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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 33.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1886.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

MR, M. C. CAMERON ON RIEL THE CLAMOR OF ORANGEMEN

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF EXECUTION.

Telegrams Congratulating the Government on the Hanging.

Mr. M. C. Cameron, M.P., in his powerful speech on the Landry motion, went through the evidence on the Riel trial with minute care, showing that the prisoner was not treated fairly, that there was no modern precedent for the execution of a political prisoner, and that his hanging was ordered to please the Orango lodges and satisfy hatred and fanaticism. On this head Mr. Cameron said: WHY, AGAIN, DID THE COVERNMENT HANG LOUIS RIEL?

Where was the justification in the medical testimony, and in the evidence of medical men, and in the examination of witnesses at Regina? I say, Mr. Speaker, that the Gov. ernment of this country never intended to hang him, until the power and pressure of an unseen and irresponsible power became so strong that they compelled the Right Hon. Sir John A. Mucdonald to hang Louis Riel. That power has kept this Gov. ernment in office for many long years; that power was never reconciled to the expenditure of public money in order that Louis Riel might escape the vengeance of the law for the murder of Brother Scott. That power de-manded at the hands of the government that the blood of Thomas Scott be avenged by the blood of Louis Riel. That power was too strong to resist, and Brother Sir John A.

YIELDED TO THAT FOWER.

Am I overstating the fact? I am not over-stating the fact. Turn to the Orange Sentinel, the organ of the Orangemen. The hon, member who preceded challenged contradiction upon this subject. He said the Orangemen did not thirst for the blood of Louis Riel to avenge the death of Brother Thomas Scott. Sir, I say the expressions in the organ of the Association and the resolutions in the lodges of the Association which found their way to of the Association which found their way to the Government, insisted upon the Government, insisted upon the Government shelding up the scaffold the blood of Louis Riel. The Orange Sentinet of 6th The tollowing resolution was passed by Louis 1995 a few days after the trial, and Louis before the question of the man's sanity or insanity was settled otherwise than by the evidence at the trial, says this :-"We hold that it is the duty of the Gov-

rument to take no notice of this recommendation to mercy, but in the interests of the subteringes be allowed, nor any delay given Dominion at large to let the law take its through which this justly cond mand redel course.' The Sentinel proceeds to argue in favor of

the execution of Louis Riel, because "He committed a most foul and atrocious murder upon a loyal Protestent subject."

If he had committed it upon a Papist it would have been all right, but he committed it upon a Protestant subject. The blood of his many victims cries aloud

for vengeance."
On the 10th of September, the Sentine

"Riel has been fairly tried and convicted,

and the sentence of the court must be carried

THAT IS THE MANDATE

-the sentence must [be carried cut-on at tention to the recommendation to mercy. Do attention to a further investigation as to his responsibility-that sentence of the court must be carried out. A correspondent who signs himself a Deputy Master of Loyal Orange Lodge No. 1,041, Chatham, on the 29th of Oct., 1885, says :-

"As a representative of the Orange body, I wish to remind Sir John Macdonald, who belongs to the same organization, that a very solemn responsibility devoives on him in con nection with the face of Riel. If Sir John should interfere to pardon a twice convicted rebel and the murderer of Scott, he will make justice a mere mockery," etc.

On the 29th of October, 1885, the editor

says:-"In pressing on the Government the necessity of hanging Riel during the first outbreak under his personal direction, a man whose only offence was loyalty to the British Crown, was ruthlessly butchered. The blood of Thomas Scott yet cries aloud for justice."

Upon the 6th November, Brother Morton, in Toronto, in the meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 821, said :-

"And shall this arch-rebel go free while loval Orangemen have stained the ground with their blood to uphold the Queen's authority? Never. (Loud applause.) And the sooner the Government of Sir John Macdonald understands the true feeling of Orangemen on this question, the better. I was pleased to notice in the speeches County Master Somers, District Master Wilson, and Bros. Graham and Low the deter. mination expressed that if the Government allows Rome to step in on this occasion, and secure a reprieve for this archtraitor, the Conservative party can no longer count upon their services, although they have worked and voted for them for many years."

Here, Sir, from the organ of the Orangemen

PRONUNCIAMENTO, A DECLARATION, A COM-MAND, A THREAT.

You must hang Louis Riel to avenge the blood of Thomas Scott, or else we, Orange men, who have stood by you in good report and in evil report, who never deserted Brother Sir John A. Macdonald—we will vote against you at the next general elections. That is not all. I propose to read the expressions of opinion given by some of the ()range associations to show the real cause why this Government disre-

the following resolution was unanimously adopted, not a dissenting voice:-

"At the regular meeting of L.O.L. No. 884, Merriton, held in the hall 2nd Sept., the following resolution was unanimously adopted :- Resolved, that we, the members of the above lodge, believe that Riel, the arch traitor of the Northwest Territory, having been tried and convicted of high treason and sentence passed, the sentence should be carried out and Riel executed, and we will to the utmost of our power as electors, constitutionally oppose any Government that will commute the said sentence, or interfere to prevent being carried out.
"Signed on behalf of the lodge,
"WM. SMITH, W.M.
"T. W. WH.SON, Sec.

Here is the command in its bald simplicity. The sentence passed on Louis Riel, right or wrong-let the man be sune or insane, it must be carried out-otherwise every trangemen in the lodge will

VOTE AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

This resolution was, no doubt, sent to Sir John Macdonald, who adds to his other dignities that of Knight of the Royal Scarlet. The command had to be obeyed; it was obeyed, and Ricl was hanged in obedience thereto. A member of LO.L. No. 693, writes to the Scatine! in September, 1885, and declares :--

"That if Riel is not executed the Conservative candidates will lese almost every supporter in the peninsula."

