was that a number of Conservative members purposely remained absent, although argently sent for. Indeed I never saw a persion where the majority looked so blue at prorogation as they do at this. Many of them admit that they had to swallow some rough morsels. The two worst, they say, were the "Beaty boodle" and the "White Blind Sharen" scandals. But having taken these dirty doses they must endure the consequences. Should they be badly physiced and perhaps utterly cleaned out, they must submit, for that is, and must eventually be, Debill allow (I Maria Maria), Ac. 18 12 124 the penalty for supporting Sir John Macs pamphot in solid to dops with in a part donald. The reason for harrying up

PROROCATION

this evening was to allow the Governor General to exert at once on his contempleted pad another slap at the Franchise act this estimates of \$100,000 to pay expenses. The cost of the printing of the lists was discussed and members of the Opposition gave conclusive evidence that double what should have been paid was paid for this work. The actual supporting the government the country has work. Some very

AMUSING CORRESPONDENCE

was read by Mr. Samerville, of Brant, from the opening ecremony. a return laid before the House. It consisted who gave the Tories power to boast that | of letters and telegrams which passed between Judge Senkler, of Hamilton, and the manager free agents; that they all had axes to grind the same department, Judge Bell, of with the government and dare not give an independent vote; that they stultified them of the Chatham Planet. From these letters it appears that Mr. Chapleau directed the people, because in their case parsonal interest

Revising barriaters to give the printing to the
was a greater motivethan honor or patriotism.

offices named, but they both refused to be tarty manly and determined protest sgainst plementary estimates which may be proposed under foot by Sir John and his horde of parliamentary plunderers. You will there terest, sinking fund, and subsidies, together with see a number of extraors from letters written. ing. The answers sent by the department to was how he could induce the Government these newspaper men were not less amusing to nav his personal claim for \$72,000 for showing how quickly Mr. Chapleau took stated that since the judges chose to act independently in the matter, there was there may be grievances regarding the transfer of no help for it. And so in the in- land and other matters in Ireland, as there are in stances cited these papers lost the plate been whetted. It is a great pity that the other ravising officers throughout the country did not show the same spirit and backbone in resisting government interference for purposes of jobbery. During the afternoon Mr. Patterson, of Brant, read a number of extracts from reports and letters of government officials in the Northwest showing the

DESTITUTION AND STARVATION

prevailing among the Indians in the fall and winter of 1882. These letters showed the cruel and callous indifference with which La.-Gov. Dawdney regarded the sufferings of the One official, when appealed to for aid, wrote that his instructions from the Indian commissioner (Dewdney) were to keep the Indians in a starving condition. Dr. drop into poetry. But that's the idea exactly. Miller's report on the greatent states of the Mr. Paint's claim for \$72,000 dates from the people and his appeal on their behalf, was heartrending. His description of the children heartrending. perishing in nakedness and in want of tood was terrible, yet it was not till over four months after these reports were received that an effort was made to relieve the distress. Sir John Macdonald took full responsibility for the policy of starvation, and backed up Mr. Dewdney. He said the Indians were put upon short rations because they would not go on their reserves. They were in the habit of hanging round police stations and settlements where they would beg, steal and sell their women, refusing to work on their reserves. Sir John repudiated the idea that we are bound to support the Indians. "An Indian," he said, " is a man, as well as a whiteman, if he will not work he must atarve." He insisted that the policy of starvation was right, and he would continue it in order to force the Indians to work. He concluded by saying that the Government would appoint

AN IMPARTIAL COMMISSION to inquire and report on the whole manage-

ment of Indian affairs, and he would be prepared to abide by its de-cisions on whatever charges have or can be made against the Government. Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the many notorious speculations in which Dewdrey was engaged in the North-West, and insisted that a man occupying his position should keep himself clear of such transactions. In reply, Sir John said Dewdney's unpopularity arose from his refusal to grant permits to people to bring liquor into the North-West wholesale, He also declared that he would issue a statement in which he would show that the charges brought by the member for West Huron (M. C. Cameron) in this connection were unfounded. After drive them hall who attempt to scare or Mr. Blake had pointed out the scandalous ... Unlike the nature of Dewdney's land speculations at

· 我就是一个一个人的人们,这个一个一个一个

open daylight, in parliament, go on were present. The utmost harmony pre-from day to day voting public plunder vailed. Confidence in Mr. Blake and in the out of the treasury into their own pockets and success of the party at the coming elections and other bands, who were also starving and and other bands, who were also starving and who were on their reserves treated in

THE NAME INHUMAN MANNER. Nor did the Premier explain the reason for the extraordinary delay in replying to the letters of the officials and the appeals of the Government physician. But he said he would issue a sort of manifesto to refute the statement of Opposition members. Why not say all he had to say in his place in the Air. Cameron, who has been absent for some House. Whatever may he the alleged inaccuracies in the statements made by the Opposition, they were made known in Parliament, face to tace with the Government, and Sir John should reply in the same way, not by a manifesto made up to suit a purpose and free from parliamentary criticism. The debate on the accoral items of supply in the supplementary estimates continued till late in the afternoon. Members were anxious to get away, but the Government clused the accountant's office and

STOOD BY THEIR GUNS

till they obtained all the information possible on each item. As the debate progressed it a hurry, either to suit the convenience of the Governor General or to permit the Government to rush through a lot of questionable was at the unusual hour of S o'clock when Parliament was regularly prorogued. There was an absence of the usual full dress display of ladies, and the session of 1886. remarkable for its exposures of wholesale plundering, ministerial corruption and the fall of a powerful ministry from a step. and I majority at the opening of 94 to which ity of 20 at the class, came to a sudden, about ignomineus en 'in ;

A Most Jaberal Offer,

THE VOLLEY TO A CAL Marshall, Mich., offer t. on their days' find the concernitheted with N mand disc. As a three tops.

GRANGE TRUE BLUES.

MEETING OF THE GRAND LODGE

OPPOSITION TO THE UNCPOSED INISH HOME RULE MEASURE SYMPATHY WITH THE PROTESTANT MINORITY IN DEELAND.

LINESAY, June 2 To Insifth seneral session of the Grand Ledge of True Discovers opened in the Orango half this mornin, 2 H opened in the Orango half this mornin, 2 H oblock, Bro. M. S. Pinmbley, Grant Master, in the chair; Bro. C. Tute, Deputy Trust Master, in the vice chair, Bro. Rev. F. W. Sibbald officiated a Grand Chaplain, an used

TEAST HOME BULE.

Moved by Rev. E. W. Sibball, second of by Bro. James W. Marshall, and resolved. That this Grand bodge now in second. lecters at the time that these men were not of the Hamilton spectator; also between having the interest of Protestantism at least and sincerely s monthizing with all these who endeavor to maintain our rights, posses leges and religion, and especially with these who are our brethren in every part of the world, we hereby desire to express out un-bounded admiration and warm sympathy with our Orange brethren in Ireland. We cannot fail to recognize the influence of Romanism. our hereditary for and the avowed enemy of our Protestant religion, at work in seeking to gain ascendancy over our fellow-Protestants and

any position by any party, religious or secular, which will give them UNDER CONTROL OVER OTHERS We, therefore, hereby most emphatically protest against the effort now being made to grant I reliand any form of Homo Rule which will remove the Protestant minority of Loland from the support of the other Protestants of the Engine. This we believe to be the object of the Longon Catholics of the south of Ireland. Weadner of a land and other matters in Ireland, as there are in other parts of the Kingdom. Their griecores may be remedied, we believe, by ordinary legislation of the Empire in its present state, but any attempt to grant the power to the Roman Catholic majority of Ireland to legislate for the Projectant inmosity in that country we must most strenuously oppose. We further hereby express our sympathy and promise our

practical assistance to OUR PROTESTANT AND ORANGE BRETIARION in Ireland in opposing the measure greating Home Rule by such action as they will feel necessary in such a crisis." Carried unrai-

mously.

In making the motion, Bro. Sibbald spoke on the question for twenty miantes, being fre quently interrupted with lond applouse, a owing the necessity of remaining steadfast and dwelling at considerable length on the sout politically in the Protestant ranks.

PARISH APPOINTMENTS IN KINGS TON.

His Lordship Bishop Cleary has been pleased to make the following appointments: Rev. Father Twomey will succeed Father Twohey as Chaplain to the Penitentiary and Anylum, also to the C.M.B.A. He will also act as parish priest and have charge of all affairs in connection with the Cathedral. Father Kelly will continue to act as Chaptain to the Hotel Dieu and Women's Branch of the Confraternity; Father McGrath takes Father Twohev's place as Chaplain to the Men's Branch of the Confraternity and a'so to the I.C.B.U. ; Father McRae will attend the House of Providence. His Lordship has divided the parish of Kingston into four districts, with a clergyman in charge of each. As soon as the districts are completed the names and sections will be made known in due time.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla wonderfully improves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health. As a purifier of the blood it has no equal.

Since druggists have been licensed in North Adams sickness has increased to an alarming extent. One druggist filled forty certificates of sickness where liquor was required in twelve hours, and one man's name was registered ten times at three drug stores in two days.

A dollar a month will keep a Bengal man alive. Here is certainly the spot on earth where contentment, sufficiency, paradise should be. A distinguished Brahmin recently quoted from official reports the statement that 80,000,000 of the Hindus are always in a state of semi-starvation; that must of the diseases are the result of hunger; that 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 die every eleventh year of acute famine. Over a large portion of China famine is chronic. Unly a few years

 $= \mathbb{R}^{2n} (\mathbb{R}^{\frac{n+1}{2}} \times (\mathbb{A}_{p}(\mathbf{x})^{-1})) = \mathbb{R}^{2n} (\mathbf{x})$

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66 THE TRUE WITNESS

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MINO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-STELEMENTAL RICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM BE BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN MANCE. CEL WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF STREET, PRINCIPLE

SERVE AND has set out on the march to Rule. Resolutions favoring the estab-Edwarm of a Scotch Legislature were adopted meeting held by the Highland Reform Kengue, at Glasgow, last night.

The Montreal Herald exclaims :--

Thank Heaven, Parliament has been prospered. The country breathes freely once

Who which the people one and all say a discount and hearty amen.

Same of the Scotch landlords are beginning to imitate the barbarity of their Irish con-A cruel case of eviction lately happerson at Linlithgow, Scotland. Miss Eliza Make, teacher of the Douglas Cottage School, was ejected from her house, and her bedsaidles another, eighty-six years of age, was memowed from her hed and placed on an easy chair on the wayside. She laid there for two Bours and then expired.

A CABLE despatch informs us that two marries of Orangemen were drilling near Annuagh, when they were surprised by the which gave their company the power to pelior. Seeing that they had no chance to plunder the publis treasury to the above talion, and turn the weapons up till now used case, the Orangemen pleaded ignorance of extent. The spectacle is simply disgraceful, against themselves against their the Law, and the police satisfied themselves and the disgrace of it was not decreased by mārie.

This was not exactly the mode of procedure adjusted towards the Fenians; instead of thaing their names the police seized their most corrupt administrations. desides and had them sent to the scaffold or The prison.

WER have received the following from water in New Brunswick :---

INFORMATION WANTED.

The electors of this county are anxious to know, by return of your Lext issue, if it was con representative, K. F. Burns, who voted equilast Blake's motion for Home Rule for Breitmad ? Surely not.

GLOUCESTER, N.B., 29th May, 1886. We regret to say it is the same gentleman The represents Gloucester that voted against Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions in favor of the Orange amendment.

Witness 82y3 :

Exercise Post has returned to its good, Exercise course of publishing in full our statements which it criticises."

Es gereves us to say that we cannot return The compliment. The "only religious daily" Beafraid to quote our statements which it criticines, for it feels that even its benighted positions would detect where the truth flourscheen at they had a chance to peruse the articles of The Post. We are never afraid to know what we write contrasted with what the Daily Wilness writes. The easiest way Condemnation the statements of the Daily Witsecris to quote them, to hold them up to the Wat. Many of the productions of our con-Consciously are like the whale on the Champ dis Mass; the more the latter is exposed to the care, the more it smells : and so with the seems, the more it is held up to the public greet the more nauseating it becomes

THAT PLEDGE OF A MINISTER OF THE CROWN.

Thus Orangemen of Ulster appear to be taking courage from the resolution by which Flow. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs. and the Grand Orange Lodge of British North America pledged themselves to send men and carmes to Ireland to put down the "Papists." The fameral of young Curran, who had been mandered on Thursday last by the yellow Transmity of Belfast, took place yesterday. Twenty thousand people turned out to do figures to the victim of Orange brutality and faratacism. Notwithstanding this formidable :nember, and notwithstanding the solemn and sad ecossion which had brought these people and sallied forth from the lanes and by ways

himself and the rest of the fraternity to send men and arms to Ireland.

THE FEDERAL RECTIONS.

One of the reasons for Sir John Macdonald going to the country this autumn is that next year the Ontario Parliament will have completed its term and that Hon. Mr. Mowat will be going to the country. Considering the strong hold the local Liberal Government has upon the people of Ontario, and considering its record of honesty, efficiency and economy, it is but natural for the Prince of Corruptionists to ahrink from too strong and crushing a contrast with an honest and faithful guardian of the public interest such as Oliver Mowat. This unpleasant situation is to be avoided if possible, and it can only be done by precipitating the general elections for Ottawa a year before their time.

A TRIBUTE.

A VERY pleasant incident occurred at an Irish National banquet recently given in Bathurst, Australia. The Pope's health was proposed by a Protestant gentleman, Mr. A. B. Rae. It would, said Mr. Rae, be a mistake to omit the toast on such an occasion as that. He was neither a Catholic nor an Irishman: but, as a broad-thinking, unprejudiced Scotchman, he recognised that the Pope had proved himself a truly great man and a universal peacemaker. The efforts of His Holiness in this direction had prevented anarchy and bloodshed. Leo XIII. was a staunch advocate of education, and a friend of peace and progress, and way, therefore, deserving of the highest honors. It is to be feared that a long time will elapse before some of Mr. Rae's correligionaries, such as the Daily Witness, will prove themselves as upprejudiced as he in judging of Catholics.

KING OF THE BOODLE MEN.

MR. DALTON McCARTHY, M.P., has won the title of King of the Boodle members in the Dominion Parliament, by successfully engineering his Northern Pacific Junction Railway Bill, through the Senate and the House. It is a triumph the most fastidious public plunderer would be proud of. It is not every day, or every century for that matter, that a bill which is denounced as an attempt at blackmailing and robbery by the Prime Minister of a Government, is literally shoved down the throat of Parliament by a private member. That is the feat accomplished | it yourselves :by Dalton McCarthy and which justly entitles him to the admiration and homage of boodlesnen the world over. Ife received timely assistance from Hon. Senator Frank Smith and Senator Turner, who are with him "divy" up the swag, which amounts to the anug little sum of \$3,220,000, of which they have already gobbled up \$1,320,000. These two Senators used all their influence to get the Senate to restore the clause in the bill. the subsequent action of the Prime Minister and his slavish following in compelling Parliament to legalize this act of robbery. Such rascality has no parallel in the annals of the

TWO ANTI-CONFEDERATE MINISTERS The Gazette announces that Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, and Hon. Mr. McLelan, have gone to Nova Scotia to take a hand in the local elections, and prevent if possible a complete routing in the Tory camp. The two Ministers will specially direct their efforts to a defeat of the cry for the repeal of the Union. What will trouble these two gentlemen n.ore than anything else is their own personal record on the very question of confederation. There were probably no two men more strongly opposed to the entrance of Nova Scotia into the confederation than Messrs. Thompson and McLelan.

A Halifax contemporary, speaking of their arrival on the election scene, says :-

"Mr. McLelan may be expeted to give ug extracts from his anti-confederate speeches in our house against the union, and to claim credit for the correctness of his prediction that if carried the grass would soon grow in the streets ot Halifax. He will probably also inform us whether he still holds to the opinion he then so forcibly expressed, that his present patron, Sir Charles Tupper, who took him from the Senate and put him in the position he now occupies, may still be regarded as the high priest or corruption.

"The Minister of Justice's confession may be expected to be particularly interesting and is looked forward to with much interest. With that genial frankness which has characterized his public life, he will doubtless let us into the secret of his conversion from a warm anti confederate and opponent of union to a pliant and subservient follower of the Government at Ottawa. His election experience in Antigonish may require a separate chapter. We trust during his stay he will afford the citizens of Halifax the opportunity of hearing his views on public matters. We can assure him that our repeal friends will be quite prepared for a joint discussion."

THE TORY PRESS AND MR. BLAINE.

MR. BLAINE, by his magnificent speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, delivered at Portland on Tuesday last, has excited the anger of the English Tory press and brought down upon his devoted head a torrent of abuse. The London Times, in its attack into the funeral procession, a body of Orange upon him, questions his motives and charges him with making a bid for the of Beliast and pelbed the cortege with stones. Irish vote. What strikes us as something This exhibition of Orange rowdyism no doubt peculiar is the fact that when the occasions frilly vindicates and warrants the action of a are favorable, British public men and jour. the Free Piess in stigmatize

States is a real, genuine Anglo-Sexon nationa chip of the old block,—and when Prestdents, Congress, the State Legislatures. Governors or representative Americans proclaim their sympathy with Ireland's struggles for liberty, these same men and journals speak and act in such a manner as to justify the contention that the real valuable and influential element in the United States were the Irish and their descendants. The St. James' Gasette, for instance, says in the same breath that "it "does not think that the sentiments uttered " by Mr. Blaine express the genuine opinion "of Americans upon the Irish question," and then adds that " securing the Irish vote is "the prime object of the Yankee office seekers, and Mr. Blaine has made his bid.'

The resentment and displeasure of these papers evidently obscure their logic and their consistency. Why should Mr. Blaine or any other American representative or govern ing bodies run counter to the general feeling of the American people to please an alleged insignificant element, when by so doing they would lose the support of the greater element?

A sensible man does not throw away salmon to catch a sprat; but Mr. Blaine knows that the Irish in the United States are the salmon and the others are the sprat. It is about time for the London Times and its conferes to realize the fact that "the Irish did not leave Ireland with a vengeance" for nothing.

A SOCIETY JOURNAL WANTS

A high-toned English society journal, published in London and sold at sixpence a copy, beats the record of violent and insane language. O'Donovan Rossa's paper fades into insignificance beside this organ of the aris- the Dominion? tocracy. The anarchists and communists, with Herr Most and the other bomb-throwers at their head, are colipsed in their mad ravings and brutal threats against law and order by The Bat, which is the name of the journal in question. The Toronto Mail, The Week, of Goldwin Smith and the Daily Witness, will no doubt be proud to make the acquaintance of The Bat.

