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DAVITT ON HOME RULE.

LETTER FROM THE ELOQUENT NA-TIONALIST.

Progress of the Doctrines of the Land League—Irish Landlordism Discredited on all Hands-Mr. Gladstone's Change of Programme.

LONDON, March 27. - 1 received the following letter from Michael Davitt to-day :-Every day brings fresh vindication of the principles and teachings of the Land League. Sir James Caird's letter in last Saturday's London Times, and the editorial comments thereon by the chief organ of the landlord party confirm this association and justify the attitude of the Land League on the rent question during the last seven years. I have been three times imprisoned since 1879 for preaching what the highest English landlord authorities are now compelled to subscribe to. There is a curious but characteristic circumstance connected with the acknowledgment of the non-existence of economic rent on half a million holdings in Ireland. While the rent question was confined to the Irish tenants and Irish landlords English public opinion backed up the "rackentry" in their demands. Tenants who could not pay were stigmatized as dishonest, Land Leaguers who denounced such rents as an unjust tax were calumniated rents as an unjust tax were calumniated and imprisoned, but the moment the English people are confronted with the danger of having to buy out or compensate their defeated territorial garrison in Ireland, when it becomes a question of giving Irish landlords English instead of Irish money, it is at once discovered that the interest of landlordism in a half million of Irish holdings represents no value and is not worth purchasing.

Never have the Irish people been so

thoroughly vindicated at the hands of their

TWO RESULTS OF ENORMOUS ADVANTAGE

to the Irish people must nacessarily follow from this English recognition of the worthless nature of a half of the landlord interest in Irish soil. The tenants in occupancy of half a million farms cannot now be evicted for non-payment of rent, which the Times and Sir James acknowledge to be non-consistent, while in the final settlement of the land question, which is now near at hand, no compensation can be demanded from Ireland for landlord property. Property which has been

DESTROYED THROUGH ECONOMIC CAUSES.

Ireland will have to pay something it is true. but it will be more as an indemnity to the Imperial Exchequer for the solid advantage which the natural se them as a compensation to Irish landlords. Never in the dark record of their felonious system did these men occupy more perilous positions. The masses of Great Britain revolt against the idea of English money being used to buy them out.
The feeling is rising throughout EngEngland with lifelike rapidity that the landlords must make the best bargain they can with the people who know them best, that the Irish land question should be settled in the Irish National Assembly. Nemesis has overtaken the rackrenters and evictors at last. They have done their utmost during the last six months to enkindle English prejudice against the Irish people. Every resource of lying and calumny has been exin their malignant efforts to hausted arouse English hatred against Home Rule, and the response which has been given comes upon them like a thunderclap:—"Away to your own people, you are politically bank-rupt, socially discredited, financially beggared, you are no longer of any use to us;

It has been a conviction of mine for the last seven years that this would be the feeling with which the English Democracy would regard Irish landlords whenever Irish leaders would resort to the common sense

policy of EDUCATING THE MASSES

in England, Scotland, and Wales on the iniquity of land monopoly. Human nature in Great Britain differs little from buman nature in Ireland. The Irish peasant has struggled within the last seven years for indication of three great principles, which are now beginning to be fully appreciated by the English, Scotch, and Welsh, namely : The natural right of the people to the soil, inviolability of homestead, and the assertion of true economic liberty in the domain of industry in fighting the cause of the land for the people, in resisting eviction, and in rebelling against the imposition by a class of a rent tax upon the fruits of their labor. The malignant half starved Irish peasant has not only shaken the shackles of landlordism from off his limbs, but he has half broken the links off the agricultural slaves in Great Britain as well. Every debate that has taken place this session in the House of Commons on the issue closely or remotely connected with the land, has resulted in victory over the champions of landlordism. England, Scotland, and Wales have sent several advanced land reformers to the present Parliament, and the Irish members have supported, since the opening of the session, every measure or motion introduced against the privileges of the land monopoly of Great Britain. Mr. Gladstone has acted with consummate skill in his handling of the Home Rule question. English prejudice was much stronger a few weeks ago against Irish self government than against the settlement of the land question. Mr. Chamberlain and his following were pronounced in favour of advancing towards Home Rule through the land purchase scheme. Irish landlords and Tories in a new party that, it was claimed, their English backers should have the pur would easily control the political situation on chase scheme but not Home Rule. Suddenly Mr. Gladstone appeared to swing around and give priority to the land question. He out land has always refused to either follow or lined his scheme. Mr. Chamberlain refused lead any opposition to the Grand Old Man, to accept it. The public heard aghast that

of English money would be required to buy

TWO HUNDRED MILLION POUNDS

out the Irish landlords. Mr. Chambertain threatened to resign. The Times vied with the Radical organs in denouncing such an astounding scheme. Public opinion was rapidly turning against the Prime Minister, when the official announcement was made in the Laily News of to day which completely sweeps the board for Gladstone. He is to state to-morrow that he will proceed with the question of Home Rule first. He will take the sense of the House of Commons on this issue as soon as possible, and the verdict of the country afterwards if he should be defeated in Parliament. This means playing the trump card against Mr. Chamberlain, and it means a reaction in Great Britain in favor of Hume Ruse. The fear created by the two hundred million pounds with which the British taxpayer was to have been burthened on account of Ireland, will give way to the feeling that as

HOME RULE WILL COST NO MONEY

it is the cheaper question to be dealt with. It will pass the House of course, by a majority of 60. The land purchase scheme would, it is calculated, involve Mr. Gladstone's defeat by fiftern votes. The House of Lords would of course throw out Home Rule, but their opposition will earn for it the sup-port of all those Englishmen, and their number is legion, who are resolved to abolish the hereditary obstructionists of the Upper House. On the whole the outlook for Ireland is eminently satisfactory. Landlordism is between the devil and the deep sea, and the Irish Parliament is certain in the near future. (Signed),

MICHAEL DAVITT.

There is no doubt of the truth conveyed in Mr. Davitt's statement. I can confirm with the nighest possible authority the proposed CHANGE IN MR. GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME,

as announced in the foregoing letter. The reception given the purchase scheme by the English public, coupled with Mr. Chamberlain's opposition, influenced Mr. Gladstone to change the plan he had before the Cabinet He will therefore prepare the full details of the Home Rule plan and submit them to Parliament.

BRITISH POLITIUS.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATIONS OF CHAM BERLAIN AND TREVELYAN.

LONDON, March 27.—Much resentment is felt against Mr. Chamberlain, who has chosen such a moment to secede at the imminent risk of a disruption of the Liberal party on a question of detail. The anger of the Irish members against him knows no bounds. It is now stated that Mr. Gladatone in the approximation of the proposes relating the guestoms and excise in the this, or whether the Imperial authorities shall guarantee it. Mr. Gladstone takes the former and Mr. Chamberlain the latter view.

THE NEW MINISTERS.

LONDON, March 27.—Hon. John Stansfield, Radical member for Halifax, has been appointed president of the Local Government board, vice Mr. Chamberlain. Mr. Stansfield occupied the same office once before, but without a seat in the Cabinet, resigning in 1874. Earl Dalhousie, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Trevelyan as secretary for Scotland. Lord Dalhousie will not, however, have a sent in the Cabinet as Mr. Trevelvan had.

Trevelyan had.

LONDON, March 28.—It is expected that there will be six secessions from Mr. Gladstone's party, outside of the Cabinet. The report that Lord Spencer would resign unless the land bill satisfied him is not true. He has full confidence in Mr. Gladstone, and assisted the letter in dusting his bill. The assisted the latter in drafting his bill. The Economist says:—Mr. Chamberlain's secession from the Cabinet is the most severe blow Mr. Gladstone could sustain. If the schism continues the next election may result in returning the Tories to power, or in compelling the Lib-erals to accept Mr. (Chamberlain's leadership. Either result will be fraught with momentous

GLADSTONE'S PROGRAMME-THE ATTITUDE OF HARTINGTON-CHAMBERLAIN CON-NIVING AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, March 29.—Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this afternoon stated that on April 8th he would ask permission to introduce his Irish Government bill. He added that on April 12th the budget would be introduced, and that on April 15th he would request permission to introduce a bill to amend the laws for the purchase of land in Ireland. Both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan, the seceding members of the Cabinet, were present when Mr. Gladstone was making his announcements. They sat below the gangway chatting with Lord Hart-ington and Sir Henry James. Mr. Gladstone's statement was heard in dead silence, which was broken only at intervals by the cheers of the Parnellite members.

The house went into committee on the Crofters' bill. The Government opposed the extension of the principle of the bill to the whole of Scotland. Mr. Chamberlain seized the opportunity which the bill presented of publicly arraying himself against the Government by voting against it on the proposition.

LORD HARTINGTON'S ATTITUDE. London, March, 29.—There was a session of the Cabinet this afternoon. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, who was secretary for war in the late Liberal cabinet, interchanged communications to-day regarding the latter's attitude towards the Premier's Irish policy. It will be remembered that the Conservatives at one time made overtures to Lord Hartingany Irish measure. He, however, though a Whig, is a sincere admirer of Mr. Gladstone,

further than abstention from support. If Lord Hartington should either take a place in the present cabinet or openly proclaim bimself a supporter of the Premier's Irish proposals, it is thought his aid would more than counterbalance the effects of Mr. Chamberlain's secession.

CHAMBERLAIN AND CHURCHILL. Mr. Chamberlain's personal followers are urging him to make use of the National Liberal Federation to discover the feeling of the Liberal party throughout Great Britain towards Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. In Burmingham rumors are circulated to-day that if the present political crisis results in a new election Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will take the stump on the same platform. It is also stated that in the same event the Birmingham Liberals in John Bright's district will request that venerable statesman to retire in favor of a younger man. It is stated that all the members representing workingmen in the House of Commons oppose Mr. Chamberlain's present attitude towards Mr. Gladstone. LONDON, March 30. -It is stated that the

Earls of Cork and Kenmare and Messrs. Heneage and Collins will join Mr. Chamber-The Standard says that Mr. Gladstone, after having modified his Irish scheme to suit the dissidents, has now returned to his

original plan. THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

A POSSIBLE CAUSE OF FUTURE TROUBLE WITH THE STATES.

HALIFAX, N.S., March 26 .- The American fishing schooner Bertha May, Captain Mc-Innes, from Gloucester, arrived here to day, put in for harbor and is the first American fisherman arriving here since the premulgaprohibited from shipping Canadians as portions of their crews. A very interesting question will arise here at an early day. The Dominion Government take the ground that the only possible excuse for American fishermen putting into a Canadian port is for harbor, wood and water, and then they can only remain twenty-four hours. Consul-General Phelan argues that there is nothing in the treaty to prevent Americans. having caught fish in deep water and cured them, landing them in a marketable condition at any Canadian port and transhipping them in bond to the United States by either rail or vessel, as at the time the treaty was made extent of the transhipment of fish may be judged from the fact that during the first four months after the abrogation of the treaty over 10,000 barrels of mankerel were shipped to Boston in bond from the Straits of Canso

BISMARCK ON INFLUENCE OF SOCIALISM.

HIS SPEECH CREATES A SENSATION.

BERLIN, March 29.—Bismarck in a recent speech in the Reichstag, alluding to the growth of Socialism, said: "In the time of the French revolution Socialism proved a powerful spiritual lever of French victories, and that history might berepeated, though he thought the present French army was opposed to the workingmen's move-ment. It is impossible," he continued, "to tell which party would be victorious. If great European troubles should again arise they would be far more complicated than those we have already passed through, because they would be partly of an international nature. When these movements come I would have Germany oppose them to her utmost." The speech has created s great sensation in connection with the great Socialist troubles in Belgium and other coun-

PILGRIMAGE TO KNOCK CHURCH.

DUBLIN, March 27 .- Your correspondent journeyed to Knock to day to witness the observance of "Lady day" at the Mecca of the Catholic Church in Ireland. The pilgrimage to the now famous chapel was greater than on any day since 1879, the year following the reported apparition of the Blessed Virgin. Thousands of pilgrims, a majority of them women, many of whom had travelled all night, flocked to the shrine, and many English, French and American men and women arrived early, and remained throughout the services in commemoration of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, to whom the day is devoted by the Church. The spectacle presented by the thousands of people engaged in open air devotions was very impressive. The tendency of the crowd was to congregate in front of the gable of the chapel, where the apparition is said to h ve appeared, and the throng which found room in the space commanding a view of that spot was dense and immovable. All approaches to the chapel were blocked with vehicles, and streams of pilgrims were constantly arriving. General regret was expressed that there appeared to be no prospect of completing the splendid convent at Knock, which, through the efforts of the Nun of Kenmare, was commenced a few years ago. Prob ably 500 pilgrims made the journey to Knock on foot. One, a boy, partially blind, walked with his father the entire distance from Donegal.

A Tennessee court has closed a term in which six murderers escaped conviction, by sending a hungry woman to prison for two years for stealing a quart of butter-

THE PATRIOTIC MEMBER FOR BEAUHAR-

SUCCESS.

it might seem presumptions for him to take among the people of Canada to kill a man for part in the discussion, yet he took too im portant a part in the proceedings not to say something on the question. Members on including the bad conduct of the Government, both sides had spoken to the matter, yet had made the leader of an uprising. They these on the Government side did should think only of the interests of Canada not answer the charge. The Minister of Public Works, his honorable triend, although he could not call him by that name now, since he would not bow to him, was pleased to bring in the murder of Scott. more than anyone else could, for he was a mere child at the time it occurred, the murder Mr. Bergeron is the host French speaker in of Scott, but it was unfair to try Riel for a English in the House. Notwithstanding crime for which he was pardoned. (Hear, hear.) It was under the present Government that the two rebellions had taken place, the question. His denunciation of the Govand all for the grievances of the half breeds. ernment's maladministration of Northwest The Mail and Archbishop Taché agreed that affairs was forcible and complete. the Metis had grievances. It was true that he voted confidence in the Government last session, but he made a mistake in doing so. He referred to the circumstances which brought Riel from Montana to the Northwest. He (Riel) did not come there to fight against Canada, but to assist the Metis in a constitu-tional way by accentuated the sarcasm. Another hit

HOLDING PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Who was it that prevented him from carrying out his plans? Let them ask Major tion of the official warning that the treaty of Crozier. There was not the slightest doubt 1818 will be rigorously enforced. She will sail that Riel was not a same man, and the testiin the morning. A telegram from Luaenburg monies read by the Minister of Justice says American fishermen there have been proved this. If Riel was a same man, would he have taken Jackson, a fool, for his Secretary? He (Mr. Bergeren) met Mr. Howard, of Gutling gun fame, and asked him whether Riel was a coward or a brave man. Mr. Howard replied that at Batoche he fought as a brave man. He (Mr. Rergeron) had a deep respect for the Volun-teers; no one could have more. But Riel was fighting for securing the redress of the Metis grievances, and in endeavouring to get taken, sufficient matter to start a newspaper in the United States to advocate their cause. No one said that the trial was not constitutional but it was not a British trial. Last session he asked to change the law so that the prisoner could have 12 jurymen, but it e hands of an Irish Executive. This scheme is intended to result in the creation of a great number of peasant proprietors in a comparatively short period. The detail upon which Mr. Chamberlain secedes is whether the Irish Government shall be left to guarantee it. Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government shall be left to guarantee it. Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government in Mr. Chamberlain secedes is whether the Irish Government shall be left to guarantee it. Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government it. Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government is the firsh Government in Mr. Chamberlain secessary to effect this, or whether the Imperial authorities shall and Mr. Chamberlain the capital necessary to effect the firsh Government in Mr. Gladstone takes the firsh Government fishermen can take selected the same as in the other parts of the country. As to the recommendation to mercy rendered by the jury, it was unheeded by the executive and the Itoyal prorogative was refused. In every part of the Province of Quebec a cry of mercy was sent up but fishery protection. It would, therefore, appear that a refusal to permit transhipment that a refusal to permit transhipment the two countries of Quebec a cry of mercy was sent up but fishery protection. It would, therefore, advantage of without violating any Canadian country. As to the recommendation to mercy rendered by the jury, it was unheeded by the executive and the Itoyal purpose. The fishery protection is ad that will arise between Canada and the States and to the people of the country as to what growing out of the fishery embroglio. The the Government yielded to. He was surprised to see that members from his own Province, who

TOOK PART IN THE AGITATION,

were voting that more information was not necessary. He to Mr. Jackson, Riel's secretary, he was granted a 20 minutes's trial, and now he was in Chicago, as shown by the Interocean, lecturing on the grievances of the halfbreeds, and his contention did not by any means show that he was a fool. It might be quite true, and he believed it was, that the French Ministers in the Cabinet did all they could to save Riel, but they were unable to do so. They said :-"At least give us a Commission that we may pretend something has been done." A Commission was appointed, but it was a farce, and the people of Quebec knew it, but the man was hanged, and there was agitation immediately in Quebec. The Ministers held out, and said they would not resign for fear of precipitating a war of races, but their organs sought to face the race feeling for a time and when he (Mr. Bergeron) and others did their best to prevent that coming about by rebuking the burning of the Ministers in effigy and other unwarrantable demonstrations, and succeeded in quieting these demonstrations, the Ministers said they did right to hold their places because the sentiment of the people on the question was going down. He criticized briefly the sentiments made by those supporting the Government. noticed it was a strange thing that all those who differed with the Administration were criminal lawyers. (Cheers and laughter.) The plea was entered that this was not s matter to be tried in Parliament. He contended that the

GOVERNMENT WAS GUILTY

and was responsible to Parliament as the representatives were responsible to the people. He was glad to hear the member for Belliechasse (Mr. Amyot), defend his conduct in the Northwest against the attacks of the Minister of Militia. He was sorry that the Ministers the Crown thought it consistant with their duty to make such a tacks, forgetting the services which men like the hon. member had rendered to their country and the sacrifices they had made in doing it. He was sorry too, to see the motives attributed to the member for West Durham (Mr. Blake) by the last speak ar. He gave the leader of the Opposition the credit for honesty as he did other men . He believed he was honest in facing the opposing views and feelings of his friends a Untario in order to record an honest vot e. He hoped the hon gentleman had made no enemies in Ontario, but he was sure he had made many friends in Quebec. He ur ged that the French-speaking people were not French, they would not be French if 'ney could. They were simply Canadians and British subjects. If the English speaking people were to go to the Northwest with no admixture of French Canadians, they would be impatient of restraint, and if an effort were made to prevent them from doing business with the people of the United States the spirit

MR. BERGERON'S SPEECH. of secession would grow. No matter how many French there were the English still must rule. The Ministers, knowing the stand he had taken on this question, tried to snub him and HE PATRIOTIC MEMBER FOR BEAUHAR-NOIS PLACES HIS COUNTRY BEFORE the kindness the Ministers had previously PARTY—HE ACHIEVES A BRILLIANT shown to him, but he was independent of them then as he was now. He had the support of both sides, and came to Parlia-Mr. Bergeron, who was received with ment untrammelled. He closed by urging cheers, said that at a late hour of the debate that it was not calculated to promote unity a crime committed 15 years ago: to take vengeance upon a lunatic whom circumstances, and try every man to do his duty.

NOTES ON BERGERON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bergeron was congratulated this was pleased to bring in the murder of morning by his numerous triends for the He (Mr. Bergeron) regretted that splendid speech he made against the Government last evening on the Landry motion. that he rose at a late hour and that many preceded him, he threw many new points on

Mr. Bergeron was sarcastic last night when by force of habit he spoke of Sir Hector Langevin as "my honorable friend." He immediately added, "I suppose I must apologiza to the honorable gentleman for calling him that, since he no longer hows to me.' was his commentary upon the coincidence, that nearly all the lawyers who had during the debate spoken in defence of the adminis-

tration, were criminal lawyers.

In his speech last night, Mr. Bergeron happened to use the words "British subjects" and "independence" in the same sentence. At this, Mr. Hesson, the champion Tory interrupter, said, "A British subject is always independent." Mr. Mills, however, was especially bright in repartee and elicited cheers by retorting "Then you are not a British subject."

Mr. Bergeron elicited great applause from Liberals when announcing his intention to support Mr. Blake, who, he said, would not be forgotten in Quebec for the stand he had

CARDINAL TASCHEREAU.

PREPARATIONS AT QUEBEC FOR THE RE-CEPTION OF THE OFFICIAL COMMUNI-CATION.

CATION.

QUEBEC, March 29.—The official communication from Cardinal Simeoni, of the elevation of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec to the Cardinalate, is expected by mail to-day. The news will be immediately and officially made public, and all the citizens of Quebec have been invited on receipt of such intelligence to decurate their residences with bunting and otherwise during three successive days as a sign of rejocing. The palace of the new Cardinal will be illuminated on the three nights following the arrival of this notification, but the general illumination of the city will only but the general illumination of the city will only be held on the occasion of the city will only be held on the occasion of the fêtes which will attend the reception of the Cardinal's barella. Extensive preparations are being made for the imposing ceremonies which will attend the elevation of Mgr. Taschereau to the cardinalate. The entertainment of the Papal Nuncio and the preparation to him of a wall filled automatch. presentation to him of a well filled purse and the other necessary expenses of the approaching ceremonial will absorb a very large sum of money, and the new Cardinal will also be called upon to maintain a somewhat expensive retenue.

A number of prominent citizens have met to organize committees for the purpose of taking up subscriptions to defray the expenses and aiready some very handsome gifts are announced The caisse d'economie, it is said, has subscribed \$1,000 and another \$1,000 has been promised by Rev. Mr. Poirier, curé of St. Anne de La-pocatiere, It is said that two other prominent citizens of Quebec are likely to present a state carriage and a Cardinal's ring to His Eminence.

ROBERT MONTAGUE'S LOKDLETTER.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH HAS ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING LETTER TO THE TORONTO "MAIL."

To the Editor of The Mail. SIR, -I am sorry to be obliged to trouble you again. Misrepresentation, or rather, I hope, mistakes, continue. In my letter I only denied the authenticity of the alleged letter to his Eminence Cardinal Manning. It might be better for the character of the Monsignor could I say the same of his letter. I saw the letter of Mr. Hague in your paper some time ago, in which he said that I denied the auther cicity of the letter of the Mon-signor. dtd not think it worth while to correct his mistake, but now, when I find it stil' mentioned by somebody else, I think t'aat it should not keep silent. People are apt to say very foolish things when they hide behind a fictitious name, and "Fido" is not an exception. He quite misrepresents our

practices of our Church. As for the letter of Lord Montague, published in your paper of to-day, it only excites pity within me, and I freely pardon him the insults he offers to me. A gentleman would not act thus. In his former letter he complains that he did not find culture, sincerity, etc., amongst the Catholic clergy. This poor nobleman would hardly have joined the early Christian Church where both the appeals. lished in your paper of to-day, it only excites Christian Church, where both the apostle and their converts generally were very poor and uncouth, and some of them wanting in many virtues, as the Epistles of St. Paul testify. We pray our Lord and merciful Redeemer to open the eyes of those who walk in darkness.

Yours, etc., JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto. St. Michael's palace, March 24.

Plant potatoes late and avoid the old bugs that winter over.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

MR. J. E GIROUARD, M.P.P., BANQUETED BY HIS FRIENDS.

A banquet was tendered on Saturday evening at the Princess Louise restainment to Mr. J. E. Girouard, M.P.P., the intely elected Liberal member for Drummond and Arthabaska, by Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., at which all who had contributed to the sweeping victory had been invited. The event was in every respect a most enjoyable one, and an important one in view of the present crisis in political affairs and the approaching meeting of the Quebec Legislature, Mr. G. W. Stephens occupied the chair, and among those present was the guest of the evening, Mr. J. E. Girouard, M.P.P., and Hon. H. Mercier, Q.C., M. P.P., the Liberal leader at Quebec, Hon. R. Laffamme, Q. C., Hon. Senator Thibaudoau, Ald. James McShance, M. P. P., Ald. Berger and Dufresne. Mesers. J. A. Geofficion, A. Boyer, M. P. P., L. H. Senecal, Alphonso Racine, Geoffrion, J. H. A. Beique, L. Tourville, J. M. Fortier, H. Boisseau, and among others Messrs. J. O. Quelletts, G. A. Bousquet, O. H. Rheume and A. G. Dubuc, of Drummondville, who had accompanied Mr. Gironard to the city.

After dinner, the chairman in appropriate

terms proposed the health of the youngest member of the Legislature.

Mr. dirouard, in responding, was greeted with tremendous applause He thanked all who had assisted him in his election, and said that the result of the election was the most tangible proof which could be given that the people were with the Liberals and in full sympathy with their programme. The election was the beginning of the great victory which the party would secure at the coming elections.

The Chairman then gave a toast to the leader, the Hon. Mr. Mercier, which was enthusiastically drank. Hon. Mr. Mercier, in responding, was loudly cheered. After a few opening remarks he went on to say that the election in Drummond and Arthabaska was an emphatic declaration of the universal feeling existing throughout the province against the authors of Riel's execution. All who in any way sup-ported or sympathized with the Covernment in Ottawa would be vigorously opposed. The movement was irresistible, and all who in any way approved of the execution or expressed any indifference in the matter, or were slow in condemning, would be deleated at the palls. The statements made hadefeated journals that Mr. Prefontains defeated because he signed the subgrato falsehood. he lutions was a subgrato falsehood. he claim me that he had lost all the F glish yet on this account was also i true. As both candidates had disapproved it the execution of Riel, he was at a loss to oplain the reason why English-speaking peo had generally voted for Mr. Prefentaine. ... had faith that the English-speaking people of the Province would support the Liberal party, which in Quebec was their natural ally. Though the party would see that the rights of the majority of the people were not trampled under foot, it would be equally diligent in protecting the minority as it had done in the past. It was impossible for him to believe that the English speaking people of this province would rally to the

called upon to form an administration he would see that they had a representative in the Cabinet. The speech was repeatedly applanded. A number of volunteer toasts followed, and one to "Our friends" was responded to by Ald. Jas. McShane, M.P.P., and the Hon.

Tories at the coming local elections. He

extended a hearty welcome to the independent and conscientious Conservatives who had

withdrawn their support from their late

leaders and hoped they would work in har-

mony with the Liberal party to give the Pro-vince the good government of which it was bad;

ly in need. He had seen with pleasure that the

Irish people of Drummond and Arthabaska had voted unanimously for Mr. Gironard,

and he could assure them that if he was ever

The convives parted after singing Vive La Canadienne and the National Authem.

Mr. Laflamme and others.

THE EAVESDROPPING REPORTER. London, March 25.—It turns out that the charge of eavesdropping brought against the representative of a certain London newspaper a few days ago was more sweeping than was supposed at the time. It was Lord Randolph Churchill who made the accusation. and it appears that it was not directed against an individual journalist, but included all the reporters assigned by their respective papers to do duty in and about the House of Commons. The offence, which excited the rage of the Tory statesman, consisted in the publication of the fact that Lord Churchill, on a certain day last week, had a private conference with Mr. Chamberlain which lasted more than an hour. When Lord Churchdoctrine of mediation, and indulges in bear-ing false witness to both the doctrines and came furious, and in the corridors of the House of Commons loudly declared that the lobby journalists were "a lot of Paul Prys and ought to be kicked out." He complained

> IRISH AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.
> LONDON, March 29.—John Morley, the Ohief
> Secretary for Ireland, will present in the House
> of Commons to-day a bill for the temporary relief of destitute persons in Ireland. The Daily
> Telegraph says:—Mr. Parnell, who has been
> quasi-officially informed of the progress of Irish
> matters in the cabinet, said: "When precedence
> to the land purchase bill was proposed, he was
> unable to support the proposition, is colleagues in Parliament were strongly of the
> discussion of the question of Home Rule. In
> accordance with this declaration, the land purchase bill was withdrawn in the background." IRISH AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

RETURNS OF THE PARTY.

THE IRISH CATHOLICS AKTHABASKA, P.Q.