At the regular meeting of L.O.L. No. 1,457. Nelson, Man., it was resolved : -"That we will refuse to support any Government which will not see that justice is

meted out to all those who have been engaged

in the rebellion."

L. O. L. No. 1,505, on 22nd September, adopted the foil wing resolution:

"That this L. O. Ledge strongly urges upon the Government the importance of carrying

these decisions into execution without delay, At a meeting held on 22ad September, 1885, in the lodge room of Deminion City

L. O. L. No. 1,499, the following resolution was possed:—
"That we, as members of L. O. L. No. 1.499, view with distrust the action of the Government, through the Covernor General.

in granting the respite to that arch traitor, Louis David Riel, and is in effect an attempt to thwart the ends of justice. We, therefore, refuse to support any Government who so

"That we, as Orangemen, view with feel- That is a warning to you, French Canadians, still lives. We strongly recommend that no through which this justly cond mucd rebel leader may escape. We also strongly wish our brethren throughout Canada to join hands in preventing any outrage in this mutter to our Queen and country, whom we as Orangemen have united to cherish and protect.

At the regular meeting of L. O. L. No. 80, Peterborough, held the 30th November, 1885, the following resolution was passed:—
"That L. O. L. No. 80 sees with regret the

obstacles that are being put forward to prevent the just penalty from being meted out on the scuffold to the rebel Riel for his many crimes; and that the lodge is of the opinion that no further respite should be granted him, but that he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and be hanged in fulfilment of the sentence passed upon him; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, " WM. JAMIE ON,

" Secretary." At a meeting of L. O. L. No. 425, held on

the 5th November, 1805, it was resolved :-"That we, as loyal subjects of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen, deem it our duty to urge upon our representatives in Parliament the necessity of an honest, manly, and fearless administration of justice in the execution of the fairly tried, twice condemned and sen-

tenced arch rebel and murderer, Louis Riel.'
Time will not permit to read all the resolutions, even those under my control. Not only do I charge this Government with being influenced by the loyal Orange body, but

TO THE EVERLASTING DISGRACE OF THE MEM-

BERS OF THAT BODY, scarcely had the soul of Louis Riel appeared before his Maker than they gloated over the execution which had taken place on the Regina scaffold. At the regular meeting of L. O. L. No. 1,528, held at Mocsomin, four days after the execution, the following resolution was passed :-

"That we, the members of L. O. L. No. 1,528, do hereby congratulate the Government in carrying out the death sentence passed on the arch rebel and traitor, Louis Riel, and that the blood of our murdered brother Scott is at last avenged after a period of fifteen years, and we piedge ourselves to support the Government which has shown that justice will be dealt out to all classes, no matter what their creed may be, and, furthermore, should any trouble arise through French or Roman Catholic interference with the administration of our laws or rights, we will support the Government and our constitution and laws, even to shedding our blood in delince of the same.

Not satisfied with having executed Riel they met in solemn conclave and passed a resolution.

CONGRATULATING THE GOVERNMENT ON THE TRAGEDY

that had taken place. At the regular meeting of L.O.L. No. 1,222, the following resolution was passed :-

"That we, the members of L.O.L. No. 1.222. here assembled, desire to express our satisfaction that the law has been permitted to take its course in the case of Louis Riel, the leader of the Northwest rebellion, who garded the recommendation to mercy, and on Monday, the 16th November, paid the Louis Riel—fixing his fate as Orange or Bleu he has not decided, although a multitude of the evidence of insanity at the trial. On the penalty of his many orimes, and who was might prevail. I say that Louis Riel was not advisers are seeking to give him wisdom,— 10th September at a regular meeting of the responsible for the loss of many valuable

Loyal Orange Lodge No. 884, at Merritton, lives, among whom were two members of our noble order."

A manifesto was issued by the Royal Grand Black Chapter of Western Ontario, and in that manifesto appears the following language:-"We believe that in no time of our history

as a Grand Black Chapter have cur principles of loyalty, love, and truth been more consirmed than at present, when treasonable devices are so glaringly accomplished, and when Ramanism is so energetically engrafting itself into our civil institutions, and when even a late rebel and arrant traitor to our country is held up as a saint and martyr, bewified by large portion of the Liberal press, even the Globe itself trying to turn the world upside down on the exis of the

rotten Riel agitation.
"Never did we need to be more watchful than to day in view of the aggressive policy of our vigilant enemies, and, when not only mer, but our very institutions are in danger But we are persuased that He who ridets on the Heavens will taugh, the Lord will have them in derision.

Sir, I charge further; I charge this Government and the First Minister of this Government, with having on the day of the execution, within a few hours of that event

RECEIVED MORE THAN ONE TELEGRAM from members of Orange lodges declaring : "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: we will all vote for thee for ever more!" Will they deny that? Will the First Minister or the Minister of Public Works deny it? We shall see. But that is not all. Not only did the Orange lodges and Orangemen clamor for the blood of Riel and gloat over his tragic fare, but they threatened those who believed that a lunatic was executed by this Government. Let us see what they said :-

"Let it be proclaimed that the rights and liberties of Britons in an English colony hang upon the breath of an alien race."

That is to say, Frenchmen ! "But English Canadians will not longer suffer the galling bondage; and the day may not be for distant when the call to arms will again resound throughout the Dominion."