A choicer gem of fire brand literature is seldom offered to the public, especially by a ask the electors of the country to return these sixponny paper of high-toned society. Joe Chamberlain, in his speech in the House last evening against Home Rule for Ireland, must have taken his inspiration from it. But read | punished their systematic depredations which

"No one can possibly imagine that the proposed state of things will be tolerated without a struggle. How and when that struggle will commence, how much valuable blood will be spilt, and how many noble tellows sacrificed, cannot possibly he predicted directors of the railway and entitled to at present. There is only one way out of the difficulty, only one method by which the sympathies of the careless mob by whom we are now governed can be enlisted. The remedy I am going to propose is a terrible one, but circumstances justify it."

Then comes the remedy—
"Let the Northerners commence at once. Let them arm themselves, form their batenemies the Papis's. Let Ulster misandsand down every Nationalist building, every cot or hovel in which there resides an avowed Nationalist. Let them shoot down the agitating priests like the dogs that they are, and then the Liberal Government will understand that Ulster is in earnest. Gladstone is a coward, and his following rabble are cowards. Once they see that the Loyalists are a power, which at present they have declined to recognise, and, like the dastards that they are, they will bow down to that power, admit its rights and provide for the protection to which, according to the laws of nations and of humanity. it is entitled. The Boers, who were not eighty thousand strong, tried similar tactics

What have the upholders of "law and order" to say to that? So far they have said nothing, and no action has been taken against the Bat, which it appears is published a few doors from the headquarters of the police at Scotland Yard. The most vulgar and common dynamiter would be ashamed to use the language which that swell society authorities.

THE TORIES WISH MR. GLADSTONE IN H--L.

We can readily understand why Tories should wish Mr. Gladstone out of power, but we fail to see any temporal or spiritual reason why they should wish the Grand Old Man in hell. Dislike of and opposition to a man, pushed to that depth, are far from being commendable, and are not creditable to Mr. Gladstone's opponents. Such sentiments are peculiarly unchristian, and their expression betray more of the brute than of the man in those who are animated by them.

The Ottawa Free Press, in terms none too severe, rebukes the Citizen, the Government Tory organ at the capital, for "the character. " istic bad taste, malignity of purpose and coarse breeding it displayed in reproducing approvingly, and with all the prominence possible in its columns, an epitaph written over the imaginary grave of Mr. Gladstone in which the insinuation is conveyed of his being after death in hell.

The following is the rowdy paragraph complained of :--

At a dinner at Wareham, Eug., one Cantain Fyler, speaking of Mr. Gladstone. ouggested the following as a fitting spitaph of the G. O. M.:

Here lies the body of W. G., Where he has gone to I can't see; What has become of him or how he fares, Nobody knows and nobody cares; If he is gone to the realm of love, I'm very sorry for those above; If he is yone to a lower level, I heartily pity the poor old devil.

-Ottawa with All decent folks will heartine Tory pro-

" low and contemptible blackguardism." We sincerely hope and pray that when Mr. Gladatone will be called upon by Providence to pay the last debt of nature, he will go to an honored grave, with prospects other than these which furibond partisans would hold out to him at the portals of the eternal

THE GAZETTE ON BRIBE GIVERS AND BRIBE TAKERS.

To judge by a paragraph in this morning's Gazetts—the semi-official organ of the Bribe and Boodle Government at Ottawa, -- remorse is already accomplishing some of its purifying work in the conscience of our contemporary. Commenting on one of the resolutions adopted by the Knights cf-Labor at the Cleveland convention, which declares it to be the sense of the General Assembly that the occupation of the bribe giver and bribe taker should be destroyed; that to do this it will be necessary to educate those who suffer most through bribery and corruption that it is hurtful to the welfare of the nation to receive a bribe or give one, the Gazette, with much apparent contrition, confesses that this resolution embodies a truth that the laws of every " free country should seek to enforce," and complacently assures its readers that "there " is no question about the soundness of the doctrine (in the resolution), and were it embodied in the legislation and strictly coforced there are few communities that ' might not benefit."

If our contemporary had only preached and acted upon this doctrine during the past session of the Dominion Parliament, how many of the Ministerial bribe givers and bribe ment. takers would not have had their occupation saved to the treasury and to the reputation of

The Whites and "blind shares," the Beatys and "outrageous steals," the Riopels, the Smiths, the McGreevys, the Robitailles, the Jamiesons and fat railway grants, would not have formed an unparalleled record of public plunder if the Gazette had only acted up to

And yet the Gazette will have the cheek to same public plunderers and "blackmailers," as the Premier called them, to power, so as they can continue uninterrupted and unare surely draining the life blood out of the Confederation.

Let the bribe givers and the bribe takers be turned out, one and all, and let the curse of | tested their honest indignation. the nation go with them.

A MINISTER OF THE CROWN PLEDGED TO SEND MEN AND MEANS TO IRE-LAND TO AID THE ORANGE. MEN AND OPPOSE HOME RULE.

THE "Grand Orange Lodge of British North America" has just held its annual 'pow-wow" at Toronto. A Minister of the Crown, the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, ex-Grand Master, graced the occasion with his Parliament and obtained from the Govern- the presence of a large crowd. His first venence and brought encouragement and hope to the "brethren" in an orthodox Orange address. The speech of this shining light in the Government of Sir John Macdonald evidently did not fell on barren soil, tor we find that the following resolution tionally suppressed all mention of them, the of the Board of Aldermen. In 1854 he was subsequently adopted with great enthusi sem and unanimity :---

North America takes this opportunity of de-claring the continued loyalty of the Ocauge association in Canada to the British Crown and the unity of the Empire and our determined opposition to the Gladstonian attempt to pander to the solicitations of the Parnellites and other disloyal parties throughout England and the British Dominions in general We hereby pledge ourselves to aid and support the Loyalists of Ireland by men and means, if necessary, in their struggle to maintain the integrity of the Empire and their civil and religious

This is rather a nice resolution for a Minister of a Canadian Government to sanction. and the objects of which he, in common with the brethren, solemply pledged himself to organ dares to publish in the teeth of the carry out. No body would mind the rag tag and bobtail of Orangeism threatening to send men and means to Ireland to oppose the will of the Imperial Parliament and shoot down the Irish Papists. Their bluster would create neither annovance nor alarm. But when it comes down to a Canadian Minister joining in the threat, then we want to know what the Canadian Government is going to do about it.

As long as Sir John and his colleagues worked their Orange racket and played their gras opaque enough to fail to discern any Orange game in secret, without giving the paricular ground for Tory delight." Orange game in secret, warned positive of the clear from this that it mr. Diskers Canadian people any direct and positive they resolution had been allowed to pass, there could find protection against at imputations would have been no ground at all for Orange in simple denials, and were thereby enable invitation, but much for Orange wailing and to lull the people interest a sense of fair mashing of teeth.

But emboldened by their latest ploits on the Northwest and Home Rule questions in the Northwest and Home Rule and the Minister of the country, and the we find the Minister of the country, and the we find the Minister of the country, and the we find the Minister of the country, and the we find the Minister of the country, and the we find the Minister of the country, and the we find the Minister of the country, and the we find the Minister of the country, and the we find the Minister of the Customs leaving the parliamentary and ministerial duties the Grand Lodge and to delare gathering the Grand Lodge and to delare gathering the principle of local the succession of the Submission to Parliament of the Public Nation, which has been the nost potent factor in Ireland's resurrection, qually ignores the resolutions, but, with nucle good will, tries to save the situation by unching the resolution in traduced by Mr. lake. The Nation writes:

"On the 4th of the present month the Hoc." Blake moved: That this House hails the submission to Parliament of the present month the Hoc." Blake moved: That this House hails the submission to Parliament of the present month the Hoc. The Nation writes:

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There are two way the representatives of the first would copie in Sir John's Government of the peace, happiness, and prosperity of the empre.

The first would copie in Sir John's Government of the Coppension of the Opponent of the Coppension of the Opponent of the Oppon The first would cople in Sir John's Govern the Canadian not Orangemen and who has silon in the Dominion House of Commons, ment bone left, to demand from Makenie anwell a repudiation of the civil war reo lution passed by the Grand Orange Lodge or to exact his decapitation as a Minister of the Crown.

The other way would be for the roresentative bodies of the Irish Canadian people to

Canadian Minister of the Crown in pledging nals endeavor to make out that the United duction as "a vindictive attack suggested by oul a convention and pass a resolution speaking in the name of the Irish people. would be allowed to leave these aboves. We they met with in their columns. would have the sympathy and support of the intelligent and liberal-minded masses of the country in the execution of this object, not to count the resources that would be placed at our disposal by friends across the line.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British North America, and its ex-Grand Master, Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, may just as well know from the start that they will have lively time in getting their "men and rifles" shipped from either Canadian or American porta.

A ship load of Orangemen and rifles for Ireland would have, we are afraid, a slim chance of getting across the Atlantic.

THE IRISH PAPERS SUPPRESSED THE RESOLUTIONS.

Ir is a significant fact that the Irish National preas at home did not reproduce in their columns the emsaculated Home Rule resolutions supported by our Irish. Canadian representatives, and adopted by the Orange-Tory majority, instead of Mr. Blake's resolutions.

It would be strange, if the Irish papers considered Hon. Mr. Costigan's amended resolutions to be of any consequence and of service to the cause of Irish independence, that they would not think it worth their while to give them even a little corner in their columns. Our Irish contemporaries have found room for resolutions emanating from bodies and gatherings much less important and influential than the Dominion Parlia

The accret of this suppression of the destroyed, and how much would not have been | Canadian resolutions lies in the fact that our confreres found too much Orangeism in them such honor, dignity and honesty as John publication. To have given them prominence and "swag for the Boy," the McCarthys in their naked state would have injured the cause of Home Rule, and would have been a asserted, in effect, that the Irish people were not to be trusted in their relations with the the spirit of virtue which it manifests to day | Ulster minority, and urged the Imperial in its criticism of the above Labor resolution, Government to take precautions for the protection and security of the rights of the said minority.

> play, this impeachment of the Irish sentiment of justice and right and this assumption | fied the community. of intolerance which characterized the Coatigon resolutions, that the entire Irish; 1822, of poor, hard-working, Irish parents. Canadian people, with the exception of place | The poverty of his surroundings prevented hunters and time servers, revolted and pro- him from receiving more than a brief term at

> teristics that the Irish papers threw the maker's shop. He afterwards learned the resolutions into the waste paper baskets. It trade of scapstone cutting and grate was the only treatment they deserved, and setting, at which he made a large our Irish confreres were unanimous in ignor- fortune. In the Know-Nothing riots ing them.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal does not accord the Canadian resolutions the honor of rick's Cathedral at the head of an armed even the slightest allusion. In its issue of the force against a mob who attempted to burn Sth of May the Freeman announces the fact it down. Later on he tested the right of that Mr. Blake introduced his resolutions in the Irish American to the ballot in voting in ment a day, the 6th, to discuss them. In ita issue of the 15th of May there is neither tele- | for Ward Assessor against the Tammany Hall graphic news nor editorial mention of either candidate. He was defeated, and ran again debate on or adoption of Costigan's resolu- for Assistant Alderman, being again defeated. tions. As a proof that the Freeman inten- In 1853, however, he was elected a member personal cablegram from Mr. Costigan to Mr. | was elected to Congress. He resigned Parnell, which was meant to cut the ground his seat before his last term was com-Resolved. That this Grand Lodge of British from under Mr. Blake, is published in full, pleted to take the office of Sheriff of his and prominently, for the simple reason that county, to which he had been elected, Mr. Costigan's private views were not tinged It was while in Congress that Gen. Cass with the Orangeism which made his public President Buchanan's Secretary of State, Ministerial pronouncement a libelon Canada's spoke of him as "Honest John Kelly." Home Rule sentiment, a disgrace to the Irish | which he has commonly been called suce. Canadian members in Parliament, a disappointment to the Irish people and a weapon | mayoralty in opposition to Twad's Tamin the enemy's hards against Iroland's free-

> United Ireland, the official organ of the frish party, also meted out to the resolutions draw and take his swo daughters-all that the same contemptuous treatment. It had n · use for them and would not publish them. On the contrary it took all our confrere's ingenuity and skill to paint the Orange amendment green and to prove to the Orange and Tory press that their rejoicings over the defeat of the Blake resolutions and were adoption of the Costigan amendments are enter politics. Their importunities conbased "on no particular ground." the words of United Ireland to be made by a

"Great capital is sort of the fact that the couple of Tory papearliament has, by a large Dominion Housed the resolution of Mr. majority, rai the opposition, in favor of Blake, lement. On looking to the teleself-pa report of the debate on the motion

The Dublin Nation, which has been the

his arosition to Home Rule for Irosau and his arosition to pledge himse to find men and rifles to make that operation effective.

an it would seem as if the Government did not wish that he should have the credit of carring this resolution. The Hon. Mr. Costian, Minister of Inland Revenue, moved by a lara majority."

Tais

thought of the emasculated Canadian Home nor a rifle to be used against Irish freedom Rule resolutions, and that is the reception

> Our readers and the general public can now judge whether THE Post was not more than amply warranted in repudiating the Coetigan amendment as being injurious to the cause of Home Rule, and in passing censure and condemnation upon its supporters, and more particularly upon the Irish Canadian members, from whom a more patriotic, honest and independent course was expected in the performance of a solemn and sacred duty. They were found wanting in a crisis of vital importance and consequence to Ireland and o her people at home and abroad. The cause of Irish independence suffered from their blind and servile partisanship; let them reap the fruits of their treachery.

> > THE LATE JOHN KELLY.

The death of John Kelly, the famous leader of the Tammany Hall democracy of New York, has been universally mourned by the American press. Even his most bitter political opponents say that his death is a public loss. For more than thirty years John Kelly was a commanding figure in civic, state and national politics. He was a man of great moral character and of powerful brain. Study and work had nothing but charm for him. By his own indomitable will, pluck and brains he built himself up from a poor and friend. ices boy to a position of power and wealth in the great metropolis of the Republic. In fact there have been few men who ever attained the prominence or wielded the power he did. and fewer still who bore themselves with to accord them even the courtesy of Kelly always did. He was in many respects a remarkable man. By instinct he was combative, and in his political combats proved himself a natural born leader and a great source of humiliation to the Irish people, in organizer. There was no American politias much as the resolutions insolently clan more feared or courted by the greatest statesmen of the land. As a representative Irish American, Mr. Kelly reflected lustre on the race of which he was so true a type; as an American citizen, no one could ever accuse him of a lack of attachment for the country he served so well in public life, where his It was against this suspicion of Irish fair name was a rallying cry, and in private life. where his virtues adorned his circle and edi-

John Kelly was born in New York City in

the public schools, and when only eight years It was on account of those Orange charac- of age he began to earn a livelihood in a rope-Kelly came to the front as a champion of the Irish Catholics, and defended old St. Patture in politics was when he ran as a candidate In 1868 he was chosen the candidate or the many Hall candidate, but an awful burden of domestic affliction is the loss of his wife and son correlled him to withwas left of his family-to Europe for his own health as weres theirs. He remained away three cars, and during his absence New York was given over wholly to the little and the Tweed ring. Prominent the like Messrs. Tilden, Seymour, Hewitt and Belmont sought Mr. Kelly to help them in this crisis. He had vowed never again to tinued for a year, till at last he entered the fight, and while Mr. Tilden and Charles O'Connor attacked the Tweed ring in the Legislature and in the courts, Mr. Kelly had a hand-to-hand tussle with them in Tammany Hall, their citadel, and routed them, as is known. This gave him a prestige which he has held since.

From 1860 to 1876 the debt of New York steadily increased till it had reached the enormous sum of \$112,000,000. Kelly increased revenues and reduced expenses, and during his four years' term he actually diminished the debt of the city no less than \$12,000,000. Kelly retired from the comptrollership in 1880. Bitterly engaged in the local political faction fight for supremacy in the party he was the target for constant and severe criticisma and animadversion, but his ntegrity and ability were never questioned. Besides his importance in local poliics, he possessed great influence in regard to national affairs, and was a member of nearly every Presidential convention after that of 1860. His lecture on the Catholic missions has brought in \$100,000 in charities. He was a frank, straightforward speaker, and his earnestness always interested his audience. He was worth at least \$1,000,000, and received more applications as an mendment a slightly watered down for private charity than any other New edition it, which was carried on a division Vorker. Mr. Kelly was married twice, His present wife, whom he married in 1877, is a what the Irish National Press, nieco of Cardinal McCloskey.

FROM PARLIAMENT TO THE COUNTRY

المعلان المعلومة والمحارية والمرابع أأواليا المحالة

The exaltant predictions of the enemies of Ireland have been fulfilled, and the second reading of the Home Rule Bill has been defsated by a vote of 311 to 341. This result will be neither definite nor permanent, because it was achieved by a combination interests that cannot possibly together, and which, if they ould, would not be tolerated by the masses of the people. The more or less natural alliance between the Whige and Tories, the unboly coupling of the Radicals, represented by Chamberlain, with the Orangemen, have gained a momentary ascendancy in the British House of Commons. Nearly every represen tative of rank and opulence, as well as of fanaticism and political treachery, were augrily arrayed against Mr. Gladstone's measure. The dark and murky clouds of religious hate were made to obscure the dawn of Irish freedom.

But these forces massed against the bill are far from being redoubtable. As a victory, which is not decisive, is not much botter than a defeat, so a defeat, that is not overwhelming, is almost as good as victory.

Under the circumstances, we think that the rejection of the bill by a small majority was much to be preferred to its adoption by a small majority. Its rejection will necessitale an appeal to the country, with every chance of the parliamentary decision being reversed and Home Rule being made an accomplished fact within aix months.

On the other hand, a lukewarm adoption of the bill would have compelled its friends to defer a further consideration of it until the next session, in order to insure agreement upon details and to avoid discomfiture in Committee of the Whole. This would have entailed a delay of from aix to twelve months, with a possible chance of ultimate defoat, if not of the principle at least of essential provisions of the measure. But, supposing that t was eventually propelled, by main force, brough the Commons, it would have to go to he Lords.

What would be its rate then?

No one would be sanguine enough to expect that the Upper House would not reject the bill. The Lords would certainly do so, either peremptorily or by emasculating the measure to such an extent as to make it unacceptable. This adverse action upon their part would also involve a further delay of three months. Then there would be another postponement of the decisive battle at the ballot box for six months or perhaps a year.

Thus an appeal to the people being, in any circumstances, inevitable, we may ask, what has Ireland to lose by facing it now instead of two years hence?