HOW THEY ARE PAITHFUL-FAITH AND FATHERLAND -POLITICS, BELIGION, NA-TIONALITY. ST. PATRICK'S HILL, Tingwick,

March 23rd, 1886. There are said to be about one hundred There are said to be about of annual of Irish Catholic families in the County of Arthabasks. The greater part of these are settled in the neighborhood of Tingwick, where the lofty steeple of "St. Patrick's Church" tops the summit of a hill. All told, there are sixty-seven Trish Catholics in this parish. Formerly there were many more, but of late years some of them have emigrated one of late years someor toes hard sample and to the States. Tingwick, fifty years ago, was settled by Irish Catholics, principally from the County Mayo, Ireland, and the adjoining post office of "Castlebar" bears silent testimony to the love of the dear old land which the early settlers carried with them to their new home. These early settlers were John. new nome. These early settlers were Johnson, Carleys, Buckleys, Browns, Welsher, Powers and Murphys, and the name of "Powerstown" was given to one of the neighborhoods which surround the picturesque hill of "St. Patrick," with its clustering groups of houses, its spacious church and datted groups of manie. church and dotted groves of maple, birch, spruce and hemlock, sprinkling the rolling country around with wood for the settler's needs. Of all the "old stock" who settled here years ago there are only about ten now alive, some of whom, James Johnson, Nicholas Chapman, and Edmund Goggon and Denis Nolan, are over eighty years of age, and they are hale and hearty, in spite of coming to church at St. Patrick's every Sunday that wind and weather are propitious, and bearing in their memories and their hearts as fond a recollection and as true an allegiance to faith and fatherland as if they were living all those years on the green hillsides of their ration land. The country all around here is rolling, the land good, wood and water are abundant, and in summer running brooks thread the land like ropes of silver over emerald bows. Of the younger generation of Irish Catholics, nearly all of whom were born here, the inherited attach-ment to their Fatherland retains a first place in their national affections, and there is not one of them in whose homes there is not some picturesque reminder of dear old Ireland. A picture of St. Patrick, a portrait of Robert Emmet, a likeness of Parnell, a copy of THE POST or TRUE WITNESS, or something to assure the visitor that he is among a people who are obeying the injunction:—"Be ye faithful unto death." Even their accent, unchanged by French surroundings, still

bears the phenotic cupheny of their fathers' land, and the accent, so familiar in the wilds of Connaught, or heard under the shadow of Galtees, may be heard here at Tingwick with all its touching pathos. Such old men as Williams and Gleeson, who are among the partiest settlers, are as much Irish now as they were the day landlord tyranny drove them with a vengeance" to seek a home among the stranger, while their sons and grandsons inherit all the national characteristics of their race. In their homes the toddling little ones, in answer to the names of "Nelly," "Bridget," "Mary," "Kate," "Anne," "Patrick," "Michael," "John" and such others as one may hear today along the rock bound coast of the West of Ireland, beside the Shannon or within ear shot of the "Bells of Shandon, that sound so grand on the pleasant waters of the river Leo." And many of these sors of Irishmen are now well to do in their new homes. In this neighborhood they are, as a general rule,

among the richest of the settlers, many of them having money out at interest, and their comfortable houses, spacious barns, and well kept farms giving evidence of thrift and labor. For four miles of the road, from Warwick Station to St. Patrick's Hill, the settlers are nearly al! Irish, and from St Patrick's church to Danville, four miles more, it is the same and their farms stretch away in lots on both sides, and under nearly every roof tree, the son or the grandson of an Irish Catholic immigrant lives there following the customs, and retaining the habits, of their fathers. Ask them their nationality, and they will answer "Irish" to a man : ask a French Canadian who these people are and he will say "Irlandaise" too; ask the reapected and beloved parish priest, the Rev. Father Jutras, and he will say, "all, all, Irish" and he will add, "none more faithful, none more law-abiding and none more willing to give. voluntary aid to the Church' when the necessities of the hour call for soliciting donations to support or extend the Faith typified with the Cross which surmounts the steeple on St. Patrick's Hill. At the church the Irish have a sermon in English every second Sunday, and the good priest, it is well known, looks favorably on his faithful lvish parishioners, and whose loyalty he so well knows. And the French Canadians, ge weally, are friendly to their frish neighbors, and a kindly intercourse and generous sympathy exists between the two peoples, among whom quarrels are unknown. It is no wonder that such a people as these Irish are should be in political sympathy with their French Canadian neighbors over the Riel question and Irishmen who never saw the old land will tell you here that hanging men for political offences is not according to the tenets of their political creed, and all through the settlement there is not one Irish Catholic who does not long for the time when he can cast a vote which will help in sending Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues into

opposition. The teachings of THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS have had their effect here

as elsewhere, and old time Conservatives, with-

out exception-mark, without an exception-

pledge themselves to do their share in putting

down Orange ascendency at Ottawa forever.

The reaction on that point is complete, and in

politics THE POST and THE TRUE WITNESS is

their Bible, for they all say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Living as they

do take a people within a people, they cling

to those who fight the battle of their father

land, and "traitor" is the familiar term they

apply to those of their own nationality at Ottawa who bend the suple hinges of the knee

to the Orange power, hatred for which they

suckled at their mother's breast. On the

roadside four Irish Catholic girls, Miss Wolsh, Miss Twohey, Miss Williams and Miss Sarah Twohey, teach the grandsons of

these early Irish settlers elementary educa-

tion and with their church, their schools,

their comfortable homesteads and their gene-

ral prosperity, the Irish Catholics around St. Patrick's hill are fair specimens of that

faithfulness to Faith and Fatherland and that

prosperity which comes of thrift and labor,

and they may be accepted as an evidence of

that constancy which was written on the

banner of the Franco-Irish Brigade: " Al-

ways and everywhere faithful.'

A test of 100 bayonets and swords of the Welsh regiment at Mullingar resulted in the

breaking of eighty of them. Americans are said to be arranging for the erection of a hotel (to be on the American plan) in the City of Mexico.

Helena, M. T., has a lady superintendent. of schools who has Indian blood in her veins. A juror asked could he give any idea. She is highly educated and has a decided what time had clapsed between the firing ramatic talent.

NED RUSHEEN:

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

CHAPTER X.-Continued. Mr. Grimdeath drove up at this moment earlier than he was expected. A conversa-tion ensued, in which the Colonel stated his view of the case very strongly, and the coroner, being human, was confiderably pre-judiced thereby.

ndiced thereby.
"A serious case a very serious case; but of course I can give no opinion until the matter comes before me officially. You will, I suppose, give evidence, Colonel, and state what you have now mentioned to me."

"Has this girl s disappearance been in quired about, Egan " saked the inspector. I have not been up to the castle, sir," replied Egan; but there is an hour and more before the inquest, and I can go now."

He was no wiser after his visit there, as he candidly intormed his superior when they met just outside the gates, where Ned was being ed in, guarded by two policemen.

Jack was there also. If the events had happened "in India," no doubt he would have deserved to be shot on the spot for he had actually sent Ned's mother five miles off on an "errand for Ned," which he conjured up out of his own tertile brain; and as he saw her turn up a lonely road to do his bidding, he gave a very improper and prolonged whoop of satisfaction. He knew it would all be over in a few hours, and maybe Ned would be free when Granny came home. In any case, to Jack's unsop-histicated and affectionate mind, the one grand thing to be done was to keep her from

earing anything until all was decided. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the police, he contrived to whisper what he had done to Ned, who thanked him with a look of gratitude which more than repaid all his trouble. He had not yet got speech of the young gen-man,—all his efforts had failed, for the present at least; but Jack was not at the end of his resources—he seldom was.

The jury had been aworn, and had gone to view the body. There it lay, in cold desolation, in the great dining hall, where it had been laid the day before. There were no bright lights around it, blessed by the Church; no holy water, to scare away the demons, or invite the angels who love holy things. There were no loving, tender hearts kneeling around in fervent, hopeful prayer for the poor soul,—all was dark, dark and desolate, both spiritually and

temporally!

If they had believed that the dead man had gone to the "pit hole," as too many believe, even in a Christian land, they could not have done less, and a heathen might have done more. The jaws had been tied up by the doctors with a white hundkerchief it was now stained with blood. The hair was rough, and lying in deep, matted lumps, parted back off the face, showing the wound in the temple. The hands, once so tenderly cared for, were lying loosely down by the -ides; one was clenched, and seemed to hold something in a firm grasp, the other was half closed.

No one was to touch the body until after the inquest, it was said; and no one did

touch it, or cared to do so.

Some of the jury were Catholics, and the absence of all semblance of religion was very painful to them. Some of them were Protestants, and they did not rotice the absence of that to which they had not been accustomed. As far as exterior appearance went, Lord Elmadule might have been a respectable heathen. There was only one emblem of Christianity to be seen, and that was poor Larry's crucifix. It was so tightly clasped in the hand of the dead man that it had been left there.

CHAPTER XI.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was held in the hall. was of great size, and the only suitable place. A great many of the country gentlemen were present, and there was a crowd of the proces class outside, who were orderly enough; and even if they had not been, they were too numerous for the police to expel them without using fire arms.

Colonel Everard sat near the coroner, evidently taking a deep interest in the pro-ceedings. Lord Elmsdale was present also, but he seemed in great mental distress, which

was only natural. The family attorney had been summoned and Mr. Forensic was to have a brief if the case was sent on to the assizes. He watched

the proceedings with great interest. Ned Rusheen had no one; but I should not say so. The coroner asked him had he any counsel. His reply was sorrowful but true, and I am sorry to say it only prejudiced his case with some of his judges. "No one, sir, but God and His blessed

There were some persons present however, who thought he might have been worse off.

Mother."

A good many of the gentlemen who had been at the judge's dinner party were there. Those who had come from Dublia had slept at their host's house for the night, and were naturally anxious to witness the proceedings. Mr. O'Sullivan went over to Ned, and said few words to him. The young man brightened up. He could not have a better adviser. God and His blessed Mother had heard his prayer: and for the first time since his arrest he saw a gleam of hope.

The medical evidence as to the cause of death was taken first. The Dublin surgeon could not attend, but Dr. Kelly was present, and his report was sufficient; but some unexpected points came out, for the doctors had been reticent after their post mortem. There had been two shots fired-both a rifle and a fowling piece had been used. He was asked by the coroner had they extracted the ball. but he replied they had not. The coroner seemed to think it ought to have been produced, but at last the matter was allowed to drop. Would he swear that there had been two shots fired? Certainly he would. Could he tell which shot had been fired first? He could not say positively, but he had various professional reasons for believing that the discharge from the rifle had been the first shot and the fatal one. 'In fact, then." observed the coroner, "you believe that whoever fired the first shot, which you say was from a rifle, was actually the murderer, either accidentally or pur-

poselv ?" "Precisely so." There was some commotion here in the upper part of the hall. Lord Elms-dale had fallen from his seat apparently in a fit or swoon. Egan said the same thing had happened last night when he was talking to him about his father's death.

and thought he would soon recover, as he had done then. He did recover, after taking a stimulant; but he continued so fearfully livid-no other word can express his appearance—that those around expected to see him fall lifeless every moment.

Dr. Kelly continued his evidence; Mr. O'Sullivan took very careful notes.

of the first and second shot? Dr.

Kelly could note may positively—he thought not long. What did he mean by thought not long? What did he mean by thought not long? The coroner began a steady cross-examination. The coroner began a steady cross-examination the cause of the quarrel. He had been the cause of the quarrel and the properties of the p some effort to get home. It would not have been fatal—at least he (would have been able to all down by the roadside while help came

up. But he was found lying first on the ground—at least he understood so—and just in the position in which he would have been likely to have fallen if shot at a distance by

rifle At a distance ! The words seemed convey to a new idea. Some of the gentlemen began to discuss, in an under-tone, how far a rifle shot would go.

figan and the inspector looked at each other, and the latter whispered something to the coroner, who nodded assent.

"Can you say positively whether the rifle-shot could have been fired from behind-the hedge on either side ! You know the exact spot, I presume, where the body was found?"
"I know the spot, and I am quite certain the rifle-shot was not fired from behind the

hedge."

Bgan and the inspector looked at each other again. Matters were taking a curious turn. The two lawyers had abetained from interfering; but Mr. Forensic now asked his

reasons for this positive opinion.

The doctor made a gesture of contempt for the legal ignorance on medical subjects generally, and the noble art of gunnery in particuar, and replied, with some acrimony of tone—"Because, sir, you cannot fire a shot across a road, and hit a man right in front when he is walking straight up it.

There was a roar laughter, and Mr. Forensic did not like it.

"Then we are to understand that the rifle-shot which killed Lord Elmsdale was fired by some person at a distance, and directly in front of him ?" "That is my opinion."

"One more question, sir. Where do you think the shot from the fowling-piece was fired from ?"

"There can be no doubt about that. It was fired from the hedge, at the left hand aide.'

"You reason, sir?" inquired a juror. The doctor answered him more amiably than he did the lawyer—" Because the shot was lodged in the left temple."

Barnes was examined next. He deponed to the finding of the body, and the position in which he found it-quite flat on the ground, with all the appearance of having fallen back suddenly and fatally.

He was asked by the coroner if he had any suspicion of the murderer, but he said decidedly he had not. A jutor inquired if he knew whether his

master had had any dispute or quarrel with and one which might have led to any act of revenge!

Barnes hesitated a moment. It was naturally concluded that he was trying to recollect recent events before replying to the question. The poor old man, too, was fenfully agitated —in fact, quite borne down with grief. He caught his young master's eye at this moment, and he did not like its expression, but he gave quietly the answer which he though right to give. No; as far he was aware, there had not been any dispute between the late Lord Elmsdale and any of his temantry. He laid a slight emphasis on the hast word, but it was not noticed, and he was allowed to retire. It ecemed quite evident that he knew nothing beyond the lact of the drath.

Egan was examined next. We need not give his deposition, as the substance has already been related. There was considerable sensation manifested when he showed the piece of woolien stuff he had found on the hedge, and showed, further, now exictly it matched the piece torn or rent out of the comforter which he swore Rusheen had worn the very moment of his arrest.

The jury asked to to see both, and looked at them as if they expected to derive some important information from the eight. If they could have cross examined the comforter, they might have get some satisfaction-not other wise. One of the jurous observed the very thing which had been noticed by the inspec tor-the piece was evidently not torn off on a hedge, the tear was too straight; in fact, as an apothecary who was on the jury re-marked, it was a "clean fracture." It caught in a hedge, it would have been more jagged. Egan was asked would be swear he had found the piece on the hedge precisely in its

present state ? He said, with perfect truth, he would swear it. He got rather excited, partly because he began to have doubts himself about his former piece of evidence, and partly because he thought his word was not taken as readily as it should be. He forgot it was one thing to be a constable giving evidence, and quite another affeir to be a juror, with the power of hanging a man.

Mr. Forensic and Mr. O'Sullivan were still taking notes. They thought it extremely probable the case would go to the assizes, and that it would be one of no ordinary

The production of the comforter had told tearfully against Rusheen. It seemed alto-gether a case of remarkable circumstantial evidence. How could the piece have come on the hedge, unless it had caught there in the hurry of flight? But there were two shots fired; and who fired the second; or, rather who fired the first?

Jack the Runner was examined next. He came up cheerfully, gave a wink at Ned a grin at the coroner, a proceeding which did not tend to propitiate that gentleman in his favour.

He felt halt disposed to order him off as a disreputable character, but Egan had made a good deal of "his witness," and he was stern-

ly condescending.
"I suppose, boy, you understand the nature of an oath?" "Yer honour?"

Jack understood the question perfectly, but the pure and inherent love of mischief made him feign ignorance. The coroner repeated the question in a

higher key. He was evidently irritated. Jack looked satisfied. "The nature of an oath is it, your honor ?- faith an' I do, and swearin' them all day long."
There was a roar of laughter, and Egan

looked unuttorable threats at the irreverent individual. "You'll be committed for contempt of court, sir," whispered a constable, angrily,

behind him. "Contempt o' coort!" exclaimed the incorrigible Jack, aloud, to the extreme dismay of the functionary; "and I only waitin' to hear what the fine gintleman up there has to say to me?"

The coroner turned to the inspector, "Is it necessary to examine this boy?" The inspector thought it was. He candidly believed the lad could give evidence perfectly if he chose.

"Where will you go, sir, when you die, if you swear a false oath?" "Is it where I'll be goin'? Faith, thin, his riverence there 'd say I'd be going to

biazes."

the high constable last evening?' No answer.

"Do you hear, sir.!"
"Sure I do, yer honour; and it would not be becomin' for me to be contradictin'

"Did you go to Kingstown yesterday even

ing?" roared the coroner.
"That's nate and straight, like the grey mare's tail," solloquized Jack, but quite loud enough to be heard by all near him; and then he replied, in the same loud tone as the query had been made in-" I did, sir."

"You went to buy a sear or comforter you buy one?"
"Oh, thin, I didn't, yer honor."

Egan literally could stand it no longer. He stood up, but some considerate individual pulled him back into his seat.

" You did not buy it ?" "No, yer honour. Sure I'm on me oath and I must be careful, -it was a whole one bought i"

The sourf was produced. " Will you swear this was the one you bought !" Faith, I'll swear to nothin'. How do I

know it was not changed since? There's lots quest. of the buys down the country has choke-meups just like that one."
"I think the witness had better go down!"

roared the inspector. "Is it to go down, sir? Sure an I'll go anywhere that'll be plszin' to you; only, if you'd give me a sixpence to Mr. Egan's shilling, there was one of them comforters just like Ned's, with a piece out of it, in the shop, and they'd sell it to me cheaper. That's

where Ned got his." And having said his say, in spite of coroner and police, he bowed profoundly, with inimitable rognery, to the court ; and then leaping lightly on the table, performed his

favorite somersault, and retired.

His object had been to do Ned as much good and as little harm as possible; for the moment he found out for what purpose his evidence was required, he laid his plans accordingly.

The jury were extremely uncomfortable. The foreman said he hoped, under the cir-cumstance, Lady Elmsdale would give evidence; she might know it there had been any disagreement. Her son started up, and protested, in the most peremptory manner, against such a proceeding, which he must say was indelicate in the extreme. He seemed more angry than distressed: this was too obvious to escape notice. Moreover, it was very well known in the neighborhood that he was not on very affectionate terms with either of his parents.

The coroner interposed. He thought Lady Elmsdale's evidence

might he very important indeed, and would depute Dr. Kelly, who was still present, to see if her presence could be required without danger. Lord E!msdale rose to accompany bim, but the coroner so peremptorily requested him to remain where he was, that he found it impossible to accompany the docter. It was suggested then by Mr. O'Sullivan,

the had been speaking in a low tene to Ned, that the two young gentlemen should be

Lady Einsdale came down leaning on Dr. Kelly. The whole court rose to receive her with the deepest respect and sympathy. When she was sested, the coroner addressed her in a low tone, in which he manifested even deeper sympathy for her bereavement than for her rank. "We are greatly distressed, Ludy Elms-

presence; but it is a serious care, and we are sure that you will not refuse to give any evidence which may be necessary for the ends Lady Einstelle replied by a elight incline

tion of the head. "Can you tell us," continued the coroner. "if the late-if Lord Elmsdale had any serious disagreement with any one lately?"
"He had." The tone was very low, but perfectly distinct.

"With whom, and when?"

"Witn-with- Oh! must I say it?" Every eyo was fixed on Ned Rusheen Could she, indeed, give the fatal evidence which should send nim to a felon's doom Every eye, I have said-I should have said except one, and that was Mr. O'Sullivan's. His eye was on the young lord, and he saw that again he was on the verge of a deadly

"I fear we must ask you to give the name 9 "With my eldest son." The words were

articulated rather than said. If an electric shock had been given to every individual then and there in the great hall of Elmsdale Castle, the effect could hardly have been more remarkable. The crowd outside heard the words almost as soon as the people inside.

"I fear I must ask when this serious disugreement took place?" "Yesterday morning, about and hour be

fore"

Before Lord Elmsdale's death ?"

" Yes,"

"And you were present!" " Yes.

" May I ask if anyone else was aware of what passed ?" "I think our butler-Barnes-knew some

thing of it."
"I believe, Lady Elmsdale, we need not detain you further at present; but if you will be so good as to remain at hand, it may be necessary to ask another question.

Dr. Kelly again offered his support, and led the poor lady, half-fainting, from the hall, but mise made by a priest was a very solemn without the allghrest idea of the effect her matter. evidence had produced.

When she disappeared, Lord Elmsdale, who had quite recovered himself, started up angrily, and asked to be sworn. His request was of course granted; but he began to blame his mother in an angry tone,

and to swear, in the most solemn manner, that all she said was a lie-he corrected himself--a mistake; he could explain it all. He did not see why he should be accessed in this The coroner interfered, and begged his lordship to be calm, and to observe that no one was accusing him of anything, -that

listened gravely.
"Perhaps," continued the coroner, "your lordship would wish to confer with Mr. Forensio first ?"

But he would confer with no one. He admitted there had been high words between him and his father, but it was about the affairs of other persons. He did not wish to prejudice

spectable man, had committed the sudden act of hombreaking. He replied he did not know really, but thought it had something to

do with a servant girl. He was asked what time of zight this had happened, and he stated the time and other the reprobation of his own conscience, if he backage or the subject, and the warm apthe transaction. He accounted for being probation of his neighbors, who committed up at the hour, by the late arrival of his another. Did the servants, or any one in to Colonel Everard's code, by not denouncing the control of the servants. the castle, knowled this housebreaking? him on the spot.
Yes; he believed they did—he was not sure. Had a long int "You went to buy a scarf or comforter Oh 1 yes, he remembered now :- In trying to like this "-he held up Ned's torn one, "did get Rusheen out, and to protect the fright ened servant, a revolver had gone off, and the notice had brought his father down, who

blamed him unjustly for the disturbance. Where was the servant? Her evidence might be necessary. He could not tell; he knew nothing about the women servants. Inquiry was made, but the coroner was informed that she had left the castle early on the morning before, and had not returned since. No one knew why she had left, or where she had

gone. It was perhaps as curious a complication of affairs as ever came out on a coroner's in-

Mr. O'Sullivan suggested recalling Barne —it was quite clear he knew a good deal more than he had cared to say.

CHAPTER XIL THE VERDICT. Barnes was sworn again.

"Do you know if the late Lord Elmsdale and his son, the present Lord Elmadale, had any serious disagreement yesterday morning Remember you are on your oath; tell the whole truth."

'I believe they had, sir."

"Will you swear they had?"

- Yes, sir." "Do you know the reason of this quarrel ?'

"I think"-"We want facts-not what you believe but what you know to be a fact. Barnes was harrassed by this sort of unex-

pected cross examination, and seemed very much perplexed.
"I believe---"

"We don't want your belief, sir; we want tacts. What do you know for a fact?', "I know nothing, sir."

"How do you know, then, there was a disagreement?" "Because I heard loud talking."

"Where was this talking, and when l" 'It was just after the family had left the breakfast-room, sir, and my lord desired me to tell Mr. Elmsdale he wished to see him in

his study when he came in."
"And the interview took place?"

"Yes, sir." "How do you know enything of what passed ?" " My lord desired me to remain near the door while Mr. Elmedale was with him, and

not to allow any one into the room until he left. " Did no one go in ?" "Lady Eimedale went in, but no one

He was asked did he hear voices, and could called in, only for a question as to time, but he distinguish them? He could hear the it was important. It was possible that an gentlemen's voices, they were so loud and alibi might be proved. words till Mr. Elmsdale opened the door to come cut. Could he remember exactly what words he heard? The coroner gave him so many cautious to be careful, to remember he was on his oath, to say nothing but what he could swear to be true, that the old butler was nearly driven into hopeless confusion: but he had already seen the importance of nia evidence, and thought, perhaps, Ned Rusheen might be saved by it; and while the coroner supposed he was absorbed in thought, he was sofily saving a Hail Mary, that he might remember exactly the very words he had heard. No one suspected what he was doing except the priest, who was watching the case very closely. He saw Barnes' lips move, and then he lifted his right hand as if to make the sign of the cross, but let it fall back again, remembering the cir-

cumstances. The coroner put the question again-" Can you remember the exact words you heard ?" "Yes sir. I heard Lord Elmsdale say, Try to tempt an innocent servant to her destruction; I have told you what I shall do; and I heard Mr. Elmsdale answer, 'And I dely you, sir.'"

Would he swear on his oath these exact words were used? He did so. Could he say who Lord Elmsdale meant? He would rather not answer. But he must do so. He supposed Lord Elmsdale meant Mr. Edward.

to whom he was speaking. Again Lord Elmsdale started up in a fury of excitement. He denounced Barnes as an old hypocrite, a two-faced, double-tongued villain, and threatened to dismiss him on the spot. He was calmed with difficulty, but some of the jury began to think it was possible that the wrong person was in custody. Could the son have murdered the father The idea, however, was dissmissed as utterly unlikely; but Ned Rusheen's hopes of ac quittal were rising high.

The priest went away. He had received an urgent sick call which he must attend, but he felt tolerably satisfied. The evidence, could he do? He knew the truth, but he was bound by a solemn promise to Eilie not to reveal it. If she were there, and knew the circumstances, she could have released him : as it was, only the most urgent necessity could induce him to speak. True, she had told him out of the confessional, but a pro-

If all that had happened could have been foreseen, he would certainly not have sent her to such a distance; but he had acted for the best at the time, and with true trust and confidence to God, he soon ceased to weary himself with circumstances which could not now be changed.

Besides, he had a strong feeling against priests appearing in any way in a court of justice. If their presence was required by law or duty, it was right, because it was necessary; but if it could be avoided, he would go to the last extreme to do so. In the present case, there really seemed no Lady Elmsdale had simply answered the occasion for his interference. And if he questions put to her. It he wished to give was sworn, would he be believed?—might any explanation of what had occurred, he not his statement, given at second-could do so.

The jury bent forward almost to a man, and not his statement, given at second-hand, be questioned by lawyers and coroner? No; better as it was. If there had been really danger of Ned's committal to jail, he would certainly have come forward; but he left the place with the pleasant assurance of seeing him free when he returned.

Colonel Everard had volunteered to give evidence. The jury were rather annoyed. They wanted to get home to their dinners they were cold and hungry. Moreover, the Colonel was not very popular with any class or creed. They had nearly made up their

when he might have only attempted manslaughter? There were two shots fired—were there two assassins? It seemed utterly improbable. If not, then one shot was an accident; perhaps his was the accidental one, How were they to decide !- probably by not

on the state of the country. Some one ob-served that that was the Colonel's favorite subject; but the offender could not be disanbject; nut the cuentum round not be discovered, and consequently escaped with only the reprobation of his own conscience, if he had any our the subject, and the warm ap-

day before his assummation.

"A grand word for ye! Cannot ye say

the culprit undetected. " Really, Mr. Coroner, in my experience of law courts"—
"Lord save them that ye had there"—
the n

A desperate rush of police to the place whence the interruptions had proceeded, and a general and most cheerful effort on the part of every single individual in the guilty quarter to find the guilty person, which, curiously enough, they failed to do.
"If the witness is interrupted again, I will

have the hall cleared," exclaimed Mr. Grimdeath, indignantly.

"You were saying you had an interview with Lord Elmsdale the day before his death Did he mention any particular person or circumstances to you which would lead you

The crowd was hushed enough now-you night have heard their very breath. "Be so good as to mention these circum-

courses.
"Did he meation the name?"

"Did he mention the name?" " He did not."

his conversation, who was the person whom he complained of?"

"I do. I am certain it was the prisoner."

brother.

like a child, and he was asked as few questions as possible. He deposed to having gone out with his brother and Ned on the morning of the-he could not say that fatal word—on yesterday merning about ten o'clock. They had fowling pieces, and Ned had a rife. Was he quite sure? the coroner inquired. Yes; he was certain of it and he turned to Ned, prisoner and all as he was, with a touching confidence that moved all who were present, and asked,

witness again. Freddy was asked very respectfully, in a tone of deep sympathy, by the foreman of the jury, if he had been with Ned and his most anxious to remember and state every-

They were parted, he said, for a short time. Ned went after a deer with his rifle—the jury looked very grave ;- Harry went after a

rabbit, he thought.

He was asked could be recollect at what time this had happened, and how long Ned and his brother had been away? He stopped

twenty minutes-it could not have been longer. How did he know the exact time? Oh! he was quite sure about that. There was some

if it could be so called, against Ned wood, where he had found Harry Rusheen was so trifling that it could not lying under a tree, apparently in a be acted upon; and if he stayed, what dead faint. He did not know what had hap-

In answer to other questions, he replied that he had heard shots fired at different times during the morning; did not know in what direction they had been; had taken no particular notice. Could not say whether the shot he heard after Ned and his brother had left him to return to the castle was fired in the direction where his poor father was found. Supposed it was, as he had gone down that

way to see who was shooting. No one would attempt to cross examine him,—in fact, it was evident that any pres-

that no good could be gained by his examination. The difficulties of the case were very great, and the jury most sincerely and anxiously wished themselves out of it. The coroner summed up for the jury; but

ustice. give even the substance of his remarks. It was necessarily a recapitulation of the evidence. The facts of the evidence were few, the surmises were many; but the tone of the voice, the slight emphasis on a word, the prematurely bringing forward of, and carefully commenting on, an improbable circum

The great point against Ned Rusheen was the torn comforter, for which he

the case against the prisoner—(Ned looked at him, but he turned his head resolutely away) All eyes were turned on the priest, whose but really, in self-defence— The coroner minds as to their verdict. How could they presence had not been previously noticed, reminded him again he was not accused, bring Ned Rusheen in guilty of wilful murder The sale of

deciding at all.

Colonel Everard gave his evidence. He knew the late Lord Elmsdale very intimately, had very confidential conversations with him

Had a long interview with the deceased the

plain murdher ?" The same voice again, but

to a detection of his murderer?"
"He did."

stances. He replied that he had suspicions of a person, a dependant, in fact of the family, who, he believed, had entered on very bad

Mr. O'Sullivan started up. He objected to the question. There was a good quarter of an hour's wrangling and quoting of precedents. At the end of that time it was agreed that the question might be put. The coroner accordingly put it.

There was a shout of laughter, and Ned's friends began to breathe freely.
"Did you yourself know, or gather from

"Do you feel certain enough to swear to this-to swear that it was a dependant, not a relative?