Not satisfied with pressing on the execution, and glosting over the tragic fate of Louis Rad, they threatened those who honestly believed ! the Government did wrong in executing a semi-lunatio. The Mail, the organ of the hon gentlemen opposite, said on 3rd November, 1885 :-- "Let us solemnly assure them (the French

Canadians) again that rather than submit to

ings of fear and regret the present position of to take care of yourselves. If you vote the Louis Riel matter-although condemned against the Government, if you vote to turn services you have rendered to the Church, to be hanged on the 10th of last month, but them out of place and power for hanging a your untiring zeal and piety, and on the still lives. We strongly recommend that no man whom you honestly believed insane, we other hand, the singularly eminent judgment will

SHATTER CONFEDERATION INTO ITS ORIGINAL FRAGMENTS.

The Mail said turther :--"As Britons we believe the conquest will have to be fought over again, and Lower Canada may depend upon it there will be no treaty of 1763. The victors will not capitulate next time. But the French Canada dian people would lose everything. The of their fortunes and their happiness

would be swift, complete and irremediable.' Beware, take care of the French Canadians British law does not protect you in the eyes of the Mail and the Orangemen of Ontario if you vote against the Government. If you vote with them it is all right, but vote against the Government who hanged a man whom you believe to be a madman, and the conquest of Quebec will be fought over again, and there will this time be no treaty of 1763. This time the conquerors will not yield to those who were the vanquished. Was there ever anything in any country, in any party, in any organization more scandalous, more disgracoful and outrageous than this? Thirst ing with unquenchable thirst for the victim's blood, gloating with inhuman delight over the victim of the Regina scaffold, and then threatening a free Province with conquest, and denouncing a great and chivalrous ruce because they saw fit to oppose a Government who they honestly believed executed a man who ought not to have been executed! Now, Sir, I say that in view of all these facts, in view of the refusal of this Government—a course, as I say.

UNKNOWN IN CRIMINAL PRACTICE-

to give this man a reasonable time to prepare his defence; in view of the obstructiont of every kind thrown in the way of the defence at the trial and before the trial; in view of the objections to the admission of evidence which would prove as clear as the noonday aun, which shines above our neads at midday, that the Government of this country are alone responsible for all the misfortunes that followed the rebellion in the Northwest; in view of the surrender of Louis Riel, as I honestly believe, under the impression that by so surrendering his life would be spared; in view of what I believe to be clearly established-

the insanity of Louis Riel; or taking the lowest possible view of it, in view of the fact that his sanity was in doubt; and the dire-gard of this Government for the plainest principles of common justice, to give every person the benefit of the doubt; in view of the evidence in this case, the facts I have submitted to you, I say I am amply justified in the conclusion I have come to, that the Government of this country deserve condemnation at the hands of the people of this country. I say, moreover, that for four months this Government literally

TRAFFICEED IN THE DESTINY OF A FELLOW MORTAL.

I say that during all the time from the conviction of Louis Riel to his execution this Government were balancing in the scales the problem of a human life. I say that during all that period this Government were throwing their political dice on the living body of among them. What to do with the money

majesty of the law. I say he was executed because of the pressure of this irresponsible power. I say that the motives by which the present corrupt, incompetent, imbecile Administration were actuated, when a human life was concerned, deserve the condemnation of this House, and I believe will receive the condemnation of the people of this country. I shall vote for the motion. (Cheers.)

ARCHBISHOP TASCHEREAU

THE CARDINAL FLECT WISHES ERIN THAT PRACE AND LIBERTY SO LONG EXILED FROM HER SHORES.

One of the features of the St. Patrick's Day celebration at Quebec was the presenta-tion of an address to His Graco Archbishop Taschereau who reviewed the procession. Mr Carbray read the address to His Grace

the Archbishop as follows :--ADDRESS.

To His Grace the Most Reverend Elzeur Alexandre Tascher an, Archbishop of Quebec, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, etc.. etc., etc.:

YOUR GRACE,-Time, in its course, has again brought round the recurrence of the festival of Ireland's Pairon Saint.

The Irish population of Quebec, having decided to do honor to the same by the customary outdoor procession, make it their first duty to call this morning on !Your Grace as the representative here of our Chief Pastor and the Vicar of Christ on Earth, the Glorious and Illustrious Pope Leo XIII.

It is nothing new this action ours. Ireland's children have never, thank God, swerved in their devotion to the Faith from the day on which the immortal Saint Patrick first implanted it in the Green Isle.

Many evil days has our race seen since then, many misfortunes and persecutions, out through all the bright jewel of the Faith has ever been preserved intact and inviolate. The dawn is surely breaking on better days for our long suffering country, and I trust that, as through the dark days of adversity so also when prosparity smiles on her borders, the proudest aracteristic of Ireland and Irishmen shall he their unewerving, uncompromising fidelity

to God's Holy Church Allow us, Your Grace, to tender to you our heartfelt congratulations on the eminent

dignity which has just been conferred upon you by Our Holy Pather.
We rejoice with the whole Church of Canada in the happy event and in the great honor which has been done it through Your Grace. It does not take us by surprise when we consider on the one hand the immease other hand, the singularly eminent judgment and discrimination of His Holiness.

Long may your days be spared to enjoy your well carned honors, and to be the Father and Guide of your people; this is the fervent prayer of your loving Irish children.

We beg the prayers and blessings of Your Grace, first for Ireland, the dear land of our fathers, that God may soon lift her out of tiliction, and then for ourselves and our families.

FELIX CARBRAY.
President Irish National Association.