We believe that the opponents of Parnell tactual blunder in provoking at this time a general election on the naked issue of Ireland's legislative autonomy.

le has batfled its opponents.

o the country on the issue should bedirected by such a champion?

Who knows whether Gladstone's waning part in the heated political canvass one or before the expiration of that time? Who knows what malign success might, in the interval, attend the vile conspiracy to kindle a civil war in Ulster and to stir up the worst passions of human nature, and thus obscure the simple political issue of national self-government by filling the Briti h public mind with horror and dread and getting the Protestant people of England under false protonces to join hands with the Orange friends have been using for the last eightvninority in Ireland?

If all there dangers are to be avoided, it is evident that no more effective means could be taken than to make an immediate sppeal to the country. The English and the Irish dvocates of Home Rule will never be more itted to confront with confidence the hazards of a general election than they are at the resent day.

Like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell's hold on the Irish people was never stronger. In a new general election the Irish Nationalists expression used by a Catholic to a fellow would not lose a single one of the eightyix seats they now hold, but they would increase their strength in Ulster by the gain of probably two or three more seats, and all the facts as represented in the local newsan additional sest in Liverpool, bringing the cording to them what counter cheers.) Acnumber up to ninety. Then in England and The overseer of works found fault with the Scotland the Irish vote, which gave the Tories | way in which an Orange, or at all events a some fifty or sixty constituencies, would be some fifty or sixty constituencies, would be overseer said: That is a nice way to do turned over to Mr. Gladstone and would help the work, whereupon the Orangeman to assure him a positive majority of the replied to the overseer, who happened to be members of Great Britain. For all these a Catholic, What does a Papist know about reasons we think that in the combat near at | digging a drain?' (Laughter.) The overhand the friends of Irish, Independence may feel sure that victory will crown the noble efforts of Mr. Gladstone to do justice to Ireland and to give her people a full measure of liberty.

READ THIS.

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

Eggs of Dorkins weigh five pounds twelve unces per acore, Leghorn eggs a little over hree pounds, and spanish eggs two pounds GLADSTONE'S

HOME RULE BILL.

Continued from 1st page 1

unity, which could be maintained in Grat-

tan's time with an independent parliament but a dependent executive, could be maintained now with a parleament and an execu tive independent in Ireland. If the storms which alone prevented a French invasion of Ireland in 1790 had not occurred, Sir William Harcourt might not have been able to appeal with such triumphant emphasis to

THE UNITY OF THE TWO COUNTRIES. He protested against the Premier's abstement that the bill was opposed by those who were described by the newspapers as a "awagger-He did not think Mr. Coamberlain and Mr. Spurgeon come within this description. (Cries of "Oh!") Continuing. he said he saw his allusions had created discontent, but the matter was important. The Premier had kindled a serious fire to get up enough steam to pass the bilt. The Premier had said to himself: "Some old rafters hold the frame of the building securely together. Burn them. Steam we must have He urged members not to maim the constitution of which they were only life tousteer. No foreign country, he said, ever had a par-liament like the British Parliament. As life trustees they were bound to hand over their glorious possession without detriment to those coming after them. In conclusion he said: "I implore the house by the traditions of which we are the heirs, by the obligations of duty and honor, by our hopes for the future of the Empire, by our duty to the Queen, to look and act so that thuse who shall come after us may bear witness that we have not betrayed our trust." (L.ud Cheers.)

MR. PARNELL REPLIES.

Mr. Parueli was the next speaker. He was loughly cheered by his followers. He said:dence to follow so able and elequent a speaker in this contest of grants, but I think 'Thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just. (cheers), and unequal as I am at many points. hope I shall not be so far behind as usual. ("Hear, hear.") Without intending to offer any disrespect, I could not help thinking, while listening to his speech, that in all the lost causes with which I have seen him connected during the many years past he was never so little effective as when contending against the bill we hope to read a second time to-night. (Cheers.) Mr. Goschon sought, I think, very unfairly to cast a lurid light on the situation by his allusion to those unhappy outrages in Kerry. I join in the expression of contempt for those cowardly, disgraceful practices. I join him to the fullest extent. (Hear, hear.) But neither do I say that because evictions have been more numerous in Kerry than in all the responsibility of maintaining order in Ireland rest of Munster nua together during months past, that they constitute an excuse for these outrages or any excuse for outrage, though it may supply us with the cause of tuem. But when

I DENOUNCE OUTRAGES. I denounce them in every part of Ireland, whether in Ulster or in Kerry. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Goschen is certainly far from reproach. He has not joined Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain in the use of reckless and Cladetone have committed an egregious language with reference to the affairs of a country which is not their country (cheere)an interference for which they have not the paltry excuse that it is any business of theirs or that they had any business there. the aged Premier is in his intellectual been reproached because they have in times past been reproached because they have the Imperial Parliament may intervene in looking at the cause of grave emergency; you have the hone ever. Never did he display greater been careful in looking at the power, the authority and the force, and if inpressed by the admirable skill with which Churchill or Mr. Chamberlain. Lord Randolph Churchill ought to plead the excuse Is it not providential, is it not an omen and himself, so that he could not expect any guarantee that Ireland's acquisition of great importance to be attached to his dome Rule is sure and near, that an appeal declarations. (Cheers and laughter.) White Mr. Chamberlain might have said, and said very truly, that he was absolutely ignorant

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF IRELAND, health and strength would permit him to take his celebrated projected visit there last autumn not having come off, he really could not know what would be the effect of his two years hence ! Who can say that language. (Cheers.) However, we have the the hopes of the people would not result now in one murder already committed be buried with him in an honored grave in Belfsst, and I trust that in future members will remember the importance and gravity of occurrences which may follow in Ulster. Those occurrences cannot go further at the outside than cutrage, than assessination, but they will depend very much upon what is portance given to the doings of Ulaterman. We do say and admit these occurrences are to be condemned and should be stopped. But while Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Goschen say they must be put an end to by resorting to the cocrcion, which he and his six years, we would try with Mr. Gladstone the effect of self government. (Cheers.) Then if Kerrymen resort to outrage they will very soon find that the rest of Ireland will nut a stop to it. (Renewed cheers.) Mr.

Goschen referred to RECENT EVENTS IN BELFAST, perverted, for their own purposes, what I workman, who was a Protestant, to the effect that in a short time none of his persuasion would be allowed to earn a crust of bread in Ireland. That, however, does not represent cording to them what took place was this : Protestant, workman was digging a drain. The seer, irritated—I do not say justly irritated, because it was absurd for him to have been irritated by such a remark-said to the Urangeman, 'You will never earn a crust on these works again'-meaning he was dismissed. Thereupon the Orangeman took his shovel and left his work. I believe that as he was going out he was assaulted-by one or more of the workmen. (Derisive laughter.)
It is very difficult to know what actually took place, but it is of great importance that the house understand that the remark in question had not a general application, but an individual. (Farnellite cheers.) I do not at-tempt to justify the occurrence, because it was a very rash one. Mr. Goschen spoke

given by Mr. Bryce. (Cheers.) We know

between a co-equal ordinate and a subordinate Parliament. (Cheers.) We know that the legislature which the Premier wishes to constitute le a subordinate Parliament. not like Grattan's, which was coequal (Mr. Gladstone, "hear, hear"), arising out of the same constitution and in the same manner as this parliament given by the Sovereign. (Ministerial cheers.) understand this perfectly well, and we should undoubtedly have preferred a simple intro-duction of the bill. As showing I could not accept this as a final settlement of the ques-tion, we should have preferred the constitution of Grattan's parliament. (Parnellite cheers.) It would have been more in accord with the sentiments of the Irish people-used sentiment goes a long way with peeple like the Irish. (Cheers.) At the same time I am bound to say if I preferred Grattan's Parlisment there are practical advantages in the proposals before us which limit and subordinate this Parliament to that in which we now sit. It may be of even greater advantage to the Irish people than a Parliament like Grattan's, and is more likely to be A FINAL SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

(Cheers.) Grattan's Parliament had many disadvantages. First, it had a House of Lords.
("Hear, hear," and laughter.) We get rid er we cannot puss the bill." (Loud cheers.) of the House of Lords under Mr. Gladstone's constitution. (Cheers.) True, there is to be in its place the first order, a very salutary provision. I do not pledge myselt to all the de-tails of the bill, but I say generally that the first order is a very salutary power, which will tend to prevent rash legislation and im-mediate action. (Cheers.) I would rather see the bill hung up ten years by a body like the first order in Ireland than see it hung up for a single twenty-fours by this Imperial Parliament. (Cheers.) I venture to express the opinion that the existent action of the Imperial Parliament, the constant means of coercing as is suggested by Mr. Chamberlain, would not have the same success and would not be so acceptable to the Irish people as the means now proposed. (Cheers). Indeed Mr. Chamberlain's proposals would, I believe, be mischievous and dangerous and would prevent any settlement being arrived at which would be

> SATISFACTORY TO THE IRISH PEOPLE. Parnellite cheers.) On the other hand, when we have assembled in our own chamher in Ireland all the different sections of the Irish people, those causes and effects which always arose will come into operation again and will lead to satisfactory results. The result of the two orders working together in the same chamber will enable great questions to be settled on a mass of compromise more or less satisfactory to all parties. (Cheers.) We understand perfectly well that the Imperial l'arliament has ultimate supremacy and ultimate sovercignty. I quite agree with Mr. Gladstone, and I think it one of the most valuable parts of the bill. I quite agree in that which Mr. Gladstone offers, namely, the by an Irish parliament is a correct provision without which no state could exist. (Irish cheers.) The supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, however, will not be affected by this, if the Irish party executes the powers given to it, while in some cases it may be rendered more effective than ever. (Cheers.) In accepting the bill we accept honorable obligations and we pledge ourselves for the Irish people, as far as we can pledge ourselves (derisive cheering and laughter), that the powers given shall not be abused. (Parnellite cheers.) We shall devote all the energy, ability and influence we may have with our people to prevent them from abusing the powers entrusted this on the introduction of the bill. I said we

ACCEPT IT AS A FINAL SETTLEMENT, and that I believe the Irish people would do so. I will say no more upon this point, but my words have been singularly justified. (Parnellite cheers.) We have had this meaaure accepted by all the leaders of every section of national feeling in Ireland, also cutside of Iteland, in America and in every cut side of Reland, in America and in every a structure where the Irish people are A FINAL SETTLEMENT WITHOUT PROTECTION." found. (Cheers.) We have not heard in conclusion, Mr. Parnell said: "When party. In fact, so far as it is possible for a the people have shown that they have so accepted this measure. (Cheers) Even the terrible" Irish World, a paper which has not been on my side for the last five or six years, says that the Irish race at home and abroad has signified its willingness to

ACCEPT THE TERMS OF PEACE offered by Mr. Gladstone. I say that as far as the Irish people can accept this bill, they have accepted it without any reserve, as a measure which may be considered the final out specific charges, many for long periods, but before I deal with that terrible matter, ment to go to another point which Mr. cheers.) You have had the eight of domicile I wish to give an explanation, because, as Goschen touched upon. He very fairly infringed at any hour of the day or night. usual, one of the English newspapers has told us his fears as to the abuse of power by the Irish priesthood regarding education. He his apprehension is genuine, so far as it goes, and that he does not desire to see anything in the shape of religious discord in Ireland. Indeed, I will not say that as a Protestant myself, if I had not had abundant experience of the feeling in Ireland, I might perhaps be inclined to share his fear, but, as it is, I certainly have no such fear. It is rather remarkable in regard to this question of education that Mr. Chamberlain's proposed central council in Dublin had executive control over it in Ireland without any reservation whatever in regard to Protestants or Catholics. (Cheers.) It is, however, very hard to please everybody, and if we were to please Mr. Chamberlain by agreeing to give education to the control of the body which Mr. Gladstone proposes to establish, we would be unfortunate in running foul of Mr. Goschen, but I think I can assure him we will be able to settle the question of education very well among ourselves. (Cheers.) 1 can assure the House that with

ULSTER IN THE IRISH LEGISLATURE,

with such representatives as we see coming from Ulster to this house, there would not be the slightest risk, even if there were any idea T E SOVEREIGNTY OF PARLIAMENT.

of the protection of the loyal minority is Government being thus defeated by 30. Mr.

Upon the point I agree with the definition a question upon which great attention has Gadatuse then moved the adjournment until been bestowed. One would think that Pro. Thursday, which was agreed to.

perfectly well—we have always known since testant ireland was going to be handed over the bill was introduced—the difference to the tender mercy of Thugs and bandits. to the tander mercy of Thugs and bandits.

Major Saunderson—"Hear, hear," and cheers.) I only wished I was as safe in the North of Ireland when I go there as Major Saunderson would be in the south. (Home rule cheers.) What do these gentlemen mean by

> PROTECTION OF THE LOYAL MINGRITY. would ask what they mean by the loyal minority." Mr. Goschen says the same loyal minority as Mr. Gladstone referred to, but he did not commit himself by telling what aig-nificance he attributed to Mr. Gladstone's statement. I have examined Mr. Gladstone's references since then, and find that Mr. Gladatone referred to the whole of Ulster. Consequently I may assume that Mr. Goschen also refers to the whole province of Ulster when he asks that special protection should be given. He has not told how he would specially protest ir, but we may take it from the plans of his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain has claimed a separate legislature for Ulater. You would not protect the loyal minority of Ireland even supposing you gave Ulster a separate legislature, because there are outside of that province over four hundred thousand Protestants who would still be without any protection. So far as what you propose you would give it to them, you would not even protect the Protestants of Ulster because the Protestants according to the last census were in the proportion of 52 to 48, and we have every reason to believe the

> PROTESTANTS AND CATHOLICS OF ULSTER are about equal in number. Driven away from the fiction of Protestant Ulster the opponents of the bill upon this point seek refuge in the northeast corner of Ulater, consisting of three counties. Then there comes in the difference that instead of protecting the majority of Irish Protestants by constituting a legislature for the northeast corner of Ulster, you avandon the Protestant major ity to their fate under a Dublin Parliament. Whatever way you put it you must abandon the idea of protecting the Protestants in Irefund by the establishment of a separate legislature either in Ulster or in any portion of

CANNOT GIVE UP A SINGLE IRISHMAN. (Cheers.) We want the energy, patriotism talent and work of every lrishman (cheers), to ensure that this great experiment shall be a success. We admit the great ability of Irish Protestants and their influence. We cannot admit that there is a single one of them too good to take part in the We admit that a small proportion fear the treatment they will receive at the hands of the Irish parliament, We shall do our best, as we have been doing, to allay the fears of this small section. Theirs is not the shame and disgrace of those fears. The shame and disgrace belong to the gentlemen and lords belonging to English political parties, who, for the selfish interests of those English political parties, seek to rekindle the almost expiring embers of political and religious rancour. (Home Rule cheers.) Ire land has never injured Mr. Chamberlain. I do not know why he has added the strength of his powerful arm, and why he should have thrown his sword into the scale against us. He and his kind seek to dash this cup from the lips of the Irish people—the first cup of cold water that has been effered to our nation since the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam. It has been made an argument against the honeaty of my declaration with regard to the fina character of the settlement that I have claimed

PROTECTING IRISH MANUFACTURES and that this bill gave no protection to the Irish manufacturers. Undoubtedly we claimed that right, but it was not when the Liberal party was in power. That speech at Wicklow about protection was made at a time we had every reason to know that the Conserpositical genius and tact than in his masterful indirect responsibility has been employed abuses are perpetrated, you have the remedy vative party, if they should be successful at position genius and tact than in measurement against them. The extent of my imprison ment would be as nothing if that doctrine the past two months. No one can fail to be were employed against Lord Randolph would have whether this bill had been brought manufactures. The extent of my imprison in your own hands. In a case of this kind the polls, would have offered Ireland statutory you would have just the same authority you legislature with the right to protect her own would have whether this bill had been brought. forward or not, and this we recognize. I said terial and Home Rule cheers.) This would have been coupled with a settlement of the Irish land question on a basis of purchase on larger scale than that now proposed by Mr. Gladstone. (Renewed cheering.) I should not have the right, and I never did think, and I do not think now, of claiming the right of protecting Irish manufactures for the Irish party. I never expected it; I do not expect it now. Therefore, I recognize this settlement as

> a single voice raised against the bill Mr. Gladstore has produced his plan by an Irishman. (Cheers and cries for Irish representation at Westminster, of "oh")—certainly not by any Irishman of we shall, without binding curselves Nationalist opinions. Of course there are beforehand, examine it carefully with a sections among the Irish Nationalists, just as desire to see in it elements which will not there are sections in the great Conservative injure the permanency of a settlement. We have gone through it all before and know nation to accept the measure cheerfully, the sort of coercion there has been during said on this subject and the amount of im- freely, thankfully and without reserve, I say the last five years. You will require even a severer and more drastic measure of coercion than you have now. You will require everything you have had during the last five years and more besides-(home rule cheer.) -and of what sort has the coordion leen : (Renewed home rule cheers.) do not say this to inflame passions or embitter animosity, but you have had during these five years suspension of the habens corpus in Ireland, thousands of your Irish fellow subjects have been imprisoned withsettlement of this great question. I leave for twenty months—without trial, without the question of the sovereignty of Parlin any intention to try the m. (Home Rule You have fined the im oce it for the guilty. You have taken the power to expel aliena believe actually took place. (Irish cheers.)
> I am pained to see that the struggle trious speakers by indulging in extravagant the curfew law and blood money of language. Regarding this Catholic-Propour Norman conquerors. You have expression used by a Catholic to a fellow testant question, I may say I am quite sure gagged the press, seized and suppressed testant question, is compine so far as it goes. newspapers, manufactured new crimes and offences, applied fresh penalties unknown to your law-all this and much more you have done in the last few years. (Home rule cheers.) All this and much more you will do again. (Loud Opposition cheers.) The provision of the bill terminating Irish representation here has been vehemently attacked. Mr. Trevelyan said there was no half-way house between

SEPARATION AND EXECUTIVE AUTONOMY for the Irish people. I say there is no halfway house between granting legislative autonomy to Ireland and the disenfranchisement and disseverance of that country. But I refuse to believe that those evils will come. I am convinced that there are a sufficient number of members who will disregard the appeal which has been made to their passions, and that when the numbers of the division have been told to-night it will be known that this parliament in the nineteenth century was wise, brave and generous enough to agree to give peace and happiness to suffering Ireland." (Loud cheers.)