The jury were again perplexed. The twins were the last witnesses. They looked utterly bowed down with grief, poor lads! and their whole deportment formed a strong contrast to that of their elder

Freddy was sworn first. The boy sobled

" Hadn't you, Ned ?" We have not said anything of Ned's demeanour at the trial, because there was nothing to be remarked. He seemed sullenly resigned to his fate, with the sullenness of a deeply-wounded spirit. But when the boy addressed him with such artless assurance that he would speak the truth. It felt that at least one person in the world trusted him, and he burst into a passion of tears such as none who saw it ever cared to

brother the whole morning. He said at first he was not sure; but when the coroner explained to him the great importance of the case, and how absolutely essential it was that he should try to remember everything accurately, because the fate of the prisoner might depend on his evidence, he at once roused himself from his grief, and became

thing with perfect exactness.

to think for a moment, and the look of erraestness was as remarkable as his previous simplicity. He thought the time was about a quarter to twelve; they might have been separated

beil rung at the convent every day just at twelve o'clock, and he heard it ring a few minutes after Rusheen returned. Had Rusheen his rifle with him? No; he said he had laid it down in the

pened to him, Ned had gone home with Harry, but he had remained behind.

sure would prevent his recollecting anything. Dr. Kelly said Mr. Henry Elmsdale was quite unfit to give evidence, -in fact, he feared he would have a fever. He said also

being, as before said, human, he unconsciously leane d to the side against the prisoner, and we all know what effect that has in a court of It would only occupy unnecessary space to

stance, seemed to give weight to what had before appeared trivial.

either could not or would not ac-2012 35

PFECALLS. and the surmises or tions of Colonel Everard. The fact of the murder, too, was against him. It may be thought that this statement is a truism. I believe it, nevertheless. A person was murdered, ergo some one must have murdered him, ergo the only person accused may have done it. The prisoner's previous good character was generally known, but there was no one to testify to it. The evidence of the new musics had been against him, the boys were too young to speak for him with sufficient weight. If Ned was innocent, it was perhaps one of the most unfortunate complications of circumstances possible.

The jury retired, and reople began to talk freely to each other, and calculate the possible verdick. Ned had again assumed his sullen

and unconcerned look.

They came out, but it only was to ask the doctor a question-Was it possible that the rifle shot could have been fired from the

hedge?
The doctor replied rather crossly, that it was not possible.

The jury went back to consult sgain. Half an hour passed. Some of the people got tired and went

and death to them. They might and did seel good attendant, and she had youth on her a general anxiety of kind interest in the deanxiety or their interest to his !

The jury returned. It was now dack, but candles had been lighted all through the hall, and the sea of fuces looked unearthly in their yallow light.

The foreman announced the verdict-"GUILTY OF WILFUL MURDER !" The coroner expected it. He turned to

" Ned Rusheen, it is my duty to commit you to jult, to stand your trial at the next assizes for the wilful murder of Lord E-madale ! Have you anything to say ?"

"Nothing, sir, except that I am innocent -so help me God, and His holy Mother!" All the great people went home to dinner all the poor people went nome to such poor fare as served for their daily portion; but there were few who did not regret the verdict. The jury had been indeed on the very point of giving an open verdict when some sensible person suggested that, as there was the least doubt, it was safest to send Ned to jail. It was not, he said, as if they were giving a verdict at assizes; he would have another chance. If he were guilty, it was

then. The rest of the jurors agreed, the idea appeared so excellent -- at least, it seemed a safe and pleasant solution of a very unpleasant difficulty. They never thought of the terrible degradation to an innocent man to be condemned as guilty. They never thought of the demned as guilty. They never thought of he bow pretty you look!" Her very long, carried out called for administrative ability probable constanences for his future—worse, golden colored hair, free from the tranmels of no common order, for unquenchable zeal, probable consequences for his future-worse, far worse, if he were innocent, than if he were guilty.

well to secure him, or he might fly the coun-

try; if he were innecent, probably some evidence in his favor would turn up before

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF CRIME.

I think Edward is right, Mary. It would he better for us to leave this; in fact, as you know, the place is his, and as he has determined to go abroad, we cannot remain here without his consent: we have hardly a choice.

Lady Elmsdale was much changed since that day of sorrow,-still more so since the December night when she had welcomed her boys with all a mother's love and all a mother's pride. There were silver threads now in the little braid of hair which showed under the edge of her cap of widowbood, and you could see the blue veins, like a network of enamel, in her thin, transparent hands.

It was the first week in February. The day was dark and cold; but the actual severity of winter had passed away, though fires were still a necessity rather than a luxury—to the rich, at least.

replied Mary Elmsdale, who did not appear to take any very warm interest in the matter.

Elmsdale Castle had never been a home to her. True, she was born there, and had spent her babyhood and early childhood there; but she was sent so young to school in England, that the hundred associations of tenderuess and love which depend upon the veriest trifics, and insensibly form that link, or rather those links of attachment which bind the young to whatever place they call home, had no existence for her. She had for her mother a very ladylike, and very proper affection, but there was nothing very demonstrative about it. Indeed, any strong demonstrations of affection would have been considered unbecoming and unfashionable in the establishment in which she received her educational training, and such moral instruc-tion as was supposed to befit her future posi-

The mother did not perceive the want of not possible, for she had taken final leave of childlike love in her daughter: she certainly ther mistress and her young companions behad not cultivated it. Possibly, if the girl fore Christmas. She was wondering where had manifested it sooner, she would have repressed it unconsciously. The affection of the twins had satisfied her, but now it was all changed. She wanted a daughter's love, but now that she desired it, and craved for it in her dire affliction, she found it did not boys. Lady Elmsdale was musing sadly exist,—at least in the degree which could upon Edward's future, and wishing she had in her dire affliction, she found it did not have afforded her any comfort.

Edward went his own way, as he always had done, but now more so than ever. Some angry words had passed between him and his mother after the trial, when he announced his determination to go abroad, perhaps for years. | take his own way in this affair? but her He could not stay, he would not stay in Ireland : he hated the place. Perhaps he might

be shot himself next. He was his own master; and when Lady cations of the family. However good the Elmsdale found that gentle expostulation was girl might have been, she could not have had useless, she held her peace-the wisest proceeding under the circumstances; but she had persuaded him to remain at least a few weeks, and he consented, though with difficulty. That morning at breakfast he had told her, in no very gentle language, that he would leave Elmsdale that day week, and he supposed she would prefer leaving also, as it would be necessary to shut up the greater part of the castle. He had already made his

arrangements. "When do you wish me to leave, Ed-

ward ?" . -The young man had not said, in so many words, that his mother must go elsewhere, but she quite understood him, and he intended she should.

Well, mother, of course I do not wish to turn you out," he replied, with some attempt at ordinary courtesy at least; "but : I have everything arranged. Barnes will stay here in charge of this place, and I suppose you and Mary can pack up in a few days—that is, if you wish to go elsewhere."

Wish to go! He knew perfectly his mother wished nothing of the kind; but, like many another self-deceiver, he tried to persuade himself that her expulsion was not at all his

doing.
"The truth is," he continued, perceiving that his mother was grave and silent, "the assizes come on immediately, and I must be clear out of the country, for I would rather shoot myself than give evidence in the case

Lady Elmsdale had no particular fear of his Mary said nothing, but Lady Elmsdale carrying out this threat, but she saw at once thought a good deal.

that it would be desirable for all the family to be away at such a time, and she said so. "Certainly, Edward; I think you are right. I can be prepared in a few days, and I suppose you would like a few days to yourself here after we have left." ...

He said a day would do. Everything was speech? arranged, and he seemed much relieved that I

his mother took his proposal so quietly.

She asked him if he intended to take a ervart with him. He replied that those Irish fellows were such confounded talkers, he wished to get away from every one who knew anything about -about the place. He would engage a servant when he arrived in Paris, a foreigner would suit him best; and diately; and I came to solicit"—he paused, then Lady Elmsdale rose and went to her and looked at Lady Elmsdale as if he could daughter, seeking unconsciously for sympathy read in her expressive face what she might and support, and not finding it.

Mary Elmedale was a fair sight for any mother's eye. A delicate maiden, delicate almost to paloness; and yet, as is sometimes the case where appearances are thus, not in such very had health as might have been supposed from her frail looks.

The poor girl had received a fearful shock at her father's death, and had for several an exclamation to herself. In reply to Colonel weeks been in a precarious state; but Dr. Kelly was kind and skilful, her mother was away. After all, it was not a question of life Kelly was kind and skilful, her mother was and death to them. They might and did feel an excellent narse, her own maid, Rose, a rarely indeed crushed down in early life.

She was lying now, more from habitual indolence than from necessity, on a sofa in her mether's dressing room; and, as I have said, she was as fair a sight as you could see. The rich crimson velvet of the cushions on which she lay relieved the long white Cashmere dressing robe in which she was wrapped. A broad blue silken band fastened it round the waist, and a narrow blue band fastened it at the throat, chosen in the days, not so long ago, when the girl took pleasure in bright colors, and, with rare taste, knew how to select and harmonize them. The ribbons had not been changed for black ones. The two addresses, one on behalf of the congregumaid thought they became Miss Elmsdale so tion, read by Mr. John H. Whelan, and that to the bill respecting agriculture and arts well, she was determined not to alter the old well, she was determined not to alter the old on behalf of the Children of the Mission by arrangement without a special order. Her Miss Jane O'Hara. mother perhaps agreed with the maid-at lesst, she said nothing. Mary had not Westport and Bedford, after expressing their an advisory board of experienced farmers to thought of the matter at all. She was one of deep regret at the appointment of their assist in the management of the agricultural those who like to be tastefully arrayed, who pastor to Smith Falls, go on to say that, "In take pains to array themselves tastefully, and your removal from Westport, to assume the yet who do not give over-much consideration charge with which our beloved and disto the vanities of dress. It was an instinct tinguished bishop has carrasted you, we of her refined nature, rather than effort of a cannot help feeling that keen pang of sorrow frivolous mind.

Freddy was in the toom. The twins seem ed to avoid their mother by mutual consent esteem and leve, and who, like you, has and this could scarcely be otherwise; but they proved to be the steadfast, generous friend, avoided each other. When their mother the kind, solit us father. In you we readily began to notice this, it seemed very unaccountable, but nevertheless it was true.

The boy was half sitting, half leaning true segarth aroon." sgainst his sister's sofa, and just as Lady Eimsdale entered he exclaimed, "O Mary, caught the uncombed mass in her left line buildings erected, as the results, in a hand, and thrown it back with the careless great measure, of the other, speak and will grace so perfectly natural to her, as she ever continue to speak, of your unselfish half raised herself on the sofa to examine devotion to our interests; and, long after the some of Freddy's treasures, which he had memory of the work and anxiety they cost brought to show her, some shells he had will have faded away, the fulfilment of that Dalkev.

shoulder, and partly in rich folds over her could look forward, as it will redound to the right arm. Her clear bright eyes were raised, greater glory of God and His Church. in asking a question, to her brother's face, and he thought for the moment he had never seen eyes so beautiful. The trace of delicacy a flush of color, enough to say that there was some still left for summer airs to call forth more vividly. Her lips, apart, were asking the question by their very expression, as much as by the words which came forth from these open portals of human intercourse.

It was no wonder that Freddy had ex-

"Where is Harry!" inquired Lady Elmedale.
"I don't know, mother," the boy replied,
still remaining where he knelt. "I seldon
see him now," he added, with something as like a sigh as a boy could utter.

Lady Elmsdale did not press the matter further. She could not understand Harry's present mood, but she thought it best to leave him to himself.

She supposed the shock of his father's death had reacted upon a very sensitive nature, and that in time he would be her own bright boy again.

There was silence for some moments' space. Freddy had ceased his conversation when his mother came into the room-not from any dislike to continuing it when she was present, but from a sense, which he always felt now that any cheerful talking was incongruous when she was listening.

Mary Elmsdale was wishing she might return to school again, but she knew it was her mother would take her, and if they really should leave Elmsdale in a few days. Freddy was thinking how pleasant it would be to go back to college, and hoping Harry would get all right again when he was with the made home pleasanter to him in past times, wishing she had taken some pains to have him married; and then she thought of Ellie McCarthy, and wondered whethered it would have been better if he had been allowed to natural good sense convinced her, after a short reflection, that such a marriage would only have increased the miseries and complithe influence over him that an educated lady might have possessed.

Lady Elmsdale's maid came to the door at this moment, and broke the reveries of the three dreamers. "A note, my lady. It's Colonel Everard's servant has brought it, and he waits for an

answer. It was simply a request that, if Lady Elmsdale would be disengaged between 12 and I o'clock, she would-favor Colonel Everard with a private interview. He added a request that she would not give herself the trouble to write; he had sent his own servant, and a verbal message would be quite aufficient.

Lady Elmsdale knew the man. "Oh. ves. Rose," she replied, after hastily glancing at confidence of the many of you who have the contents of the note. "Tell Thomas I worked with me from the inception to the can see his master at any time he finds it convenient to call. I shall not leave the house to-day."

The Colonel arrived, with that military precision which he loved to practice and to enforce, at the exact hour which he had named. There was precision in his manner, in his words, in his very habiliments. Surely this was not the fashion in which a girl like Mary Elmsdale was to be wooed and won.

Her mother had observed her color deepen when she handed her the note, and suggested. that the Colonel had perhaps some important business to speak of, and under any circumstances she should be glad to see him before she left Elmadale.

Lady Elmadale could only bow a reply.

What was the object of this carefully-worded Colonel Evarard, however, did not appear to require any encouragement to proceed, and perhaps did not expect it, for he continued—
I heard quite accidentally yesterday, or, to be more exact—and I am a great advocate for precision, even in words—I became aware,

think of his proposal -" to solicit your interference in the cause of justice." Lady Elmadale, being thoroughly trained in all the requirements of polito society, a very principal part of which consists in making no undue manifestation of feeling, did not start and utter an exclamation audibly. But she did start mentally, and she did make

Everard, she could only bow once more. (To be continued.)

TO THE ZEAL OF REV. FATHER STANTON BY THE CATHOLICS OF WESTPORT AND BRDFORD.

A WORTHY TESTIMONIAL

On Sunday last the Catholics of Westport and Bedford 'estified in a singular manner their respect and esteem for the Rev. M. J. Stanton, who has recently been appointed pastor of Smith's Falls. The addresses pre-sented speak elequently of the place which Father Stanton has won in the hearts of his people. Immediately after Mass this popular and beloved elergyman red ived and replied to

In the former address the Cathelies of which invariably accompanies the parting from us of one whom we have learned to saw the qualities that, in every clime and country and circumstance, characterize the

During the years you have been with us the work you have undertaken and successfully carried out called for administrative ability gathered the day before on the beach at noble and holy purpose which has called balkey.

The hair had fallen partly over her right the best and brightest reward to which you

In asking your acceptance of the accompanying purse, we trust that you will not regard its contents as anything more than the wishes that go along with it.

This address was signed on behalf of the Catholics of the mission of Westport and Bedford by Messre. J. H. Whelan, Wm. Bird. Jas. H. Martin, Westport; Messrs. Andrew McCann, Michael McCann, sr., Henry Benthem to discharge an important duty nett, Thomas Lynott, James Kane, James to the State without inconvenience Speagle, North Crosby, members of the to themselves or their employers church committee.

In the address of the children they gave expression to the sorrow which filled their hearts at losing such a true and loving father. and referred to the holy precepts inculcated into them in preparing for their holy Communion and Confirmation. In conclusion they requested the Reverend Father to accept the assurance that, though absent from them, they would never forget him in their prayers, which, with their best wishes, would follow him to his new home and expressed the hope that God would grant him many long and bappy years and bless him with success in all his undertakings. The address was signed on behalf of the children of the mission of Westport and Bedford by Jane O'Hara, Minnie Donnelly, Minnie McCann, Birdie Bird, James Kelly, James Donnelly, James Murphy and Willie Bird.

To this address Rev. Father Stanton made a rouching and affectionate reply, assuring the children that although absent from them. everything concerning them would always have a special interest for him and command his services.

In reply to the address from the congrega-tion, Rev. Father Stanton said:

THE REPLY OF FATHER STANTON. Gentlemen of the Church Committee, and Dear Friends.—I beg to tender you my heartfelt and grateful thanks for the exceedingly kind, if not flattering, address with which you have presented me, and for the generous

gift accompanying it. The pain of parting from old friendsfrom those whom we have learned to love and in whose welfare we have come to feel an intimate and abiding interestis a subject which, under any circumstances, saddens and grieves, and it is in my case so keen that I know you will readily believe me when I tell you it is an ordeal which robs me of what power of expression I may have to acknowledge, as I should, the kindness I have experienced in these past eleven years from you. ** * * You speak of the completion of your beautiful church and the erection of the two other buildings during the years I have been with you. Necessity, duty, zeal for the greater honor and glory of God, alike demanded the accomplishment of this work. It was done for no personal or egotistical end. On this, pos-sibly the last occasion on which I shall ad-dress you as your pastor, I beg to make the acknowledgment, the deserved and grateful acknowledgment, that my own efforts would have been powerless had I not had, under God, the unstinted help and unquestioning completion of every undertaking in which priest and people could co-operate.

The assurance that your prayers will follow me to my new field of labor gives me hope I now thank you and gladness. again for your beautiful address hand, testimonial, and bid you one and all a heartfelt, an affectionate, a grateful farewell. In the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass you may well rest assured I shall not forget to remember you. I bid you now, dear, obedient

children, "good bye." Father Stanton left for Smith's Falls yesterday to assume charge of his new mission. During his incumbency at Westport he won the respect and esteem of all classes.

A MAN OF GREAT ENERGY. There is no priest in the diocese, or in the

you, Lady Elmsdale, and to appoint an hour, than Rev. Fr. Stanton for the advancement than Rev. Fr. Stanton for the advancement that I might see you alone, and without of his church's interests. Fr. Stanton's interruption." people; of Protestants he has been highly esteemed for his many good qualities of head and heart. During his residence in Westport covering a period of eleven years, he has brought about a number of valuable improvements, having expended on his church in the control of the control o his church, in the erection of tower, spire, vestry, convent and school, nearly \$20,000. precision, even in words—I became aware, This large sum was raised principally by bathrough a most fortunate circumstance, that your son was going to leave Ireland immetively—by picnics and subscriptions. We can quite understand why the people deplore the removal of such a man, but it is in accordance with a duty which he, as a faithful pastor, cannot question. His appointment to Smith's Falls is a testimony in itself of the appreciation by the bishop of his labors in the past. A wider aphere of usefulness has been opened up to him, and in the future we may expect to hear of his continued usefulness and auccess.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S SPEECH FROM

THE THRONE. TORONTO, March 25 .- Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly: In relieving you from your responsibility as a legislative assembly for another year, I desire to express my appreciation of the able manner in which you have discharged your duties and the carnestness with which you addressed yourselves to the various measures which I promised to submit to you at the opening of the session. Besides a large amount of private bill legislation, you have passed useful measures on important subjects not, I think, surpassed in variety in any former session of the legislature of the province. I have given my assent with great catisfaction in which the tegislation of former years is simplified, improved and consolidated. The provision for appointing assist in the management of the agricultural and experimental farm will, I have no doubt, strengthen public confidence in the management of this institution and promote its inefficiency and ascfulness, By the measure for the settlement of the Rainy River district, another step has been taken to find homes for many of our people, who might otherwise be induced to settle on the prairies of the Western States. I am glad to learn that the fertility of the district thus opened up compares favorably with the lands in the older portions of the province. I cordially approve of your legislation for the prevention of contagious diseases. I attribute our immunity from smallpox during the past year in a large degree to the wholeof art, had been left to stray at its own sweet will in natural waves of gittering and spire, the handsome vestry, added to our the increased powers now given to municiate far below her waist. She had church, as the results of one bazaar; the two palities, with respect to vaccination and otherwise, will still further aid in preserving the public health and in enforcing such precantionary measures as experience has shown to be necessary in dealing with all forms of epidemic diseases. The act by which workmen may receive compensation for injuries suffered through the negligence or default of their employers will, I am confident, prove a great boon to those whose occupations are attended with great personal risk. The security which the same measure affords to their families will doubtless relieve many who would otherwise be exposed to great suffering and privation. By your amendments to the Franchise act remained, perhaps always would re- feeble and inadequate expression of the good By your amendments to the Franchise act main, in the transparent skin, with just a will, the grateful feelings, the affectionate many persone whose avocations require them to be absent from their homes for several months at a time will be unused to a vote at party expense, whilst the facilities afforded to workingmon to poll their votes by the extension of the noon recess to 2 hours will enable I was glad to concur in the bill further improving the icense laws. The sale of liquor by unlicensed houses and the too frequent violation of the laws against selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday have led, in many cases, to crimes and excesses, which all good citizens deeply implore. I sincerely trust

that the stringent provisions of the new act will mitigate these cvils and array the moral forces of society on the side of law and order. The consolidation of the several acts passed during former years respecting separate schools and the improvements which you have introduced will, I am sure, be of service to those charged with the administration of this part of our school system. The value of mechanics' institutes in providing facilities for mental improvement to many whose resources would not admit of any expenditure upon books and magazines has been recognized in England and Canada as an important factor in the education of the people. I am glad that you have passed further legislation for their improvement and that in conjunction therewith you have also increased the facilities for the establishment of evening classes for the study of art and industrial drawing. I have had pleas-nre in assenting to the bill abolishing to a large extent the old distinction between real and personal estate and to the bill for turther simplifying the laws respecting the transfer of property. I was glad also to as-

sent to the Statute Law Amendment Act, by which you have made many important improvements in the Statutes of the Province in view of the new consolidation now in preparation of the whole body of statutory law. I have assented with pleasure to the bill containing provisions needed in the interest of private owners whose property is required to in order to carry out the patriotic object of permanently se-curing to the public the territory stound the Talls of Miagara, that grandest of natural wonders, committed by Providence to our care. I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the public service; they will be expended with all the economy consistent with the public

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills they are very small: no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their

requirements _

A DUEL ON A BATTLEFIELD. London, March 25,-A remarkable due was fought on the battlefield of Waterloo to-day, the contestants being Mme. Valsayre, a native of France, and Miss Shelby, an American. The duel was the result of a dispute on the native merits of French and American female doctors. After a stormy altercation between the disputants, Mme. Valsayre threw her glove in Miss Selby's face and a duel was forthwith arranged. The weapons were swords. Miss Shelby was sliightly wounded on one arm. The tour seconds were Americans... The latter expressed themselves as satisfied that the duel had been conducted fairly and that France's honor had been avenged.

There are in twenty-two states of our Union 308,478 more women than men. Dakota the measure for Ireland which will put an steamboat rolled up in a lot of blankets. has 29,415 more men than women.

FUTURE OF THE LIBERALS.

CABLE LETTER BY HENRY LA BOUCHERE.

His Views on British Legislation, Home Rule for Ireland and Democracy.

LONDON, March 23.—The vote upon my

resolution declaring hereditary principles

inconsistent with representative government really gives no adequate measure of the

atrength of Radical party feeling against the House of Lords. This feeling is much more intense and widespread than was shown by the division in the House of Com-mons last week. I estimate that between 250 and 260 votes might be obtained for any resolution against hereditary legislators. Perhaps this might not express the private views of all members so voting, but it would express the views of their constituents. In the present Parliament constituencies exert far more direct influence upon their members than is any previous Parliament. This is due to our having in the main adopted the one member system and equal electoral dis-tricts. Formerly when there were two or three members for each of the larger towns or for a county, electors troubled themselves very little as to how their representatives voted, provided they were party men and supported the Conservative or Liberal Administration, as the case might be. but now they look after their members far more closely, and take stock of their votes and speeches. Most of the Moderate Liberal electors have gone over to the Conservatives, so that the Radicals have now complete control of the Liberal party. The great bulk of those Radical regard hereditary legislators Whig members who would vote against and the principle of legislation by inheritance with about the same contempt as they look upon a tribe of African savages. No doubt many of the Moderate members hope to be made peers, or baronets, or knights, or are influenced by the social aspect of questions, and fancy as they have aristocratic leanings they will in the end come to be regarded as aristocrats themselves. When, therefore, any such question is brought for ward they acck all nossible excuses to avoid voting. Some say for example, that if the decision had been taken a half hour later they would complain of the matter having been treated flippantly; in fact, if the matter bad been treated seriously they would complain of it having been treated too seriously.

What I said in debate last week, however, is strictly correct-that with the exception of half dosen constituencies which return Liberal members I would engage to call a meeting in any Liberal constituency and to carry the resolution I proposed in the House of Commons whether the sitting member was in favor of it or not. There is a good deal of difference of opinion as to whether there should be one or two chambers, and this is the reason why the resolution was rather against the hereditery principle than against the upper chamber itself, so that the question might remain an open one, whether having got rid of her hereditary legislators, we should be satisfied with one chamber or proceed to form a second one. I may tell you that I myself am not in favor of a second chamber. Where there are two chambers there are perpetual disputes. One chamber is absolutely subordinated to the other and is consequently useless. Thus in the United States all power is in the hands of the Senate. This must always follow when the best men in the lower are taken to the upper when they have proved themselves possessed of ability. I have frequently listened to debutes in the American Senate, and it seemed to me the most practical and intelligent --- while in Representatives are not on an equality with those in our House of Commons.

But now let us go to the progress of demoincreasing the strength of the democracy. no election we have had in England have the Mr. Chamberlain's programme of three acres and a cow, and further, we owed our borough didates stuck to Mr. Gladstone's programme which was not nearly so democratic as that of Mr. Chamberlain. One of the chief reasons, however, why the Liberal party is not fully up to democratic policy is that the machine is still in the hands of the mederate Liberals. They were few in number in the House of Commons, but they were able men and clever administrators, and they always managed to get about half the Cabinet scats among them. The composition of Commons is not what I should wish. There is already a considerable number of members who will always vote os the whips order. They go out to dine and spend the evening, and knowing when a division takes place, they come down to vote without having heard a word of the debate, or else they sit in the coffee or smoking room and await the beckoning of the whirs. This will alter in time and then the triumph of democracy is certain. It is by no means impossible that the Conservatives will win at the next general election, and it must never be forgotten there are vast numbers of Conservatives in the country. Why I say that the triumph of democracy is certain is that, thanks to the direct action and influence of the constituen cies, all Liberals henceforward will have to be democratic. The moderate Liberal is almost extinct. Henceforth, he will have to choose between Conservatism and Radicalism or quit public life. Large numbers will join the Tory party because they will not like to quit public life.

In the present parliament the only man having influence is Mr. Gladstone. As for his colleagues, with the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, no one cares affout them or asks what their opinions may be. It is known that most of them have intrigued to force Mr. Gladstone into retirement, and they have been strongly opposed to any achemo of Home Rule for Ireland. They took office because they preferred place and salary to being left out in the cold. Sir. Henry James and Lord Hartington are more respected politicians than are the colleagues of Mr. Gladstone, who being tempted, fell. I except Mr. Chamberlain, who is thoroughly democrat, I may almost say revolutionist. He is unfortunately opposed to Home Rule, which I fear will create schism among the democracy. It will, however, be healed and Mr. Chamberlain will lead the democracy when Mr. Gladstone retires from public life. I suppose in the end the anti-demo-cratic party will consist of the Conservatives with Hartington, Gosoben, James and moderate Liberals. Salisbury, as you know, has offered to serve under Lord Hartington and a coalition between the Conservatives and Moderate Liberals seems inevitable. The coalition is delayed only because the Conservatives don't like to call themselves moderate Liberals, and vice versa moderate Liberals do not like to call themselves Conservatives. They will in the end I have no doubt discover some name for what we may call for sake of a term the Loyalists. I know as a fact Mr. Gladstone is himself strongly in favor of

control of all her local matters. It is a curious fact that with the exception of John Morleys his strongest supporters in the Cabinet are two Peers-Lord Ripon and Earl Spencer. Lord Spencer says there are only two modes of dealing with Ireland, either by coercion or by concession. He tried coercion and failed. He wanted to continue it, but his colleagues did not support him nor did the Conservatives. He regards coercion I may tell you as now impossible, and is frankly ready to adopt the alternative course of concession. Mr. Gladstone, I have found good reasons for stating, will deal with the whole subject at once. He will have two bills, one a land bill, and the other a home rule bill which he will bring together. The machinery involved in the land bill will become inoperative, should the home rule bill fail to become a law. He will adopt the plan of a separate Parliament for Ireland and the guarantee for unity of the Empire. The Irish will have the police under their own control, but the military forces will remain under the Imperial control. The Irish Nation will have to pay its quota in the Imperial Treasury, but it is not yet decided whether the Irish members will sit in Parliament during the Imperial session. Of course if they do not they never could be called upon to pay their quota-Mr. Gladstone, I may tell you, will be strictly responsible for those two measures. He is working night and day at them and receives very little assistance except on matters of minor detail. Of course he consults the law officers as to terms or clauses, but in finally settling them he has his way and in this manner the measure develops every day.

Mr. Morley thinks it is impossible to say whether the lneasure will pass the Commons. was talking to Sir Henry Jumes yesterday and he told me they could rely upon the other home rule, but I am not so certain that eighty-six of them will vote against the bill because some of them know that if they do vote against it they will be opposed by Gladstonian candidates and between a Gladstone candidate and a Conservative they would go to the wall. It is very improbable that there will be many defections among Radicals. If the bill passes the Commons and is thrown out in the Lords Mr. Gladstone will not dissolve Parliament, for he holds the doctrine that the House of Lords ought not to provoke dissolution. He will bring the bill in igninat the autumn session, and if it be thrown out again by the Lords he will introduce it next year. By that time he thinks the Lords will yield, but if they don't, I suppose he will modify his views as to their power to provoke dissolution, and will dissolve. Should the bill be thrown out in the Commons he will make immediate appeal to the country. One of the weakest points in Mr. Gladstone's position is that he is seventy six years old. Were he fifty-six instead he would be certain to carry any measures he might bring forward with repard to Ireland. When Mr. Gladstone brings in his measure it is pretty certain Mr. Trevelyan will resign. It is possible that Mr. Chamberlain will also resign, but if he does so he will injure himself very much and will separate himself from the Radicals.