Quebec, 17th March, 1886. His Grace, who was attended by several of the reverend gentlemen of his household. replied as follows :-

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY. Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Irish

National Association of Quebec: It is always for me a new cause of rejoicing to meet on this day the representatives of the Quebec Irish population, so much devoted to the Church and to their pastors. The faith which fourteen centuries ago St. Patrick implanted in the Emerald Isle had grown so strong in its roots that it has ever since flourished in spite of time and persecution. Wherever the sons of Ireland are to be found, they not only have shown themselves faithful to the doctrines preached by St. Patrick to their ancestors, but have been missionaries of the faith and founders of churches wherever the English language is spoken in and out the immense British Empire upon which the sun never sets. This is a glory which very few races upon earth can boast of and which the dawning of brighter days will only make more brillians

in the future. I thank you, Mr. President and gentlemen, for the heartfelt congratulations and kind wishes which you express on the occasion of certain event due to the consideration of the Sovereign Pontiff towards this country and to the antiquity of the the See of Quebec. I rely upon your fervent prayers that I may bear the new burden imposed upon my aiready too weak shoulders.

May God Almighty and Merciful bless the dear land of your fathers, and grant her that peace and liberty so long exiled from her hores !

Upon yourselves and your families I be seech Him to pour down his choicest blessings or time and eternity. Quebec, March 17th, 1886.

Hearty, ringing cheers were given for His Grace the Archbishop and for the reverend gentlemen who attended him, as well as for His Holiness the Pope, before the procession proceeded on its way.

HOW A SHOEMAKER WINS \$15,000 IN GOLD.

Frederick Scharf, a shoemaker of No 704 DeKalbave, Brooklyn, received notice that a (Louisiana State) lottery ticket, had drawn the capital prize Feb. 9th, of \$75,000, entitling him to \$15,000. One of his friends named Meyers, one day bantered him to buy a lottery ticket for \$1. The two men got a list of the lucky numbers and Scharf's was he has not decided, although a multitude of executed to vindicate justice or maintain the New York Tribune, Feb. 16.

PARNELL INTERVIEWED.

The Irish Leader's Present Views.

WHAT HE THINKS OF CHAMBERLAIN.

"Mr. Parnoll, what effect do you anticipate will the resignation of Mesons, Chamberlain and Trevelyan have upon the Iush cause?"

"That would depend on a variety of circumstances, but the most important factor is undoubtedly Mr. Gladstone's health. If that hold

good Home Rule, I think, is secure."

good Rome Rule, Ullink, is secure."

"Whether these gentlemen resign or not do you think dissensions in the Cabinet will cause a dissolution of Parliament?"

"I am not inclined to think so. Mr. Chamberlain's influence on members of the procent House of Commons is very small indeed. In fact I know of few man who have been as here." fact, I know of few men who have been so long in Parliament as Mr. Chamberlain who have in Parliament as Mr. Chamberlain who have less influence with their fellow members, or who are less looked up to for authoritative guidance. I think Mr. Gladst ne would manage to carry his measures through the House of Commons without Mr. Chamberlain's act. Apart from the effect of Mr. Gladstone's influence, the number of new members in the present Parliament on the Liberal side and the rangher of members on the Tery side. number of members on the Try sid: who owe their seats to the Irish vote, are considerable, evough to make the House little anxious for another general election. Moreover, the Irish landicuts, notwithstanding their juctualed Fostality, will be so eager not to miss the great obser unity of land purchase scheme that their influence under the rose will be calculated to take the backband out

of the Tory opposition.
"Should Mr. Gladstone's measure go actaly

mens. They will be more likely to confine their statement of the local George act.

The following conversation is reported as favorable as possible to the landlerds and to minimizing, by amendments in committee, the measure dealing with little rutoneary.

How Mr. Tridon— To I underst, ad you to say their you will demand the same mean from You do not anticipate strong tesis ance to Mr. Glod-tone's measures from the whip hat by

Lord Hartington?

"Mr. Chamberiain's opposition would probably have the cheet of drawing Lord Hartington closer to Mr. Gladstone's side."

"Looking at the natter from a general che

"Looking at the natter from a general election point of view, what do you think would be the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's exposition?"

"Mr. Chambersan undoubtedly occupies a very influential position among one section of English constituencies. These are in the Midlands. But outside of this district his power is not much telt or recognized. Hence, I should not apprehend that in the event of an analysis of the constituency man Mr. Chamberlain's district his imputs to give his adhesion to the sail resolutions as all less signed a written declaration to the felsions of the sail resolutions. a should not apprehend that in the event of an appeal to the country upon Mr. Gladstone's proposals Mr. Chamberlain's opposition would prove very damaging.

"Apart from Mr. Chamberlain's opposition,

what do you think would be the result of an appeal to the country, the issue being Home Rule for Iroland?"

"I am very much disposed to think it would leave the balance of parties pretty much as it is now. At the last general election we gave the Conservative by the aid of the Irishmen at least seventy seats on a moderate computation. If Mr. Gladstone's proposals should prove fairly acceptable, a settlement of the long standing quarrel between England and Ireland, this vote would everywhere be given, and these seventy seats would go to Liberal candidates possibly. The issue being Home Rule, an equivalent loss would be incurred by the Liberals throughout England generally, so that matters would be balanced and remain as they are now with a majority of one hundred and seventy of Liberals and Nationalits combined

over the Tories."
"You spoke of the engerness of the landlords not to lose the benefit of the land purchase scheme; do you think this will weaken their

resistance to Home Rule?"
"I should think it would. The attachment of the land to the Home Rule question is shrewdly devised. Much of the lands held by

the Irish landlords are mortgaged. IF THESE MORTGAGES WERE RELEASED.