THE BILL THROWN OUT. Mr. Parnell was followed by Sir Michael the slightest risk, even it there were any idea on the part of the Catholic hierarchy of the debate. The division was taken at a late protestants, that such a thing could hour, and resulted in the bill being defeated, ever take place. (Cheers.) The question the vote standing 311 for to 341 against, the OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

BIR JOHN MACDONALD'S POLITICAL CREED --- HIS MEANS AND METHODS OF GOV-ERNMENT-GENERAL RESULT OF THE SESSION-DECAY OF MINISTERIAL STRENGTH-LOSS OF IRISH AND FRENCH SUPPORT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 3.—The session which has just been brought to a conclusion will stand in history as the culmination of the parliamentary corruption in Canada. From the Prime Minister down to Paint every man Jack on the Conservative side of the House were boodlers. Acts of parliament were passed, subsidies granted, franchises conceded to political rings, family rings, private members and favored companies, directly transferring millions of money and acres of land from the public to these parties and persons. Transactions which have ever been held in all countries under the representative system of government to be dishonorable, dis graceful and to involve disqualification of the actors therein for the position of members of parliament, have been openly professed, justi fied and sanctioned by This state of affairs is so utterly amazing, so contrary to the boasted virtue, enlightenment and philosophy of the century that we can only

look for its parallel in the darkest periods of political guilt. Three centuries ago a man whose name has long been synonimous with subtle villainy in matters of Government, wrote these words, which I think apply with sinister accur acy to Sir John Macdonald and his supporters It is observable that hatred is obtained two ways, by good works and bad; and therefore a prince, being willing to retain his jurisdic-tion, is oftentimes compelled to be bad. For if the chief of a party, whether it be the people, or army, or nobility which you think most useful and of most consequence to you for the conservation of your dignity, be corrupt, you must follow their humor and indulge them, and in that case honosty and "virtue are pernicious." Had I not known that Sir Jhon Macdonald was a close student of Machiavelli I would never have dreamed of going to "The Prince" in search of his maxims of government. Curious, indeed, it is to find in Canada at the close of the nineteenth century the same atrocious principles of govern-ment in full sway that have long been regarded as applicable alone to Italy of the sixteenth century. The Florentine statesman, familiar to the vulgar as Old Nick, included in his system of successful politics the justifiable extermination of opponents, contempt for virtue save as a means for retaining power, and the

management of men through their

to reflect that our Premier is more than

In all these points we find Sir John Macdonald's

system in perfect accord. And this leads me

A MERE PARTY LEADER. Ambitions of power, he takes his inspiration from the motives of those most necessary to his success. But, like all statesmen who have taken the Florentine for a guide, he has confounded his own successith the ultimate good of the people. If cannot alter the attitude of his mind when circumstances change with the populace. He cannot, at his time of life, and after the career he has led, "take that part from Severus that is necessary for the foundation of his state, and from Marcus what is convenient to keep and defend it." Nevertheless, he has fo lowed his examplar. For is not the gerrymander and the franchise acts but the extermination of opporents? What is any virtue he may claim but a mask or an instrument? What is his police but systematic pandering to the most sordid passions of human nature? True, indeed, ap-plied to him are the words, "In that case honesty and virtue are pernicious." If admiration may be properly claimed for successachieved by methods like these, Sir John Mag donald deserves it. Under free institutions he has been able so to manage the machinery of constitutional representative government as t

MAKE HIMSELF OMNIFOTENT in a country populated by diverse nationalities, split into factions and of every range of intelligence. This would be great praise to bestow even on the highest political genius, but when we reflect that to secure this personal success he has demoralized the people, debauched Parliament, sanctified the Pirate's code, dabbled in blood, made the hellbounds of civit war, starvation and lust his agents, are there terms in any language strong anough to express the hroror and reprobation with which he must be regarded? Allied with reactionary, retrogressive aristocratic party of Great Britain, per meated, as he showed in the Home Rule de bate, with the infamy of Orangeism, which now threatens civil war and the massacre of the Catholics of Ireland, his character and power for evil is such that we who believe in retributive justice must await the rising of the nemisis he has invoked and divided.

DURING THE SESSION.

which lasted just three months and two days, one hundred and fourteen bills were passed. Of these fifty one were Government bills, four public and fifty-nine private. Of the whole number twenty two were boodle bills, or bills passed with a view of giving Ministers and their friends means for appropriating public funds to their own purposes. Throughout the session the growing weakness of the Ministry in ability to cope with the Opposition, general policy and numerical support was painful. They began with a majority of 94 and ended with only 20!

All the bolters voting with the Opposition on the last division. The two great questions the last division. The two great questions which damaged the Ministry most materially were the execution of Riel and Mr. Blake' Home Rule resolution. By their manner of dealing with these Ministers, the sympathy and support of two great sections by which they bitherto had been largely sustained—the Irish and the French.

ANOTHER GREAT LOSS,

the strength of which cannot be computed, must also be taken into account. I refer to that large and really governing class, composed of nonest, respectable, and God-fearing men, in all places and ranks of life who have been appalled by the corruption of the Tory party and Government, and who may be safely trusted to throw their weight on the side of reform when the time comes. Another thing in connection with this session was the evident estrangement between Sir John and the bulk of his followers. Under the plea of ill-health and pressure of business, he contrived to make himself almost unapproachable. Concerning his future movements, two rumors are affoat One that he is going to British Columbia to benefit by the salubrious climate of Victoria; another that he is going to England. There was a good deal of

QUIET FUN

at the closing hour of the session. Mr. Trow, the Liberal whip, who is esteemed by all as one of the most kindly, gentlemanly and popular of members, made the valedictory speech, in which he got of some witty hits and made some wise and appropriate observations. He was followed by others on both sides of the House, all of whom agreed with him in complimenting Mr. Speaker Kirkpatrick on his attention to his onorous duties and eminent impartiality he had always shown in his decisions on disputed points. The general result of the session has been fearfully adverse to the Government, while the Opposition have gone home strengthened in numbers and in the reflection that they have done their duty faithfully and inspired that confidence which arises from the wellfounded expectation of coming victory.

The Rev. Father Biel, superior of the Sulpicians' Grand Seminary in Paris, France, and the Rev. Abbe de Fouille, of Isse France, have just arrived in Montreal, being sent by the superior general of the order as special visitors and inspectors of all the establishments of St. Sulpice in America. The Rev. Mr. Singer, of the Seminary here, went to meet the distinguished visitors on their arrival at Boston,

A VOTE OF THANKS TO BLAKE—NONE

TO THE HON. MR. COSTIGAN ST, PATRICK'S SOCIETY AT OTTAWA HONOR THE CHAMPION OF HOME RULE-A FEW TORIES OBJECT AND GET SQUELCHED,

OTTAWA, June 4.—From every portion of the two great provinces of Quebec and Ontario in-cluding the city of Ottawa, has come a him to Mr. Costigan that his action upon the Irish Home Rule resolutions in the Dominion parliament is disapproved of by the mass of hi co-religionists. At a meeting of the St., Patrick's Literary society in this city the other evening, a vote of thanks was moved to Mr. Blake for his action in the Honse of Commons respecting the Home Rule resolutions. The political sympathies of the gentleman who moved the resolution—Mr. F. R. Latchford, were in the past with the Conservative party, but to day, there is reason to believe that the drift of public affairs in this country and the administration of too many matters by the Dominion Government have weakened that sympathy in his as in the cases of thousands of others. The Conservative press may deny it as it will, the independent electors of the country are rapidly transferring their sympathics to the Liberal party; and it is this fact which forms groundwork for the belief heard everywhere save among the most infatuated of Conservatives that the Government is doomed,

When Mr. Latchford moved his resolution the when air. Latentord moved his resolution the other night, the attendance was very large and general, and the resolution was greeted with leud applause. There were only three persons who dissented from the resolution. Mr. Martin lattle, a Government employé, who was one of the state of the s of these, left the meeting early in the interest-ing proceeding. Mr. Michael Starrs, protested, and afterwards withdrew. Mr. Starrs will scarcely be suspected in view of his relations to government contracts, which having acted in-dependently. The third dissentient was Mr. Patrick Baskerville, M.P.P., and it would take no exhaustive or profound calculation to deter mine exactly the motive cause and weight of his

Mr. Baskerville, however, thought that the society's approval of Mr. Blake's course anent the Home Rule resolutions would be interpreted by the country as a reflection upon M Costigan. But if Mr. Costigan were truet the Irish Home Rule cause, why should M Baskerville magning for one moment that the country would interpret country would interpret a well deserved mes of praise to Mr. Blake as a reflection upon M Costigan. It does look as if Mr. Baskervil must have had some innate conviction that Mr. Costigan had done something or other anent the Home Rule resolutions which would make such an interpretation of the society's contem-plated action probable.

If, however, such an interpretation is now placed upon the resolution, it is due to Mr. Baskerville's ill-timed remarks and especially his ill-timed amendment. The latter by him proposed to couple the name of Mr. Costigan with that of Mr. Blake for receiving the thanks of the St. Patrick's Literary society. The ironical cheers and the laughter which greeted the amendment, rather disconcerted Mr. Baskerville, and showed how the society regarded the amendment. The latter was put to the meeting and was almost unanimously

The result was that the society almost unanimously refused to thank Mr. Costigan, and by the same vote thanked Mr. Blake. In brief, this Catholic Literary Society passed over the Irish Catholic quondam leader in favor of the Irish Protestant leader! It is evidently just the same here in Canada as in Ireland, the mass of the Irish people do not hesitate to fol-low a Protestant leader when his political views are in accord with their own.

COBOURG ALSO SENDS GREETING TO BLAKE.

"ENTITLED TO THE GRATITUDE OF EVERY TRISHMAN IN CANADA.

To the Editor of THE POST and THUR WITNESS DEAR SIR,-I am instructed to forward for publication in your paper the enclosed copy of a series of resolutions ununimously adopted at a regular monthly meeting of the Catholic Association of this town, held in their hall, Tuesday evening, June 1st. Please have them inserted in the Pest and True Witness.
Thos. Mulresis,

Sec'y Catholic Association,

June 3, 1886. Whereas, The members of this association who are Irish by birth or extraction and who take a lively interest in all matters relating to the welfare of the land of their fathers. have watched carefully the progress of the agitation for Home Rule, constitutionally carried on by their countrymen in the Old Land, and now approaching an issue in the Imperial Parliament;
And whereas—While we appreciate the

privileges of self-government, which we, in common with our fellow-countrymen in Canada, enjoy, we desire to express our sympathy with and admiration of Mr. Gladstone in his commendable efforts to do justice to Ireland. Such then being our feelings on this question, we view with heartfult pleasure any movement calculated to assist Mr. Gladstone in the furtherance of his Home Rule scheme.

Be it therefore resolved, that in the opinion of this association the Hon. Edward Blake is entitled to the gratitude and esteem of every Irishman in Canada for his noble and patriotic action in introducing, as he did, into the Canadian Commons, a resolution, the expres purpose of which was to secure for Mr. Glas stone's measure the greatest possible suppor that could be given it by this country.

And further, that while we wish to con

vey to the hen, gentleman our kindly feeling towards him in this matter, we desire also to express our high regard for the excellent qualities which have characterized him as a public man.

KINGSTON'S TRIBUTE TO HON. ED. BLAKE.

YOUNG TRISHMEN'S CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT AS-SCCIATION, BRANCH NO. 9, I.C.B U.

Young Irishmen's Hall, Kingston, June 5th, 1886. To the Editor of the Post:

SIR,-The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, Branch No. 9, of Canada, and No. 483, of America, at a meeting held in their

hall on Thursday evening, 3rd inst.:—

Resolved. That this society, following the good example of other Irish and Catholic societies in Canada, do endorse the resolution made by and the course taken by the Hon. Ed. Blake, in the House of Commons recently with regard to the great important question of granting Home Rule to Ireland, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the hon, gentleman and to the Montreal Post and the Canadian Freeman (Kingston).

W. P. KILCAULEY, Secretary.

BON VOYAGE TO MR. BUCHANAN. At the general meeting of the Irish Catholic Benefit society, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :- "Resolved, That as this society has learned that their respected fellow member, Mr. Thomas Buchanan, is about to visit his native land for the benefit of his health, and as he held the offices of treasurer and president of this society for a number of years and is estermed by all the members of the society; they hereby tender him their sincere hope of a bon royage and safe return, and be it furthe resolved, That a copy of this resolution published in the city press.

A load of wood has been sold at St. Johns Mich., for 23 cents, and another for 30 cents

His Strong Condemnation of the Home Rule Bill.

HIS SYMPATHY FOR ULSTER PROTESTANTS

And Distrust of Roman Catholic Predominance-He Advocates a Federation Like That of Canada-Sexton's Severe Castigetion of the Radical Leader-A Speech for Ireland to Remember.

L. NDON, June 1.—The debate on the Home Rule bill in the House of Commons was esumed this afternoon by Mr. Joseph Chamb erlain, who was greeted with derisive cheers and howle from the Irish members. He denied the assertion made by E. Dwyer Gray that he (Mr. Chamberlain) was the author of the article on National councils, published in the Fortnightly Review, and said the details of the article were supplied from Irish sources. "I myself possess," said the speaker,
incontrovertible and incontestible proof that e minent Nationalist leaders have approved the principle of National councils." Here the P arnellites uttered loud howls and cried out Names, names," and the Conservatives and Whige cheered Mr. Chamberlain. The d enunciation of the cheering quickly became an uproar which lasted several minutes. Mr. Chamberlain calmly folded his arms and waited for the tumult to subside, but he refused to mention the names called for. Resuming, Mr. Chamberlain at great length explained why he thought Mr. Gladstone's concession's inadequate. He did not, he continued, propose to reply to any of the personal references made towards himself during the course of the debate. They were perhaps amusing, but they were below the level of a great constitutional discussion of questions fraught with the most momentous cousequence. Those who oppose the Home Rule measure believe that it would prove most mischevious in its effect Ireland, and postpone for a upon long time a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") There had been in some Liberal quarters a desire to minimize the importance of a division on the second reading of the bill. Members had been told that the bill was already dead. The speaker did not believe that Mr. Gladstone would accept a vote on the second reading on the understanding that it would be received only as an approval of the abstract resolution that Ireland ought to have a parliament of her own. Had the Government submitted a mere resolution

THE PRINCIPLE OF LEGIE LATIVE AUTONOMY for Ireland, he (Mr, Chamberlain) could have voted for it, because it would have been consistent either with the creation of a chamber like the Grattan Parliament or with the establishment of a legislative council, such as the speaker had suggested, and which had ere now received the support of Nationalists. (Cries from Parnellites of "names, names.") The Government proposal, however, had a atronger meaning than that of a mere abstract resolution, as it pledged the House to the support of the principle of the Home Rule bill, from which Mr. Gladstone said he would never depart. The speaker and those who thought with him had hoped since Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Foreigu office that the Home Rule bill might be so remodelled that they against the second reading of the bill. They could support it; but they had been disappointed. Mr. Gladstone had since practically and counter cheers.) stated in the House of Commons that if the bill passed its second reading it would be suspended until Uctober, and then reintroduced unaltered, except in minor details. Concerning the future of Irish representation at Westminster, those who agreed with the apeaker

DID NOT WISH TO REDUCE IRELAND

to the condition of a self governing colony and the changes promised by Mr. Gladstone would not meet the views of those who maintained the position that it would be devotion to Mr. Gladstone (cheers), who had impossible to make the House of Commons a serned and deserved it by fifty years of public fluctuating body, as it would be under Mr. Gladstone's proposals. It would be equally unwise to create an Irish Parliament as a subordinate and not a co-ordinate body. (Cheers.) What they wanted was to prevent the Irish members from becoming omnipotent either at Westminster or Dublin. (Cheers and counter cheers.) As to Ulster that was a very important matter. (Parnell laughter.)
The speaker would not go into the question of armed resistence, although he resented as absurd the Parnellite charge that he had said anything inciting to assassination or outrage. (Cheers.) But if the resistance of Ulster to a Dublin Government were expressed in a constitutional way, would the British House of Commons override or disregard that resistance? (Hear, hear.) Why had the resistance of the Protestants of Ulster been stigmatized as unpatriotic? Was it because they

PROUD OF BELONGING TO THE GREAT EMPIRE, United Kingdom? In defending Ulster he was governed by no religious bitterness. There could, however, be no doubt that the Protestants of Ulster were peaceful for their religious interests. He belonged to a family that always opposed anything like religious ascendancy. He was convinced that the Protestants of Ulster had just cause to fear attempts by the Irish Catholics to secure predomination. The catholic Church, by its tenets and by its faith, was bound not to be content with equality. (Cries of Oh! Oh!") Members from Ireland say "no." Here is a pamphlet written by the Prime Minister on "Vaticanism"-(laughter)-in which he says: "To secure civil rights has been the aim of Christian civilization, while to destroy them and to re-establish resistless domineering action as a central power is the aim of the Roman policy." That was absolute truth. If it was worth while to carry the argument further he could give statements which Catholic hishons recently made to the same effect. (Cries of "Quote, quote!" from the Irish members.) Was Ulster not justified in fearing attacks on its material interest when the Nationalist papers were describing the Belfast linen industries as one of the curses of the country. (Cries of "No," "No," from the Parnellite members.) He had seen a series of articles in the Irish press in which the linen manufacturers were denounced, but after all the question was not whether these fears were well founded or

time had come when the Government ought | net because he could not tolerate the printo say whether there is in Ulster or in a a portion of Ulater (hear, hear) such a predominating sentiment as deserves separate consideration, and whether they will devise a system to give the position of Ulster such consideration. (Cheers.) It there had been any real element of finality in the bill he should have voted for its second reading, but he failed to see any such element. The Irish people would not regard it as final. Had such a bill been offered to Scotland the people would indignantly have rejected it. Scotland would be content with concessions much less extravagant, such as the possession of local antonomy with the preservation of the supremacy and integrity of the Empire.
Was there any man in the house who could
maintain that the bill did not weaken the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, or, at least, throw a doubt upon it? (Ministerial cries of "no," "no.") He challenged the Irish supporters of the bill to get up in Ireland and say that they favored the continued existence of the real supremacy of the Imperial Parliament (Parnellite cheers) as it exists at present. (Parnellite cries of "no," no.") Ah, now the House sees the view of its Nationalist members. They want to weaken that supremacy. (Opposition cheers.) They only support the bill because they believe it throws a doubt upon it and leaves the supremacy a mere constitutional figment. We want a real and effective supremacy, and will not lower the powers of the British Parliament to the level of the suzerainty of the Porte over Cyprus. (Opposition cheers.) They all knew that the Irish members did not accept the measure as a general acttlement, and that if they protended to so accept it they could not bind the Irish people not to take the earliest chance to repudiate all. Alluding to a reference during the debate to

THE CASE OF CANADA.