HENRY LABOUCHERE.

GLADSTONE'S IRISH POLICY

TO BE ANNOUNCED TO THE COMMONS ON APRIL PTH -THE PREMIER'S ILLNESS-THE RADICAL POLICY.

LONDON, March 25.-The Premier's unfortunate illness at this critical juncture is regarded as a political misfortune. Mr. Gladstone decided to have the programme to man minimal out to have the programme of Commons this evening carried out by Sir William Vernon Harcourt. Mr. Gladatone had hoped to the very hat mind sppointcracy in England. It is absurd to suppose you can give almost universal suffrage and make nearly equal electoral districts without linereasing the strength of the description. was such that exposure would be dangerous. people taken such an active part as they did Mr. Gladstone caught cold last night while in the last. We wen the country owing to riding to Lord Welverton's residence at riding to Lord Wolverton's residence at Wimbledon. This morning he suffered from hourseness and chills, which sucreased as the defeats to the democratic feeling. We lost day progressed. His physicians say there is the horoughs because the Liberal can bothing dangerous in the Premier's case so long as he is not subjected to exposure. They manifest no anxiety about the case.

Tre Cabinet meeting to-morrow will be of paramount importance, and it is deemed absolutely essential that Mr. Gladstone should be present. For this reason alone, if there was no other, Sir Andrew Clark would under no circumstances permit his patient to expose himself to-day.

THE DATE FIXED.

Sir Wm. Vernon Hartcourt in the Compons this evening amounced that Mr. Glodstone would state his Irish poley to the House on April Sth. Continuing, the chancellor said that the budget would be introduced sometime within the first two weeks of April. Mr. Gladstone, he said, hoped to be able to be present during to-morrow's ression of the

HURCHILL AND SMITH.

London, March 25.—The rumor that a quarrel existed between Lord handolph Churchill and Hon. W. H. Smith, both of whom were members of Lord Saliabury's Cabinet, is confirmed. The quarrel originated in a speech made by Mr. Smith, in which he spoke in favor of Mr. Gladstone's scheme of buying out the landlords of Ireland, and urged a fair support of the proposal. provoked Churchill beyond self constraint. He declared that the Conservatives would remain perpetually out of power, and be condemned to everlasting opposition if such a policy as Mr. Smith's should prevail in the organization. He described the policy as one of "pottering poltroonery." Lord Salisbury being absent, Viscount Cranbrook has assumed the task of attempting to effect a

reconciliation between the two leaders. LONDON, March 25 .- The Liberal members of Parliament for the counties having written to Mr. Gladatone to urge the importance of reform of the land, election and railway rate laws, the Premier has replied that he is sanguine that the subject will receive early at-

tention. London, March 26.—A report is current that Mr. Chamberlain will formally retire from the Cabinet to day, and that he will state his reasons for so doing in Parliament on Monday.

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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 Man-hood, and al! kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G

A Californian Chinaman recently ran awaywith another Chinaman's wife, and, to throw the pursuers off the trail, took her aboard : end to landlordism and give that country full carrying her on his shoulder.

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WEDNESDAY MARCH 31, 1886

A New York despatch says that O'Donovan Ross, has suspended the publication of the United Irishman. It is said that at the solicitation of his friends he has promised not to issue the paper until he sees the outcome of Gladstone's promises to Parnell. There will be fun if the promises of Home Rule are not fulfilled.

OUR estremed contemporary The Colonist, of St. John's, Newfoundland, says :- "The pettiest official correspondence on record is the letters of members of Sir John Macdonald's Cabinet refusing to take the Montreal TRUE WITNESS, or DAILY POST, because in Dublin Castle, has, according to Justin that able and independent journal deems it McCarthy, M.P., who ought to know, become proper to criticize the actions of the ministry. | the strongest ally cf Mr. Gladstone in his Notwithstanding the withdrawal of the subscriptions of Messrs. Bowell, Foster, and others, our contemporary will live and illogical or inconsistent about Lord Spencer's Hourish long after they will have been con- position, for in substance it is this: "There signed to the 'cold shades of opposition,' or some place even worse."

THE Ottawa correspondent of the Globe writes that Senator O'Donohoe intends to and subsequent exclusion from the Dominion Cabinet formally before the Senate. He says that Sir John Macdonald's statement 'aundation. Mr. O'Donchoe will move for respondance relating to the matter, and we the public his version of the reasons why and taken into the Cabinet.

ARCHBISHOP TACHES LETTER. HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP TACHE has WING to Mr. J. J. Curran, member for Montreal Centre, accepting his explanations regarding what the latter had said in his speech about the Archbishop not attending Riel's trial to give evidence on behalf of the prisoner. His Grace has addressed the following letter to the member for Montreal Centre :-

MONTREAL, March 17. DEAR MR. CURRAN,—I should regret very much that the incident of Monday last should cause you annovance. No doubt it pained me when I heard the application you made of my refusal to go to Regina, but after the explanation you have given me, I am convinced you had no intention to say anything whatsoever that might be disagreeable to me. I have no hesitation in affirming that I am satisfied with your explanation, and I authorize you to say so to whom you please.

I remain, with consideration, Your very devoted servant. ALEX ANT. DE ST. Beniface, O.M.J.

THE CABINET SECRET. THE public have been patiently waiting for explanations from Senator O'Donahoe regarding the "Cabinet Secret." Sir John has made a partial statement on the question admitting the truth of our exposures, but throwing the responsibility of the failure to carry out the arrangement on the shoulders of Mr. O'Donohoe whom he characterized as "a weakness to the Ministry." Sir John also declared that Mr. O'Donohoe admitted being a weakness and not wishing to embarass the Government, did not press the Premier to stand by his promises to the Bishops. If Mr. O'Donohoe prolongs his silence much further the public will be led to believe that he was a party to the fraud and is equally guilty with Sir John. It is now the duty of Senator O'Donohoe to make his statement of the case. Any failure

ANOTHER IRISH ORGAN.

was as great as that of Sir John himself.

THE Irish people in Newfoundland have suffered much in the past from the want of an organ. Nearly all the press have been at the service of their enemies. We are pleased to learn that the battle in the newspaper arona is not to continue to be one-sided. We have received the first copies of The Colo nist, the title of a new daily paper published at St. Johns in the Irish Catholic interest. The paper will offer strong opposition to the present Orange administration at the head of flairs. It announces its opposition to the bigotry which has been so lamentably mani-

because its constitution will cause prejudice and bigotry to trickle through the every vein of the body politic. "Instead of securing confidence, it creates distrust; instead of promoting peace it countenances ill will." In view of recent lamentable events which have taken place in Newfoundland, it cannot be denied that any paper which comes into the public arena with the avowed intention of wiping was lost, while the gain that he had made in away the differences that exist must be a Quebec was infinitesimal and immaterial." away the differences that exist, must be a public boon. We hope that the Colonist will carry out its good intentions to a successful termination and prove an antidote to the Orange power, with which Newfoundland is so saturated. We wish our confrére every success and prosperity.

NEW JERSEY TO IRELAND.

Another American Legislature has placed itself on record in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. The moral influence which public opinion in America exercises in political circles in Great Britain will be powerful for good. On St. Patrick's Day the State Legispreamble and resolution which speak for bate in the House, in substance as follows, be themselves :-

Whereas, On this day Charles Stewart Parnell, a grandson of a distinguished Jerseyman issues his ultimathm to the British Government, demanding Home Rule for Ireland;

Whereas, in the dark days of the Revolu. tion and Rebellion Irishmen were ever ready to lay down their lives that this Republic might live and that this Union of States might be cemented and perpetuated; and

Whereas, I: is eminently fit and proper that we should express our approval of the gallant struggle which a warm-hearted people are making in a great cause; therefore,

Resolved, That this House extends to Par. nell and his co-laborers its earnest sympathy and best wishes for their success in the great the Opposition. These restrictions as to time contest for local self-government.

THE COERCIONIST A HOME-RULER.

EARL SPENCER, from being the most cruel coercionist, and the most detested Lord Lieutenant that ever ruled with a high hand Home Rule scheme.

Mr. McCarthy holds that there is nothing is no alternative to home rule but coercion. They have tried coercion to the utmost, with all the resources of the State to back it, and have found it a miserable failure. There is nothing left, therefore, but home rule." bringing the question of his appointment This is a clear, forcible and succinct statement of the whole case. The time for coercive measures has gone by, and nothing that he declined a portfolio on finding that than to re-enact them. As the New York institution and learn what it is, and the evil ne was likely to be a source of weakness | Herald very pointedly remarks, the to the Conservative party, is utterly without Ireland which has waked up during the last twelve months would under the pressure be stung to uncontrollable madness. "A civil war," says our contemporary, "would be inaugurated, which England might find it hard to handle. No nation on the globe has recently undergone such rapid changes as Ireland. The ambition of the people has been roused. It is too late now to rule them with bayonets."

THE RADICAL RAT.

Jos Chamberlain, who has stood for so Radical of modern times and the champion of democratic institutions and popular liberties for the whole English people, has thrown off the mask. While trying to make way up in parliamentary life, Mr. Chamberlain pretended warm friendship for the Irish cause and especially for its representatives on the floor of Parliament; Irish party in the British House but time has proved that his smiles and cares. ses were but a cloak to a heartless treachery lish members themselves, spoke in which he has just consummated by ratting from the Cabinet because Mr. Gladatone insists on introducing land and logislative reforms for Ireland It remains to be seen whether Chamberlain will succeed in thwarting the designs of the Premier. The popular sentiment in England appears to be against the unmasked Radical. The Liberal newspapers remind their readers that it is not to Mr. Chamberlain but to Mr. Gladstone that the party and the country look for a settlement of the Home Rule question.

The Pall Mall Gazette hit home when it dismissed the subject of the Ministerial resignations with the remark that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan are out, making room for better men.

THE SALARIED PRESS. THE Hon. Edward Blake is the recipient of much violent abuse from the salaried organs and other purchased sheets of the Government to do so will justify the conclusion that his | because he had the courage of his convictions. share in the perpetration of the fraud on the and gave an honest, intelligent and fearless Bishops and the Irish people of the Dominion vote on the Landry motion. One of these sheets, in this town, rebuked the hon. leader of the opposition for not having seen the main point, and now implores him to depose himself from the leadership. Truly a little government pap is capable of wonderful effects; it not only makes politicians and ward wire-pullers act treacherously and dishonestly towards the electoral body, it makes journalists and public writers utterly regardless of the public intelligence, of common decency and truth. As an illustration of what we advance we have but to quote the leading article of the Quebec Chronicle on Mr. Blake, See if it is not as disgusting as it is contemptible. The Chronicle writes :-

"Mr. Blake voted as if he were ashamed fested at times on the island. The Colonist of his conduct, and knowing as we do the opposes the present local administration character and principles of the man, we may

readily concede that he felt oushed in his heart for having committed an act which his conscience condemned, and against which his better judgment rebelled. When the result was known, he crept away alone and mortified, injured in his pride and deeply chagrined. It was then that he must have felt how terribly deceived he and some of his friends had been. At one blow the splendid prestige which had taken him years to win in Ontario,

That is the kind of lucubrations which come from the pens of men who are under the influence of the thirty pieces of silver, taken from the public treasury. Imagine Edward Blake ashamed of his vote and creeping home along the highways of the capital afraid to be seen or to look anybody in the tace! But that is what the Government pays its organs and venal sheets to write about its opponents.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH. Mr. Chariton, M.P., does not like long speeches in Parliament, and has given notice of a resolution condemning "elaboratrely prepared essays in the Dominion Parliament, ture of New Jersey adopted the following and suggesting that rules for conducting deadopted: The speech of the Finance Minister and the reply to the same, or the speech of the member moving a motion or resolution, not to exceed two hours, except by unani. mous consent of the House; that all other members do not exceed one hour and a half, except the acting leaders of the Government and Opposition, who shall not excedd two hours; that after any question has been under consideration of the House for three days speeches upon it he limited to one hour, except the leaders of the Government and the Opposition, who may speak two hours; that after a question has been under consideration of the House for five days, the House may, by a three fourths vote, restrict speeches to not less than fifteen minutes each, except the leaders of the Government and to apply also when the House is in committee and to be suspended at any time on motion and with the unanimous consent of the House,"

This is all very well. But it is like Satan reproving Sin, for no one is a worse offender in the matter of long winded speeches than Mr. Charlton himself. There is an element of danger in endeavoring to check freedom of speech unless wilfully abused, and in that case, the precedent of cloture is on the Parlia mentary books for centuries. This limitation might enable some very sharp unconstitutional and unjust tricks to be performed. The better remedy would be to limit the space in the Hansard, that terrible fomeuter of unspoken and useless "speeches," and appeal to the good sense of the members to refrain from following the example of the North Carolina member of Congress, who used so to address his orations to his country -Buncombe-that at last he made himself a proverb. Let members understand they would be more foolish or more dangerous are a Parliament-study the history of that complained of will disappear without cast iron bands.

MR. COSTIGAN'S ENDORSATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S COURSE.

AFTER making his complaint to Parliament and the country that THE POST had dared to criticise and assail him for his ministeria misconduct, and denying that this paper wes published in the interest of the Irish Catholic population of the Dominion, the Hon. John Costigan informed the House that "as to the merits of the Ricl question he had not changed his opinion from that which he first entertained, that the course the Government had taken was the only many years before Great Britain as the proper one in the interests of the country." Mr. Costigan has formed an opinion upon the question, which ninety-nine out of a hundred of his countrymen repudiate with derision and indignation. Ireland, France, Italy, the United States, and even England, protested against the opinion held by our Irish representative in the Cabinet. The leading members of the of Commons, and distinguished Engterms of reproach against the Canadian Government for having pursued what Mr. Costigan is pleased to term, the only proper course that could be taken by the Ministers.

We are afraid that Mr. Costigan formed his favorable opinion of the Government's course not so much because it was in the interests of the country as it was in the interests of the party and of self. It cannot be explained otherwise. But what is specially reprehensible in the attitude of the Honorable Minister on the question, his sanction and endorsation of the barbarous practice of hanging for a politica offence. Riel's offence, like that of many an Irish patriot, was purely political. His blow was aimed at oppression and injustice, and to have hanged him for it was an outrage upon civilization and a disgrace to the Cauadian name. "In vain," said Archbishop O Brien, "will the sword that twice in three lus-"trums stopped the march of land robbers, and secured for the half-breeds the 'legal recognition of their rights, be called "accursed." And yet Mr. Costigan would have us believe that the Government had achieved a noble and daring deed in sending to the scaffold the man who wielded that sword. It is fortunate that Her Majesty the Queen has had no such Privy Councillors as Mr. Costigan or the martyrology of Irish patriots would be considerably augmented. No! the opinion which our Irish representative has formed and entertains of course of the Canadian Government is entirely opposed to the national sentiment, to all considerations of justice, and to that feeling of magnanimity which pervades every civilized people. Mr. Costigan, if none of the other Ministers did, should have risen bove all petty calculations as to the expediency or inexpediency of hanging Louis Riel. He should,

represented and he fought for the eternal he may have been an unfit and unworthy instrument to accomplish the end, but he was the chosen one of the Halibreeds whom we have of his blood. Or if you decide to put him to death, then I refuse to be a party to the prisoner is to satisfy the bloodthirsty appeals of the Orange lodges. Every humane sentiment, the practice of civilization and justice forbid us from steeping our hands in his blood. Hang the prisoner and I leave the Cabinet at once." That is the stand the Hon. John Costigan should have taken, and these are the words he should have poured into the ears of his Orange Tory colleagues. On those grounds Mr. Costigan would have been upheld by the voice of his country by the applause of the world and by what is sweetest of all, the approval of his conscience. Let us not be told that it is all fudge

to make such a noise about a mere halfbreed. No. our views of justice and fair play are broader than that, and we hold that what is an injury to one, even to the meanest and weakest, should be made the common concern of all. The weaker the victim of oppression the more ready should an Irishman be to champion his cause, and not to fall into line

with the oppressor. These are the true merits of the question, and if the Hon. John Costigan had only been guided by them he would not to-day be in such discredit with the people of whom he is now the mis-representative, and he would have spared history from recording the lamentable and disgraceful fact that among the men who ordered the execution of Louis Riel for the political offence of fighting for the rights of his people, there was an Irishman by the name of John Costigan.

OUR CABINET REPRESENTATIVE. THE Hon. John Costigan gave utterance to

very strange view when he repudiated the

idea that any public man should consider

himselt as representing a parricular class or creed. We would ask him: Who does Mr. Mackenzie Bowell represent but the Orange Lodges. What is Mr. Pope in the Cabinet for? All know it is not on account of his abilities or eloquence. His greatest stretch of tongue in a debate or in the settlement of a public question covers but the five words "There h'ain't nothing to it." Mr. Pope is purely and simply in the Cabinet to represent the English Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec. Why are Messre. Langevin, Caron and Chapleau Cabinet Ministers? Simply because the constitution says the French Canadian people shall at least have three representatives in the Government. And so on through the whole ministerial catalogue until we come to Mr. Costigan, who protests and repudiates the idea that any public man should consider himself as representing a particular class or creed. Then, if Mr. Costigan declines to be looked upon as representing a particular class, who closs he represent? If he is not in the Cabinet to watch over and speak in the interests of the Irish Catholic portion of the population, what is he there for? Surely the acquisition of timber limits, the filling of public offices and the drawing of salaries from the public treasury are not to be the only occupation and principal care of a Minister of the Crown. No! Mr. Costigan cannot snirk his duty and his obligations as the representative of the lrish Canadian people in the government of the country, by any repudiation of the idea that a public man should consider himself as representing a particular class or creed. As long as the Orange lodges, the English speaking Protestants, and the French Canadians have their representatives in the Cabinet, and that they act as such, we can see no valid reason why the Irish should be made an exception to the common rule, and their representatives refuse to place themselves on common level. It would indeed be far better for the country at large if there were no such thing as representatives of particular classes and creeds: but we have got to deal with the situation as we find it. We have had no hand in the shaping of this policy of creed and class representation; but until the circumstances and conditions of the country justify a change in the system, we intend to have our rights recognized, and to have our representatives give their undivided and honest attention to The principal charge made against the

the interests of the Irish Canadian people. Liberals by Mr. Costigan, in the course of his speech, was that the Mackenzie Government, when they introduced resolutions granting amnesty to Riel and Lepine, did not include Professor O'Donoghue. The reasons for making an exception of O'Donoghue were stated at the time, and it is unnecessary to refer to them now. The man was shortly afterwards amnestied by the same Govern. ment. Mr. Costigan of course charged that Mr. O'Donoghue was excluded from the amnesty because he was an Irishman, and the anti-Irish Home Rule Orangemen, whose game he was playing, cheered the foolish assertion. Now, what will those who talk of Mr. Costigan's "honesty" think when they learn that he himself O'Donoghue from amnesty? The resolutions introduced by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, granting amnesty to Riel and Lepine, but excluding O'Donoghue, were voted for by the same Mr. Costigan who now condemns them. There is honesty for you. This man voted for a resolution which he now condemns the late Government for pass-

men, to place the rope around Riel's neck is Mr. Costigan not only voted for Mr. Mac- else a demunciation of Orangelsm and a charge to strangle freedom; it is to deny the sacred kenzie's resolution, but he voted against Mr. against the Government that it yielded to right of resistance against oppression. Riel Mousseau's amendment in favor of a complete Orange clamor in hanging Louis Riel. And may have been as bad as you say, but he and unconditional amnesty to all who par- it is a Scotch Protestant, but an honest and ticipated in the North-West troubles, in fearless one, who says it and proves his as. principle of right and justice. Personally cluding Riel, O'Donoghue, Lepine, and sertion. If Mr. Costigan had anything to everybody else. Had Mr. Mousseau's prop. say to Mr. Cameron it should have been in osition been adopted O'Donoghue would have the nature of a compliment and of been free, but Mr. Costigan voted against thanks for his crushing exposure and neglected and allowed to be oppressed and it. To-day this honest and chivalrous flageliation of the Orange demon. But Mr. unfairly dealt with, and in that capacity we man complains because his views were Costigan has too many Orange alliances and must deal with him. We must not be guilty accepted by the House. Now, what did Mr. ex-Grand Masters as colleagues in the Cabinet Costigan want ? He voted for the resolution to be grateful to Mr. Cameron. It is the old murder, especially when the execution of the solution to pardon him completely. These masters: the devil oftener gets the better are the facts, and they were given by Mr. and larger share of the service. THE POST. Casey, M.P., on the floor of the House during having no such entangling alliances and THE POST will alter them. We leave our its warm and undivided adhesion to Mr. readers to judge of Mr. Costigan's honesty. | Cameron's noble and patriotic speech. The He was also indiscreet enough to refer to the Irish people, as well as all the intelligent and school questions in future.

THE SHAMROCK.

In his speech on the Landry motion Hon. John Costigan charged the Opposition with making a cry on the Riel question to enable them to cross the floor of the House and take possession of the Treasury benches. This was the most serious offence that could be charged against the Hon. Edward Blake and his followers. Such presumption or ambition was not to be tolerated. ready to adopt to retain the reins of power into power, reveals the true inwerdness of the honest and just Government.

speech is probably contained in the following and his denunciation of this paper. So as to paragraph:--

The member for Huron (Mr. Cameron) had made a violent speech in denunciation of the Government and had received the endorsation of THE MONTREAL POST. The hon. gentle man and his colleagues expected that the whose Irish support would be handed over to them by this newspaper. This, he was sure, was a contract that this newspaper would find it could not carry out. To carry out this programme the leader of the Opposition (Mr. Blake) and the member for Eigin (Mr. Casey) were shamrocks on the 17th instant. The hon, gentleman had shown a quickened interest in their welfare lately by his wearing of the shamrook, and his enquiries about the facts in connection with Senstor O'Donohoe. Such utterances falling from the lips of an Irish representative in the Government of the | by his peculiar position, had nothing worse to lated to produce nothing but pity and con- silence, must indeed feel a rade shock

and a Casey not to wear Shamrocks on the 17th of March, without this open tesinsult by the Hon. John Costigan, the socalled Irish representative, on the floor of the Canadian Parliament? And who, of the Irish race, not only in

Canada, but throughout the world, has a better right and a stronger claim to wear the divine symbol of Irish brotherly love, union and patriotism than the man who pleaded for Home Rule for Ireland public men that weakened and killed the best with matchless eloquence and surpassing energies of Ireland for years. It was only force in an alien parliament, and the man who in an incomparable speech, exposed, denounced and fought, with everything to lose and fitto fight the country's battles and represent its nothing to gain, the demon of Orangeismthat common foe to Irish peace and union. And to that man, the Hon. Edward Blake leader of the opposition, the Hon. John Costigan would deny the right of wearing fierce and bitter application of the lash of a shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, and in public criticism that the drones, the lukewesring it would charge him with being actuated by the basest of motives. Shame! Irish representation. In Ireland a man The Ottawa Journal, notwithstanding its who cannot stand the test of public criticism Tory leanings could not suppress itsisense of goes to the wall. And, remember, it is not indignation at the proceeding, and remarks that "Mr. Costigan must really have been hard pushed for points last night when he and greatest in the land. Mr. Parnell himhad to charge Mr. Blake and Mr. Casey with | self, as well as the other leaders in the politwearing shamrocks in their button holes on St. Patrick's Day for the parpose of inveig- and the other dignitaries of the Church are ling Irishmen into supporting them. If Mr. Blake is not an Irishman, to what nationality the consequences of any errors they may does he belong? And as for Mr. Casey, does he not come from a family of Westmeath which has some slight claims of belonging to nation has a nobler, truer or abler body of Ireland? And any way, even if they had | representatives, whether in Church or State, not a drop of Irish blood in their veins, it than the Irish people. We have had the first would not be a criminal offence on their part | stage of Ireland's experience long enough in voted for the resolution which excluded to wear a shamrock on the seventeenth of this Dominion, and now it is about time that March. As the saying goes, "St. Patrick | we enter upon the second stage. was gentleman enough for anyone to wear a shamrook in his honor."

Now as to the complaint that Mr. M. C. Cameron, the member for Huron, made a tive a sense of self-efficiency which must be violent speech in denunciation of the Govern-brooked under all circumstances. He cultiment, we must say that Mr. Costigan does vates the feeling that no matter what line not, either catch or convey that true above all, have looked the question in the ing. And more. An examination of and full significance of Mr. Cameron's must be followed by the people he represents: face from a higher level and taid :- "Gentle. the records of the session of 1875 shows that speech. It was more than anything To challenge his views or his conduct on

excluding O'Donoghue. He voted against a re- story of a man trying to serve two the Riel debate, and no amount of abuse of mindful of what it owes to the country, gave New Brunswick school question and to charge fair-minded citizens in the Dominion, have the Liberals with refusing to get the British | equally endorsed it, and it is only so much North America act amended so as to give the worse for Mr. Costigan if he has failed in separate schools to the Catholics of New his duty as a Canadian and an Irishman in Brunswick. But now Mr. Costigan is a not subscribing to the views and Cabinet Minister and his friends in power, the sentiments of the the honest why don't they get the British North America and fearless Protestant Scotchman. Mr. act changed as they urged the Liberals to Costigan's talk about THE POST handing change it? If Mr. Costigan is wise he will over the Irish vote to this or that party is avoid the 'O'Donoghue and New Brunswick pure twaddle. The Post has no "handing over" to do. Our duty and our mission are to publish the news, watch and chronicle MR. BLAKE AND THE WEARING OF events, expose falsehood, wrongs and injustice, advocate what is right and just and then let our readers judge for themselves and act accordingly. That is the only contract we are bound to and it is a contract we will carry out to the very letter without fear or favor.

THE TEST OF PUBLIC CRITICISM.

Our readers and the Irish people generally throughout the Dominion bave, no doubt The idea of these gentlemen trying to perused the Hon Mr. Costigan's speech deoust the Government was in Mr. Costigan's livered in the House on the Riel question. mind, simply preposterous as well as revolt- We reproduced it in yesterday's issue from ing. Turn out the Ministry and what will the columns of the Gazette, a Ministerial become of me? There's the rub; there's the organ. It was far from being a notable prosecret of the corrupt and scandalous tactics | nouncement in defence of the Government, that Sir John and his colleagues are always | but, on the other hand, was a rather singular effort in the way of an attack on THE POST, and the strings of the national purse. Mr. and of a justification of the position held by Costigan's uneasiness at the thought of an Mr. Costigan as the representative of the honest and true Irishman like Blake coming Irish Canadian people in Sir John's Cabinet. We do not refuse or deny the Honorable Orange Tory administration. Portfolios, Minister the right to vindicate himself or to salaries, judgeships, timber limits, etc., are denounce ourselves on the floor of Parliament ; of more importance to the Ministerialists than but we also reserve and intend to use the right of examining and judging the grounds The gem of the Hon. John Costigan's upon which he bases both his own viadication do no injustice to Mr. Costigan, we will take his speech point ty point and discuss his statements seriatim, as they were delivered

The Hon. Minister opened his speech with the complaint that "he had been bitterly "assailed by a paper in this Province, claim-"ing to be published in the interest of the Irish Catholic population of the Do-"minion." Mr. Costigan may consider our criticisms of his public acts and official conduct to be of the nature of a " bitter assault." We do not wonder at that. A representative who has been accustomed to words of praise and to favors in and out of season, and who, country are really astounding, and are calcu- fear from his political opponents than their tempt. The sentiments thus expressed by and count it a bitter awakening when Mr. Costigan towards such true Irishmen as public criticism is adversely directed Blake and Casey, who would be a credit to against him. Both the Irish people and their any nationality, are disgraceful; and in the representatives in every sphere, whether name of the Irish people of this Dominion we civic, provincial or federal, of public life in repudiate the undeserved and unworthy this Dominion, have been educated in a false insinuations made by the Honorable Minis. political school, where the unreasonable and ter against them. What! A Blake dangerous doctrine was laid down that the Irish representatives were always to be held immaculate and inviolable. The result was timony of their patriotism and love of father- that no tongue or pen could utter a word land being made a subject of a sneer and an against them, without having the worst of motives attributed to the critic who had fault to find with their official conduct.

> This silly and childish custom of sparing, and shielding, and siding with our represenatives, whether they be in the right or the wrong obtains among no other nationality, and they are all the better and stronger for it. It was this pernicious false respect for its when the National Press threw off the yoke and dared to say who was fit and who was not interests in Westminster that the people got representatives in whom they could put their trust, and on whom they could stake the very nation's life. It was only by a warm and traitors were weeded out of the only the rank and file who come in for public watching and press criticism, but the highest ical world, and Archbishop Croke amenable to public opinion, and have to take commit in their relations with the concerns of the country. The result is that to day no

> Our public men must henceforth stand on their merits and be judged accordingly. Immunity from stricture begets in a representaof policy he may choose to adopt, that line

Town the contract of the soul of the god

public affairs is to abuse, assail and persecute him. On the face of it, such a doctrine is not only absurd and unreasonable, it is pregnant with danger to the body politic. If it our people and the common weal of the country would have to be sacrificed, simply to please and to be in harmony with our representatives on momentous public issues. The intelligence and independence of any people should forbid the acceptance of any such doctrine, and we think the Irish people have sufficient of both to decline to be governed any longer by it.