and if the landlords were residing upon and occupying their demesne properties, the tenants, their holdings having been transferred to the State, could live very comfortably and in the State, could live very comfortably and in the happiest relation with their neighbors. The great majority would be overjoyed at the relief. There is a commercial interest besides, both in England and freland. The holders of these mortgages, to whom the land purchase would be a great boon, and their desire to have the matter settled, would be a considerable feater in for tled, would be a considerable factor in forwarding

THE CREATION OF AN IRISH LEGISLATURE,

on whose establishment the settlement would depend. In fact the Land Purchase scheme would be so eminently beneficial to the landlord that the greatest opposition to the project may be from the Radicals, who, if they do not oppose Mr. Gladstone's measure, will be likely to let Home Rule pass readily enough and direct their hostility to the Land Bill. Mr. Chamberlain, however, if he leaves the Cabinet, will probably oppose the reasure dealing with the

probably oppose the measure dealing with the Government of Ireland as strongly as he would the measure dealing with the land."
"What would be Mr. Chamberlain's object?"
"Mr. Chamberlain's policy is undoubtedly to keep the Irish members at Westminster in the hope that they will assist him in carrying out the Radical programme, but if he by any chance succeeded as the result of his present action in

DASHING THE CUP FROM THE LIPS OF IRELAND, so far from the Radical programme being assisted by Irish members, a change would be created between them and the Radicals that would not be bridged over in 20 years. The only serious immediate danger is the condi-The only serious immediate danger is the condition of Mr. Gladstone's health, or if his voice failed him even now, it would be a grave calant, ity, but it would be worse in a general election, when it would be necessary for him to make at least three or four great speeches if an appeal to the country should be forced upon him. Moreover, in the excitement and turmoil of an electoral campaign his health would be a source of continual anxiety. Mr. Chamberlain, I am inclined to think, would hat to His have little cause to rejoice at his work if it re- June next,

salted in ruining the hopes of the aged Primo Minister of finally cetting the Irish question. A revolution of feeling round probably set in against the man who had done this, even amongst the least liberal of Liberals. In conclusion, said Mr. Parnell, I would beg of you to convey to.

THANKS TO THE PEOPLY OF AMERICA

for the continued and large contributions that so constantly reach us from them. Unquestion ably, one of the main reasons why English public opinion has at length consented to theroughly London, March 22.—Mr. Parnell favored me to-day with an interview, in which is contained his most important public utterance enace the assembling of the pre-ent Parhament. After this interview had been put in writting it was submitted to Mr. Parnell and carefully revised by him in order to ensure strict accuracy. Irish birth, but from all nationalities, has accombeen noted on this side, and its significance widely appreciated. You will recollect that several weeks ago Mr. Chambalain, who has now openly shown his county toward the national demand of Ireland, was credited with the authorship of an article in the Estinghtty Review, in which prominence was given to the argument against this demand that our resources so id soon be exhausted, and that feel and would the be civilization which Britain could bring against the restrees of civilization which Britain could bring against her. This argument has now been falsified, and it has been shown that Amorea is affice and willing to enable us to trainty a 10 p. continued struggle in the very doubtful—continued struggle in the very well as a continued struggle in the very doubtful—continued struggle in the very well as a continued struggle in the very well as a contin

continued struggle in the very doubtfut- of its being necessary."

NOMINATION OF CARDIDATES. The nomination of condinate to fill the vacancy in the local from cases by the vacancy in the local from cases by the vasigue on Mr. Watts was held at Drummandville on Wedne div and the projections posed off in a nest peacealer motor. Mr. Gironard, notary of they place, was comminated in the Opposition interests, and Mr. Pretentane, morehous, at someth Distance, was non-instead in the Conservation to the property. South Durham, wer non-indeed in the Conservative interest. The day was a beautiful one and funy 2.7.0 people assembled in public

URUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.

meeting. through the House of Commons do you think it will be rejected by the Heuse of Lords?"

"I rather think the Lords will be state before they reject the scheme if it posses the Commons. They will be more likely to confine their attention to making the land purchase scheme."

"On Tu day evenion at Act awale, Mon. Mr. Tribination at Duhamed to accept Mr. Tribination and Duhamed to accept Mr. Tribination at their conditions, they positively nearest unless the execution of the manufacture."

"Tuble and House at Act awale, Mon. Mr. Tribination at Act awale, Mon. Mr. Tribination and Duhamed to accept Mr. Tribination and Duhamed to accept me at their conditions of the Mr. Tribination at their conditions of the Mr. Tribination and Duhamed to accept me at their conditions of the Mr. Tribination and Duhamed to accept me at their conditions of the Mr. Tribination and Duhamed to accept me at their conditions.

say that you will demand the same races from us, the Mini ters, as well as from such a not show at the config election Y.

If an Mr. Beautien - "Yell, the walks you will be crushed all dising the fine."

If we Mr. Taillon - "I and a stand methody, I will a verify anything of the kind."

The parting between the two is said to be a been everything but condial.

lowing off et:Davisson by the March 17th, 1886

To the Hon, Mr. Benghan;
My Dear Sir,—I have no hesitation in do claring that I condemn the federal government for the line of conduct it followed regarding Riel, and I hereby give my entire assent to the resolutions adopted by the great Champ de Mars meeting.

R. Perconnaine. P. S .- You are authorized to read this letter P. S.—I ou are authorized to read this reserviblely and to have it published.