Mr. Chamberlain contended that it was natural conclusion from what happened in Lower Canada after the reforms of 1838, that reforms like these would have to be granted to Ireland if the bill was carried, and furthermore, concession after concession would have to be made to Ireland until there came the ultimate demand for separation. (Hear, hear.) Demands had been made upon him to state an alternative to Mr. Gladstone's proposals. He had suggested cortain lines upon which the measure might have procoeded. His plan had been described as a "Popkins plan," and those approving it were called puny whipsters by Mr. Healy, whose magnificent physique enabled him to look down upon men not gifted by l'rovidence with his great personal gifts. It was hard upon them to be accused of arrogancy and presumption when they were trying honestly to meet the demand for an alternative scheme. Members would find lines of his alternative scheme in

THE CONSTITUTION OF CANADA,

not in the relations between Canada and England. The relations between the provinces of Canada and the Dominion Parliament were those he would establish between England and Ireland. As to Ulster he reminded them that the constitution of 1840 which united the two provinces of Canada was found not to snawer and the result was that the two provinces separated and each is now enjoying a separate autonomy under the Dominion Parliament. That Parliament had representatives according to the numbers of the people and had a right to vote, a right which was much used. Another important feature of the Canadian administration was the fact that the judges in Canada were appointed by the Governor-General, although paid by the Dominion Parliament. They were, therefore, independent and were not likely to be influenced by local bodies. (Hear. hear.) On these lines would be legislate for Ireland. Nothing he had heard from Mr. Gladstone altered his determination to vote were threatened with dissolution. (Cheers

DISSOLUTION HAP NO TERRORS for him. (Cheers.) Uf one thing he was

confident, namely, that the unionist majority in Parliament would be strengthened. (Cheers and cries of "Oh! oh!") He re-joiced that this great issue would soon be aubmitted to the only tribunal whose decision they could accept. (Parnellite cheers.) He trusted in the ultimate good sense patriotism of the British democracy. No doubt the British democracy had a passionate devotion to Mr. Gladstone (cheers), who had service. (Cheere.) The democracy was practically unsatimous in favor of giving the Irish people greater control of their own affairs, but it was not unanimous upon the method of carrying out the principle of the hill. It was

CPON MR GLADSTONE'S METHOD,

and not upon the principle of the bill that they were now going to the country.
(Cheers.) He hoped the election contests would be marked by a fairer temper than that lately displayed. He had been accused of showing animated personal spite and in which I have examined with great and spleen. (Cries of hear, hear, from the interest the report of the tradesmen's meet-Parnellites) especially by the Irish members who had formerly assailed in the same style Earl Spencer and Mr. Gladstone. whom they were row lauding with fulsome adulation. These charges against him were as unjust as they were untrue. There is not a man who does not know that every personal and political interest would have led me to PROUD OF BELONGING TO THE GREAT EMPIRE, and political interest would have led me to and opposed to being cut adrift from long familiar associations as members of the passes that I do not receive scores of letters The Globe comments as follows: "Why urging me for my own sake to

> VOTE FOR THE BILLS AND DISH THE WHIGS. The temptation is, no doubt, great (laughter), but I am not base enough to gratify my personal ambition by betraying my country. (Loud cheers.) I am convinced that when this discussion is over, Liberals will not judge harshly those who have pursued honestly the path of duty, even though it leads sonal influence and power, which it is the legitimate ambition of every man to seek among his political friends and associates. (Loud and prolonged cheering by Conservatives and Radicals.) The House was crowded, and there was much excitement while Mr. Chamberlain was speaking.

SEXTON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sexton followed and was cheered by the Parnellites. He said that Mr. Chamberlain had no fear of a dissolution because he was going to the country to masquerade as a unionist Liberal relying on Tory votes. The speech which Mr. Chamberlain had just made would enable Ireland to discern between her true and false friends. He assured Mr. Chamberlain that so long as this generation lasted the people of Ireland would not forget his speech. Until now the honorable member had been fighting under cover. At last they had him in the open, and knew him as a deserter and as an ally of a party that was seeking to give over the working classes of not whether these fears were well founded or the reverse. They existed. The practical question was,

WOULD PARLIAMENT GIVE EFFECT TO THEM?

(Opposition cheers) 'lee time had surely come when the Government should give them more information than that conveyed in Mr.

Gladstone's recent references to Ulster. The

ciple of home rule. Lord Hartington had offered Ireland some crumbs, such as had been given to Lazarus, but Ireland was not a beggar for alms, but demanded what it saked for as a right. He (bir. Sexton) had never heard that the meagre charity bestowed upon the beggar at the gate had in any way affected the ultimate destination of the rich man. (Laughter.) There were two policies contained in the opposition to the bill—a negative policy to throw out Mr. Gladstone and a positive one to take his place—but the country would find that the question was really between Mr. Gladatone and Lord Salisbury, between the present bill and the policy of enforced emi-gration backed up by twenty years of coercion. To renew the Coercion act meant going back to the Cromwellian method, which would be no nearer success than the coercive measures of recent years. As to Mr. Chamberlain's federation scheme there was nothing in the bill to hinder federation if it was found desirable in the future. Regarding the retention of the Irish members they all felt that for a long time they would have enough to do to put their own affairs in order, though they had no objection to consider any proposal to assist the British legislature in the consideration of Imperial affairs. Whatever should be the fate of the bill the Irish people would cherish, with lasting gratitude, the memory of Mr. Gladstone. Sir Vernon Harcourt and others also spoke. Mr. Gladstone announced that the debate might be terminated on Friday.

HARCOURT'S LOGICAL SPEECH IN FAVOR OF THE PREMIER'S BILL.

LONDON, June 2 .- In the Commons last night Harcourt said those who took the view that a separate parliament in Ireland meant separation must have forgotten that Ireland had once her own parliament. He quoted Grattan's declaration of rights as recognizing the supremacy of the Crown, and reminded the House of the reception of that declaration by the English Parliament. He referred to Fox's warning to the House at the time the Lord Lieutenant notified Lord North it was impossible to longer enforce English laws, that the time had arrived to give Ireland her own Government. Fox said the Irish were unwilling subjects; they were little better then enemies, and if a foreign war occurred the Government would be obliged to garrison Ireland in order to keep her quiet, instead of expecting her assistance. This, Sir William continued, had been the condition of Ireland ever since, aithough under the Grattan Parliament it had been said Ireland became more a source of strength than of weakness to the Empire. It had been possible to remove troops from Ireland to aid the English fighting abroad. The argument regarding disintegration was extraordinary in view of the unity of the Empire under the independent system granted to the colonies. It Chamberlain believed the bill would destroy the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament it was remarkable he was willing to support the principle of the bill. The Canadian system which Chamberlain favored gave much wider powers than Gladstone's bill. He ridiculed the talk of civil war as non-committant with the passage of the bill. Could not Churchill's argument that Ulster would offer realstance be equally applied by the Nationalists against the Act of Union? The government's plan had the merit of definiteness. The country must judge between Gladstone's policy of confidence in the Irish people and Salisbury's policy of defiance and distruct. It was insolence such as characterized Salisbury's speech that rendered British rule so intolerable to Ireland and engendered hatred.

COERCION HAS BEEN TRIED

twice in twenty years without success. He reminded the House that Hartington had cffered no disclaimer of Salisbury's principles. How far were Hartington, Goschen and Chamberlain prepared to support those principles? Salisbury has fully defined the position of the Conservatives. He would accept the assistance of seceders, but his own process. the assistance of seceders, but his own party being stronger, he must rely upon his own right arm. Chamberlain and Hartington would, therefore, he put in the posi-tion of proverhial catspaws; they would have none of the chestnuts which they might take out of the fire for Salisbury. In conclusion, the speaker said whether the bill passed or not the principle involved had been adopted by the Liberal party and must finally and indigestion.

A. J. White, Limited.

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

Yours truly

WM. BURKE. triumph. (Loud cheers.)

PARNELL'S THANKS.

THE DELAY IN FORWARDING HIS LETTERS. Boston, June 2 -The following letter was received vesterday :--

House of Commons, April 18, 1886. My DEAR SIR, -I thank the Executive Committee and you very warmly for your note ot the 24th March, which I have read with much pleasure. I am also obliged for Boston newspapers which you have forwarded to me, ing of the city.

I remain yours, very traly, CHARLES S. PARNELL.

"CAPT. JOHN N. TOBIN, Corresponding Secretary Irish Parliamentary

Fund, Boston, Mass.

This letter bears the seal of the House of this delay in forwarding Mr. Parnell's com munication? Why has it taken a mouth or more to send it from the London Post Office to America? Parnell's letter was dated in April, and the envelope bears the Lendor stamp 'May 21.' It has been said that Parnell's letters are opened in the English Post Office."

Holloway's Pills. - S'replesmen, flatulency, acidity, nausea, and ail dyspeptic indications may be speedily relieved by these famous Pills, of which large quantities are shipped to all parts of the world. The constantly increasing demands for Holloway's medicine proves its power over disease, and its estimation by the public. In weakness of the stomach, in diseases of the liver, and in disorders of the system caused by cold or a aluggish circulation, no medicine is so efficacious, no remedy so rapid, as these Pille, which are altogether incapable of doing mischief. By quickening digestion, they give refreshing eleep, sharpen the appetite, impart tone to the digestive organs, purify and enrich the blood, regulate the secretions, and atrengthen the whole physical frame.

During a visitation of cholera in London, one side of a street was ravaged, while the other side, supplied with water from a differeat source, escaped. An eminent hygienist says that the always floating products of the decomposition of leaves, wood, etc., and all

WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derange

ment of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver; pancreas, and in fact, the entire glandular system; and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader taken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions he be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a duli, heavy felling, attended by drowsithere a dult, heavy reling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, stacky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tungue coated? Is there pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the recretions from the kidneys highly colored, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectora-tion. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely una railing against the atter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyscepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive o gam. restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigol's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the pro-prietors, A. J. White, Limited, Landon, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel' Curative Syrup.

The people of Canada speak confirming the

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir,-I wish to inform you the good your Dear Str.—I wish to inform you the good your Seigel's Strup has done me.
I thought at one time I would be hetter dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanase and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.
I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Every body here speaks well of it.

Joseph Ward

Richmond Corners, N.B.

PRINGFIRLD, N.B., Oct 15, 1835. Genta-Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-tver used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine. medicine.
Yours respectfully,
JNO. G. MORRISCN.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884 A. J. White, we make a "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then allbetted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left site, often attended with a cough, but I am now tast grining my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

Yours, etc.,

MANASSER E. BRAM.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

A. J. Wintz, Limited,

Gentlemen - Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without

Yours truly . PATRICK McLUSKY.

solved me to travel. I did so, and came across Scigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best or skill is not always the only hope. Yours truly, W. J. Robertson, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 10, 1885.

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

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

any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, to you can rasily see that I was discouraged, and it was withlittee faith that I cammenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take fome little time to stop the voniting, but I can s y that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints.

I can give you the names of several others if you wish.

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the

means of helping some other sufferer.

Lewis Walbank South Bay, Ontario.

Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montres I.

For sale by errory druggist in Montreal. A negro man, Charley Pritchard, of Hamil-

ton, Ga., was slightly bitten on the hand by a very small dog. The bite was a mere abrablood. Yet the negro, a stout man, walked but a few steps, entered his brother's house, and fell upon the floor in a dead faint. When he was restored to consciousness his i we were locked-immovable. Doctors were ummoued, and, after administering all retoratives possible and bleeding the patient, they secured a relaxation of the facial muscles. Nourly a quart of blood was drawn before this result was secured.

A "POINTER."

When Col. Sellers gives you a "pointer" CANNON—In this city, on the 27th inst., in stocks, my friend, leave thom severely Mary. eldest daughter of Patrick Cannon, alone, but when your own feelings tell you stevedore, aged 20 years and 8 months. that you have palpitation of the heart, aethma, bronchitis or catarrh, which, unless checked, are apt to run into consumption, heed the admonition before it is too late. All aged 74 years. the diseases enumerated, and others, arise from impure blood. Put the liver in action, the largest gland of the human body, and you will speedily regain your lost health, and your bad feelings will disappear. Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery" will accomplish the work speediy and certainly. Of your druggist.

The Chinaman is very fond of dress, and, though sometimes dirty in his habits, is scrupulously clean in his person. His religion enjoins vegetarianism and cleanliness. His remissness in the former matter is qualified by his attention to the latter.

Malarial poison can be entirely removed from the system by the use of Ayer's Ague day, the 2nd inst. Dame Margaret Curran, Cure, which contains s sure specific, in the form of a vegetable product, used in no other remedy. Warranted, remedy. Wairanted, §§

GLADSTONE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Mr. Adolphe Ouimet has received the follow ing answer to the resolutions adopted by the St.
Jean Baptiste Association in tavor of Home
Rule, a copy of which had been forwarded to
Hon. Mr. Gladstone:—

10 DOWNING STREET. WHITEHALL, My 9th, 1886.

Sin .- In accordance with the desire manifested by Mr. Gladstone I have the honor to acknow ledge the receipton of the resolutions addressed to him from the Board of directors of the Montreal division of the National Alliance of St. Jean Baptiste societies of America, and in conformity with his instructions I beg to present to the members of the Board his most sincere thanks for the testimony of approbation and the moral support which you accorded him, and which has given him the greatest satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. W. Philipose.

To Mr. A. Ouimet.

In order to preserve this souvenir in the records of the association it has been decided to have the letter lithographed.

A LUCKY MAN.

Loyd French, of Colesburg, was in town Wednesday and called at the News office. His good-natured face was enwreathed in miles and "he seemed just as happy as a big sunflower that nods and bends on the breezes." Loyd has just received \$5,000 as the result of a \$1 investment in the April drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and no wonder he is happy. Mr. French says he has drawn several small prizes in this lottery before, but had not bought a ticket for several years until January; since then he has a dollar in each monthly drawing, and the fourth time he hit it for an even \$5,000. The number of his ticket was 11,545. Mr. French has a wife and five children, and is a man in moderate circumstances. The money he has drawn in the lottery will out him square on his feet, and give him a start in the world .- Elizabeth (Ky.) News, May 1.

THANKS FROM IRELAND.

His Worship Mayor McDougal, of Ottawa, has received the following letter :-4 Rutland square, E., Dublin.

May 18th, 1886. Sin,-I am desired by His Grace the Archhishop to acknowledge receipt of draft for £122 9s subscription of your city, for the relef of the poor on the west coast of Ireland. I am further charged by the Archbishop to express his admiration of the noble generosity, and his trust that the grateful prayer the recipients will bring down copious blessings on those who have shewn it.

f remain, sir, your faithful servt.
D. Mureny, secretary, The Honorable the Mayor of Ottawa.

A HEAVY BURDEN.

Mr. George Russell, of Aurora, Oat., says he was a great sufferer from a running sore of the worst description, which ballled the best medical skill, and his life was a burden. He was cured by B B B., to his great joy and the surprise of his friends.

A Flint, Mich., physician recently received eighty-four bushels of horseradish in psyment for a bill for professional services.

CURE FOR SORE THROAT. A prompt and efficient remedy for sore throat as well as croup, asthma, pain in the side, car nuhe, desfuers and many other common and painful complaints, is f-und in Hagyard's Yellow Od.

In the Peeshawur I emetery, in India, ia the following amusing epitaph: "Sacred to the memory of Rev. —, missienary; aged —, murdered by his chowkidar, 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

OFF WORK.

was off work for two years suffering from kidney disease, and could get no relief, until advised by a friend to try B.B.B. 1 was cured by two bottles and consider it a miraculous cure." The above is the sucatance of a communication from Wm. Tier, of St. Marye, Unt.

MARRIED.

BEAUCHAMP-O'LEARY,-On Wednesday, June 2nd, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Father O'Donell, W. P. Beauchamp to Elsie O'Leary, both of this city. 130-1 POWER—PEGNAM.—In this city, on the 31st iostant, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. Father Strubbe, Lawrence Power, son of John Power, of the Montreal Gas Works, to Mary Ann Pegnam, daughter of Charles Pegnam All of this city. Pegnam

DIED.

WALSH-In this city, on the 27th inst., Lowis R. Walsh. CINQ MARS.—At his Villa, Charlesbourg, Que., Charles Cinq Mars, Esq., aged 75 years. TOBIN.—At Indian Cove, Que., on the 27th instant, Margaret Maloney, aged 40 years, be-loved wife of Richard Tobin.

ANNETT.—At Quebec, on the 25th instant-Margaret Ang Charters, beloved wife of Alex ander Annett, aged 24 years. FORGUES .- At Quebec, on the 25th instant,

Dame Marie Emelie Rheaume, wife of J. P. Forgues, wood merchant, aged 64 years. DOHERTY.—At Quebec, on the 25th inst., Mr. Thomas Doherty, aged 75 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland.

BURKE—At Quebec, on the 28th instant, Lizzie, eldest daughter of Michael Burke, aged 17 years and 8 months,

ROLSTON.—In this city, May 20th, Robert John, eldest son of Robert Rolston, of the Pire Brigade, aged 4 years, 2 months and 9 days. MORAN-In this city, on the 27th instant Margaret, aged 20 years and 4 months, beloved daughter of Patrick Moran.

KEENAN.—In this city, on the 29th inst, Catherine, uged 8 months, daughter of James Keenan. COTE —On Thursday, the 27th inst., after a sho t but painful illness, Arthur, aged 24 years

son of C. H. Coté.

McGOLDRICK. - At Bridgewater Cove Que, on the 27th instant, Patrick McGoldrick a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland

DOOLAN—In this city, on the 27th inst., Catherine Elizabeth, aged 2 years and 4 months, beloved daughter of James Doolan, formerly of County Wexford, Ireland.

County Wexford, 1reland.

OWENS.—At Hawkesbury Mills, Ont., on Sunday, 30th May ultimo, James Owens, aged 131-2 61 years. McGOVERN.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., James, infant son of James McGovern.

FLYNN.—At Quebec, on the 1st June, Mary Ann glynn, aged 85 years, a native of the County Kildare, Ireland.

FOLEY.—At Quebeo, on the 2nd instant, Margaret Agnes O'Donnel, beloved wife of Martin Foley, jr., and eldest daughter of Jas. O'Donnell, aged 27 years and 3 months. SKELLY .-- At Rawdon, P.Q., on WednesHorsford's Acid Phosphate For Alcoholism.

says: 'It is of good service in the troubles arising from alcoholism, and gives satisfaction in my practice."