Mr. Costigan should not therefore imagine that because we found fault with his public conduct that we "bitterly assailed" him. He cannot say that our complaints in his regard were unfounded, and that what we said of him was untrue. He may have found it bitter and unpleasant, but as the old French proverb says, c'est sourent la verite qui choque le plus. It was no agreeable task for us, but in the interest of the people he directly represents, and of the country at large, we deemed it our solemn duty to expose a ministerial inofficiency and effacement which could not but have a damaging effect on our destinies in this country. It is not our intention to discuss here the various elements and features of that inefficiency and effacement, as we have, in a measure, already done so, and as the Irish- Canada furnishes another illustration of this Canadian people see and feel the truth of our

POST is published in the interest of the Irish Catholic population of the Dominion." Mr. Costigan did not always say so. As long as we lauded and shielded the Honorable Minister and supported the general policy of the Government, The Post in his estimation was is mourir pour Sir John. And it is quite the representative organ of the Irish Canadian | natural that one so ambitious, arbitrary and people, and had a right to speak for them. unprincipled as he should adopt this policy. But when we honestly and fearlessly apt to be troublesome colleagues; therefore, declined to follow Sir John Macdonald men of small ability, much energy and through political mire and condone his crimes | deficient moral sense are his proper associof oppression and robbery against the halfbreeds, and when we rebuked our Irish re- should they presume. presentatives for their party slavishness and made and voted by self-interest and readily their disregard of the appeals of justice and humanity sent forth, not only by the people of this country, but by all civilized nations. then THE POST, according to the same Mr. Catholic population of the Dominion and had no mission to speak for them.

special authorization to speak in the name of the Irish Canadian people, but we do pretend man on this as well as on every other distinction of race or creed. To that much the Irish-Canadian people, with very few exceptions, throughout the entire Dominion. Why, his own circular denouncing THE POST, and addressed from his own department to the Catholic our new Minister of Justice, resumed the clergy of the country, was the cause of hundreds subscribing to The Post. Then the famous order of the Catinet Minister's wife to "stop the paper" produced a similar had analyze. This gives him an advantage of effect : hundreds upon hundreds without any solicitation or canvassing on our part, sent in their subscriptions for THE Post as a protest against the action of our representative men. These and other incidents are the most eloquent as well of the most acceptable proofs of the fact that it is THE POST, and not Mr. Costigan or any other follower of the Orange-Tory combination, which speaks the sentiments entertained by the Irish Canadian people.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

On Thursday next, at Isle Dupas, a grand Pontifical Mass will be chanted on the occasion of the anniversary of the election of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal.

At St. Cuthbert on Friday next, April the 2nd, the anniversary service of the Rev.

March the 2nd. It was not Cardinal Louis Jacogini, as erroneously announced by the

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Patrick Kelly, Grenville, P.Q., beloved wife of Patrick Kelly, commissioner of court and J.P., died on 22nd mst., at 8.30 p.m., surrounded by her family and the Rev. Father Sauve, deeply ongaged in prayer. She gently parsed away at the age of 64 years, after a long and painful suffering, which she bore with Christian fortitude. Deceased was a native of Perth, Ont., and was one of the oldest and most respected residents of Grenville. She was a true Christian and a zealous Catholic and loving mother. In her the Church loses one of its warmest and best friends. At 10 o'clock, on the 25th inst., the luneral cortege formed in front of the residence of the decessed; the remains were drawn by two beautiful black horses and proceeded to the Parish church, and was met at the door by Rev. Father Berube, parish priest of L'Original, Ont. A solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Sauve, parish priest. Mrs. Williamson officiated as organist. The church was deeply draped for the occasion, and presented a very solemn appearance. Requiescat in pace.

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 satisactory.

were to be accepted the best interests of The Week's Proceedings in Parliament.

(From Gur Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 22 -If, after the manner of ancient heroes, Sir John Macdonald should receive divine honors after his translation to another and, I think, a better sphere, it will surely be as the patron of small mediocrities. and is deeper to-day than ever. In like manner I have before remarked on the demoralizing will the execution of Riel ever remain an ininfluence he has constantly exercised on public life in Canada during his long career, but in no way is this malign influence more marked or remarkable than in his systematic suppression of men of real ability. It seems to have been his undoviat ing purpose, when one of these appeared, to get him into the toils and, after he had used him to his victim's discredit, to make away with him. So well is this understood in Parliament that the saying "One of Sir John's tombstones" is a recognized proverb whereby those whose political reputation and public usefulness have been destroyed by the Canadian Machiavelli. The axioms of his Italian prototype, modified to suit a different time and a different country, have been carried out with an inflexibility infinitely creditable to his sagacity as a politician while utterly destructive of all moral fibre in his party. The sacrifice of many good men is often the penulty a nation pays for the exaltation of ONE BAD MAN.

rule. But while Sir John Macdonald seeks and succeeds in destroying men of ability, he is always ready to aid men of mediocrity, Mr. Costigan, denies the fact that "THE provided they be endowed with a plentiful lack of principle and possessed of the gitt of the gab." From the days of Sir Allan MacNab to the days of Sir Hector Langevin is a long distance in time, but there are many tomb stones all bearing the same epitaph in that interval. It is not mourir pour la patrie, it ates. They are easily flattered, made sub-servient, and can be kept in their place They can learn to adulate the power that cheriahes them. In this way we discover the true source of the unreasoning attachment and

DISGUSTING SYCOPHANCY of the average Tory for "the Chieftain." Costigan, ceased to represent the Irish The effect of this policy or suppressing ability and exalting mediocrity has been prominently shown in the debate on Landry's motion. The speeches on the ministerial If THE FOST does not voice the Irish side have been of the dreariest possible When not insipidly shallow Canadian sentiment on this question of the character. When not insipidly shallow the hanging of a political prisoner, then let shown itself so weak, so contemptible, Mr. Costigan name the paper that does. We and unless Mr. Thompson makes an extra do not pretend to any title or claim or good effort this afternoon, the record must stand against the Ministry on every count. This is all the more melancholy for the Tories when it is considered that they outnumber to speak the sentiments of an Irish their opponents more than two to one. On the other hand, the Opposition has displayed astonishing power. Some of their speeches public question, and we do pretend will take rank among the best efforts to champion the cause of right, freedom and of parliamentary elequence. Their posi-justice everywhere and always, without any tion, in a moral, legal and political standpoint, was strong, they have made it impregnable. Sir John's blighting influence we pretend and lay claim, and Mr. Costigan has not paralysed the Liberal intellect cannot deny that our position, our gentiments as it has scooped the brains of Toryism. and our views have the warm approba- True, he has tried to put it on the Liberal tion, and the active endorsation of the Irish-Canadian people with his infamous gerrymander act and his atrocious Franchise Act, but though he

HON, MR. THOMPSON.

denate this afternoon. According to parlia-mentary etiquette he should have presented had spoken. This gives him an advantage of course, but it is a sorry trick for one whose advent to the cabinet has been heralded with so much flourishing of trumpets. Mr. Thompson, though not a man of imposing presence, being short of stature and some what florid complexion, is nevertheless quite presentable in this woefully deteriorated cabinet. His manner is sedate and impressive, as if he held a very high opinion of Mr. Thompson. His delivery is easy, a little pompcus. His emphasis is sometimes wrongly placed, which spoils an occasional point. But whatever his faults may be he is evidently a respectable man, which is something that cannot be said with truth of the majority of his colleagues. He had not spoken long when it was quite apparent that he was no match for the intel lectual Samson to whom he was attempting to reply. From a Minister of Justice, who is supposed to be the

GREAT LEGAL LUMINARY

of the Government, great things were ex-Northwest, will be chanted by a bishop.

We read the following in the Semaine
Reliigeuse:—The death of His Eminence Cardinal Augu Jacobini occurred of Proceed. But giving him the fullest credit, and making every possible allowance for the difficulties of his position, it must be admitted that in the sense of a detence of the conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of the admitted that in the sense of a conduct of t pected. But giving him the fullest credit, it was wholly inadequate. As special plead. ing, it may be admitted as the best possible under the circumstances, but that only goes to prove the weakness of his case. I have no doubt in the world that were Mr. Thompson speaking on the other side he would have done much better. That he made the best of bad cause is the highest praise that can be bestowed upon him. This verdict may not tarnish his reputation as a lawyer or an orator, but it plays havoc with his pleadings and leaves his cause in no better position than it was before he opened his mouth. It will be admitted that Mr. Thompson is a man of generous impulses, kindly disposition and not inclined to take a harsh view of any cause. Granting him to be such a man, his failure may be charitably accounted for by his natural inability to outwardly defend a crime which in his heart he condemns.

OTTAWA, March 23 .- Mr. Thompson made a long speech, quite long enough, I should imagine, for the purpose he had in hand. He followed Mr. Blake's points screatim almost. In doing to he demonstrated the immense disadvantage hat the Opposition labors under in not having all the papers. As in the case of Sir A, P. Caron, Mr. Thompson produced some documents, access to which have been persistently refused by the Government. And here the question arises—How do we know whether he did not select from papers inpossession of the Government only those which favored his own side of the case? The presumption is that such is the fact. The whole course ministers have pursued in this business points to that conclusion. Nay, more, it confirms the conviction that an extensive, pre-determined system of misrepresentation, suppression, falsification, if not downright forgery, has been employed by the min-istry to shield themselves from the consequences of their wickedness and the foul crime by which it was consummated. Of course

treason, but he had to go far back from the period since which such executions were aban doned. His justification, however, was that the

PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES

of the territories necessitated a rigorous appliection of the law. This was the plea set up to just fy the hanging of the Bengalee, Kuncomar, by Warren Hastings, yet we all know how that crime was condemned and re-pudiated by Englishmen of that time. It was also advanced in almost similar terms, the times instead of the place being the excuse, to save the ministry from odium in the case of Admiral Byng. That odium, however, has clung to Pitt, delible blot on Sir John's reputation. Like Pitt he may have a majority in Parliament ready to silence the voice of mercy, but the blood-guiltiness will remain forever. In one respect Mr. Thompson deserves praise. He has set an example sorely needed on his side of the House, of courtesy in debate. The notoriously uncouth crowd, which forms no inconsiderable part of the Tory Commons, should take a lesson from the Minister of Justice. At would improve their manners wonderfully and considerably elevate the tone of discussion on that side of the House.

MIL THOMPSON'S DEBUT

on this occasion reminds me of another Nova Scottan, who made a good speech on his first entry into the Dominion Parliament, be came Minister of Justice, culminated as a conspicuous cabinet failure, and retired to the dignity and ease of the bench. I refer to the Hon. James Macdonald. By the way, Nova Scotia has been the prolific mother of rederal ministers of brief official life. The way they have flitted across the field of Canadian politics is something phantasmagorical. Is our new friend, Thompson, destined to pass off in the same abrupt, unsatisfying manner? We shall see. An impartial observer, however, must admit that it is very convenient for a politician like Sir John to have a place from which he can draw just enough brains to serve him at a pinch. A Gladstone can defy age and failing health, and alone uphold the vast burden of a nation's destinies, not permitting the task for one mo ment to fall on less responsible shoulders. Not so Sir John Macdonald. He would rather pull the strings from his sofa at Earnscliffe than stand in the forefront of battle. It is far more restful. It permits his lieutenants to fancy

DOING GREAT THINGS. and it saves his own nearly exhausted energies from unnecessary and distasteln l strain. The speeches of Mr. Blake and Mr. Thompson may be taken as that of counsel for pros-ecution and defence. The country, not Parliament, is the jury to give a verdict; posterity will be the Court of Review. It is not necessary to anticipate. As history in all analogous instances has unsparingly condemned crimes like that perpetrated in the name of justice at Regina, so will it be in this. Who dare be so fatuous as to imagine that a juris-prudence, purified by advancing civilization, will revert to the ideas of Jeffrics, or even of Impey, or that the political morality of Wal-pole, supplemented by a Star Chamber, will ever meet with aught but condemnation from

followed Mr. Thompson. He is one of the closest reasoners and most logical speakers in parlia-ment. His knowledge of the constitution is prodigious, though the Tories are never tired of sneering at his attainments. In his hands the arguments of the Minister underwent a searching and very damaging analysis. He did not occupy so much time as the previous speaker, but he very effectively disposed of his main and more important contentions. When a Ministry, like the wolf in the fable, want an excuse for slaughter, they can always find one. In the present instance the excuse employed by the Government was no better than that of the wolf. The moral of the comparison was irresistibly shown in the speech of Mr. Mills.

on both sides of the house having delivered themselves on the Riel question, a feeling is growing that the sconer it comes to an end the better. This is the desire of the Ministers; the Opposition are indifferent. It is thought that honor bound to address the House. At any it is said that so many desire to speak that it will be impossible to do so. I think the question, as far as the vote is concerned, is settled. The Government will possibly scare up a majority of forty—a considerable falling off from the sixtles and seventies of former sessions. But members are getting anxious for the practical work of the session to begin. All business is at a deadlock. There is an immense amount of private legislation besides Government bills, and the season 13 advancing when business people must be elsewhere. The budget is for the first Government day after the division on Landry's motion. This is looked forward to with great interest by both sides. It is well known that

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION. is decidedly bad—worse, in fact, than outsiders are supposed to have any idea of. And then the confidence which Sir L. Tilley inspired no longer ex sts. It is completely shattered, and Mr. McLelan does not possess, in the estima-tion of either friends or foes, the ability to cope with the complicated problems of finance, made more difficult by an enormous deficit. a failing revenue, excessive demands from provinces, sections, railways and continued hard times. Altogether the prospect is causing considerable uneasiness, and matters tracking the prospect of the p touching the question of taxation are likely to prolong the session beyond the date acticipated. It is also said that the system of purchasing political support by the expenditure of public money in railways and public works has raised upsuch a host of claimants that the entire revenue would not satisfy them. It will be seen when the time comes that the Dominion is in the presence of

A GREAT CRISIS. Sir Richard Cartwright has been working diligently while this dehate has been going on. He has a magnificent text in dealing with Mr. McLelan's budget. He would much rather that Tilley were in his old place that he might pay him back the score he owes. Tilley glornfied himself at Cartwright's expense when he had a surplus of a couple millions, but when he had a deficit of double or trible that amount he "took dencit of double or trible that amount he "took a header bown below" in the Government House at St. John, and Cartwright will have to content himself with smashing the lay figure put up in place of the absent knight. But the worst is yotto come, and amazement, if not conster nation, will be the state of some people when they learn the whole truth. The ministry is weak in ability, and is growing weaker politically. Morally it is damned.

MR, CURRAN'S EXPLANATIONS After the Speaker took the chair this after noon, Mr. Curran said, on a question of privi-lege, that he had no intention of using language derogatory to Archbishop Tache, and read a letter from His Grace saying he was satisfied with his (Curran's) explanation and apology.

MR. COSTIGAN AND "THE POST." The principal feature in the debate this after noon was the speech by Mr. Costigan. He devoted himself almost wholly to The Post, which he assured the house did not represen the Irish Catholics of the country. He alluded to THE POST'S demand for his resignation. Such a step le thought was not consonent with his duty to the country, his people or his colleagues. The only persons he said who opposed the execution of Riel were demagogues, and if the proprietor of The Post had bargained to transfer the Irish Catholic vote from one party to the other he would find out his mistake. It is rather included that it is rather that it has if Mr Cectives thinks The Poss singular that if Mr. Costigan thinks THE POST of such small account that he should devote so

Mr. Thompson had any number of cases of the death penalty having been inflicted for high treason, but he had to go far back from the period since which such executions were aban Costigan to prove the influence of Costigan to prove the influence of THE POST and the justice of its course. The comment in the gallery was "That course. The comment in the gallery was "That kills Costigan." He has placed himself beside Curran, and so they hang together. I will leave him to be dealt with by yourself when pouget the full text of his defence. A speech by Dr. Orton requires no comment. It was blood and splutter. Mr. Casgrain spoke in opposition and made a good presentation of the views held by the Liberals of Quebec.

OTTAWA, March 24.-Although Mr. Costigan spoke on Landry's motion, his speech was made up of a defence and exposition of his politi cal public life. He went over a great deal of ground—too much perhaps even for his admitted purpose of confounding his opponents and justifying himself. Men in public life are not infrequently called upon to choose between the surrender of a position won with much labor and sacrifice or the abandonme t of principle. In supreme cases this choice lies between ruin or crime, but in every instance these alternatives partake more or less of those characteristics. Every deviation from strict integrity is a concession to evil, and each false step leads to another until the sense of right and wrong and the dictates of self-interest become saly confused. A moral reflection like this does a man good, especially it he be a poli-tician and thinks it applies to the gentleman opposite. But we must not judge too harshly.

PUBLIC MEN are prope to consider their own interests identical with the general welfare. In that case there is no choice particularly. Mr. Costigen may fancy he is right, but in this Riel business there can be no question; he and the vast body of Irish and French Catholics, to both of which he is allied, are utterly opposed to him. Mr. Costigan is the representative of the Irishmen of Canada in the ministry. In such capacity his position is less that of a leader than an exponent. It is his duty to ascertain the wishes, the feelings of his people and give voice thereof in parliament. Has Mr. Coatigan done so truly? That is the question, He says that the Post in condemning his conduct does not speak the true sentiments of the Irish, but is it not singular that every Irish organ in the country takes the same view as the Post does of the hanging of Riel? Were all these papers as unanimous for Mr. Costigan's contention, position would be considered by himself and his friends as unassailable; therefore does not the fact of their being all against him prove him in the wrong The question is not whether he or the Post can secure the Irish vote for the ministry. The time when that franchise could be considered a commodity for party politicians to traffic in has gone by forever. The principles whereby Irishmen are guided are fixed and not to be controlled by demagogues either in or out of Parliament.

HANGING AN INSANE MAN

for high treason is not one of these principles Mr. Costigan may talk till dooms day, he may recite all he has done for his people, he may quote the Globe of thirty years ago in condemnation of Grit bigotry, he may denounce his critics and abuse The Post, but he can never make any Irish Catholic believe that hanging a mad man for high treason is anything else but a crime against God and umanity. Mr. Costigan has chosen deliberately to take the opposite view. He defends and justifies that crime, and he must be prepared to accept the consequences. As we know, Riel was hanged to appease the Orango demand for his life. If the Government was right in hanging him, then is the bloody record of ling lish hangings of Irish patriots a divine dispensation of justice, and Norbury, not Emmett, worthy of our love and admiration. I would ot willingly attribute to Mr. Costigan anything but the purest motives. It is therefore the more to be deplored that he should have been forced by a feeling of loyalty to his colleagues, a mistaken sense of duty, or the ties of party to adopt a course repugnant to what may be called the hereditary instructs of Irishmen; instincts which have been confirmed as just by the woeful experience of centuries. The debate on this unhappy business is now ended. It has passed into history, but though the government survives, the Nemesis of the crime for which Ministers have veted their own crime, for which Ministers have voted their own acquittal, has cast the shadow of her helm and wheel upon them and it is by her that the verthe Premier and Mr. Chaplean are both in dict of a higher court than parliament must bel

carried out. OTTAWA, March 25,-It was after this morning when the vote was taken on question. With the exception of a few per-Landry's resolution regretting the execution sons dependent on the government in one way of Riel. There was an exceptionally full or another, the prevailing sentiment is in House, the total being only thirteen below its full strength. No one expected the majority one gentleman declared, "Mr. Costigan will would have been so large, but the resolution was a trap from which there was no escape for many members. The cohesive and for which they have always conpower of plunder was never better illustrated. tended, before he can get them to Many persons, myself among the number, uphold the just and righteousnesss Many persons, myself among the number, entertained the opinion that the Bleus would of hanging a man for treason." have voted in greater strength for the resolution. The fact that only seventeen did so, to let Orangemen have a monopoly of. I simply goes to show that the French Cana notice that the Irish Canadian in the number dians have sent men to Parliament who are not above trafficing in the blood of a country-

man. Were the motives of each of THE RECREANT MEMBERS

analized, with exact information, it would probably be found that considerations based upon past or future benefits to be received from Ministers was the cause of their action. Nor can we imagine these benefits to be of a flimsy or temporary character. They must have been of such a tangible character as to permit men who take their political lives in their hands, to contemplate repudiation and defeat at the hands of their constituents with some degree of counnimity. Partisan feeling doubtless goes a long way, but when it is not shared in by the electors to the same extent as by their representatives, a conflict of opinion is sure to follow, in which the latter are bound to come out worst. The Bleus who have voted with the Government have set at defiance the public opinion of their Province. They know they have committed political hari-kari, and, we may be sure they are bound to re-coup themselves for the risk and odium they have incurred. They may not have reflected that the Premier's gratitude is always for favors to come. He has them now safe and sure, and, only so far as it may suit his purpose to sustain them in future conflicts, can they depend upon him. Perhaps they will discover, as Mr. Domville, Mr. de Cosmos, and others, have discovered, that new men, with reputations untarnished with past subservience to his Government, will suit his purpose better than they. Then they will awaken to find themselves

POLITICAL IMPOSSIBILITIES,

drowned like dogs, the stone around their necks being the vote they gave this morning. Had this question been allowed to come up without the "previous question" gag, with full information, and all the papers before the House, a different result would doubtless have been arrived at. But that is what the Gov-ernment feared. Hence the dodge for the execution of which Mr. Landry was the tool, and the subsequent rider proposed by Sir Hector Langevin. It was expected that a larger number of the regular Opposition would have voted for the motion, but that they took the opposite course was owing to pressure from their constituents. But when the conduct of the Government and its agents in the Northwest, the tyranny, rascality and neglect which characterized the administration of affairs in that country for the past seven years comes up for judgment, as it must before the session closes, there will be a different story to tell. of such small account that he should devote so much of, for him, a rather warm oration, to defending himself against its strictures on his conduct. He claimed that in agreeing to the parties during this Parliament. The Governdevelop into settled disease.

ment has lost a number of supporters for WE SHOULD BLOT OUT DISEASE IN good, but not sufficient to imperil its lease of power.

THE ELECTION IN DRUMMOND AND ARTHA-

yesterday is admitted here to be a certain indication of how the Province Quebec will go at the general election. In Ontario the Opposition will undoubtedly gain largely. If wholesale manipulation of the electoral lists be not carried out in the in the interests of Tory candidates. Fear of

"LOYAL" RESENTMENT AND ORANGE VEN GEANCE, no doubt, compelled the Ontario Liberals,

who voted with the government, to do so. It is, therefore, the duty of Irish Catholics in every constituency throughout the country to vote in the next Dominion elections in such a manner as to lessen the influence of Orangelsm, to render that baleful power less potent in the government of the country. This they can only do by opposing the candi-dates of a ministry which has been proved to be the tool of a bigotted, bloodthirsty faction.

Parliament will now proceed to the regular business of the session. The Budget speech will be made on Tuesday. It is admitted on all sides that Mr. McLelan has before him the most difficult task that has ever fallon to a Finance Minister in Canada. Of course, nobody expects that his candor will be so great as to admit the full extent of the financial straits to which the Ministry is reduced. Tories are great optimists when in power. They are never abashed at their own failures, nor are they at all acrupulous in the presentation of facts, especially when such are not creditable to themselves. It is, however, impossible for them to conceal altogether, the mancial difficulties of the situation, nor will any system of bookkeeping, however ingeniously contrived, enable them to arrive at a satisfactory balance with a deficit of over four millions. It is said that the extraordinary expenses of the late rebellion, amounting to about ten millions, are to be spread over a long number of years. In other words, they intend to leave the payment for their disastrous blundering and cruel misgovernment to the Grits or anybody who may come after them. Mr. McLelan is not inclined, like Sir L. Tilley, to take a lazy man's load, and break down under it. This is probably the only course open to him. He has no money to meet the demand and must, therefore, draw upon tae future. Unfortunately, this Government has done a great deal of that sort of thing, and future generations of Canadians will have good reason to remember Sir John Macdonald's government in the legacy of taxation, monopoly, and vested interests which it will have eft behind.

Among the speeches made before the final division was taken, that by Mr. Bergeron was particularly telling. He not only made his points well, but frequently rose to oloquence, although speaking in a language

not his own. For a young man ME. BERGERON HAS MADE HIS MARR, and, I have no doubt, that a brilliant career is before him if he holds firmly by the sentiments and principles be expressed in this debate. Government supporters are not so jubilent to-day over their victory as they were last night. They feel that the trouble is not over yet for them. They admit that the Tory prospects are very gloomy in Quebec with no prospect of a change to their advant age in Ontario. Sir John's health still causes uneasiness. Reports concerning his condition are conflicting. Nobody appears to know how he really is. The general impression appears to be that he is really ill, and for a man at his time of life any illness is dangerous. A great many members have left town not to return till Budget day, next Tuesday.

IRISH OPINION.

I made it my business to day to take soundings among the Irishmen of Ottawa in order to ascertain the current of feeling regarding Mr. Costigan's action on the Riel question. With the exception of a few persons dependent on the government in one way or another, the prevailing sentiment is in accord with the views held by The Post. As one gentleman declared, "Mr. Costigan will have to persuade Irishmen to abandon and order to ascertain the current of feeling rejust to hand, does not venture to commend Mr. Costigan's speech, although everybody knows how strongly that paper is devoted to him. It will not escape notice that the Toronto in reviewing the debate notices every speaker except Mr. Costigan. Are we to infer from this singular omission that the journalistic friend of the Minister thinks that the best service he can render is to say nothing since he cannot praise Mr. Costigan's speech or defend his action? The Irish Canadian may keep as mum as an oyster on this point so as not to injure by exposing Mr. Costigan's position, but Irishmen everywhere or anywhere are not dependent on it for information. And wherever they are their sole feeling is one of execration of those who applaud such a crime as this government is guilty of whether it is perpetrated in Ireland or Canada. The attempt made by newspapers supporting the ministry to make out that Mr. Blake has committed

A GREAT POLITICAL BLUNDER in voting, as he did make a great mistake. As

everytody knows Mr. Blake would not budge a hair's breadth from what he considers right for any party advantage whatever. This the country is beginning to understand. But apart from that the mass of our people are in-clined to a merciful view, and, as time passes, the number of those who will take his of the rebellion and the death of Riel must increase. Perhaps by the rebel leader's execution a great source of future trouble in the Northwest has been removed. This may have had some weight in deciding his fate, but the action of the Orangemen in compelling the Ministry to heng him must have an abiding influence with all men who desire to see the government free from the control of a bigotted, irresponsible faction. In fact the necessity is greater than ever for overthrowing the power of Sir John Macdonald, for who knows how soon or to what extent the Orange organization, emboldened by success, may pash its insolent demands. No manis safe where such a malignant power exists. Representative institutions are a sham, and Government lowered into the tool of a faction ceases to command respect or confidence. That this is the feeling of Irishmen in Canada cannot be doubted. To doubt it would be an insult to the Irish name; nay, more, it would be treason to the Irish cause the world over. RIDEAU.

When a cold or other cause checks the operation of the secretive organs, their natural healthy action should be restored by the use of Ayer's Pills, and inflammatory material thereby removed from the system. Much serious sickness and suffering might be pre-

ITS EARLY STAGES.

The disease commences with a slight derange-The disease commences with a slight derangement 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 will ask himself the following questions be 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 dull, heavy felling, attended by drowsiness? Have the eyas a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there Pain in the sides and back? Is there there Pain in the sides and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from an horizontal position? Are the recre-tions 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 hear? These requent 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 expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin 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 and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against the latter 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 gans rectored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it root and branch out of appetite has returned, and the digestive o gans disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Ask your chemist for Seigel's Curative Syrup.

The people of Canada speak confirming th

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

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

I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanases 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 your. I have taken allowether 5 bottles. inn. I have taken altogether 5 bot Everybody here speaks well of it. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Richmond Corners, N.B.

A. J. White, Limit d. Gents—Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction whereever used. One case in particular (where the cure
of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly
benefited by your medicine.
Yours respectfully,
JNO. G. Morruson.

STRVENSVILLE, WELLAND CO., ONL., Feb. 17, 1881.

JOSEPH WARD

A. J. White, I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my Tenninenced using the Smaker Extract in my family a short time since. I was then affleted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gaining my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

Yours, tc., Manassei E. Heam.

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

Yours ruly Patrick McLubky TROUT LANE, ONT., May 12, 1885;

A. J. WIIITE, Limited.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. Witter, Limited. A. J. Willer, Limited.

Gentlemen—I am now using Selgel's Syrup for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine I over used for that complaint. It is a priceless bose to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truty,

Wat. Berks

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

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

I tried soveral patent medicines, some of them giving relief or the time being account of them giving that I

I tried soveral patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, to you can easily see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Selgel's Syrup and pills.

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

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

wish.
You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.
LEWIS WALDANK South Bay, Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far-

ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal.

For vale by every druggist in Montreal.

The Socialists in the German Reichstag have resolved to hold a congress during the coming aummer.