After receiving this declaration Mr. Reaubious and the other National Conservatives withdrew their opposition from Mr. Prefentaine and

would have been much better if he had signed the document from the beginning. The election takes place on the 21th mst. THE HON. MR. THOMPSON.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD ON "PURCHASEABLE

promised him their support. The meeting, however, seemed to think that Prefontations

adhesion came too late, and that his chance

IRISH PATRIOTS. The Catholic Record of London Out., in an article on the new Minister of Justice, Pays :--With such a predecessor as Sir Alex. Caronbell, Mr. Thompson has indeed a good start, but with such a colleague he must be deplorably hampered and harassed. We look upon Mr. Thompson as, in all respects, one of the most eligible, because most truly representative, English speaking Catholic taken into the Government since Confederation. This we do say without fear or favor. Of the new Minister we have no favors to ask. Of some of his colleagues our opinions are too well known to have any one attribute to us a desire of doing servile work for the Cabinet, from whose policy in the past we have so widely dissented, and whose personnel we are not disposed, on the whole, to admire. But our view is this, that when a thoroughly Catholic representative man is placed in a position of such responsibility as that held to day by Mr. Thompson, he should receive no unfriendly or unjust treatment from his people, but that by them his hands should be strengthened and his influence en-larged. Mr. Thompson has not made trade and traffic of race or religion to ettain his present position. His popularity is not based on the newspaper puffings of degraded hirelings or pimping underlings. He is strong because of his ability, candor and respectability. And while his presence in the government will not shield it from the ceneure its blunders may deserve, it will do meek to reassure a large and influential electorate that these blunders will be fewer at I that the day of the loud-mouthed and pi reliaseable Irish patriot, the tane of his countrymen and the disgrace of his religion, has passed away forever.

A GOOD IDEA.

La Presse suggests that the fifteen or twenty Canadians who have been honored by the Holy See with the decoration of the Orders of St. Gregory, St. Sylvester or Pigs IX., should provide themselves with the gala uniforms of these orders, which are most rick and billiant, and serve as a guard of honorto the Papal delegate and the garde nobile on the occasion of the presentation of the scarlets hat to His Emisence Cardinal Taschereau, in ANGEISM IN CANADA AND THE

It appears that Orangeism was never instituted to support Catholicism, but to support Britishism, and that it has used anti-Catholic prejudices simply as a means to gain an end at any rate, that is the modern phase of

Orangeism. This view is supported by the fact that in Sir John Macdonald's Orange Canadian Cabinet there are several Catholics, but they are not objectionable to Orangeism because they are partizans of Britishism, hence the late phrase applied to them, "Orange Catho-

To the Protestant voter Orangeism appeals thus: "I am the great bulwark of Protestant civilization; whether you be Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist or Congregationalist, stand by me in this struggle for civil and religious liberty."

This is the face which it presents to the non-Anglican Protestant, whose fears it works upon by ominous shakings of the head and bugabco stories about the dangerous growth of Catholicism, and its aim to control politics on this continent.

To the Anglican it whispers-"You know me; I am true to the British Crown and Church; stand by me; build me up and I will give you the fat of this great conlinent, and make you its princes and masters."

The following in The Week, of Toronto, October, 1885, shows the mask it puts on for the non-Anglican Protestants: "To be a 66 bulwark, in all lands, of the Protestant civilication, whatever their political institutions, "wherever the English language is spoken, is the mission of Orangeism. All the signs "in the political heavens portend it. Such " a bulwark is none the less necessary in the " United States than in Canada. Orangeism " will join hands across the line in the defense " of Protestantism."

In the following in the Manchester (England) Guardian, Sept. 1880, we see it with its mask partly removed:

"The visit of Dean Stanley in company with Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q.C., to the "United States, will be for the purpose of "It is said that the growth of Catholicism

"in the United States is creating a feeling there in favor of State and Church Union as a safeguard against Catholicism." And, Batritishism declared once in the person of its lovereign, that Church and Crown must stead or fall together, so we find in this case the agent of the church is scompanied by the agent of the Crown. It seems, according to a London newspaper, the Echo, September 14th, 1880, that the coming to America "with the aim of establishing a kind of Imperium in Imperio that shall remain exclusively English, that Englishmen shall show the American people what becoming Americanized." We soon after find in the (Loudon) Anglo American a statement embracing all Englishmen and sons of Englishmen is being formed for benevolent purposes, and to influence American thought and society, and (using the same expression "to establish an Imperium in Imperio.

Sir John Macdonald is regarded as the visible head of Canadian Orangeism, which is not alone represented by the \$2,000 Orangemen in Canada, but is practically composed of the St. George and St. Andrew, with some other secret societies, the Anglicans and other English, American, French and Irish Canadians, who do not believe in democratic ideas, and those Pro-testant democrats who are deluded with the idea that Britishism under any of its disguises is in any sense "a bulwark of civil and religious liberty." The above mentioned classes, sects and individuals constitute the Orangeism of Canada and the Conservative party of Canada.

Said a French "Catholic Orangeman," of prominence lately, to a leading English Oras the Conservative party in Eugland, it is the supporter of the monarchy and the empire;" and, speaking in a lower tone, he said: "I have lived many years in the United States and travelled much over the country, and the particular individual, or any particular cir-Democratic party is the same there as the cumstances?" Conservative party in Canada." That was truly said, and that they not only "join hancs across the line," but across the Atlantic, is self-evident-proved by the fact, if no other was accessible, that every Conservative paper in England and Canada joins heartily with the Democratic party in the United States whenever there is an election of im portance there. This of itself is sufficient proof, if there was no other, that they "join hands across the line;" but there is plenty of proof besides that, and in another article I shall attempt to discuss other proofs that they "join hands across the line" and how they betray and deceive real Democrats in the Democratic party of the United States, the majority of whom do not realize that they are the dupes of monarchists and Britishers.

OBSERVER.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY OF RE-CEPTION.