Dr. J. S. HULLMAN, l'hiladelphia, Pa.,

CONSUMPTION

thousands of cases of the worst aims and or that have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my selficacy, that I will not 1700 ROTTLES FIRST with a VALUABLE THEATISE on this disast sufferer. Ulvo express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCTM. Branch OHee, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

OF COLONIZATION. Tabilièred undre the Provincial Act, Querec, \$2 Vict. Cap. 36.

VALUE OF LOTS First Series - - - \$50,000.00§ HIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00

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

---OF---PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place

Wednesday, 11th August,

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

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

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or De letter (registered) addressed to the becretary. S. E. LEFEBVRE. No. 19 St. James Street.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

Comments of the state of the st

The only preparation of the kind continuing entire nutritions constituents of the Bref. -ASK YOUR GROCER OR DEUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have 10 nutrition, be palmed off on you. FENEACHERS WANTED-FOR THE SCHOOL

MENICIPALITY OF CALUMET ISLAND, FOUR ISLAND, CAUMET ISLAND, FOUR ISLAN

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Albina Charlebols, wife of Scraphin Brisekols, hotel-keeper, of the Village of St. Genevieve, District of Montreat, duly authorised a ester on justice. Plaintiff, va. the raid Scraphin Brisehols, petendant.

An action in separation of properties has been instituted this date.

An action in experience and the date.

Montreal: 6th May, 1881.

EDMOND LAREAU.

Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court.
No. 405. Marke alias Mary Houle, of the bity and District of Montreal, has instituted in this case rus action in separation de biens against her husband, Charles Mortreal, 4th May, 1886.

Montreal, 4th May, 1886.
P. A. ARCHAMBAULT,
Attorney for Marie Houle.

When I say cure a control mean are rely to the a line and then have then return a gain. I men aricure. There made the discuss of FICS E or FALLING SIRK NAS Allie-hours that, I we have the core the worst cases. He cause of Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

PILES Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days. no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy large, by addressing U.J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N.Y. GRATEFUL---CUMFORTING. 23-LL

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of direction and mutation, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa. Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a celicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to discuse. If an dreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escaps many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well foutflied with pure blood and a property nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
Homæopathic Chem.sts,
London, England.

WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC, active and intel-for work endursed by clorgy. References required. Good salary and permanent position with old firm. Address "CATHOLIO WORK," 14 Barclay St., N.Y.

AND AND THAN HOOF BEDLEY, STAN HOOF BEILD AND THE STAN HOOF BUFFALO, N.Y.

fo 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE.
I lines not under the horses' feet. Write
Brewster's SAFETY REIN HOLDER Co.,
Mich., Holly, 42-G

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in Quelph, Ont., and is authorized; to collect subscrip-ions and enroll subscribers.

A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS,

McCormick Blook, Chicago, Ill.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, liarns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris, Mills.

Particulas at 240 COM 218SIONERS STREET

Warning and Comfort!!! If you are suffering from poor health or is a manually on a bed of alckness, take cheer, if you are simply shing, or if you feel weak and dispirited without clearly knowing why, Hep Bitters will surely cure you.

of It you are a minister, and have overtaxed yourself with your pastoral duties, or a mother, worn out with a care and work, or a man of business or labor, weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters woung over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will most surelessmentation you.

olf you are suffering from over-eating or drinking, any indiscretion or dissipation, or are young and growing too fast, as is often the case,

farm, at the deak, anywhere, and feel
that your system needs cleansing, toning or
stimulating, without intoxicating; if you are old,
sliced thin and impure, pulse
foele, nerves unsteady, inculties
waning. How litters is what you need to
give you new life, health and vigor."

If you are costive, or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill.

If you are wasting sway with any form of Kidney disease, stop tempting death this moment, and turn for a cure to—liop Bitters.

"If you are sick with that terrible sick

ness, Nervousness, you will find a 'Baim in Gilead' in Hop Bitters !!!" —If you are are a frequenter, or resident of,
—a missmatic district, barricade your sy—
stem against the scourge of all countries
—Malaria, Epidemic, Billous and Inter—mittent Fovers by the use of Hop Litters.

If you have rough, pimply or sallow skin, had breath. Hop Bitters will nive you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath and health.
\$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

A Lady's Wish !!!

"Oh how I do wish my skin was as clear, fair and soft as yours," said a lady to her triend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend 'How?" inquired the first lady.
"By using Hop Bitters that make pure, rich blood and blooming health and beauty. It did it for me, as you observe." !!!

13 None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with Hop! or "Hops" in their name

A SESSION'S WORK.

THE BILLS PASSED BY THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT DURING THE SESSION JUST CLOSED.

OTTAWA, June 2 .- After the Commons had been called to the Senate this evening to attend the prorogation ceremonies, the following bills were presented to the Governor-General, wno signified Her Majesty's assent

An act to incorporate the Continental Bank of Canada. An act respecting the Niagara Grand Island

Bridge company.

An act to incorporate a community of

religious ladies under the name of the Sisters Faithful Companions of Jesus. An act respecting the railway from Esqui-mait to Nanaimo in British Columbia.

An act respecting the Union Suspension bridge. An act relating to the Canada Southern

Bridge company.
An act to reduce the capital stock of the Bank of New Brunswick.

An act respecting the Pictou bank. An act respecting the Burlington Bay

An act to incorporate the Medicine Hat railway and Coal company.

An act to incorporate the Calvin company

(limited).

Lake Nipissing and James Bay Railway com-

the Board of Trade of the city of Toronto.

An act further to amond "The Post Office Act, 1875."

An act to further smend "The Interpretation Act. An act to incorporate the Anglo-Canadian

bank. An act to amend the act incorporating the

Canada Atiantic railway.
An act to amend the act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Steamship company (limited).
An act to incorporate the Tecumsen

Insurence company of Canada. An act to amend the act to incorporate the West Ontario Pacific Railway company. An act to grapt certain powers to the

Sable and Spanish Boom and Slide company of Algoma (limited). An act to incorporate the E. B. Eddy Manu-

facturing Company.
An act to reduce the capital stock of the Union Bank of Lower Canada, and to change ! Telegraph C ..

the corporate name thereof to the "Union [Bank of Canada."

An act to reduce the capital stock of the

Union Bank of Halifax. An act to expedite the issue of letters patent for Indian lands. An act to amend the act incorporating the

Picton Coal & Iron Co. An act respecting the application certain o fines and forfeitures.

An act repecting the transfer of the light- railway to Paspebiac. houses at Cape Race, Mild., and its appurtenances to the Dominion of Canada.

An act to incorporate the Forbes Trochitic Steam Engine Central Co. of Canada. MAn act to incorporate the first synod in the Dominion of Canada of the Reformed Episco-

pal Church, and for other purposes connected An act respecting the Saskatchewan Land

& Homestead Co. (limited). An act respecting the extension of the In-

An act to amend the Animal Contagious subsidies in land for the construction of the Diseases Act. An act to consolidate the borrowing powers

of the Freehold Loan and Savings company, and to authorize the said company to issue debenture stock. An act to consolidate the borrowing powers

of the Western Canada Loan and Savings Company, and to authorize the said company to issue debenture stock. An act to consolidate the borrowing powers

of the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company and to authorize the said company to issue debentur stock.

An act respecting the Manitoba and North-western Railway Company of Canada. As ast to make further provision respect

ing summary proceedings before justices and other magistrates. An act respecting the Central Ontario Rail-

An act to amend the criminal law and to declare it a misdemeanor to leave ungarded and exposed certain holes, openings and excavations in the ice.

An act to incorporate the Bow River Coal Mine Railway & Transportation Co.
An act to incorporate the Lake Superior M nerel Railway Co.

An act to incorporate the Shuswap & Okanagon Railway company.

An act to incorporate the Kingston and curiosity at Union Point, Ga,

Pembroke Mutual Aid and Insurance company, limited.

An act to amend the Adulteration act. An act in further amendment of the Weights and Measures act of 1879. An act respecting commissions to public officers of Canada.

An act respecting the Canadian Copper company, An act respecting the Anglo-American Iron company.

An act to amend the act respecting the Northwest Central Railway Company. An act to amend an act to authorize the granting of subsidies in land to certain rail-

way companies. An act respecting the protection of navigable waters.

An act respecting the Bank of Yarmouth. An act to amend the act respecting the British Canadian Bank.

An act to incorporate the Victoria & Sault An act to incorporate the Sainte Marie Junction Railway company. An act to explain the act intituled "An act for the final settlement of the claims made by the province of Manitoba on the

An act to amend the act incorporating the Ottawa Board of Trade. An act to incorporate the Brockvil'e & New

York bridge company. An act to incorporate the Markinonge &

Nipissing Railway company.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Guelph Inaction Railway company.

An act further to amend the Steamboat

Inspection act of 1882. An act for the relief of the corporation of

the town of Cobourg.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Niagara Frontier Bridge company.

An act to incorporate the Yarmouth Steam ship company (limited). An act to punish seduction and like offences and to make further provision for the protec-

tion of women and girls. An act respecting the Dominion Lands Col-onization company (limited).

An act for the relief of Fiora Birrell. An act in amendment of the Consolidated Inland Rovenue act, 1883, and the act amend-

ing the same. An act to amend the law relating to the salaries of certain judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Oatario.

An act to amend the law respecting Crown cases reserved.

An act to make further provision respecting the administration of the public lands of Canada in British Columbia. An act to incorporate the St. Lawrence &

A lastic Junction Railway Company.

An act to amend the act to provide for the granting of a subsidy to the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company (Limited).

An act respecting the Montreal Board of

Trade. An act to incorporate the Winnipeg & North Pacific Railway Company. An act to amend an act respecting a re-

formatory for certain juvenile offenders in the County of Halifax in the Province of Nova An act respecting the revised statutes of

anada. An act respecting the London Investment company (limited). An act to amend an act respecting offences

against the person. An act to incorporate the School Savings bank. An act respecting experimental farm

stations. Anaet respecting interest in the province of British Columbia.

in certain cases.

Canada.

& Quebec Railway company. An act further to amend the Dominion Lands Act. 1883.

An act respecting certain works constructed in or over navigable waters.

An act respecting the Carleton, City of St. John, branch railroad. An act respecting the improvement of the harbor of Quebec.

An act respecting tolls over the Duaville dam and bri 'ge connecting works constructed over the Grand River. An act respecting insurance.

An act further to amend the law respecting the Northwest Territories. An act further to amend an act respecting insolvent banks, insurance companies, loan

companies, building societies and trading corporations. An act to incorporate the North American

An act to incorporate the Kootenay & Athabaska Railway Company.

An act to make further provision respecting grants of land to members of the militia

force on active service in the North West. An act to authorize the construction of a railway from the straits of Causo to Louis-

burg or Sydney as a public work. An act respecting certain subsidies for a railway from Metapediae on the Intercolonial

An act respecting the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway company. An act respecting real property in the

Territories. An act to amend the act respecting the Electoral Franchise and the Dominion Elections act, 1874.

An act respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

An act to authorize the granting of the

subsidies therein mentioned for and in aid of tercolonial railway from a point at or near the construction of certain railways.

Stellarton to the town of Pictou.

An act to authorize the grant of certain

> railways therein mentioned. An act further to amend the acts relating to duties of customs and the importation or exportation of goods into or from Canada.

An act to prohibit the manufacture and sale of certain substitutes for butter. An act respecting the bounty on pig iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian ore.

BILL RESERVED. His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to reserve the following bill for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure there-on: An act further to amend the act respecting fishing by foreign vessels.

LOCKPORT, N.Y., April 25th, 1884.—For ten years I suffered from Jame back. Could not dress or undress myself. Different physicians tailed to do me any good. Had constant desire to urinate, when I could not pass a particle of water. Suffered tortures. Look three bottles of Warner's safe cure, which effectually and permanently cured me. Never knew it to fail.—FAYETIE HASKELL.

A woman with a beard ten inches long is a

Forewarned

or danger by the condition of your blood, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or no fear of Dyspensia, Rheumatism, Neudiscolorations of the skin; or by a feeling ralgia. Salt Rheum. Tetter. Eczema, of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you diseases ari-ing frot Scrofulous taints in should take Aver's Sarsaparilla. It will the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, renew and invigorate your blood, and Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cause the vital organs to properly perform, been used in my family for a number of their functions. If you suffer from years. I was a constant sufferer from

Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Aver's Sur- but Aver's Sursuparilla effected a pg masaparilla will relieve and cure you. Adec a at care. Seven years ago my wife was Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., strongered with Goltre: two bottles of writes: "I have been troubled with Neg- Aper's Sere quariffa cured her, and she has ralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, roof never had any return of the disease. I rehave found greater relief from Ayer - and this preparation as the best medicine Sar-aparilla than from any other remedy." in use for the blood," B. Barnard Wair,

J. C. Tolman, 336 Merriemek St., Lowell, 55 Adams St., Lunn, Mass., writes; "For Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have many years I suffered terribly from Indi-Uever found such a happy relief from gistion, Dyspensia, and Scrofula. Almost

Forearmed

Dyspepsia,

cconomical blood purifier.

Being highly concentrated, it is the most and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheanest.

IN FAVOR OF IRISH HOME RULE. FOR HIS UTTERANCES IN FAVOR OF IRISH HOME

He has no Fears for the Protestant Minority-His Views on the Passage of Gladstone's Bill.

PORTLAND, Me., June 2.—A large mass meeting in favor of Home Rule for Ireland was held here last evening, when the princip.1 speaker was Mr. James G. Blaine. Among other things, Mr. Blaine said :- I suppose it the question were left to the United States to decide, we should say, "Adopt the federal sistem, with a separate legislature for Ireland England. Wales and Scotland, and an Imperial parliament for the British Empire. do not forget, however, that it would be political empyricism to attempt, by any prescription, to give the exact measure, the exact details of may measure, that should settle this long dispute between Great Britain and But I say that I Ireland. am in favor of any bill that shall take the

first step towards righting the wrong and of handing over the government of Ireland to Ireland. Lord Salisbury gives the remedy. He says: "It the Irish do not wish to be governed by the British, they should leave." But the Irish have been in Ireland quite as long as Lord Salisbury's ancestors have been in England. Therefore, we need not be surprised, we who remember Lord Salisbury's to interest and sentiment. "They were bave to may that Lord Salisbury may be called impudent, we would not transgress." An act further to amend the law of evidence in England. Therefore, we need not be An act to incorporate the Northumberland course in the civil war. Therefore, we have to ray that Lord Salisbury may An act respecting the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Parliament or coursesy if we called him insolant, we would not transgress the truth if we called him An act further to amend the act respecting brutal. We know him in this country. He pire.

An act further to amend the act respecting brutal. We know him in this country. He pire.

An act further to amend the act respecting brutal. We know him in this country. He pire.

> anxious to comment. An OBJECTION COMES FROM THE PRESBYTERIANS oi Ulater appealing to the Presbyterians of the United States against passing this bill. I was educated under Presbyterians, I have connection with that church by kindred, blood and an afficity that began with my life and al all not close till my life is ended, and I wan'd be ashamed of the Presbyterian Church of America if it responded to an appeal of that kind, which asks that 5,000,000 of Irish people shall be kept from a free government because of the remote danger, as they fancy, that a Dublin parliament would interfere with their liberties as Presbyterians (Great applause). If the Home Rule bill shall pass and a Dublin parliament be granted, there never was an association of men since human government was instituted which will assume power with a greater responsibility to public epinion than the men who will com-pose that parliament, because if they are allowed to form it will be by reason of the pressure of the public opinion of the world. (Applause.) I know that the Catholics of Ireland and the Presbyterians of Ireland can live, and do, just as the Catholics of the United States and the Presbyterians of the United States live. (App.ause.) The speaker

then reviewed at length

THE PAST HISTORY OF IRELAND. giving statistics of her material resources, and warmly defended the right of Americans to openly express their sympathy with her in her present struggle. "I believe," he continued, "the day hath dawned for her deliverance. (Great applause.) From the experience of Ireland's past, it is not wise to be too sanguine of a speedy result. 1, therefore, shall not be disappointed to see Mr. Glad-stone's bill defeated in this Parliament. The English members can do it, but there is one thing which the English members cannot do. They cannot defeat the public opinion of the civilized world. (Applause.) I do not know the day, whether this year or next or the year after, the final settlement shall be made, but I have absolute confidence that it will never be made in terms such as Mr. Gladstone now offers if his bills are defeated. (Applause.) Not till the case of Ireland arose had England herself ever failed, in her people or in her Government, for the last 50 years to extend sympathy and sometimes the helping hand to struggling nationalities that wanted to get free from a tyranny which she could not see she is exercising herself upon Ireland." He complimented

THE STATESMANLIKE MANNER

UNABLE TO DRESS OR UNDRESS FOR in which the compaign had been conducted here and in Great Britain, and urged that the Lockfort. N.Y.. April 25th. 1884.—For question as it has been kept thus far out of our own political struggles and mark any man as an enemy with their cause who seeks to use it for personal or partisan advancement, (Applause.) In that spirit he said: "You can, in the lofty language of the most eloquent of Irishmen, Edmund Burke, attest the justice of your cause to the retiring generation; you can attest it to the advancing generation between, who stand as the links in the chain of eternal order; you can justify your policy before every tribunal; you can ment (London) clock weighs 100 pounds.

hopeless, I took Ayer's Sur-

Ayer's Sar saparilla saparilla." It instils new life into the and am a well man to-day." Be sure and blood, and imparts vitality and strength, get Aver's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough

Propared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

BLAINE'S PLAIN TALK justify it with confidence before the judgment seat of God." (Long continued applauso.)

BLAINE CRITICIZED

RULE.

LONDON, June 3.—The Times, commenting on Blaine's Portland speech, says Blaine may or may not catch the Irish vote by performances such as that of Tuesday's speech, and so win the prize, which, fully as much on personal as on political grounds, has been snatched from him once again; but we refuse to believe that his ignorant and presumptive rant represents honest and independent opinion and the reflection of Americans, It is peculiarly absurd that he should pose as an advocate of the plan which he supposes, quite wrongly of course, would place Ireland in the position of the States of the American Union. He has been conspicuous, for the same reasons which now make him a tlatterer of the Irish, in the bloody shirt campaign against the Southern States' rights, and if any Southern State should now try to deprive the negroes of suffrage, he would be the first to favor a settlement of that local affair, by armed interference of the Central Government. Ilis history is almost on a par with his ressoning, which describes to be classed with Sir Wm. Varnon Harcourt's latest combination, whereon Mr. Leckie has something to say. What Mr. Leckie has to say is contaited in another column of the Times in the form of a letter. This is a critisism of Sir William's argument that the Home Rule measure proposed by Gladstone aimed at simply a revival of

effect of his scheme would be to throw the gov-ernment of Ireland into the hands of men hitherto the avowed enemies of both property and cm-An act to amend the act to incorporate the An act to incorporate the Canadian Pacific railway.