The progress of the electoral campaign in Spain indicates the return of a large Liberal and Monarchial majority to the Cortes.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Old Sores, Wounds, and Ulcers.—The readiness with which Holloway's unguent removes all obstructions in the circulation of the vessels. and lymphatics explains their irresistible influenc in healing old sores, had wounds, and indolent ulcers. To incure the desired effect, the skin surrounding the diseased part should be fomented, dried and immediately well rubbed with the Ointment. This will give purity to the foul blood, and strength to the weakened nerves, the only conditions necessary for the cure of all those ulcerations which render life almost intolerable. No sooner is this Ointment's protective powers exerted than the destructive process ceases, and the constructive business begins - new healthy growth appears to fill up the lately painful excavated pit.

President Grevy has signed a decree raising the fund for the relief of the poor to \$7,500,-000, making it larger than ever before.

The Austrian Reichsrath has empowered the Government to exercise surveillance over Socializts and compel them to report themselves to the police periodically.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

gradient for the second of the

For Lemons or Linto Juice, is a superior substitute, and its use is positively beneficial to health.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

Scheme.

HOME RULE TO TAKE PROCEDURE.

Mr Chamberlain's Course—John Bright Opposed to the Nation-alists—A Shadow of His Former Self.

No. 20 CHEYNE GARDENS, THAMES EMBANKMENT, CHELSEA. LONDON, March 25, 1886.

"Exercise a prudent reserve," eaid Mr. Gladstone to the House of Commons yesterday, " and I may say a wholesome scepticism regard to the current rumors about a schemes of the government for Ireland." Mr. Gladstone was in good form. He seemed to enjoy the whole situation. His advice about acepticism had to do with the enormous sums common report insists are to be demanded for buying out the Irish landlords. It is now the business of the London press and of a certain class of Whig economists to magnify to the utmost the amount the Government is likely to demand. Three hundred millions sterling is talked of as the minimum. This is absurd.

The landlord purchase scheme, if it comes on, is not to be a scheme for the compulsory expropriation of all the landlords. It will be a scheme to buy out those landlords who wish to sell and will be gradual in its working. It probably will not involve the risk of one hundred millions sterling to the State. Observe that the only risk is nothing more than a guarantee for the debt, which is very certain to be paid. Exhausted Russia, impoverished after the Crimean war, spent a hundred millions sterling to settle her emancipated serts on the land. A hundred millions millions guarantee need not frighten a sountry like England, which is twenty times richer than Russia.

HOME RULE FIRST. But maybe the land scheme will not be inproduced by Mr. Gladstone after all. Judging from present appearances, I think it likely that the home rule scheme will be brought forward first and separate. London papers announce to day with an air of profound knowledge that Mr. Gladstone will proceed not by resolution, but by a prepared acheme in regular legislative bills. I announced the same fact to the readers of the Herald quite a fortnight ago. chances are that a home rule bill will be brought in. The battle will be accepted on that issue. The land question will be left to take its chance either in this Parliament or in the Irish House on College Green.

CHAMBERLAIN. Every eye is now fixed on Mr. Chamberlain. His friends all say he will resign. It came to a parting of ways once before at the time when the Gladstone Government was Dilke was anxious to go out on the principle that Radicals ought to have nothing to do with coercion.

If Mr. Chamberlain had gone out he would have been the head of the new radical party in its alliance with the Irish nationalist members. In other words, the Irish people never would have been split between Irish members and radicals; never would there have been the bitter struggles about coercion; mever the wild passions aroused on both sides. Mr. Chamberlain missed his chance. motion

He then decided the wrong way. Will he

"That this house feels it its duty to exdecide the wrong way now? I still have a

press its deep regret that the sentence of
other order. If these things are done, the faint hope he will not, but the friends of Mr. Chamberlain insist that his mind is made up to resign. I do not believe he will carry many with him. To us Irish it does not much matter. When once the great statesman in office brings forward his scheme for home

rule, home rule is practically carried. A STRONG ALLY.

Lord Spencer is the strongest ally of Mr. Cladstone in his home rule scheme. Lord Spencer's position is quite logical and consistent. In substance it is this :- "There is no alternative to home rule but coercion. They have tried coercion to the utmost, with all the resources of the State to back it, and have found it a miserable failure. There is nothing left, therefore, but home rule." THE ONCE GREAT TRIBUNE,

Mr. Bright is furious against us. He speaks of us only as rebels against the Queen. In the eld days of the London Morning Star Mr. Bright used to find fault with me on the ground that I was not nearly a strong enough Irish nationalist. Mr. Bright counts for next to nothing in political life. It is now melancholy to see the once great tribune of the people outlive his time, outlive his best convictions, outlive all his faith in true, liberal principles. It is melancholy to hear of his talking jargon about Metternich or Castlereagh with those lips on which at the time not so long ago,

One thing Irishmen in America may be sure of. While Mr. John Morley remains in office things will go well for Ireland. When the resigns, take for granted the present schemes will come to an end. So far things are going well—quite well. The whole question will probably be settled at the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday next.

truth, peace and freedom hung.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY.

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes I have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

M. PASTEUR'S PATIENTS.

PARIS, March 25 .- Seven of the persons who were recently bitten by dogs in Bradford, and who were sent to Paris to be treated by Pasteur, have returned to their homes. They are all in good health.

The inquest on the body of the Russian who died of hydrophobia while under Pasteur's care, revealed the presence in one of the man's cheek hones of a portion of decayed tooth that undoubtedly belonged to a wolf by which the man was bitten. This, Pasteur supposes, hastened the incubition of the disease. The lungs and other internal crgans were filled with clotted blood. Two other Russian patients have shown symptoms of acute hydrophobia.
New York, March 25.—The Herald's

Paris correspondent had an interview yesterday with M. Pasteur about the death of the Russian Mujik Kajusurow.
Correspondent—"Was rabies the cause of
Kujusurow's death;"

M. Pasteut—"Undoubtedly."
Correspondent—"Do you consider his death shows that his treatment by innoculation was inefficacious?"

M. Pasteur-"By no means. It proves

March 1st and died of rables nine-teen days after the bite. He had only received seven inoculations, and virus of serious strength can only be used on the His Views on the Land Purchase sixth inoculation. His wounds were terrible. Part of his jaw was torn away, and the wolf's fangs penetrated right through, and caused what amounted almost to direct inoculation into the brain of the wolf's virus. I am informed by physicians from Russia, where bites from mad wolves are more common than those from mad dogs, that death from the bite from a mad wolf generally occurs sixteen days after the bite, and that 95 per cent. of those bitten by mad wolves die of rabies. Thus in the pure interest of science, the death of Kajusurow

> bitten by the same wolf, what demonstration can be more complete?"
>
> Correspondent—"These mujiks, then, present the most severe test that the pro-phyllatic method has been subjected to?" M. Pasteur—" Yes, I think so."

may be considered a benefit. The autopay

made yesterday proves conclusively that Kajusurow died of rabies. If the treatment

succeeds in the case of the eighteen others

THE RIEL DEBATE.

THE DIVISIONS ON SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN'S PREVIOUS QUESTION AND MR. LANDRY'S MOTION OF CENSURE.

OTTAWA, March 25 .- The following is the division list in this morning's division in the House of Commons on Sir Heator Langevin's motion, "That the question be now put":--Yeas - Abbott, Allison, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Barker, Barnard, Beaty, Bell, Benoit, Bergin, Blon-deau, Bosse, Bourbeau, Bowell, Bryson, Burn-ham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Chapleau, Cimon, Cochrane, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Cathbert, Da y, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers (St. Maurice), Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett. Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Gren-ville), Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Foster, Gagne, Gault, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Homer, Hurteau, Ives, Jamieson, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kinney, Kranz, Landry (Kent), Langevin, Leasge, Macdonald Klivert, Macmatter, Macmillan (Kings), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McCallum, McCarthy, McDougald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLelan, Massue, Moffat, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Orton, Ouimet, Paint, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Pope, Pruyn, Reid, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Rob-Reid, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Royal, Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Shanly, Small, Smith, Sproule, Stairs, Tascherean, Tassé, Taylor, Thompson (Antigonishe), Townsend, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Valin, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wood (Recekville), Wood (Westworgland), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Woodworth, Wright. Total year, 126.

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, (Wentworth), Bechard, Auger, Bain, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa, Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middsex), Campbell (Renfrew), Cartwright, Casey, Casgrain, Charlton, Cockburn, Cook, Courare paring a coercion measure to precede the Land Bill. Mr. Chamberlain deliberated about resigning. Sir Charles Dilke was ready to go if Mr. Chamberlain went. Mr. Bright would have gone in that case. Sir Charles Dilke was anxious to go out on the principle of Landry (Montmagny), Langelier, Laurier Livingston, Mackenzie, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McCraney, McIntyre, McMullen, Mills, Mitchell, Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Platt, Koy, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Scriver, Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford), Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson, Yeo-Total, паув 73.

The second division, that on Mr. Landry's

death passed upon Louis Riel, convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution,

resulted as follows :-

Yeas-Mesers. Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Bain (Soulanges), Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Bourasse, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Casey, Casgrain, Cook, Conrsol, Daoust, De St. Georges, Desaulnier (Maskinonge) Desjardins, Dupont, Edgar, Forbes, Gaudet, Geof-frion, Gigault, Girouard, Glen, Guay, Guil-bault, Harley, Holton, Kirk, Labrosse, Landerkin, Landry (Montmagny), Langelier, Laurier, Lister, McMillan (Vaudreuil), Mc-Intyre, Massue, Mills, Ouimet, Rinfret, Robertson, (Shelburne), Somerville (Bruce), Trow, Vail, Weldon, Wells—Total year, 52.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Allison, Bain, (Wentworth), Baker, (Missiequoi), Baker, (Victoria), Barker, Barnard, Beatty, Bell, Benoit, Bergin, Billy, Blondeau, Bosse, Bourbeau, Bowell, Bryson, Burnham, Burns, Burnee, Cameron, (Inverness), Campbell, (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Cartwright, Chapleau, Charlton, Cimon, Cochrance, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Davies, Dawson, Desaulniers, (St. Maurice), Dickinson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Farrow, Ferguson, (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson, (Welland), Fisher, Fortin Foster, Gagne, Gault, Gillmore, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Gunn, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Guillet, Gunn, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Hilliard, Homer, Hurteau, Innes, Irvine, Ives, Jackson, Jamieson, Jenkin, Kaulbach, Kilvert, King, Kinney, Kranz, Landry, (Kent), Langevin, Lesage, Livingston, Macmaster, Macmillan (Middlesex), McCallum, McCarthy, McCraney, McDougald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McGreevy, McLelan, Mcffat, Montplaisir, Mulock, O'Brien, Orton, Paint, Paterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Pinsonneault, Platt, Pope, Pruyn, Ray, Reip, Riopel. Robertson (Hamilton) Ray, Reip, Riopel, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Ross, Royal, Rykert, Scott, Scriver, Somerville (Brant), Springer, Sproule, Stairs, Sutherland (Oxford), Taschereau, Tessé, Taylor, Temple, Thompson (Anread, 1886, 1aylor, Temple, 1nompson (Antigonish), Townshend, Tapper, Tyrwhitt, Velin, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Ward, Watson, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Wilson, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Woodworth, Wright—Total nays, 146.

THE DUKE'S PROTEST.

MACCALLUM MORE ON IRISH AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, March 25.-The Duke of Argyll to-day writes a remarkable letter to the press, the headline of which might approprithe Duke, writing obviously as one of the chief landlords, points out in detail how every important measure in Parliament thus far, whether for or against the government, has been solely carried by the Parnell vote.

THE DUKE GOUTY. The Duke's lugubrious conclusion evidently is that Irish Americans rule Great Britainthese aiding the National League, which guides Parnell, who dictates Parliamentary resolutions and statutes. An explanation of the letter may be found in the fact stated in that the virus of a mad wolf is more intense, the current number of Truth with regard to and works more rapidly than the virus of the Duke's views that "he is suffering from a mad dog. Kajusurow was bitten on a sharp attack of gout." ization. Accepting the doctrine that labor

THE LABOR QUESTION.

POWDERLY'S MANIFESTO TO THE

KNIGHTS. Sr. Louis, March, 26.—General Master secretary of each assembly to call a full meet ing and read before it the sentiments which follow. The address opens with an order to the assembly to cease initiating new members until the relations of capital and labor shall become less strained, and continues : To attempt to win concessions or gains with our present raw, undisciplined membership, would be like hurling an unorganized mob against a well drilled regular army. It is not fair to older assemblies to bring in new members, pick up their quarrels as soon as organized, and have them expect pecuniary aid from those who helped them to build the order up for a noble purpose. We must not fritter away our strength, and miss the opportunity of present auccess in the struggle against capital, by rushing into useless strikes. To the cardinal principles of the order we must add another — patience. Your scales of prices must stand as they are for the present if you cannot raise them by any other process than a strike. Find out how much you are justly entitled settle the rest. Mr. Powderly cautions the produced by combination through its power assemblies against receiving into their to fix and maintain an artificial estimate, then ranks employers. To use the name of the we may once and for all drop the question order in a political contest is criminal, and of overproduction in fact and deal with it as must not occur again. The assemblies of it really exists, as an artificial estimate fixed Knights of Labor must not strike for the and controlled by monopoly. Understand-eight hour system on May first, under the ing the question as it really is, the rempeople in the United States and Canada, our order has possibly three millions. It is nonsense to think of it. An injury to ished. Raise the price paid for labor to a to injure all for the sake of one. 1: would have been far better to continue at work and properly investigate the matter, bringing it before every known tribunal, than to have struck. I warn our members against that the cause which produces financial de-hasty, ill-considered action. The church pression is not overproduction but an insuffiwrong it is our duty to change it. I am ashamed to meet with clergymen and others, to tell them our order is composed of lawabiding, intelligent men, while the next duction, despatch brings the news of some petry boycott or strike. I write this circular to lay before the order the exact condition of things. I am neither physically nor mentally capable of performing the work required of me. I am willing to do my part, but will not be asked to maintain a false position before the world any longar. One of two things must take place, either the local and district assemblies of the order must obey its laws or I must be permitted to resign from the vocation which obliges me to play one part before the public and another to our members. I say to the world that the Knights of Labor do not approve of or encourage strikes, and in one day despatches come to me from Troy, N.Y., Manchester, N.H., Chicago, Ill., Cincinnati, O., Lynch-burg, Va., Springfield, Ohio, and Montreal. It is impossible for human nature to stand the strain any longer. I must have the assistance of the order or my most earnest efforts will fail. Will I have it? If so, strikes must be avoided, boycotts must be avoided. Those who boast must be checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the court of last resort has been appealed to. Threats of violence must not be made. Politicans must be hushed up or driven out. Obedience to the laws of the knight hood must have preference over those of any next five years will witness a complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly. In our members we require secrecy, obedience, assistance, patience and courage. If, with these aids, you strengthen my hands [will continue in the work. If you do not

desire to assist me in this way, then select a man better qualified to obey your will, and I will retire in his favor. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The House Com mittee on Labor to-day heard Representative Anderson in favor of his bill to provide a United States commission of arbitration to consist of nine members to settle troubles between employers and their employes. Mr Anderson urged the adoption of the bill. which, he said, was the most feasible and effective measure now possible. The committee discussed the present unsettled condition of labor through the country and were agreed that something should be done by the Government towards the settlement of the troubles between employers and employed, but differed somewhat as to the best means of securing that end. The committee determined to hold meetings until some conclusion

is reached. SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

When anything is said by a laborer, upon the subject of organization as a means by which workingmen may hope to gain any specific object in their favor, about the first question he is asked to consider is overproduction. This overproduction theory is utilized in every argument and in every newspaper article in opposition to the organization of working mer. And, as it seems to be the strong point upon which the combinationists hope to further delude and misguide the laborer, and thus impede the effectual objects of organization, it becomes necessary that we look into and analyze this absolute dictum of which there is so much said and little understood, or cor rectly stated, by those who use the argument, either from a pure ignorance of the applica-tion of the law of supply and demand in its relation to the commodities of life, or an open intention to deceive the producer into the belief that there exists available means by which the laboring man may ever reasonably hope for a better condition of things, either for himself or his posterity. Then, there is not an overproduction in the application of the law of supply and demand, as that law relates to the exchange of the commodities of life, that is, in a general sense ; but that which seems to be an overproduction is simply the results directly produced by combination or mono-poly. Does every family or person have all that they need? It so, and there is then a a surplus left in the markets, then we may correctly say that there is an overproduction. But, if the great majority of the population have not all that is necessary to insure a comfortable living, nor the means to purchase these comforts, then we may safely say that there is no truth in this overproduction argument, as it applies to the whole population. Combination assumes the power to fix artificial values, and through the force of monopoly Now, to regulate these conditions and reform the means by which combination has found it possible to debauch the equitable applications of this law in its legitimate relations to exchange is one of the objects that we, as laboring men, hope to attain through organ-

is a marketable commodity, as it is understood to be in the application of the law of supply and demand in relation to commodi-ties, and seeing that the supply of any commodity is not, through existing combinations, a fixed quantity, but that the supply is regulated wholly by monopoly, then we as owners of labor, claim the power to regulate the supply of that commodity by whatever means we may find most suitable. And as organization is held to be absolutely neces ary in all the various departments of of the objects proposed by the members was industry, and, as it is coexistent with the the giving a series of entertainments of a formation of society, and as precedent better character than those usually given, plainly tells us that it is necessary if we and so try to improve the public taste, and would hope to gain any permanent or this has been done in a most marked degree. beneficial concessions in our favor, we have simply adopted the principles of organization as the means by which we hope to gain certain specific objects. Through organization we hope to control all the supply of labor and make it an equal exchange for all of those comforts which combinations now tell us we cannot have because there is an overproduction. Combination forces an artificial overproduction and then tells labor to produce less and it will have more. Now, how s this artificial overproduction to be disposed of? Simply and logically by increasing the power to consume. If, as I have already said, the whole population have all of the necessaries and comforts and want is not known among the people, and there is then left in the market an excess, that much remaining will be just so much overproduction. But since this proposition is not true in fact, to, and then the tribunal of arbitration will and that the seeming excess is only a result we may once and for all drop the question impressian that they are obeying orders from edy for the evil would seem to suggest itself in which a group of merry school girls headquarters, for such an order is not, and —increase the power to consume. How is was assembled; this called forth loud will not be given. Out of sixty millions or this to be done? Largely by reducing the and well deserved applause. The tableaux hours of labor, thereby employing the over-Can produced or idle labor by which the power to we mould the sentiments of millions consume will be increased, just in proportion Michand) managed the entire affair, you may in favor of a short hour plun before May 1? as the excess of unemployed labor is dimin-suppose that her labors were by no means one is the concern of all; but it is not wise living rate, making it possible for the work | she works because her heart is in what she ingman to consume more, or as much as his undortakes. The town band of twelve memwants or necessities may require. High bers kindly lent their sid, and by their five wages, or living wages, is one of the prime selection added largely to the pleasures of the factors in domestic prosperty, for it is a fact evening. Rat Portage will, we expect, mark that the cause which produces financial de St. Patrick's Day of 1886 with a "white will not interfere with us so long as cient power of consumption as is possessed took parts were either members of the wo maintain the law. If the law is by the masses. And, as the working people Catholic choir or members of the church. are the great consumers, it necessarily follows that high wages mean an increase of consumption and thereby an increase of pro-

THOMAS HOOD'S

"SONG OF THE SHIRT."

With fingers weary and worn, With eyelids heavy and red, A woman sat, in unwomanly rags, Plying her needle and thread— Stitch! stitch! In poverty, hunger and dirt, And still with a voice of dolorous pitch She sang the "Song of the shirt."

Work! work! work! While the cock is crowing aloof, And work, work, work,
Till the stars shine through the roof! It's, Oh! to be a slave Along with the barbarous Turk, Where woman has never a soul to save, If this is Christian work,

Work-work-work Till the brain begins to swim; York—work—work Till the eyes are heavy and dim, Seam and gusset and band, Band, and gusset, and seam, Till over the buttons I fall asleep, And sew them on in a dream

Oh, Men, with Sisters dear ! Oh, Men, with Mothers and Wives! t is not linen you're wearing out. But human creatures' lives ! Stitch—stitch—stitch,
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt.

But why do I talk of Death? That phantom of orisly bone; I hardly fear its terrible shape, It seems so like my own-It seems so like my own, Because of the fasts I keep. Oh, God! that bread should be so dear, And flesh and blood so cheap!

Work-work-work! My labor never flags; And what are its wages? A bed of straw, A crust of bread—and rags, That shatter'd roof—and this naked floor— A table, a broken chair—
And a wall so blank, my shadow I thank
I'or sometimes falling there.

Work, work, work, From weary chime to chime, Work, work, work, As prisoners work for crime; Band, and gusset, and seam, Seam, and gusset, and band, Till the heart is sick, and the brain benumb'd As well as the weary hand,

Work, work, work, In the dull December light, And work, work, work, Then the weather is warm and bright, While underneath the eaves The brooding swallow cling, As if to show me their aumy backs, And twit me with the spring.

Oh! but to breathe the breath Of the cowslip and primrose sweet— With the sky above my head, And the grass beneath my feet, For only one short hour To feel as I used to feel. Before I knew the woes of want And the walk that costs a meal

Oh! but for one short hour! A respite however brief;
No blessed leisure for love or hope, But only time for grief.
A little weeping would ease my heart,
But in their briny bed My tears must stop, for every drop Hinders needle and thread,

With eyelids heavy and red, A woman sat in unwomanly rags, Plying her needle and thread— Stitch! Stitch! Stitch! In poverty, hunger and dirt, still with a voice of dolorous pitch.-Would that its tone could reach the rich! She sang this "Song of the Shirt."

With fingers weary and worn,

BABY FARMING IN BRUSSELS.

BRUSSELS, March 26 .- The police yesterday made a raid on the residence of an old Frenchwoman named Marie Dumont, who lives in the suburbs, who has long been sus pected of carrying on an extensive business in baby farming. In her house, which is a declare an overproduction, while in truth it is no more nor less than a forced unproduction.

Now, to regulate these conditions and less than a forced unproduction. starvation and neglect. The yard at the back of the residence was dug up, and no less than seven infants' bodies were found in various stages of decay. It is suspected that the woman has been carrying on her abominal trade for a number of years, and intense indignation pre-vails. The police will make an effort to find out and bring to justice the patrons of the old

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE NORTH-

RAT PORTAGE, March 19 .- " Can anything good come out of Rat Portage?" This is a question you may very probably ask your-selves, when we willy, you look upon our heading. Were, yes, we think we can show you that the torner a possible, and that too to an extent larger than you may suppose.

The fourth entertainment of the season took place on St. Patrick's Day with a success far beyond the promoters' most sauguine expectations, so much so that it had to be repeated on the following night. The enclosed programme will give you some idea of the character of the entertainment. Our Catholic ladies will not lend their aid to anything of a mean or vulgar nature, and in this they are most warmly supported by members of all denominations.

The programme speaks for itself, and we do not intend to turn critic on any one of the performers, it would be unjust so to do, especially when each tried to do his or her best. One marked feature was how each had selected the "cast" most suitable. The musical part was eagerly enjoyed оу the audience, whilst the drama, farce and operettas, met with the most hearty applause, in fact the whole of the arrangements were so entirely new and unlooked for and of a superior character, that every one was taken by surprise. What gave a great charm to the drama was the introduction of new and appropriate scenery which had been minted and "set up" by a local artist (Mr. Michaud). One scene was a perfect picture, a wood scene, were highly successful and were well received. When we tell you that one lady (Mrs. suppose that her labors were by no means light, but then she does not look for praise ; stone." With but two exceptions, all who

PROGRAMME. Overture, Selected. Band
Chorus Farewell to Erin Roster
Vocal Solo. Annie o' the Moy Wiegand
Miss Minnis.

Miss B. McDonaid.

OPERATTA—"The Blind Beggars"—Offenbach.

Messrs. Gadbots and Poudrier.

Tableau—Scenes in the Life of Mary Queen of Scots—Scene 1.—The Rival Queens. 2.—Slaning the Death Warrant. 3.—Sceres of the Execution.

4.—The Execution. "God Save the Queen"—Band.

MR. BIGGAR, M.P., INTERVIEWED.

LONDON, March 26 .- Mr. Joseph G. Biggar, M.P. for Cavan, was interviewed by your representative this evening, and in answer to questions concerning the situation in Ireland and the prospects of Mr Gladstone's Irish measures, spoke as follows:—"The greatest chateles, in the way of the precisel working. obstacle in the way of the practical working of Mr. Gladstone's land purchase scheme is the difficulty of obtaining estimates which would present a fair valuation of the estates. In order to get anywhere near the actual value of the land it would be imperatively necessary to deal with each case separately and on its merits. A large majority of the tenants in Ireland are anxious to become owners, and would pay their instalments honorably unless they were unduly pressed. When the Irish Church was disestablished a great many tenants bought holdings at prices above the present valuations. They repaid their loans with remarkable promptitude, and are now presperous. Still I would not advise the advancing of a penny toward the purchase of land without adequate security. Mr. Glad-stone is, I believe, carnestly desirous of satisfying Ireland, and in furtherance of that desire he will have the support of all true Irishmen. Mr. Chumberlain derives his power from the caucus; but a caucus meeting is not Parliament. You may depend upon it that his caucus supporters will not follow him in warfare against Mr. Gladstone, and he will quickly discover this when the time for action comes. cover this when the time for action comes. As the Queen will have certain veto powers over the Irish Parliament, you observe I speak of the Irish Parliament as a fixed fact, she must have a representative at Dublin. This the Parnellites will not oppose, nor will they place obstructions in way of any measure that will be in any manner useful to Ireland. The Tories will, of course, fight the whole Irish scheme tooth and mall as they would fight anything tooth and nail, as they would fight anything else calculated to benefit Ireland, but their opposition has long since been discounted.

HOME RULE OR CIVIL WAR

DUBLIN, March 25.—United Ireland, the Parnellite organ, publishes an editorial speculation based on the supposition of on the supposition of the failure of Gladstone to carry his Irish measures through Parliament. It says if such a failure should possibly occur it would if such a failure should possibly occur it would not only be a Parliamentary scandal, but would be followed by a most terrible "suppressed civil war. The Liberal party," the paper continues, "would be split. One portion would stand watching in helpless shame, the terrorization of Ireland. other portion would be dragged at the chariot wheels of Brummagem Cromwell."

MOTICE.

A bill will be submitted to the Legislature of the Province of Onebec, at its next session, with the object of levying, by assessment, on the Roman Catholic Frenholders of the Parish of Sacred Heart of Jesus, of Montreal, a sum not exceeding forty cents per annum per hundred dollars of the value of the proporties assessed during ten years, for the purpose of finishing the construction of the Catholic church of the said Parish.

The bill shall be founded on certain resclutions adopted at a meeting of the resident Freeholders of the said parish, the seventh day of December last (1885), the principal dispositions of which being that said assessment shall be based upon the valuation roll of the City of Montreal, without being subject to the homologation by Civil Commissioners, and that for the ends of said act syndies will be elected to act jointly with the Curate and the presiding Churchwardon.

J. A. DAVID.

32-5

Attorney for Relationers.

GENERAL

|Pilgrimage&Lourdes

MAY, 1886.

Under the Special Sanction and Blessing of Gurffoly Father, LEO XIII, and of many Bishops.

Prospectus and information on application to

VERY REV. W. RING, O.M.I..

LOURDES HOUSE. Stillorgan, Dublin.

MOTICE.

Fellx Brien dit Desrochers, trader, of Montreal, has been this day au-d for separation of property by his wife, Alphonsine Gauveau, under Number 185 of the Seconds of the Superior Court sitting in Montreal.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1856.

LONGPRE & DAVID,

20-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff,

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Vlucent, Railway employee, of the Parish of Vandreuil. Petitioner for enroi en possession. The petitioner bereby notifies that he has this day petitioned to have possession of the estate of his late wife, Dame Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vandreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll, are summoned to excretise said claims within two mofiths from dute.

Montreal, February 9th, 1886.

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
27-10

Altorneys for Petitioner.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Emilie Piche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife os Ambrolso Tellier di Lafortune, trader, of real, wire os ambroiso Tellier dit Lafortine, trader, of the same place, to the effect hereof duly authorized en justice, Flaintiff, vs. the said Ambroiso Tollier dit Lafortune, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

Kontreal, 2nd March, 1886.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

31-5

Attorneys for Flaintiff.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. No pay asked for p dent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide 23-13

GRATEFUL ... COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

HREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of direction and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately 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 disease. He nodeds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a wenk point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a property nourished frame."—Civil Service Garette.

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoopathic Chemists, LONDON, England.

PILES Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

GORPULENCY to harmlessly, effective and notes how to harmlessly, effectivally and rapidly cure starvation, dictary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge whatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover postare to FC. HUSSELLI, Esq., Woburn House, Store 2t., Bedford Sq. London Eng.

FARM FOR SALE

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

ST TERMS EASY. TEL

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VALUE OF LOTS First Series - - - \$50,000.003

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 regis-tering the tickets asked for. (S cents United States.

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

S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal 44

THE PERSON OF TH

TEACHER WANTED—FOR S. S. No. 6,
in the Townships of Monteagle and Wicklow, a R. C. Make or Female Teacher, helding a 2nd or
ird class certificate, and to furnish testimoplais. Duties to commence immediately. All communications to be addressed to EDWARD LEVECK, Sec. Treas., Greenview, P. O., County Hastings, Ont. 33-3

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act as agent for

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in Guolph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscriptions and enroll subscribers.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only proparation of the kind containing the entire nutritious constituents of Beef.