On Wednesday, March 3rd, the pretty convent chapel of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Rutland, Vt., was the scene of a most interesting ceremony, at about 3 o'clock p.m., when the clerical procession, composed of Right. Rev. Bishop De Goesbriand, D.D., Very Rev. T. Lynch, V.G., Rev. Charles Boylan, pastor, Rev. Fathers O'Roilly, Lane, Cunningham, Michaud, Gaffney, Mc-Laughlin, Reynolds and Houlihan entered the sanctuary. Miss Lavelle, of Burlington, and Miss Fanning, oldest daughter of Mr. Edward Fanning, of St. Gabriel, Montreal, knelt at the altar-railing, attended by their bridesmaids and attired in white satin, wearing white veils and orange blossoms. The good Bishop spoke briefly to them on the state on which they were about to enter and then asked them what they desired. After acquainting the Bishop of their desire to receive the habit of the poor Sisters of St. Joseph, he bade them go and don the habit they longed for with such ardor.
Again the procession entered, but it was changed, The handsome bridal robes had given place to the black habit of the sisters, and the youthful novices knelt again at the altar railing, signifying their happiness at being clothed with the sisters' habit. They received the Bishop's blessing and he then read the names. Miss Bridget Lavelle will be known hereafter as Sister Mary Augusta, and Miss Anastasia Fanning as Sister Mary Lucina. The Te Deum was then sung, after which Benediction was given. The Mother Supperior and Sisters congratulated the happy brides and conducted them to their convent home, where relatives and friends assembled to rejoice with them.

THE "MAIL" GIVES IN.

TORONTO, March 19.—The Mail office, which has been non-union since the strike of the printers in August, 1884, with the result of the paper being boycotted by the Knights of Labor, became a union office again yesterday. The Typographical Union will now, probably, turn heir attention to other non-many ir attention to other non-union offices.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

Those who do not give themselves the trouble to reflect—and there are not very many persons who do reflect deeply on any subject—are entirely unaware how completely we are under the influence of education, and of early impressions. It requires a strong, vigorous exercise of the will, in after life, to free one's self from the false maxims and untrue opinions which. through mere circumstances of birth or parentage, have become almost part of our very being. There are not many persons who would admit that they are the votaries of prejudice, but, like the lady who is reported to have said "I hate prejudice, I hate the French," there are multitudes who can give no better reason for their likes and dislikes than a mere assertion of them.

If Everard had put his opinions into words he would have said, "I hate the Irish." If he had been asked to give a reason-a reason personal to himself, and not a mere traditional prejudice, he would have found himself very much perplexed. If these prejudices did not re-act on others, they might be harmless, if what is false can ever be harmless; but, unhappily, men are too often governed in their actions by their prejudices; and, in the present instance, it will be seen how the prejudices of un otherwise excellent and honorable man led to the most fatal conse quences.

You were saying, Colonel, that you had a suspicion, and perhaps a clue, to the out-

age! Well, yes, Mr. O'Sullivan, there is gene rally a motive. In my grandfather's case ("For heaven's sake, get him off his graud-father," whispered O'Sullivan's next neigh-

bor.)
"Yes, but in this case," interrupted the barrister, with gentlemanly effrontery. "In this case, sir, I believe there was motive, and I believe I know the motive; and," Le added, after a moment's hesitation,

the person."

Every one was silent now. Though Lord Eimsdale was not very popular with the county families, his death had shocked every one extremely, as well it might; but there seemed no possible way of accounting for it.
It was generally believed that it could not have been an accident, but he was not known to have a single enemy. He was a just landabove mentioned Thomas Hughes, Q.C., was lord, though certainly not a generous one. The county was singularly exempt from agrarian outrages either on the part of landlord or tenant, for the crime has been, curiously enough, by mere force of prejudice, English pluck and manhood can do without limited to one side. No landlord had committed an agrarian outrage on his tenant, legally or otherwise, by throwing him hat an organization in the United States, out of house and home to starve by the wayside, and no tenant had taken into his hand the vengeance which belongs only to God, or brought on himself or his family the curse of the murderer. But if Lord Elmsdale's douth

was not an agrarian outrage, what was it?" "We will not ask you to tell us the person whom you sucpect, but it you will tell us some of the grounds of suspicion;" and he looked round, as if to include the whole party in the "we."

The Judge made a sign to the servants to retire. They dared not disotey, but they left the room with manifest reluctance. Five minutues after, the butler found the incorrigible page with his ear to the keyhole of the door. He was again boxed and kicked; but, with that wonderful faculty for enduring ill-usage, which seems inherent in the boy kind of a certain class, he was up again at the post of vantage the very moment the butler disappeared to discuss events in the housekeeper's

"My susspicions," replied the Colonel. are, I believe founded on fact. I had a engthened interview with Lord Elmsdale servative party of Canada, it is the same in connection with some magisterial business, and he informed me there had been some difficulties with his servants, and with some

of the people on the property."
"But, I presume, he did not mention any

"Well, not exactly; but I could quite gather who the person was, and what the circumstances were."

"You have your suspicions, in fact," said the lawyer, with an emphasis on the leading word.

A gentleman remarked that he thought it very unlikely any tenant or dependent of Lord Elmsdale's would have murdered him in that way by the roadside, and suggested there was probably some mystery about the affair which time would elucidate. But Colonel Evard had a fixed, and, as we have said, educational creed, that every Irishman of the lower classes was an embryo murderer, and that it only needed some slight provocation to develop his propensity into crime. He only regretted that the law, as administered in India, could not be put into execution in Ireland under present circumstances. "There, sir," he con-"the matter would soon have been settled. I have my suspicions; I would have made them public at once, as a matter of duty. Several men would have been arrested, and two or three shot, as an example.'