An act to amend the act to incorporate the Canadian Pacific railway.

An act to incorporate the St. Gabriel Levee and railway Company.

An act to amend the act respecting to the Canadian Pacific railway.

An act to incorporate the St. Gabriel Levee and railway Company.

An act to amend the act respecting to the Civil War. He has transforment during the Civil War. He has transforment of forth in the Parliament of Great Britain during the Civil War. He has transforment during t now or emigrate, and I said, interrogatively "Is not that an impudent proposition; is it not insolent in its terms; does it indeed stop short of being brutal in its cruelty? It is parliamentary to say that the statement is not true, but altogether unparliamentary that its author is guilty of falsehood. The first

describes the thing, the second assails the person. My characterizing was simed at the proposition and not at Lord Salisbury personally." IF YOUR BLOOD is tainted with foul disease. you must restore the kidneys to health if you ever expect to purify it, as they are the great blood purifiers by use of Warner's

SHERBROOKE AND HOME RULE.

sufe cure.

To the Editor of the Post: It would seem that the present time is now opportune for every constituted body of breamen who exist for patriotic and charit able purposes to give an open expression of their sympathy, and show their approval of the penerful efforts being made by their countrymen to secure local self-government, and thereby bring prosperity and happiness

to Ireland. Now what is being done by the E. T. representative body-viz., the St. Patrick's Society of Sherbrooke and vicinity?

They claim to be both charitable and patriotic, if so, would it be indiscreet or injudicious for them to record their views on this question of the day and one of such vital importance to their fatherland?

Surely their silence is not actuated by the same incentive that irspired the Costigan-Curran amendment. Or does this society simply exist to once a year parade the tinsel and green, and spout patriotic clap-trap As we have heard from them on severa occasions on subjects far less in accord with their constitution, it does now seem as if they should show their colors on this important patriotic question or forever hold their peace as an Irish National body.

Home Rule.

WHY IS IT? Why do so many limp and hobble about on sticks and crutches, suffering from rheuma tism, stiff joints and cords, lame back, aprains and other aches, pains and lameness, when Hagyard's Yellow Oil, an unfailing relief, can be purchased at the trifling cost of twenty five cents?

A mass of lead in an elevated furnace in Paris was completely dissipated by a stroke of lightning, no trace of the metal being found afterwards.

DANGER AHEAD. There is danger ahead from neglected colds.

A tight cough and irritated throat are the warning signs of lurking danger to the lungs. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cures colds, sore throat, stubborn coughs, and all bronchial and lung troubles.

Each of the hands on the House of Parlia. CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY

IN BAD HUMOR. "A year ago my head was covered with sores, and the eruption covered my face also, and spreed even until the backs of my hands were sore. I became weak and ill. Finding no cure I tried Burdock Blood Bitters. Two bottles perfectly cured me." Statement of

Shakespeare refer to America in "The Comedy of Errors," act 3, scene 2; to Mexico in "Merchant of Venice," act 1, scene 3, and to Bermoothes or Bermudas in "The Tempest," act 1, scene 2.

Miss Minnie Stevenson, Cocagne, N.B. ..

In England the Speaker of the House of Commons is the first commoner of the king-dom, and always receives a peerage when he resigns, that he may not step back into the

HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Mousehold Medicine Rank Amongst the Leading Necessa-

These Famous P. Purify the BLOOD, and ac most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remed; in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, a General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

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FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sees Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glundular Swellings,
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas. Gout, Rheumatism,
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
been kn · n to fail.
Both rn. and Cintment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street,

London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N.B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily between the hours of I and 4, or by letter.

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FITS by a new system of treatment. Two Treatise giving full particulars, EPILEPTIC REMEDY Co., 47 Brond St., N. Y. Sole Agent for Canada. FITS **CARTER'S**

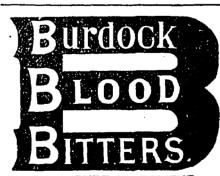
IVER PILLS. CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remar-able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, caring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and resulate the towels. Yen if they only cured are resulate the towels. Yen if they only cured are resulate the towels. Yen if they only cured are resulated the towels. Yen if they only cured are resulted to the towels. Yen if they only cured are resulted to the towels. Yen if they only cured are resulted to the towels are resulted to the towels. Yet if they are they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

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

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS. DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS HEARTBURN, HEADACHE "OF THE SKIN, And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and M foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Keets. .886 – Summer Arrangements — 188 This Company's Lines are composed of the followin Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. The are built in water-light compariments, are unsurpasse for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with a the modern improvements that practical experience ca suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Peruvian Nova Beotiau

Captain / ames Wylie.

"J. Ritchie.
"Iugh Wylie.
"W. Richaruson

THE SHORTEST SEA ROUTE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE, BEING ONLY FIVE DAYS BETWEEN

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY MONTREAL MAIL SERVICE, Salling from Liverpool on Thurspars, and ron Quebec on Thurspars, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be de

FROM QUEBEC: *Sardinian Thursday, June 2 onlynesian Thursday, June 2 Parlstan Thursday, July *These steamers carry neither cattle nor sheep.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL EXTRA SERVICE

FROM QUEBEC: Sarmatian Friday, June 3
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Rates of passage from quebec: Cabin \$50 and \$5 according to accommodation). THE STEAMERS OF THE SLASGOW, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

novs :-Ruemos Ayrean, about June
Norwegian acout June 1
Carthaghian about June 2
Randholan about June 2
Hiberman about July The Cartinginian and Encenos Ayrean will carry Cabin passengers only, Quebec to Ginsgon, at \$50 cach. THE STEAMERS OF THE

Are intended to be despatched from Montreal for London as follows: THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND BALTI-MORE MAIL SERVICE Are intended to be despatched as follows :-FROM HALIFAX:

Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00 THE STEAMERS OF THE GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL LONDON-DERRY, GALWAY, QUEENSTOWN

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GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND PHIL-ADELPHIA SERVICE. are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for

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For Freight, l'assago or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orienna, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Belmer, Schusselkorb, No. 3 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Moss & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpoo! Allans, Ras & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 Lassile street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1361-181. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall Montreal.

H. & A. ALLAN, SO State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street Montreal.

May 28th,1886. CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT So great is our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we will mall enough to convince you, FRBE. Send to ze-stamps to cover expense & postage, B.S.LAUDERBACH 400-Mewark, J.J.

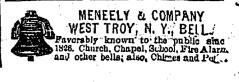
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-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain virtues for

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LAND AND LAND.

Rates of passage from Quebec :—Cabin.\$100, \$70, an \$50 according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30 Stoerage \$20.

Salling from Liverpool and Quebec on Fridays, an calling at Derry to receive passengers from Ireland an Scotland are intended to be despatched

Are intended to sail from Montreal for Glasgow as fo

LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL LINE

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THE STEAMERS OF THE

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

THEOUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Tersons desirons of bringing their friends from Britain can obtain Passage Cortificates at lowest rates, An experienced surgoon carried on each vessel.

Berths not secured until paid for,
Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Clasgow, and at all Continental Ports to all points a Canada and the Western States, via Hallfax. Hoston Ealtimore, Quebec and Monitral, and from all Italivary Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Baltimore, Poston, Quebec and Monitral.

Eloquent Peroration on significant. the Home Rule Bill.

Lis Brief Resume of Ireland's History and Ireland's Wrongs.

HE DECLARES THERE HAS BEEN NO SUCH THING AS A STRADY REDRESS OF IRBLAND'S GRIEVANCES - THE UNION HE THINKS NEVER SHOULD BE REPEALED.

LONDON, June 8.—The scene in the House last night was one never to be forgotten. The House was crowded from floor to ceiling, and the Peer's gallery was filled to overflowing. In the serried ranks of spectators stood many foreign ambassalors. The stranger's gallery was full to amoassalors. The stranger sgattery was thit to suffocation. Gladstone rose to speak, at 11.80 and was received with loud and long continued cheering. Sir Wm. Harcourtt and Mr. Morley were on his right, Messrs. Childers and Mun-della on his left and Lord Hartington and Sir Chas, Dike immediately behind. Mr. Cham-Chas. Drike immediately benind. Arr. Cham-berlain occupied the corner seat on the second below the gangway, closely beside Mr. Maine. Sir Michael Hicks Beach looked con-fident; Lord Randolph Churchill twirled his moustache; Parnell sat between Sexton and Thomas O'Connor, and Messrs. Dillon, Healey and O'Brien were near by. Gladstone spoke with great energy. His thrusts at Chamber-lain were keenly relished and excited roars of lain were keenly relished and excited roars of laughter. Chamberlain sat with his head resting on his left arm, not moving a muscle until Gladstone finished at 1.07 a.m., having spoken one hour and forty minutes. The Speaker finally put the question, and a tremendous about arose when he asked those in favor to say "aye," and an equally loud cry when he asked for the "nayes." The Speaker requested "ayes" to go to the right and "noes" to the left. Messrs. Morley and Major Banks were appointed tellers for the "ayes" and Messrs. Brand and Caine for the "noes," The members filed out rapidly. At 1.15 a.m. The members filed out rapidly. At 1.15 a.m. hey returned to their seats, and the space telea became crowded. Way was made for bladstene. The Irish members cheered the remier and howled at Chamberlain. The att espaid no attention to the derisive yells of

he Irish contingent. When Brand announced result the pent up excitement culminated loud, long and triumphant Unionist cheers. The Conservative rank and file shouted themselves hoarse; Chamberlain and Caine sat ammovable. The Ministers appeared resigned; the Parnellites waited patiently for the Con-servatives to exhaust their strength, then en masse, at a concerted signal, they set up a louder shout. A voice cried out:

"THREE CHEERS FOR THE GRAND OLD MAN," and the house seemed to rise at the call. It was an historical scene; the greatest since the passage of the Reform act in 1832. Gladstone will go to Scotland to confer with the Queen when the Cabinet has agreed upon a dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, June 8.—The following is the con cluding part of Mr. Gladstone's great speech: "I admit that in cases such as when France and Spain interfered in the case of America you can expect nothing but severance, and severence with hostile feelings on both sides. (Hear, hear.) But that is not the case before us. I ask, for instance, where, apart from the intervention stance, where, apart from the intervention by force of a third power, the acknowledgment of local independence has been followed by severance? (Cheers.) I am in recollection of every one, and I will show where severance did follow. In the case of Belgium and Holland the attempt to make the Belgiums conform to the ways, conditions and institutions of Holland led to severance. In the case of Llondend led to severance. In the case of Llondend led to severance. land led to severance. In the case of Den-mark and the Duchies an attempt to do what gentlemen opposite wish to do in Ireland, viz., to force Danish institutions and ideas upon the They are now severed and incorporated in another political connection. But let us not look simply at the negative side; where local independence has been acknowledged and legislative severance given in a number of cases, It has been made practicable to hold countries together which would not have been so held. An honorable member opposite has imprudently interrupted me by calling out "Turkey." I will tell him that in case of Turkey with its imperfect organization, where there has not been violent interference and the matter has not been given to the point of foreign interference, local autonomy has been tried with the best effects. In the case of Crete, which nearly 20 years ago appeared lost to Turkey, the lessening of the ties at Constantinople has immensely im-proved the relations between the two. There is

no renewal of rebellion."

Churchill—"There is chronic revolution."

Gladstone—"Chronic revolution? Give me a test of chronic revolution. Has Crete paid its tribute? Has it called for the armed forces of Turkey to put down revolution? (Cries of "yes" and "order.") "I will take another case. "yes" and "order.") "I will take another case. ske Lebanon. At out 24 or 25 years ago banon was in a stage of chronic revolution of corthe absolute sway of Constantinople. It withen placed under a system of practically alindependence; and from that day to this has never resumed its former condition. Still as never resumed its former condition. creremarkable is the case of the Island of amoa. It has enjoyed for a long time complete autonomy, and is now in a state of attachment to the Turkish Empire, while contentment with any political ties subsists and holds that country in tranquility. (Cheers.) So that even Turkey bears testimony to the principle of which I speak. There are numbers of other instances. There are Norway and Sweden. That is most remarkable because those are two countries which are com pletely separated, and yet connection or union has been found practicable only by means of the largest autonomy and independence. The Denmark and Iceland (Opposition cheers). Laughter is a very common weapon, and it is very difficult for me to centend with it. If it had been 20, 30 or 40 years age I would have contended with this interruption more easily. (Loud cheers.) If, as has been said, the parliament of Iceland had been dissolved, that there have been difficulties in Iceland, there have been difficulties be-tween the parliament of Iceland and the Grown of Denmark. But the Crown of Denmark is unhappily, in difficulties with the legislature of Denmark and the Legislature of Denmark and the Legislature of Iceland there has been no difficulty whatever. But when the speaker quoted Iceland, gentlemen of the opposite and with their yang most of popular and opposite side, with their usual meed of rebuke, laughed, and some one, I think endeavoring to dignify the laughter with an idea, called out, "Iceland is so distant." Iceland is so distant that I apprehend that makes it a great deal more difficult for Denmark to hold her own by force, and consequently much more necessary for Denmark to choose the method test in itself for securing order. But if you object on account of distance, what do you say of the case of Finland? Is Finland distant from Russia?

which has given contentment to Finland, which has been envied in many better nations and more famous parts of the world. I must say a large made because it is so remarkable; because notwithstanding the multitude of circumstantial difference between Canada and Great Britain, yet still the resem blances in principle are so profound, so cheers). And that you say is not correct. Canada and Great Britain, yet still the resem blances in principle are so profound, so significant. Chamberlain, as I understood him the other day, said he had been investigating the state of Canada. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I feel that in at tempting to palter with the demand of Ireland (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I feel that in at tempting to palter with the demand of Ireland that any rejection of a conciliatory policy might have the effect that none of us could descre. In strengthening that party of descretion. Chamberlain announced to the House that he had found that legislative councils were introduced in Canada for the purpose of protecting the minority. Where did he find that? (Home Rule cheers.)

I read over, not long ago, some very lengthly Where did no and that I would be a considered over, not long ago, some very lengthly and detailed debates in parliament on the appointment of legislative councils in Canada in pointment of legislative councils in Canada in 1791. From the beginning to the end of these debates, while the character of legislative councils was abundantly discussed, there is not a word about their being appointed for the protection of the minorities. But in the case of Canada, I do not rest merely upon criticism of that kind.

WHAT DOES THE CASE OF CANADA SHOW?

It shows at least two things. In the first place, between 1830 and 1840 Great Britain and Canada had most formidable differences. Those differences had been completely cured and healed by the establishment of responsible government; that is, a free executive, and by the union of the provinces those differences were absolutely cured by the very remedy that we now propose in the case of Ireland. But, as I have shown, the supremacy was not relinquished; but after that what happened? Two provinces changed most fundamentally in their relative importance and the stereotyped arrangements of the union of 1840 were totally inadequate to deal with the altered conditions of the provinces between themselves. Now recollect that these provinces were united provinces with one legislature; dis-WHAT DOES THE CASE OF CANADA SHOW ? were united provinces with one legislature; discord arose between them. What was the mode adopted for dealing with that discord? The mode we are now proposing. The separation of legislatures and the establishment of extended union, which at this moment, with multiplied inion, which at this moment, with multiplied legislatures of provinces, are substantially in perfect political harmony. Gentlemen opposite have shown great disinclination to go into history applicable to these cases, which will be unfolded more and more as these debates proceed. If the controversy te prolonged it will more and more be proved how sound and strong is the foundation on which we stand now on which Grettan stood 86 years ago when now, on which Grattan stood 86 years ago when he contended that the union of legislatures was the way to the moral and separation of countries. (Cheers). It has been asked in this debate why we put aside the business of parliament and why we have thrown the country into agitation for the sake of the Irish question. (Hear, bear, from Opposition.) That is the very echo that I wanted. (Laughter and cheers.) Well, the first reason is this, because in Ireland the primary purposes of government are not attained. In a considerable part of Ireland distance in the primary purposes of government are not attained. In a considerable part of Ireland distance in the primary purposes. tress is chronic, disaffection is perpetual and

INSURRECTION IS SMOULDERING. What is implied by those who speak of the dreadful nurder that has lately taken place in Kerry? and I must quote the Belfast outrage along with it, for it was precisely of the same character (cries of no), except that it is a significant proot of the weakness of tie that binds the people to law. (Cheers) It is that you have not got that respect for the law; that sympathy with the law on the part of the neonle sympathy with the law on the part of the people without which a nation cannot exist. That is our first reason. I won't go back at this time upon the dreadful history of the union, but that too much might be unfolded in all its hideous fortune of this courter was in the produced. features if this controversy is to be prolonged. A union of which I ought to say, that without qualifying in the least an epithet I have used, I do not think that the union ever can or should be repealed, for it has made marks in history which cannot be effaced. But I go on to another pious belief on the other side of the house. It is supposed that all series of abuses of English power in Ireland are ancient history, and that from the time of union there has been a steady redress of grievances. I am sorry to say there has been nothing of the kind. There has been a period when grievances have been redressed under compulsion, as in 1829, when CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION WAS GRANTED

to force Danish institutions and ideas upon the Duchies together with insufficient acknowledgment of their ancient institutions, ended in the total loss of the Duchies to Denmark. They are now severed and incorporated in another political connection. But let us not look simply at the negative side; where local independence has been acknowledged and independence has been acknowledged and independence in the population which, forty six years after the union, was described by the Devon report as worse and more distance of the population which, forty six years after the union, was described by the Devon report as worse and more distance of the population which, forty six years after the union, was described by the Devon report as worse and more distance of the population which, forty six years after the union, was described by the Devon report as worse and more distance of the population which is the populati by the Devon report as worse and more dis-graceful than any population in Europe. O'Connell assumed it at 3,000,000 out of 7,000,000; Sir J. Graham admitted that it was 3,500,000 in 1815. Entangling usages and provisions of law were effectually protected. Those usages replaced in an imperiect manner tribal usages. Parliament swept that system away, and did nothing to relieve by any amendment to the law the terrible distress which was finally disclosed in 1850. The Sheriff of Dublin determined to have a meeting to compliment George IV. The trial of the Queen was just over. A counter-address was moved, warm in its expression of loyalty, but setting out the grievances of the country and condemning the proceedings against the Queen. The Sheriff re-fused to hear it and sent in the military and the meeting was broken up by force, and that was the state of Ireland as to its freedom of petition and remonstrance 20 years after union. Do you suppose that would have been the case Do you suppose that would have been the case if Ireland had retained her own parliament? (Irish cheers.) We propose this measure so that Ireland may make her own laws. It is not enough to say that you are prepared to make good laws. You were prepared to make good laws for the Colonies; they were totally dissatisfied with them. You accepted their claim to make their laws. Ireland, in our original has a claim to the related the result of the results of t opinion, has a claim not less good. (Cheers.) And now, sir, what is before us in the event of the rejection of this bill? CHAMBEBLAIN CASTIGATED.