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

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"Maryland, My Maryland"

* * * %2" Pretty (Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men.; "My fa:m lies in a rather low and mias matic situation, and

" My wife "

" Who !"

- " Was a very pretty blonde!"
- Twenty years ago, became " Sallow !"

" Hollow-eyed !" " Withered and aged !" Before her time, from

"Maiarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy, might help my wife, as I found that our little girl supon recovery had

" Lost !"

"Her sallowness and looked as fresh as a new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to day, has gained her oldtime beauty with compound interest, and is now as haudsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The creature just looked over my shoulder, and says I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done." Hoping you may long be spared to do good, I thankfully remain,

Belts: Hilk Prince George Co., Md., May th, 1883.

ES" None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on he white label. Shun all the vile, poleonous stuff with ' Hop" or " Hops" in their name.

THE REV. FAIHER QUINN'S NATAL JUBILEE.

To the Editor of THE POST: It was the realization of a happy inspira-tion to hold a featival in honor of the anni-versary of the birth, and the twenty-third of the pastorate here, of the Rev. Patrick Quinn, the very esteemed curé of the parish of St. Bibien of Richmond and vicinity, in the assembly room of the Convent of the Congregation of Notre Dame, Richmond, on the 16th inst., the evening before St. Patrick's Day. The convent hall was britliantly and prettily decorated with overgreens, flags, etc., etc. To the right and left of the central arch, with the harp for a keystone, were the following artiscally executed mot-toes in English, French and Latin:—"Wel-come Joy," "Bienvenue," (welcome) and "Vivat," fully translated (may be live long). Upwards of one hundred little girls and young ladies uniformally, but tastefully, arrayed, occupied the body of the hall on the one side, while the parent, and invited guests were seated on the opposits side, and in front of these, in places of honor, to the right and left of the Rev. Father Quion, were seated the Rev. Fathers and Brothers who had come from the surrounding parishes to do weil merited honor to their esteemed confrers on this auspicions occasion, viz. : the Venerable Rev. Father McCauley, P.P. Conticooke, able Rev. Father McCauley, P.P. Coaticooke, the Rev. Father Alexander, P.P. L'Avenir, the Rev. Father Mouscau, Vicar L'Avenir, the Rev. Father Connolly, P.P., South Dur-ham, the Rev. Father Diguan, P.P., Windsor Mills, the Rev. Father Mailhiot, P. Parish Satton, the Rev. Father Lacerto, Vicar, ichmond, and the Rev. Bros. Hilarion, Fabien and Louis Paul, teachers of the boys Catholic Academy, Richmond. The central space afforded room for the piano, and for the carrying out of the pleasing comemorative conducted solely by the youthful pupils of the convent.

The execution of a choir and well arranged programme elicited frequent and much deserved applause from the auditors,

Were we not aware of the wishes of Father Quian to avoid newspaper publicity, it would please our readers should we give in extenso his address of thankfulness and gratitude, as also his impressive words of advice and counsel to the pupils,—the appropriate remarks of Venerable Father McCauley,—showed that he had lost none of his well known wit and elequence.

The several exercises of the pupils in song and recitation evinced assiduous memorization and carefully supervised rehearsal; their prenounciation, both in French and English. was particularly good. The performance on on the piano manifisted superior instruction and painstaking practice, and the manners of the pupils were very polite. The lady superioress and her associates are deserving of much praise for the great progress evidently made by their pupils in so short a period of time. Since the opening of this new and flourishing institution of learning, from its increasing patronage, it is quite evident that their new, excellent, and commodious convent building will need very considerable enlargement at no very distant day.

Of the Rev. Father Quina and his successful labore during his twen'y three years' pastorate in Richmond, it is difficult to speak without using words which to strangers would seem too eulogistic. In 1863, when but a young man 27 years of age, he entered this field of labor, which for years had been occupied by Father Tahen of revered memory, and beloved alike by Catholics and non-Catholics, the best well wishers of his successor could hardly be expected to do otherwise than to alternate between hope and fear for his then youthful successor in this important parish; but the trying ordeal was safely passed, and with auspicious surroundings hope budded and blossomed into full fruition, and to-day, mond and vicinity have been with many learned and highly esteemed pastors, Catholic and Protestant, the history of none of the parishes under their charge, has been more noble work of those societies which are actnoteworthy than that of Ste. Bibien during in all things according to the spirit of the the past quarter of a century and upwards; in this all our good citizens of every tongue, kindred and creed will agree.
AN INVITED GUEST.

CARDINAL MANNING'S DENIAL. Sir,—As I promise, I send to you for publication the letter of His Emineuce Cardinal Manning to me respecting the forged letter.
Yours, etc.,

John Joseph Lynch, Archbishop of Toronto, St. Michael's Palace, March 22.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUUSE, WEST-MINSTER, S.W., Feb. 24. My DEAR LORD ARCHBISHOP, -I thank your Grace, and through you many other

who have sent to me the forged letter which has been published as mine. On Saturday last, as soon as it reached me, I telegraphed to your good dean to expose this imposture. What good the forger thought to gain I do not know, but I may turn his handiwork to good account. It gives me the opportunity to say that, from the hour I saw the full light of the Catholic faith, no shade of doubt has ever passed over my reason or my conscience. I could as soon believe that a part is equal to the whole as that Protestantism in any shape, from Lutheranism to Anglicanism, is the revelation of the day of Pentecost. As to my friends, the priests here and in many lands, they have been to me my help and consolution, as to the conversion of others, my last five and thirty years have been spent in receiving them into

the Church.
I am glad to take this occasion, which the forger has made for me, to bear once more my thankful witness to the Catholic Church. The worst I wish him is that his eyes may he opened to see the truth, and the unworthiless of his own act.

Believe me, my dear Lord Archbishop, your affectionate servant in Christ,

HENRY E., Card. Archbishop of Weatminster.

13

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25

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THE CARDINALS.

The complete number of the College of Cardinals is 70, and there being now only 64, as per list given below, the number will be completed by the proclamation of six new names, in June next, among which will be that of Archbishop Taschereru. The first number in the subjoined list indicates the age of each cardinal, and the second the number of years since his nomination :-

of Acata since me nominarios.	
John Henry Newman	86
Jos. Hippolyte Guibert	84
mi 1 into Martal	so
Theodulphe Martel	
Louis Marie Jos. Caveror Jules Floren Desprez.	80
Jules Floren Desprez	79
Joseph Pecci	79
Charles Sacconi	78
Charles Sacconi	
Louis Serafini	78
Henry Edward Manning	78
Louis de Canotsa	77
Guillaume Massaia	77
Camina Cani Manari	76
Carmine Gori-Morost	
Carmine Gori-Morosi Fre de Paul Benavides y Navarrette	76
Innocent Ferrieri	76
Antolin Monascillo v Viso	75
Michel Paya y Rico	75
Jean Baptiste Pitra	74
Jean Baptiste Pitra	
Antoine Pellegrini	74
Frederio de Furstenberg	76
Charles Christifori	73
Paul Melchers	73
Desision Destallar	F.9
Dominion Dartollal	73
Jean Simor	73
P. G. Michelangelo Celesia	72
Joseph Mihalovitz	72
Joseph Mihalovitz	70
lass Cimens	
Jean Simeoni	70
Louis Haynald	70
Ignace Masotti	69
Celestian Gangibauer	69
Ignace Masotti Uelestian Gangibauer Ange Bianchi Lurent Raudi Gaetan Alimonda	69
Tanana Dandi	68
Laurent Laudi	
Gaetan Alimonda Charies Laurenzi	68
Charles Laurenzi	65
Michel Ledochowski	64
Jacques Cattani	63
Gustave d'Holenlohe	63
Gustave a notebione	
Francois Battaglini	63
Alphouse Capegelatre	62
Joseph Hergenioether	62
Dominique Agostini	61
Che Martial Allemand Lauisersia	61
Che. Matthe Allemand Divigotic	59
Thomas Martinelli	
Ruphael Monaco La Valletta	59
Louis Oreglia de S. Stelano	5S
Lucien Bonaparte	58
America Harrisa das Santos Silva	57
Discoul Description Street,	
Edward Howard	57
Placide Marie Schiaffino	57
François Ricci Paraccina	56
Patrick Francis Moran	56
Patrick Francis Moran	55
Louis Jacobini	54
Taller Management	
Isidore Verga	54
Lucide Marie Parocchi	53
Thomas Zigilian	53 _
Wladimir Czacki	52
Guilanma Sanfalion di Aconavella	52
Toront Calcation Notes	45
Joseph Sabastien Neto	-1.7

THE BALTIMORE COUNCIL

SUMMARY OF THE DECREES OF 1884

DIVORCE DECLARED ILLEGAL-THE CHURCH'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS MATRI. MONY-SECRET SOCIETIES DENOUNCED BALTIMORE, March 24. - The decree enacted by the Plenary Council held in this city in it or cutally deranged. The petition is writ-November, 1884, which were sent to Rome for the in a style peculiar to insane persons, and approval and returned several months ago, contained nothing alarming. The man is were given to a tew favored persons to day, about 40 years of age, of low stature, in printed form. They extend over four releader build, sallow complexion, and hundred pages, and are in Latin. The of emaciated and careworn appearance.

American will to morrow publish an extended The man's name is Churles Brown. He can summary of them which was prepared by one of the leading translators connected with the church in this city. Special attention is paid to the music atopted in the churches. Worldly, irreligious and sensual strains are positively to be excluded from church exercises. One of the most important decrees is that concerning matrinouy. Since marriage prison he returned to England and was again was raised in the new law to the dignity of a contined in an asylum. The petnion is well sacrament, it belongs solely to the church, to whom the administration of the sacrament was entrusted to pass judgment on the validity, rights and obligations of marriage. This is held for an enquiry. indissoluble, it is obvious that there is no power on earth which can dissolve Christian marriage. Against such as infringe the law severe penalties are to be enforced. No legal divorce has the slightest power before God to lose the bond of riage and make a subsequent one valid. Even adultery, though it may justify "separation from bed and board," cannot loosen the marriage tie, so that either of the parties may marry again during the life of the other, nor and blossomed into full fruition, and to-day, is the legal separation to be obtained without le bon pore, as the young and old delight to first conferring with the ecclesiastic authorical him, with his many zealous and faithful ties. Though the Church sometimes permits parishioners, joyfully celebrates his natal the marriage of a Catholic with a non-Cathojubilee, and the 23rd anniversary of his Richmond pastorate, with a church edifice, a great and with the explicit understanding that presbytery, a convent and an academy, and the children of those parties must be brought up in the Catholic Church. All secret societies in his pastoral and educational up in the Catholic Church. labors altogether, as is believed, second only ties, which are secret as the church under-in value and excellence to those in the episco-pul parish of the diacese. Blessed as Rich-other confraternities, are not to be joined by Catholics. But not only are such secret societies to be shunned, but all are requested to co-operate as earnestly as possible in the noble work of those societies which are act-

> Holloway's Pills. -The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who are most cautious of their health, and most particular in their diets. These corrective, ptrifying, and gentle aperient Pills are the best remedy for all defective actions of the digestive organs; they augment the appetite, strengthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious from the system. Holloway's Pills are composed of rare balsams, unmixed with baser matter, and on that account are peculiarly well adapted for the roung, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its removating and invigorating qualities, and its incapacity of doing harm.

Sisters of

Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the that wait on man's most dignified and inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla happiest state," but the dignity and hapin the treatment of sore eyes and skin piness of man cannot long endure withdiseases, among the many unfortunate out the health that may be obtained in a children under their care. Mrs. S. D. few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A. W. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes con- Parker, lumber dealer, 209 Bleury street. cerning the treatment of her daughter, Montreal, Que., writes: "After being who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol-troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

Ayer's Sar saparilla

blood purifiers."

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

THE QUEEN FRIGHTENED

HER CARRIAGE. London, March 24.—The Queen went in members of the Royal family. The people turned out in vast numbers. The shops and club buildings were decorated, and displayed un abundance of loyal mottoes. The Royal party was everywhere received with the hearticat enthusiasm. The Queen many times bowed to the crowds with evident g pleasure. The people rushed alongside The term "horse power" which is in such to Royal carriage greeting Her Majes-frequent use, is described as being the power ty with rapturous cheering. The Queen, of raising 33,000 pounds weight one foot high 7 after her return from the corner stone laying, left Buckingham Palace at 4:30 o'clock for the purpose of a drive. She was accompanied by Princers Beatrice. They went in an open carriage to Hyde Park and 7 everywhere were cheered by crowds of people.
6 Among the crowd which assembled along Constitution Hill road, bordering the palace park in the north, to see the Queen as she passed by, was a new in shabby clothes and wearing a clouched hat. He appeared to be much agitated and elbowed his way to the edge of the assemblage. When the Royal turnout reached a point opposite this he threw something into the carriage. Great excitement followed the strange man's action, and he was quickly taken into custody by the police and hurried from the scene. It was subsequently learned that the article was not an explosive as had been feared by many, but only a piece of paper. When the Queen noticed her assailant's approach the shrank back from him into the carriage. Her Majesty was evidently somewhat startled. Princess Beatrice took in the situation at a glance and leaned forward apparently for the purpose of shirlding the Queen from any attack that might be made upon her. The prisoner is believed to be a discharged soldier. He is thought to be of unsound mind, and in some respects a crank. He offered no resistance to his arrest, and went without a struggle to the police station, where he was locked up. He stated that he lived at a certain number in King street, and detectives were at once detailed to work up his history. The paper which the prisoner threw into the Queen's carriage is understood to have contained nothing more than a petition for redress for a personal grievance under which the offender believes he is unjustly suffering. The man

listed in the army twenty-three years ago and at to India, where he was afterwards disbarged. For a long time he was confined in

ARTHABASKA ELECTION

MR. GIROUARD ELECTED BY A LARGE MA-JORITY OVER MR, PREFONTAINE.

the seat in the Legislative Assembly, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. J. Watts, are almost complete. The candidates were Mr. F. Prefentaine, a Conservative and Riellist, and Mr. Girouard, Liberal and Riellist. The following are the results so far as re-

ceived :-		PREFON
MAJORITIES.	GIROUAND.	TAINE
Arthabaskaville		
Drummondville	14	
Ulverton		•••
St. Christophe		
Durham		10
St. Germain	209	
Eouth Durlings		iö
		14
Bulatrode		
Kingsey Falls		19
St. Albert.		2.
Et. Norbert	16	,
North Chester		,
Sto. Helene, Chester	32	,
Warwick		. 8
Stanfold	201	
Wickham West		
Wickhain East		ï
Chenier		-
		• • • •
fingwick		
Victoriaville		**
St. Paul, Chester		
L'Avenir	07	1.7
Kingsey, French village		4:
Grantham	14	
Total majorities	767	441
Majority for Girouard		309

poll standing :--W. J. Watts.....

F. Prefontaine... 1,652.

Charity

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant may be "fairest and foremost of the train with Salt Rheum

For a Number of Years,

and must say that she never took anything I was cured of both diseases by using that helped her so much. I think her eyes six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." M. G. never looked so well, as now, since they Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have were affected, and her general health is found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious improving every day. She has taken but remedy for bilious troubles and Dyspephalf a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East sia." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charles-Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: town, Mass., writes: "I was completely "My weak eyes were made strong by cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Sarsaparilla." Wm. Lee, Joppa, Md., Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla," of years I have been troubled with and it has done me so much good that I a humor in my eyes, and was unable shall always regard it as the best of blood to obtain any relief, until I commenced purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sar-

saparilla. I believe it to be the best of in all cases requiring a powerful alterative

treatment.

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

BY A MADMAN THROWING A PETITION AT

asylum in Ireland, and on being released or re-enlisted in India. He was again dis thurged and by order of a court-martial he was imprisoned. On being released from confined in an asylum. The petition is well written on foolscap paper and the language is respectful. In the petition the man complains that he was robbed of his pension. He

QUEDEC, March 24.—The returns from the election in Drummond and Arthabaska for

Majorities.	GIROUAND.	PREFOR
rthabaskaville		2321112
Drummondville		

(lverton	g	•••
t. Cnristophe		2 2/
Jurliam	*** ****	10
t. Germain		211
outh Durliam		10
lulatrode		4
lingsey Falls		1 2
t. Albert		2
t. Norbert	16	•••
orth Chester		
to. Hulono, Chester		
Varwick		8
tanfold	201	
Vickham West		• • •
		•••
Vickham East		
henler		• • • •
ingwick		.5
ictoriaville		2
t. Paul, Chester	50	
'Aventr	67	
ingsey, French village		*4
rantham		
Total majorities	767	44
Majority for Girouard		30
withouted for automitarion		50
Vith St. Remi. St. Louis	and St. Ci	lothild.

to hear from. At the general elections in 1881, the election resulted in Mr. Watts (Liberal) being returned by 99 majority, the

Majority for Watts.....

The following were ordained by His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec in the chapel of the Grand Seminary: Deacon-Messrs. Louis Garon, Pierre Lavoi, Albert Lamoth, Joseph E. T. Giguere, Amelien Augers, T. Lachance. Achille Begin and Celestin Lemieux of the archdioces of Quebec; Desire Leger, St. John, London, March 24.—The Queen went in N.B.; Thos. Chisholm, of Arichat dioceses; state this afternoon to perform the ceremony Joseph McLean, Charlottetown; Patrick of laying the foundation of the new examina-Riordan, Portland; Joseph O'Connor, Mantion hall of the College of Surgeons on the chester; Michal Foley and Thos. Resenteel, Thames embankment. She was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and other Philippe Garneau and Langlois, of the archdiocese of Quebec.

There are in the New York Assembly 108 natives of that state, 8 born in Texas, 2 in Pennsylvania, 4 in Scotland, 3 in New Jersey and 3 in New England.



CURE

don't to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Naussa, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pillagre equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

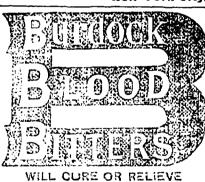
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who sufer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end be re, and those who encetry them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head.

Is the hanc of so many lives that here is where we

Is the hanc 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 easy to take. One or two pills make dose, They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 15 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING
OF THE HEART,
ACIDITY OF
THE STOMACH,
DRYNESS JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from discreased LIVER, harmary, STOMACH, BOWELS OR ELCOD. T. MILBURN & CO. Proprietora

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the nse of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nertone Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles, Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood Fuaranteed. No risk is incurred. Hustrated pamphlot inscaled survelope mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

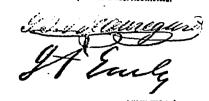
TEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., coroprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer t Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London Ont., 424 pages; pape. 75 cents; cloth, \$1 25 Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasser wanted.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.



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that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and
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Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of the
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S. H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank. A, BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise with a manual special continuous to the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lettery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It needs scules or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Brawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Brawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPLENDID PP ORTHNITY TO WAN A FORTIUSE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS ID, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 13, 1886—191st Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

		Fifths 1	nonala Marina	Each.	Frac-	1
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1	CAPITAL E	HIZE			\$75,000	ı
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9	Approximat	ion Prize	s of	750	86,750	Г
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,967	Prizes, amo	unting to			2165 500	l
Apr	lication tor	ates to our	haaboute	he min 1	-00,000	ı

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is modely to constrain the measurement of the falled Is no reason for not new recedence active. Send at the fall of the fall that the fall of the fall that the fall of the fall that remedy. Give Figures a num Post Office. It costs were goodway for a trial, and I will cure you Address fir, H. O. POOT Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

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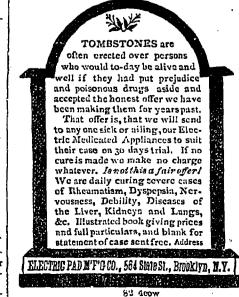
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COOK'S FRIEND BAKING FOWDER.

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, 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 it virtues for a congregied. ong period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE; None genuine without the trade mark on package



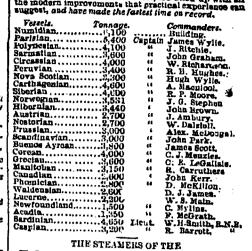
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1885—Winter Arran ements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMBHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strought, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern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



THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line Sailing from Liverpool on Thursdays, from Porliand on Thursdays, and from Halifax on Saturdays, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Malis and Passengers to and from Iroland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

FROM HALIFAX: FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAS Caspian. Thursday, Mch.
Sarmatian. Thursday, Mch. 18
Peruvian Thursday, Mch. 25
Polynesian. Thursday, April 1

At ONE o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Ballway Train from the West.

from the West.

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Halifax:—Cabin, \$65, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$20; Stoerage at owestrates

Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland:—Cabin \$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$25.50; Steerage, at lowest rates.

Newfoundland Line.
The SB. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a winter Service between Hallfax and St. John's, Nild, as follows:

Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for Hallfax on beh 25; March 11; March 26.

From Hallfar-TUESDAY, Feb. 23; March 9; March 23; April 6

From N. J. Jan. - MONDAY, March 1; March 15; March 20, April 12.

Hates of passage between Hallfax and Sa. John's 19

Rates of rassage between Halifax and St. Johns'sl. Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00,

Glasgow Line. Furing the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched fortidantly from thas now for Bot out via Buttax when necession requires and formigatly from Boston to Glargow direct, as follows:

Prussian. About Meh. 22

The Steamers of the Glassow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despatched from

FROM BOSTON:

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Scandinavian About Mch. 4
Norwegian About Mch. 19

Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Olasgow, and at all Continental Forts to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the Firlied States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Fortland or Hallfax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Ratiways ria Halffax; and by the Februal Vermont and Grand Trunk Ratiways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Hallways (Merchantal Despatch), inclination, and by Grand Trunk Ratiways Cherchantal Despatch), inclination, and by Grand Trunk Ratiways Company ria Portland.

Through lates and Through Bills of Lading for Eastbound truilic can be obtained from any of the Agonts of the above manod Ratiways.

For Freight, Eassage or other Information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orienns, Havre: Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Parls; Ang. Echmiliz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Holterlam; C. Hugo, Bamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordenax; Fischer & Beimer Schneschort, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomers & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, Change & Co., Quebec; Allana & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chienco; H. Rourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 213 Broadway, Now York, or to G. W. Hobbinson. Heily St. James street, Opposite St. Lawrence Hall Montreal.

II. & A. ALLAN, Ind Fortland, SO State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street Montreal

HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

November 21, 1885.

This Great Homolele Medicine Ranks
Amongst tie tending Necessister of Life These Famous P. Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& HOWELS 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 what-

ever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, = 2 General Family Medicine, are unsurpasse.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT Its Searching and H. aling Properties Known Throughout the Wo 18.

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 Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulus, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn un to fail.

Both rm and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. Cd., 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 1 and 4, or by lette

Mason & Hamlin



Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of for Co. in stamps (to cover postage and packing). A harvest for agts. World Mig. Co. P. O. box 2633, N. Y. city.

A REVIEW OF BOOKS, Rtc.

"Nor His Daughter," a new American society nevel, by Will Herbert, Esq., the nom de plame of a noted member of the Baltimore bar, is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and those who relish a good book will find this delightful fiction entirely to their liking, for it is unusually bright, full of dramatic scenes, clever and pleasing, the interest is pronounced and continuous, while the breezy, graceful style in which the book is written is particularly charming. It is a novel that will be read without akinping a page. It will be issued in a large duodecimo volume, printed on tinted paper, and bound in a paper cover, price fifty cents, and ad-vance copies will be sent to any one on remitting price to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.

" THE POET SCOUT."

A Volume of Poems, by "Capt. Jack," (J. W. Crawford,) "The Poet Scout," with Biography of the Author, by Leigh Irvine. Copiously Illustrated. Steel Engraving of Author. Price, \$2.00.

Capt. Jack Crawford, the "Poet Scout." and by far the most picturesque character in Grand Army circles. The story of Capt. Jack's life is an epic and a remance in one, beginning with his enlistment, at the age of sixteen, in the Army of the Potomac, and extending through the most famous of our Indian wars, in which he served as Chief Scout. He is a sharp-shooter, and was the crack marksman in Col. Henry Pleasant's regiment, and was twice wounded; first at Spottsylvania, and again at Petersburg. He was the pioneer of the gold seekers in the Black Hills, and assisted General Sheridan in preparing his maps of the Black Hills.

Capt. Jack is a natural poet, having never sen to school in his life. He was taught to been to school in his life. read by the Sisters of Charity, while lying wounded in a Philadelphia hospital, after the battle of Spottsylvania. But, as some one has well said, he is no border ruffian of the blood and thunder, profane order, which are pictured in yellow covered literature. He has improved every moment of his life, and, with all his dash and bold achievements, is as sober as a deacon and as gentle as a woman. Hon. John A. Logan, writing of these poems, says: "I have read and heard recited many of "Capt. Jack" Crawford's poems, and take pleasure in testifying to their great merit. I certainly wish his publication the success it justly deserves." Funk & Wagnalls, Publishers, 10 and 12 Dey street, New York. THE LEPERS OF MOLOKAI-No. VII. of the

"Ave Maria" Series. By Charles Warren Stoddard. In the little volume before us, Mr. Stoddard, who for over three years had been a resident of the Hawaiin, or Sandwich Islands, gives us a graphic account of the leper settlement of Molokai. It is more than half a century since sprosy was introduced into the Hawaiian Islands. Asia, and came in the person of an in fated foreigner. Mr. Stoddard visited, about a year and a half ago, the leper settlement, and the present little work is the fruit of that visit. It is a touching, sadly melancholy narrative of mournful Molokai and its sadly

afflicted inhabitants. Ave María, Notre Dame,

Indiana. number of this popular fashion magazine is received. The illustrations of the spring fashions it gives are quite attractive. A full description of these as to make-up materials and arrangements are given in the letter The magazine contains besides a number of interesting stories, and other reading matter. Patterns for crochet work, drawn thread work, etc., are also shown. Published by George Munro, New York, at \$3 per year, or 25 cents a number. Sold by

ll newsdealers. DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE for April contains: The Welcome of the Divine Guest, by Lleanor Donnelly; John Scotus Eri Hutt ; Echoes from the Pines ; Musings from Foreign Poets : Erin on Columbia's Shore ; The Ursuline Convent of Tenos; The Church and Modern Progress; Emmett's Rebellion, with portrait; The Annunciation, by Adelaide Proctor; Our New Cardinal, with portrait, and several other interesting articles. 1'. Donahoe, Boston, Mass.

THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE-VIEW. Philadelphia, 505 Chestnut street: Hardy & Mahony, Publishers

and Proprietors. Contents: Church and State in England, Arthur F. Marshall, B.A. (Oxon); How Ireland has kept the Faith since Cremwell's Time, Bryan J. Clinche; Establishment of the Vistation Nuns in the West, Paul R. Sbipman; What are Animals and Plants? Prof. St. George Mivart, F.R.S.; The Encyclical "Immortale Dei," Et. Rev. F. S. Chatard, D.D.; What can be done for the Orphans? John Gilmary Shea, JL.D.; The Present and Future of the Irish Question, C.; The Supernatural and Intellectual Development, F. J. Cummings; A National Catholic Library, S.; St. Cyprian and the Roman See, Arthur H. Cullen; A Biographical Sketch of Father Robert Molyneux, S.J., Rev. William P. Tracy, S.J.; A Few Words More on the New Bible, Rt. Rev. James A. Corcorau, D.D.; Scientific Chronicles, Rock Table Chronicle; Book Table.

The numbers of The Are Maria, Notre Dame, Indiana, for the month of January, with which it begins its twenty-second volume. manifest the fulfilment of the promises made by the editor for "new and good things during the coming year," and must fully realize all the expectations, not only of the patrons and friends of Our Lady's Journal, but of all who desire to read an entertaining and instructive periodical. The increase in size in the weekly issue, from twenty to twenty-four pages, makes a monthly part of 120 pages; thus presenting a collection of reading matter unequalled by any other Catholic monthly in the world. In regard to the contents, it is but little to say that, in point of interest and instructiveness, as well as elegance of style and purity of language, they are unexcelled by any other publication.
A glance through the number before us will suffice to give some idea of the excellence and appropriateness of the articles contained

THE April Magazine of American History is a bright example of what taste and scholarship can do toward making authentic history delightful reading. The opening article, by N. H. Egleston, describes "The Newgate of Connecticut," the underground prison of the Revolution, established in the old Simsbury copper mines by that State. The story reads like fiction to this generation, but the picturesque ruins are truthful relics, and may be

ily seen. The trontispiece of the number an exceptionally fine steel portrait of General Hancock, accompanied by a fitting tribute to his memory by William L. Keese. The third article is entitled the 'Consolidation of Canada," by Watson Griffin, of Montreal, and cannot fail to attract wide attention, being a forcible reply to Dr. Bender's famous paper touching upon the annexation of Canada to the United States, published in the February number of this periodical. Following are two notable papers, "The Convention of North Carolina, 1788," another of Mr. A. W. Clason's brilliant coning of Cities," by Dr. Prosper Bender, showing the wonderful increase of population in a century. The Civil War Studies of this issue are of the first interest and importance: "Chancellorsville," by William Howard Mills; "Shiloh—The First Day's Battle, April 6," by the critical military historian, General William Farrar Smith; and "Our First Battle—Blue Pasture Mountain," by Alfred E. Lee, late Consul-General U.S.A. An exquisite Poem, by the versatile writer, William L. Keese, which was delivered at the meeting of the Cincinnati in New York on the 22nd of February last, in response to the toast, "Our National Independence; may it exist forever," finds a deserved where in the support historical mouthly place in this superb historical monthly. Minor Topics presents two articles of great antiquarian interest, and the other depart-ments richly filled with instruction and entertainment conclude a remarkable number of one of the very best monthly publications in the land. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York city.