Mr. Chamberlain has proposed alterations, plenty of them (laughter). He says dissolution has no terrors for him. I do not wonder at it. I do not see how dissolution can have any terrors for him. He has trimmed his vessel and touched for him. He has trimmed his vessel and touched his rudder in such a masterly way that which ever of the winds of heaven may blow it must fill his sails (laughter). Suppose at election public opinion should be very strong for the bill, my friend is perfectly well prepared to meet that public opinion by saying "I declared strongly that I adopted the principle of the bill."

(Laughter and cheers). Suppose on the other (Laughter and cheers.) Suppose, on the other hand, that public opinion should be very much hand, that public opinion should be very much adverse to the bill, again he has a complete armour, because he says, "Oh, yes: I voted against the bill." (Loud laughter and cheers.) Suppose public opinion is in favor of very large plans for Ireland. My friend 13 perfectly provided for in that case also. The Government plan is not large enough for him. He proposed, in his speech on its introduction, that we should have a measure of federation which goes beyond this a measure of federation which goes beyond this bill. Lastly, and now I have nearly boxed the compass, (laughter); lastly, suppose that public opinion should take a different turn, and instead of wanting very large measures for Ireland, we

should demand very small ones, well, the resources of my friend will be able to point that the last of all his pleas was to establish four provincial Irish councils, controlled from London. (Laughter and cheers.) I do

or suring regular execution of law, (Opposition cheers). And that you say is not courson. (Cheers.) Was that your view six months ago. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I feel that in at as our policy is carried out, and, which I cannot altogether dismiss from consideration, when I take into view the consequences which might follow upon its rejection, (Hear, hear.) What is the case of Ireland at this moment? Have gentlemen considered that they are coming into contact with a nation? (Loud cheers.) This, if I understand, is one of the golden moments of our history. of our history. One of those opportunities which may come, may go, but which rarely return, or if they return, return at long intervals and under circumstances which no man can ments even in

as her poet says: "One time the harp of Innis fail was tuned to the notes of gladness," and then he goes on to say, "But yet did oft-times tell a tale of late more prevailing sadness." But there was such a golden moment; it was in 1795; it was the mission of Lord Fitzwilliam, and at that moment it is historically clear that the Paliarent of Grattan was on the point of and at that moment it is historically clear that the Parliament of Grattan was on the point of solving the Irish problem. Two great knots in that problem were, in the first place, Catholic emancipation, and in the second place, reform of parliament. The cup was at her lips, and she was ready to drink it, when the hand of England rudely and ruthlessly dashed it to the ground in obedience to the wild and dangerous intimation of an Irish faction. (Cheers.) Ex illo fleure ac ratio sub lana referri mea Ex illo fleure ac retio sub lapsa referri spes danaum. There has been no great day of hope for Ireland; no day when you might hope com-pletely and definitely to end the controversy The bill now, after more than ninety years long periodic time, has at last run out and the star has again mounted up into the heavens. What Ireland was doing for herself in 1758 we at length have done.

EMANCIPATED NOT FROM GOOD WILL

Roman Catholics have been emancipated emancipated after woeful disregard of the solemn promises through 29 years; emancipated slowly, sullenly, not from good will, but from abject terror, with all the fruits and consequences that will follow that method of legislation. (Cheers.) The second problem has been solved and the representation of Ireland has been reformed, and I am thank-ful to say that the frauchise was given to Ireland, together with the re-adjuster of last year, with a free and open hand. That gift of the franchise was the last act required to make the success of Ireland in her final effort absolutely sure. (Cheers.) We have given Ireland a voice, and must listen to what she says; we must all listen, both sides—both parties, I mean—as they are divided on this question; divided, I am afraid, by an almost immeasurable gap. (Cries of hear, hear.) I believe there is in the breast of many a man who means to vote against us to night a pro-found misgiving approaching even to deep con-viction. (Opposition cries of "no" and Home Rule cheers.) That end will be as well as fore-seen for it; that ebbing tide is with you; that flowing tide is with us. (Ministerial cheers.) Ireland stands at your bar expectant, hopeful, almost suppliant. Her words are words of truth and soberness. (Opposition laughter and Home Rule cheers.) She asks a blessed obiivion of the past; in that oblivion our interest is of deeper interest than hers. Go into the length and breadth of the world; ransack the literature of all countries and find in it if you can a single voice, a single book; find, I would almost say, as much as a single newspaper article in which the conduct England towards Ireland is anywhere treated except with profound, bitter condemnation. Are these traditions by which we are exhorted to stand? Oh! they are a sad exception to the glory of our country. (Cheers.) They are more than a black blot upon the pages of its history, and what we want to do is to stand by the traditions of which we are heirs in all matters except our relations with Ireland, to make relations with Ireland conform other traditions of other traditions of our country (cheers); so we treat our traditions to we bail the demand of Ireland for what I call a blessed oblivion of the past. She asks also a boon for the future, and that boon for the future, unless we are much mistaken, will be a boon to us in respect to honor, no less than a boon to her in respect to happiness, prosperity and peace. (Cheers.) Think, I beseech you, think well; think wisely; think not for the moment, but for the years that are to come, before you reject our plan. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering, during which Mr. Gladstone resumed his seat).

BEFORE THE DIVISION.

LONDON, June 7. - The political excitement throughout England and particularly in London is very great. Politicians of all parties are preparing for a general election with much more vigor than has hitherto been witnessed. A large number of Tory aspirants for seats in the Commons are retiring in favor of Liberal Unionist candidates in districts where a joint poll of the Conservative vote with that of the Anti-Gladetone Whigs will probably secure the election of the

ATTITUDE OF THE NONCONFORMISTS. LONDON, June 7 .- Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., pastor of the City Temple, publishes a litter on the Home Rule bill, in which he says: As several Nonconformists have delivered judgment on the Irish policy, may. renture to say how heartily and gratefully ! support the dignified and generous attitude assumed by Mr. Gladstone. From what I can hear on every hand Mr. Gladstone has nothing to fear from an appeal to the country. I never knew how great the Home Rule bill was until I had heard its most determined opponents' arguments. I pity the Marquis of Salisbury's position, I deplore Lord Hartington's and I cannot either approve or understand Mr. Clumberlain's. If candidates for membership in the Commons expect to secure the Nonconformist support by opposing this Home Rule bill they make a protound mistake.

ST. ANN'S PARISH PILGRIMAGE. Our readers will notice by the advertisement, which appears in another column of to day's issue, that the annual pilgrimage of the parishioners of St. Ann's parish to Ste. Anne de Beaupre will take place on Saturday, 3rd July. All that attended last year's pilgrimage were so delighted with their experience that no pressure will be required to induce them to participate this year, and many no doubtlook forward with pleasurable anticipation for the opportunity of the second religious exercises. assisting again at the solemn religious exercises, Although the pilgrimage is specially undertaken for the benefit of the parishioners of St. Ann's, we understand that a cordial invitation is ex-tended to those of all the other Irish parishes to join them in their devotion to the road St. Anne. The management of the pilgrimage has been entrusted to the executive committee of the Finland? Is Finland distant from Russia? Are you aware that

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES

Thich have so often threatened the peace of Aussia and been fatal to the life, not many years ago, of one of the worthiest and best of sovereigns, had not place in Finland? And why? Because Finland has perfect authony; the management of its own affairs; he preservation of its own institutions, adopted, What is it? (Great laugh-

COMMERCE:

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Harkets.

There is no change in the market since our last report. Business in dry good has fallen off slightly and one or two other lines shows some slackness. Remittances are fairly maintained and failures are few.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR.—There has been very little business on this market during the past week, except for local account. In strong flour sales have transpired of Minnesota Bakers at \$4 60, nave transpired of Minnesota Sakera at \$4.00, up to \$4.75 as to quality. We quote:—
Patents, Hungarian per bri, \$5.50 to \$0.00; do American do, \$5.50 to \$8.00; do Ostario do, \$4.15 to \$4.65; Strong Bakera' (American), \$4.15 to \$4.65 Strong Bakera' (Canado), \$4.05 at 60 to \$4.65 Strong Bakera' (Canado), \$4.05 at 60 to \$4.65 Strong Bakera' (Canado), \$4.05 at 61 to \$4.05 at 61 \$4.60 to \$4.50 Strong Bakers" (Canada), \$4.05 to \$4 20; Superior Extra, \$2.95 to \$4 00; do choice, \$4.05 to \$4.15: Extra Superine, \$3.70 to \$3.75; Fancy, \$3.60 to \$0.00; Spring Extre, \$3.50 to 3.55; Superfine, \$3.20 to \$3.35; Fine, \$3.15 to \$3.20; Middlings, \$2.85 to \$2.95; Pollards, \$2.70 to \$2.75; Ontario bags (atrong) b.i., \$1.85 to \$1.90; do (upperine), \$1.80; do (upperine), \$1.65 to \$1.65; City bags (delivered), \$2.50 to \$2.95 bage (delivered), \$2.30 to \$2.35.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. - A little more activity is reported, and sales are reported at from \$1.40 to \$1-50. UATHEAL, &c.-A few sales are reported in

oatmeal at about last week's prices. We quote:—Oatmeal \$2.00 to \$2.05 per 100 lbs, and in bbls at \$4.00 to \$4.25 for ordinary; granulated being quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.50 per bbl; Moullie \$22.00 to \$22.50 per ton. Pearl barley \$6.50 per bbl, and pot barley \$4.50 per bbl, split pess \$8.75 per bbl.

MILLPRED. - Sales of Ontario bran have been made in car lots on track at \$11.00 per ton, although we understand the price has been shaded at the mills here. We quote \$10.50 to \$11.00 per ton in car lots and \$11.50 to \$12.50 in smaller quantities. Shorts \$12.00 to \$14.00 per ton.

WHEAT .- The local market has been quiet during the week. We quote :- Canada red winter wheat 83c to 84c; do white 82c to 83c, and spring 82c to 84c. Sales of spring wheat in store at 84c. Should the upward movement in Chicago continue prices will soon follow here.

CORN.-The market is quiet and purely nominal or spot, but through stuff in bond would cost about 460 to 470 laid down here. OATS.—We quote prices firm at 32c per 82 lbs, afloat,

PRAS. -The market is easier at 69e to 69ic per 66 lbs. afloat.

RYE.—There is little or no demand and prices range from 58: to 60: per bushel.

BARLEY.—The demand is slow at 56c to 58c per bushel. Feeding grades are very dull at 45c to 52c.

MALT.—Business has transpired at S6c to 90c per bushel. SEEDS.—The market has lapsed into dull ness. Canadian clover seed \$2.75, and American \$2.25 per bushel. Red clover seed

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

\$7.25 per bushel for Canadian.

is quiet and nominally quoted at \$7.00 to

EGGs.-The hot weather is coming on and bad eggs of course are more plentiful. Stocks are still accumulating owing to fresh arrivals from the West, and prices have given way fully loper dezen on the week, sales being reported at 11\frac{1}{2} to 11\frac{1}{2} the latter figure representing good stock. We quote 11c to

11 dc as to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Most of the fine Townships stock has been bought up at 7c to 71c per

MAPLE SYRUP-Stocks are by no means large. Here sales have been made to hotels at 65c to 70c in cans and 80c in wood.

HONEY.—The market is quiet at 7½c to 9½c per ib in cans as to quality.

Beans,-The market is quiet and unchanged at 85c to \$1.15 in car lots as to quality, and at 950 to \$1.25 in smaller lots. Hors. - Sales are confined to the current wants of city and country brewers. taken a few lots during the week at 712 to 80 for fine to finest, other qualities having c langed hands from 6c down to 313 per it as to quality.

HAY AND STRAW. - Although the receipts have been fair for the season, the consumptive demand of this market has absorbed all offerings, and prices have been well maintained. sales of loose having been made at \$9.50 to \$12.50 per 100 bundles, about 50 loads being reported yesterday and to day at within that range. Twenty loads were delivered to parties here at \$12.00 to \$12.50. In pressed hay the supply is good and prices are easier; sales are mentioned in car lots at \$12.00 to \$13.25 per ton, the latter for very good quality. Straw is quiet at \$4.00 to \$6.50 per ton, per 100 bundles, and pressed at \$7.00 to \$8.00 per ton.

Asires. -The demand for export has shown a little more spirit during the week, and sales of first pots have been made at \$3.30, at which figure the market is steady.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway for the week ended June 5:- Cattle 2,885, sheep 393, calves 535, hoge 364. The export movement of cattle has not been

so large as a year ago, although receipts by the Grand Trunk show some increase. arc, however, much larger than in any pre-vious year. The live stock situation has continued satisfactory. There has been a fair trade in export cattle at steady prices. The offerings at the yards this morning were large and were of good average quality. Prices were well maintained on a tair demand at 410 to 50 per lo. live weight. Butchers' cattle were in good request at 44c for choice beeves, with lower grades at 34c to 4c. Receipts of sheep continue small, owing to the light export demand, but values were unchanged at 3: to 31c per lb. Calves were in good supply and sold at from \$2 to \$8 each, as to quality. Receipts of live hogs have continued light. There was an active de-mand to-day, and the offerings were promptly absorbed at firm prices, sales being made at from 5c to 5½c per lb.

MILCH COWS.

The business transacted at the Viger market was good this morning. The receipts of milch cows were large and the demand sufficient to clear up the market. Choice milkers sold at \$40; good \$35; fair at \$30; common at \$25; and inferior at \$20. The offerings of calves was not very large, but those on the market were readily bought up at from \$1.50 to \$3.50 each as to quality.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Prices of hides continue to rule at 82c for green steers, 82c for green cows and 82 to 9c for cured an I inspected. There is a fair demand for calfakins at 11 to 13c for green, and 12 to 14c for cured. Lambskins have advanced 5c within the last few days. Rough tallow shows a decline of to and the figure is now 20. Rendered is weak.

UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS **IIMBRELLAS** UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS. UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRKLLAS UMBRELLAS UMBRECLAS UMBRELLAS CMBRELLAS

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this season. Smoked meats have met with fair demand. Tallow holds very low. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork per brl, \$13 00 to 13 50: Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$1300 to 1350; Mess pork, Western, per hel, \$1:25 to 1250; India mess beef, per tce, \$00.00 to 00.00; Mess beef, per hrl, \$00.00 to 00.00; Hams, city cured per lh, 11c to 12c; Hams, canvassed, 12 c to 13c; Hams & flanks, green per lh, \$00.00 to 00.00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, Sic to 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. Sie to 810; Bacon, per lb, 1010 to 11c; Tallow, common, refined, per lb, 5c to



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from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Groat Enting Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goltre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send tencents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

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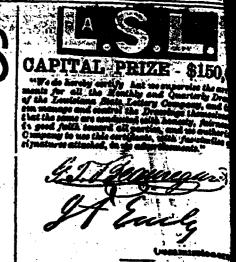
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Under the personal supervision and management Gen. G. T. BEAUKEGARD, of Louising

Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

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PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard &c.—During the past week quite a healthy business in hog products has been done both on local and country account, in lard there has been a fair trade doing for lard there has been a fair trade doing for Manager (M. A. DAUPHIN. M. A. DAUPHIN or M. A. DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Reg ered Leiters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, I



TO STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE With the sanction of His Lordship the Bishop of Mo treat, and under the direction of the Rev. Redempton Fathers of M. Ann's, who will accompany the pilgrin

Saturday, 3rd of July, 1886.

The splendid Steamer "CANADA" has been charlers for the occasion, and will leave the wharf, foot of Jacques Cartler Equare, at 4.30 P.M. Shahe. Returnin will reach Montreal on Monday at 0.4.M.

TICKEIS: Adalts \$2; Children \$1. Tickets may be obtained from the Committee danagement, and also in the Secrety of St. Anni Management, and and Church.
Church.
The Plan of the Boat will be on view in the Library of the St. Ann's Young Men's Fociety. corner of Ottaw as d Young streets, on Sunday, 13th June, from 2 to P.M., and on Wednesday and Friday evenings thereafty from 7.30 to 8.30, when Staterooms and Tickets may be a supply the state of the Sta

T. J. QUINLAN, Secretary of Committee [133-J TIS Jy 2 & 3W]

ST. LEON MINERAL WATER

We respectfully wish to draw your kind attention to the MINERAL WATER from the justily celebrated

ST. LEON SPRINGS.

This water is exactly similar in its attributes to good cld wine which "needs no bush"? Once tried as a remedy for all the Complaints hereinafter set forth, the efficacy of the ST. LEUN WATER is fully established by the testimony of irreproachable

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

Amongst the many Complaints it has been found certain and lasting cure for, we could mention Cholera, Dyspepiia, Heart-Burn, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Bronchitis, Measles, Gravel, Small ox and Gout. In cases of Rheumatism it is invaluable, many cases of such having yielded to ST. LEON WATER. IF Just Received a fresh supply of above WATER at Depot.

CINGRAS, LANGLOIS & CO. DOMINION AGENTS,

4 Victoria Square, Montrea

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—The receipts of butter during the past week have been in excess of require ments and prices have had a weak tendency ments and prices have had a weak tendency life being now considered a top figure for finest Townships in lots. In this mark prices are quoted as follows with an east tendency:—Creamery 18c to 20c; Easter Townships 15c to 17c; Brockville and Morisburg 14c to 16c; Western 13c to 15c inferior grades 11c to 12c. Advices fro Chicago state that about 300 packages creamery was taken for export on a throughten to Livertool at 15c, the quality below rate to Liverpool at 15c, the quality bei

CHEESE.—The feature of the week has be the unexpected drop of fully lc per lb. far as transactions on this market are reporte most of them were for account of a Liverpo buyer who has been in the city for a week go past.

THE HORSE MARKET.

Business has been fair during the past fer days, but it is impossible to cover the demand for carriage horses. The receipts by the Grand Trunk last week were not very large Mr. Maguire, of St. James street, sold the following:—One bay horse, 7 years, \$90 one do, \$30; one brown, 9 years, \$125; on do, 6 years, \$140; one chestaut mare, 6 year \$180; one bay do, \$145; one pony \$50, an one grey horse, 8 year, \$130. Several common working horses were disposed of at from mon working horses were disposed of at from \$60 to \$90, according to quality.