THE CATAOLIC WORLD.—The March number of the Catholic World contains the following table of contents:—I. Emperor Julian, the Apostate, the Great Spiritist of the Fourth Century; 2. The Doctor's Fee; 3. The Fair of Bergamo; 4. By Summer Seas; 5. Answered at Last; 6. Celebrated and Common Friendship; 7. English Hobbes lrish Dogges; 8. Normans on the Banks of the Mississippi; 9. Dicky Doyle's Diary; 10. The Churchman; 11. The Venerable Mary of Agrada and Philip IV., King of Spain; 12. A plea for the Indian; 13. New Publications. Price \$4.00 per annum; 35 cts. a copy. Sold by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the first blood medicine to prove a real success, still holds the first place in public estimation, both at home and abroad. Its miraculous cures, and immense sales, show this.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

AY A DONEGAL MAN.

To the Editor of The Post and TRUE WITNESS. SIR,—Having promised to make known my views on the above named important factor in the grievances of the Irish people, I will cite as near as I possibly can to the causes of those periodical famines that afflict the Irish people, and part of the suffering that accompany them—which is ascribed principally to the system of land tenure into the country by the hands of and Gartsherrie, \$18.50; Langloan and Colt-British legislators. This system has conness, \$18.50 to \$19.00; Shotts, \$18.00 to tinued for ages to weigh down the Irish farmer and laborer with a severity that increases to \$17; Ualder, 18 00; Carabroe, \$17 50 to with the passage of years and leaves him without resources upon the least failure of his crop. The great majority of the people Refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2 10; Canada

of Ireland are dependent upon agri-culture for a livelihood and the rovenue from that branch of industry is two-thirds the revenue of the country. This being the case, it is obvious that the conditions essential to prosperity are either a very great The germs of this dreadful malady came from | ownership by the tillers of the soil themselves or a fair and equitable tenancy system. But the conditions existing in Ireland about six years ago are of interest to your readers. or about one-third of the island; 744 persons held 9,612,728, which makes a little more persons, are merely tenants at will, who lbs. have no security in their homes. The tenancy at will had been described in a manner well worth citing by Lord Dufferin whilst lows:—Factory filled, per bag, \$1 15 to \$1 20; Governor General of Canada, as follows: elevens, 52\frac{1}{2} to 55c; twelves, 50 to 52\frac{1}{2}c; What is the spectacle presented to us by Higgins' Eureka, per sack, \$2 40; half-sacks, Ireland? It is that of millions of persons whose only dependance and whose chief oc- half sacks, \$1 20; quarters, 50c; Turk's cupation is agriculture for the most part, Island, 30c per bushel. Rock salt 50c per cultivating their lands that is sinking their cwt, special rates for ton lots. past, their present and future upon yearly tenancies. What is a yearly tenancy? Why, it is an impossible tenure, a tenure which if its terms were to be literally interpreted (and its terms are literally interpreted in Ireland), no Christian man would offer and none but a madman would accept. But madmen or not this impossible tenure was the one that the great majority of the Irish farmers were compelled to accept, and as a consequence they were at the absolute mercy of the landlords who could raise their rents whenever they saw fit and the tenants either had to pay the advance or get off the land. These tenant farmers numbered as I have said with their families

> the commercial and trading community were dependant upon the industry of the farmers and it follows therefore that the fate and tortunes of nearly five millions of people are at the mercy of the landlords, who, at the most, numbered not more than a few thousand. Many of these landlords are great nobles and other rich men, who live in Eng-land on the income from their Irish estates, which are managed by agents, whose interest it is to squeeze all they can out of the tenants. and the land is not only compelled to pay the lawyer and the bailiffs as well. Nothing is left for the tenant. In the name of justice, how long is this land robbing system going to continue? It would be unnecessary for me to go into detail in stating when the abominable system began, as every schoolboy that every opened a page of Irish history knows it. The writer has lived 22 years under the above named system, and he studied all its phases, and would respectfully suggest this one question. What was the land made for? Was it for the benefit of an individual or that of a nation? I think I may safely reply for the nation. That being so, and in arriving at a settlement

about 3,000,000, persons, but, as agriculture

was the main source of the country's wealth

of it, we ought to learn by experience and errors of the past Governments to know that any proposition to continue the present destructive system of landlord and tenant ought not to be tolerated. Furchasing the present landlords and selling to the tenants would be merely going from bad to worse. What I would suggest is to purchase from those who are willing to sell, the Government to hold the bond on behalf of the nation, with power to let it to cultivators on certain conditions as to cultivation and employment for the laborers, and deprived of the power to sublet, mortgage, or in any way encumber it. Hoping I am not trespassing on your

valuable space, JOHN O'GORMAN. Crow Island, Saginaw Co., March 12.

DAME FORTUNE FAVORS POOR ANNIE SMITH,

who is a colored cook and washer, at 113 Liberty street, was the lucky holder of one-fifth of the ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery which drew the first capital prize of \$75,000 on Tuesday, Feb. 9. In a quiet way, she said: "My name is Annie Smith. I am 40 years of age and a widow; born at Monroe, La. My attention was attracted to a ticket-No. 57,705. The combination pleased me. I purchased one-fifth for the sum of \$1. I called at the office of the company and was told that I had won \$15,000." tributions to the literature of the forma-on of our government; and "The Overcrowd New Orleans (La.) Picayune, Feb. 13.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Evidences of increased activity appear in some lines, and there is a better general movement than a fortnight ago. Business in dry goods is fair, and shee men are all busy. Remittances, however, are not favorable. There are not many nor important failures. DRY Goods.-There have been quite a few buyers in town of late, but their purchases

as a rule have not been large. There is no noticeable improvement in remittances. Prices have changed none. GROCERIES.—A good tone prevails, sales are very satisfactory and collections even

better than in other lines. There is a large movement in teas. Sugars are steady; molasses firm, and syrups move freely. Prunes and figs dull; chrrants scarce. Pepper rather easier, and nuts slow at former prices. Funr-There is a fair movement, and a great many fox, mink, skunk and muskrat are offering. We quote:—Beaver, per lb., \$2.50 to \$3.00; bear, per skin, \$10.00 to \$12.00; do., cub, per skin, \$5.00 to \$6.00; Fisher,

per skin, \$4.00 to \$5.00; Red Fox, per skin, \$1; Fox, cross, per skin, \$2.50; Lynx, per skin, \$2.50; Marten, per skin, \$1; Mink, per skin, 50c to 75c; Muskrat, large winter, 12c; Otter, per skin, \$8 to \$10; Raccoon, and the following skin, \$10 to \$10; Raccoon, and the following skin, \$2.50 to \$10; Raccoon, and the following skin, \$2.50 to \$10; Raccoon, and the following skin, \$2.50 to \$10; Raccoon, and the following skin, \$10 to \$10; Raccoon, and the following skin, \$10 to \$10; Raccoon, and \$10; Racco per akin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per akin, black, \$1, half black, 75c. full stripe, 40c, white, 20c. LEATHER AND SHOES.—Manufacturers of boots and shoes are as a rule fairly busy.

There is a better demand for leather. We quote Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 24 to 26c; do No. 2 B. A., 21 to 23c; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 23 to 24c; No. 2 do 21 to 22c; No. 1 China, 22 to 23c; No. 2, 21 to 22c; do Buffalo sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do No. 2, 191 to 21c; hem-lock slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 39c; do, heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to \$2.00 ff bbl. In a retail way higher prices 37c . Scotch grained, 36 to 42c; splits, large, 22 to 28c; do, small, 16 to 24c; calf splits, 28 to 32c; calfskins (35 to 46 lbs), 70 to 80c; imitation French caliskins, 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 13 to 16c; pebbled cow, 12 to 151c; rough, 13 to 28c; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE .- There is no increase noticed. Stocks in every case are light. We quote as follows: Summerlee \$18 50; Elginton and Dalmellington, \$16 50 to \$17; Calder, 18 00; Carnbroe, \$17 50 to Plates, Blaina, \$230 to \$240; Penn, &c., \$2 40 to \$2 45. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcoal, \$5 75 to \$6 00; Charcoal I.C., \$4 25 to \$4 75; do I.X., \$5 50 to \$6 00; Coke I.C., \$3 75 to \$4: Galvanized sheets, No. 28, 51 to 7c, according to brand; Tinned sheets, coke, No. 24, 61c; No. 26, 7c, the usual extra for At that time 292 persons held 9,458,100, Iron, \$2 00 to \$2 10; Steel Boiles Plate, \$2 50 to \$2.75; heads, \$4; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3.50 to than a third of the island, for the fact \$4; Sheet, \$425 to \$450; Shot, \$6 to \$650, that the total area of Ireland is 20,159,678 Best Jast Steel, 11 to 13c, firm; Spring, area. Two-thieds of the whole of Ireland is 20,139,070 Best of the second area of Ireland is held by 1,342 person. There is no peasant proprietor class in the country. The farmers 3 to 3½c per lb; Ingot tin, 23 to 25c; Bar almost all hold as tenants, and of the 600,000 tin, 27c; Ingot Copper, 12½ to 13½c; Sheet tenant farmers, more than 500,000 representing. Zinc, \$4 50 to \$5 00; Spelter, \$4 to \$4 50; ing. with their families, about 3,000,000 Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 40 per 100

> SALT.-Trading continues of a modearate character, and prices are unchanged as fol-\$1 20; quarters, 60c; Ashton's sacks, \$2 40;

> WOOL. -The scarcity of domestic grades still continues. Cape wool has been in good demand. Prices all around are firmer. quote: Cape, 14 to 16½c; Natal, 17 to 20c; Australian, 22 to 30c. Domestic, A super, 27 to 38c; B super, 22 to 24c; unassorted, 21 to 22c; fleece, 19 to 21c; black 21 to 22c.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Several good round lots of city bag flour have been placed for city and country account at within our range of quotations. During the past week there has been no material change in prices here. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl, \$5.50; do, American, \$5.50 to 5.75; do Ontario, \$4.25 to 4.75; Strong Bakers', American, \$4.75 to 4.90; do, Manitoban, \$4.70 to 4.90; do, Canada, \$4.15 to 4.30; Superior Extra \$2.00 to 1.55; do habit Superior Extra, \$4.00 to 4.05; do, choice, \$4.10 to 4.20; Extra Superfine, \$3.90 to 3.95; Fancy, \$3 75 to \$3 \$0; Spring Extra, \$3 70 to \$3 75; Superfine, \$3 40 to \$50; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 00; Middlings, \$3 00 to 3 10; Pollards, \$2.75 to 2.85; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1.85 to 1.90; do, spring extra, \$1.70 to 1.80; do, superfine, \$1.55 to 1.65; city bags delivered, \$2 35 to \$2 40. OATMEAL .- The market continues in the

same quiet mood. MILLEED. -An improved enquiry has been experienced for bran at \$14 50 to \$15 per ton, and shorts have been placed at \$1600 to 1700 per ton as to quality and lot.

WHEAT .- A few cars of red winter wheat have gone into millers hands during the week at SSc to 90c. We quote: -Canada spring 90c; do. white winter 91c and do. spring 91c to 92c. Holders, however, refuse to accept any such terms.

SEED WHEAT.—White Fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.20, and Red Fyfe at \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel. White Russian \$1.00 to \$1.15

PEAS.-Prices here are less firm. Along the line, prices are quoted at 58c to 60c per OATS.—The market is quiet at 35c to 36c

per 32 lbs for May delivery.

Rye.—Prices are nominally quoted at 65c

MALT. - Business is limited. Ontario malt quiet at 75c to 85c in bond. BUCKWITEAT. - Prices are nominally quoted at 45 to 47c per 48 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER .- Old stocks continue to be worked off very satisfactorily. Prices are firm and quoted as follows:—Creamery butter 22 @ 260; Eastern Townships choice 21c @ 22c; fair to fine 15 @ 20; Morrisburg choice 19a @ 21c; fair to fine 14 @ 18; Brockville choice 192 @ 20c; fair to fine 13c@ 17c; Western Sc @ 15c, as to quality. Low grades Sc to 9c. Rolls 12c to 18c.

CHEESE.—Stocks in this city have got into small compass. Colored is very scarce, fine to finest being quoted firm at 10c to 10½s.

PROVISIONS. small parcels, a fair aggregate of sales is repleased me. I ported in mess pork. In lard certain Canadian brands have been sold in pails as low as 7½ consumption of \$1. I pany and was to 7½ per lb. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13.75 to 14.25; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, \$13.75 to 14.25; Chicago Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13.25 to 13.50;

India mess beef per toe, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per 10, 110 to 120, Hams and flanks, green, per 10 0 to 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per 15, 82 to 92; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 15, 82 to 90; Bacon, per 15, 102 to 110; Tallow, common refined, per 1b, 5c to 53c.

DRESSED Hogs. - Sales of heavy hogs have transpired at \$6.75 to 7 in small jobbing tots, but round quantities would be difficult to place at over \$6.50 per 100 lbs.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Recoipts have been unusually large and prices have consequently been forced down by the sheer weight of supplies to a point that has seldom been experienced before

at this early stage of the season. HAY AND STRAW .- The hay market rules steady at the slightly reduced price noticed last week, the supply being about equal to the demand. Good to choice Laprarie timothy sold at \$11 to \$11.50 per 100 bundles, whilst dark and inferior kinds sold down to \$9 to \$9 50. Pressed hay is quiet, with sales of round lots at \$14 to \$15 per ton, smaller lots at \$15.50 to \$16. Loose straw steady at \$4 that some little reverberation might almost to \$6 per 100 bundles and pressed do. at \$8 have been heard across the Atlantic. At last to \$10 per ton as to quantity and quality.

DRESSED POULTEY.—A few consignments continued to be received. Quotations are

nominally as follows :- 10 to 111c for turkeys and ducks, 8 to 9c for geese, and 8 to 20c for chickens. Honey.-This article is very alow sale.

Sales have been made in tins at S to 11c as to quantity and quality.

Hors.—Prices range from 5c to 7c for 1885 growth and at 21c to 4c for 1884 growth.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. APPLES. - In this market sales in round lots have been made at from 50c to \$1.00 for poor

are asked. POTATORS. - The market is firmer, and prices

have shown a tendency to improve, sales being reported at 55c to 60c per bag, and even higher prices have been paid by the single bag.
ONIONS.—The market is very firm with

ales reported at \$3.75 to \$4.00 per bbl.

THE TORONTO MARKETS.

Business has taken an upward tendency of late and a splendid spring trade is being carried on. Dry goods especially has met with fair success this season, and business generally is on a better footing than at the same period last year, and money continues plentiful and rates unchanged. Dry goods warehouses are tolerably busy with orders, and some of them are fairly thronged with customers. Values continue low. Payments could improve, but on the whole there is not much cause for complaint.

FLOUR, &c.—Last week's prices still rule for flour. Very few sales have been recorded of late, and the week's business has been insignificant. Oatmeal and cornmeal are without change, and the range for bran is

still \$12.50 to \$13. GRAIN .- Both in fall and spring wheat the price is lower by 2 cents than a week ago. The former is now quoted at S3 to S4c. for No. 1, and S1 to 82c for No. 2. Spring No. l is worth 83 to 84c, No. 2, 81 to 82c, and No. 3, 79 to 80c. The condition is one of dulners. Barley is also lower, say Ic per bushel all rourd. Oats are in demand at 35 to 36c, and peas are steady, 61 to 62c still being the

GROCERIES.—There seems to be little change in the general condition of the trade Cowen. Sgure. Corn and rye continue nominal. from that of a week ago. Sugare are dull. Teas meet with an active demand. Payments for the time of year are not bad.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The demand for hides has been more pronounced this week than last, and prices are strong with an upward tendency. There is an increased supply of calfekins. Few sheepskins are now coming Tallow continues very dull.

BARDWARE .- Quotations remain without change. In pig lead and copper the feeling is considerably firmer. Payments are fairly met.

LEATHER. - Trade in this department continues slow. Prices are undoubtedly weaker. l'ayments are said not to be satisfactory.
WOOL.—No new or important features are

to be noticed in this market since our last review.' Fleece wool is not in stock and the various grades of pulled meet with ready sale at the factories. We have no change to make in prices.

Provisions .- Butter continues in good demand. The better qualities are scarce. Considerable Eastern butter has been sold here lately, the figure being 22 cents. Cheere is dull an steady. There is only a jobbing trade being cone in hog products and prices are as before quoted. Eggs are again lower and sell at 13 to 13½ cents. The receipts of dressed hogs are small.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, March 30:-

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

	į	10	Clos	ing.	Tot
STOCKS.	Ilighest	Lowest	Sollers.	Buyors	Total Bales
BANKS.		0001	000		80
Montreal		208 ¹ 2		20514 11314	185
Peuple	7714	771 ₂ 1251 ₂	195	12314	10
Molsons	199	19812	190	108	75
Jacques Cartler	1221	122	123	122^{i_4}	86
Merchants		1			
Nationale					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Union	:::::			12112	
Commerce	12%1	1224	122	12142	1312
Federal Imperial					
Dominion			·····		
Standard					
HochelagaVillo Marie	•••••		•••••		
`	•••••		•••••]	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
MISCELLANEOUS.		lt			
Intercolonial Coal Montreal Tel	116	113	1174	1104	1980
Western Union	•••••	•••••	::::::)	••••••	
Western Union Dominion Tel Rich. & Out. Nay	62_{4}	613	624	UL31	425
City Passenger R'y Montreal Gas	197	1954	131	130	1505
Can. Pacific Ry	07	0012	001	1667	1600
St. P, Minn. & M	75	75	:::::		29
Montreal Cotton	. . l	!			
Hochelaga Cotton Stormont Cotton	102	102			25
Dundas Cotton					8
Loun & Mortgage	•••••				
Building Associa'n	l		(.		
Canada Paper Canada Shipping		- 1			:::::::
Can. Guarantee. N. W. Land. Hell Telephone. Accident ins. Mont'l 4 p.c. stock.					I
Rell Telephone	106	105	77	7512	325
Accident Ins					
Mont'l 4 p.c. stock		::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			:::::::
Boxps.	1		1		

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER

COMMENTS ON GLADSTONE'S BILL FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE-MR. COWEN . AS A POSSIBLE MEMBER OF THE GOV-

LONDON, March 30 .- Justin McCarthy

written the following statement:—"A Bill for the future government of Ireland." Such is the measure Mr. Gladstone told the House of Commons on Friday that he will sumit to the House on Thursday week. Mr. Gladstone on entering had been received with applause from the Radical benches. He had been confined to his house for a day or two from a rather severe cold, and there was some fear that it might prove serious. The minds of his followers were greatly relieved when he was seen coming briskly up to his place on the Treasury Bench. When he made his announcement of a bill for the future government of Ireland there broke future government of Ireland, there broke forth from the Irish benches a cheer so loud the English Minister risks the fate of his Cabinet and nimself on a measure to give Home Rule to Ireland. Grattan appealed to the spirit of Switt and the spirit of Molyneux

TO JOIN IN REJOIDINGS
over the independence secured for the Irish
Parliament of that day. We may appeal now
to the spirit of Grattan and the spirit of O'Connell to join with us in rejoicing over the fore-shadowed restoration of Irish self-government. Assume that Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan will accede, who are to come in their places? James Stansfield for one. People say Mr. Stansfield is an able, honorable man, pre-pared for Home Rule. He was at one time a very rising administrator, but was kept bick, and for a time forced into inaction and comparative obscurity continued ill-health. He is little to what some persons regard as crotchety legis-lation, and has not served himselt by his entirely conscientious devotion to a cause which many squeamish persons do not like even to hear talked about. Even in that cause, however, he has at last succeeded, and his accession brings a dec ded strength to Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. The one man whom above all others Mr. Gladstone should try to secure is Joseph Cowen, of Newcastle. Mr. Cowen's accession WOULD AMPLY COMPENSATE

and more than compensate for the loss of Messrs. Chamberlain and Trevelyan. Mr. Cowen is a man whose lofty political purposes Cowen is a man whose lofty political purposes and stainless private character every one admires. His political strength in the north of England is immense and incalculable. He is greatest orator in England now although not the greatest debater. Glad stone is that. But he is distinctly the greatest orator, and has always been the avowed advocate of Home Rule, and has the full confidence of the Light purposed. full confidence of the Irish party and the Irish people. From some conversation I had with Mr. Cowen two evenings I was led to believe that he would accept office if convinced that he could do good. Everyone knows that THE BARE IDEA OF OFFICIAL WORK

is utterly distasteful to Mr. Cowen, who has no personal ambition and is a rich man. But I should be much surprised if he would not surrender all personal feelings if he thought he could serve the cause of Ireland.

Mr. Cowen spoke of Mr. Labouchere,
but people would not take Henry Labouchere seriously. His accession to would not bring strength with it, but might be regarded rather as a joke. Mr. Cowen also spoke of Mr. Whitbred, a very able man of great authority with the House of Commons or the question of procedure, but he would not carry much weight in the country in general. The one man who could entirely make up for

SPORTING NOTES.

SHAMROCK LACROSSE CLUB.

The above club held a meeting last night in Long Room Mechanics' hall for the nomination of office-bearers for the ensuing year. There will be contests for four offices, viz., that of President, Vice-President, 2nd Vice-President, and the Committee. Mr. Jas. McNally was elected Secretary by acclamation, Mr. E. Mansfield Assistant Secretary by acclamation, and Mr. T. Butler Treasurer by acclamation. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and much interest was taken in the nomination of candidates whose election will take place next Monday night. The following are the names of those nominated:

For President, Messrs. H. J. Cloran and J. D. Purcell.

1st Vice-Presidents — Messrs Arahil!, J. Hoobin, P. McKeown, C.J. Magnire.

2nd Vice-Presidents—J. A. Cloran, jr, T. Meehan, T. Larkin, and T. Doty.

For the Managing Committee—J. P. Tumity, J. Morton, P. McKeown, C. J. Maguire, J. Hoobin, T. Larkin, J. Summerville, T. Meehan, J. Doheny, J. A. Cloran, P. T. McGoldrick, T. Ferron, M. F. Nolan, J. O. Neville, J. McManus, S. McNally, T. E. McKenna, J. McKeown, W. Ryan, J. Hoctor, M. Arahill and D. Tansey, jr. Delegates to the Convention of the National Lacrosse Association to be held at Toronto, April 9th and 10th—Messrs M. Arahill, T. Butler D. Purcell.

and T Larkin. TO ADVERTISERS. Here's how d'ye do. Whatever shall I do Since I stopped my advertising; My trade has fallen off surprising

April 9th and 10th-Messrs M Arahill, T Butler

BIRTH.

Within a week or two,

Here's a how d'ye do.

HAY.—At 1,854 Ontario street, on the 23rd inst., the wife of J Hay, of a daughter. 73-1 BURNS.—On the 24th inst., at 117 Murray street, the wife of Elward Burns of a son. 74-1

DIED.

DONNELLY—In this city, on the 29th inst., Elizabeth, aged 15 months, youngest daughter of Thomas Donnelly. HARRINGTON.—It this city, on Sunday the 28th instant, Elizabeth, aged 5 years and 3 months, beloved daughter of James Harrington.

SHEA.-In this city on the 26th inst., James Shea, aged 27 years, brother of M. F. Shea.

O'BRIEN.—At Quebec, on the 24th inst.,
Mr. John O'Brien, aged 66 years, a native of
the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and for 40 years
the County Kilkenny, Ireland, and for 3.1

RYAN .- On the 25th inst., Mr. James Ryan, aged 44 years, a native of Quebec. QUELCH.—In this city, on March 24th, 1886, Jane Furey, widow of the late Joseph Quelch, aged 68 years.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 26th of March, Thomas Smith, aged 62 years, brother of Patrick Smith, master carter, a native of County Smith, master care, Leitrim, Ireland. New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Mo., 72-2

papers please copy. 72.2"

NEVILLE.—At No. 95 St. George Hypolite street, on Sunday, the 21st inst., the wife of Frank J. Neville, of a son. 70-2 LUNNY.—In this city, on the 24th inst. Mary Collins, aged 87 years, relict of the late John Lunny.

GREENE—In this city, on the 23rd inst., John Greene, aged 74 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland. KELLY .- At Grenville, Que., March 22nd.

Ellen Doherty, aged 64 years, beloved wife of Patrick Kelly.

COUNTESS DE CHAMBORD DEAD. Paris, March 27 .- With the death of Countess de Crambord yesterday the elder branch of the liburbons ceased to exist. The Countess, Visite Theresa, who was born in 1817, was the edest child of Francis IV. Duke of Modens She was married in 1840 to Comte de Clambord, nephew of Charles X., who abdicated in his favor after the revolution of 1830. They were childless, and since her widowhood in August, 1883, the Counters lived in strict retirement. It has been long rumored that the Counties was not on good terms with the French princes of the family, and it is now stated that she has left her fortune to Austrian relatives, and that in consequence the French princes will not attend her funeral.

NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW	BLACK BLACK BLACK BLACK BLACK BLACK	SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

NEW BLACK SILK! Our New Black Silks for 1886 are more beau-

ful than ever in finish and make. Prices lower than usual. S. CARSLEY.

White White White White White	Quilts, Quilts, Quilts, Quilts, Quilts, Quilts,

WHITE QUILTS!

Large Lot of Good White Quilts to be sold very cheap next week At S. CARSLEY'S.

New	Colored	Silks !
New	Colored	Silks!
New	Colored	Silks!
New	Colored	Sirks!
New	Colorep	Silks!
New	Colored	Silks!

NEW COLORED SILKS!

New Brocade and Gros Grain Dress Silk for Spring and Summer of 1886. At S. CARSLEY'S.

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A Ladies' Refreshment Room is now added to our Waiting Room on Second Floor. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Fluid Beef, Cake, Rolls

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and Butter, always ready. All of very best quality and charges incderate.

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3. Grimm's Fairy Stockes for the Young. The finest collection of fairy stories ever published. The children will be delighted with them.

4. The Lady of the Lake. It a romance in verse, and of all the works of Scott none is more beautiful than this.

5. Manual of Eliquette for Ladies and Gondemen, a guide to politeness and good breeding, giving the rules of modern eliquette for all occasions.

6. The Standard Letter Writer for Ladies and Gentlemen, a complete guide to correspondence, giving plain directions for the composition of letters of every find, with innumerable forms and examples.

7. Winter Everling Recreations, a large collection of the composition of letters of every find, with innumerable forms and examples.

8. Hallogues, Recliations and Readings, a large achieve called to his work of Sacritaning and provide storial manipulation and public and private storial ments.

9. Parlow Mongie and Ohomical Experiments, a book which tells how to perform hundreds of amising tricks in magio and instructive experiments with simple actions, containing hundreds of excellent collegence.

a book which tells now to perform anothers with ample agents.

10. The Home Cook Book and Family Physician, containing hundreds of excellent cooking recipus and hints to housekeepers, also telling how to cure all common allments by simple home remedy.

11. Manners and Customs in Far A way Innde, a very interesting and instructive book of travels, describing the peculiar life, habits, manners and customs of the people of foreign countries; illustrated.

12. Sixteen Complete Stories by Popular Authors, embracing love, humorous and detective stories, stories of society life, of adventure, of railway life, etc., all very interesting.

13. The Hudget, of Wiff, Humor and Fun, a large callection of the funcy stories, sketches, aneadotes, peems, and jetes that have been written for some year; illustrated.

14. Useful Knowledge for the Million, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects; illustrated.

14. Useful Knowledge for the Millon, a handy book of useful information for all, upon many and various subjects; illustrated.
15. Called Back. A Novel, By Hugh Conway, author of "Dark Days," etc.
16. At the World's Morecy. A Novel. By Florence Warden, author of "The House on the March," etc.
11. Mildred Trevanien. A Novel. By "The Duchers," author of "Nolly Bawn," etc.
18. Park Bays. A Novel. By Hugh Conway, author of "Called Back," etc.
19. The Mystery of the Holly Tree. A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."
20. Shadows on the Show. A Novel. By B. L. Farjeon, author of "Bread-and-Cheese-and-Kisses," etc.
21. The Gray Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Cashell, author of "Mary Barlon," etc.
22. The Frozen Deep. A Novel. By Wilkie Collins, author of "The Woman in White," etc.
23. Hed Court Farm. A Novel. By Mrs. Hury Wood, author of "Enst Lyune," etc.
24. In Cupid's Note. A Novel. By the Author of Dora Thorne."
25. Hack tashe Old Home. A Novel. By Mary Coll

22. In Cupid's Net. A Kovel. By the Author of "Doral Thome."
25. Hack to the Old Home. A Kovel. By Mary Ceell Hay, author of "Hidden Perlis." etc.
26. John Hower-bank's Wife. A Kovel. By Miss Malock, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," etc.
27. Lady Gwendolline's Dream. A Kovel. By the author of "Dora Thorne," etc.
28. Jasper Danc's Secret. A Kovel. By Miss M. E. Braddon, author of "Aurora Flord," etc.
29. Leoline. A Kovel. By Mary Ceell Hay, author of "Branda Yorke," etc.
30. Gebriel's Marriage. A Kovel. By Wikie Cellins, author of "No Name," etc.

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