"Law, not justice," observed O'Sullivan; "and it is a question if it promotes the ends which it is intended to effect."

CHAPTER VIII.

MORE CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Good evening, Miss Callan. I hope I am not too late. I am anxious to employ your taste in the selection of a Christmas present | you, Jack?" for my wife. Now, what do you think she would like?"

Miss Callan looked very much gratified. The head constable was not wont to be complimentary to women kind, or to pay complimentary visits.

"I have a sweet thing in bonnet ribbons, and there's these new shawls. I am sure nothing could be more illegant and useful for

a lady like Mrs. Egan. sir Egan had been taking a general inspection of Miss Callan's shop. He could not see even the ghost of comforter or woollen scarf, and was considerably annoyed to find that it would probably take him very much longer time than he could well spare to extract the information he wanted from the woman,

without exciting her curiosity, or giving rise

to even the faintest. He just wanted to ascertain two facts—had window, and she thought they were better Miss Callan sold any comforters with a gold than what she could get in Dublin for the thread at the bottom where the fringe same money. Egan did not care where she depended, and to whom she had sold them, got them, and took very little notice of her Morsover, he had got the message which remarks. He was more occupied in studying depended, and to whom she had sold them. Lord Elmsdale had desired Barnes to send, and he was determined not to go up to the castle without bearing some information. As "A shilling if you are back in three hours. castle without bearing some information. As to Lord Elmsdale knowing anything of the It is just five o'clock now. If you run as fast matter, the idea never crossed his mind; if on business as I have seen you do for pleasure,

absurd for a second consideration.
"I think you were in Dublin last week," he observed, suggestively, as he locked over your tongue, or'the various goods which Miss Callan exhib. Jack_gave a ited. "I suppose all these are new goods;

where did you buy them?" out of sight.

The good little woman suspected what the Precisely as the church clock struck seven, constable wanted to knew. She thought only as Egan was returning from Elmsdale Castle

in Dublin last week, sir."

Egan was by no means a violent man, but he felt it would have been a considerable relief to his feelings if he could have knocked Miss Callan down—gently, quite gently, of course. He would not have hurt her for the world.

It was getting dark, too, at the close of a snowy, winter's evening; and even if she had properly.

'I think, Miss Callan, ma'am,"—he was profoundly deferential-"I think I will bring my good lady to see these things. Perhaps she will be best pleased to choose for her-

Miss Callan rooked disappointed. She expected at least a one-pound note would have found its way to her till after the constable's visit, and she had had some experience of the results when people promised to "call

Egan read the look. With a little early training, and a little experience of London life, he would have made a first rate detective. In Ireland, his talents in that line were simply thrown away. There were no mysterious tobberies of plate, garroting was simply unknown, and child murder unheard The Irish were too tar behind the age for that kind of thing.

He stood still at the counter. "The price of that shawl, Miss Callan ?"

"A pound, sir, to you, sir. It would be twenty-five uniltings to any one else." Clear y Miss Callan was not behindhand in the art of selling her goods. "You may lay it by, ma'am, and here's

the money for it. If my wife does not choose that, when she sees it, she shall have some other article of equal value. Good evening to you. Miss Callan; good evening.'

The shopwoman was highly gratified, and poured forth a profusion of thanks.

Egan went to the door, and just as he was turning into the street he looked back. There, now, if I have not forgotten one of the very particular things I wanted to inquire Have you any scarfs or comforters about. any kind of woolen affair for the throat, you knaw?" "Well, sir, I had"-

"Unfortunate, very," and Egan got quite warm about it. "My wife's nephew-vou know my wife's rephew, Miss Callan? fine lad, but exposed to all kinds of weather; and I promised her faithfully I would get him a woollen necktie, and that I would have i for him to morrow early in the morning. It's really very unfortunate. Would you mind looking through your stock, you might find some hing that would do?" and he took out his rurss again, to give further zest to the

"I'm afraid it's no use." observed the shopwoman, after a cursory and rapid search, made merely to please Mr. Egan. some last week, a particular make too; but they were all hought up."

Egan looked very much interested .-- more so than was quite prudent, but he had no very skilled observer.

"I daresay they were just what I wanted Could you give me any idea of the color and the size, -my nephew must have green. Very natural, you know, and all that; and as he's not in the force, he can please himself. Hope I shan't have to put the bracelets on him some day for his disloyalty," he added, with a grim attempt at pleasantry, and then he looked round can tiously. Men and women are not name to for the "wearing of the green," but an offi Men and women are not hung now cial might lose his place for expressing an undue admiration for the national color.

"Well, sir, they were green, and that's curious too -green and olive! and very pretty, tasty things. I wish I'd bought more of them, for they were soon picked up. Ned Rusheen bought the last of them. You how him Mr. Egan ?"

"Lord Elmsdale's under keeper ? -oh ! him-a fine young fellow : and you say he bought the last. How long might it be since?—perhaps they are not all sold in the shop where you got them ?"

"I daresay there are some left," she replied, answering the business question first. How long since he bought it? Well, it might be two or three days-1 could not be

quite certain." " Was it this week, Miss Callan ?" Egan spoke rather eagerly, and the woman wondered why he should care to know.

"It was this week, for sure; for it was only last Saturday, late at night, I came home with them."

"And you will try to get me one? I really cannot disappoint the young man. Could you get a messenger—a safe messenger. I would give sixpence, or even a shilling, and welcome!"

"I'm your man, sir!" screamed a diminutive urchin, known as the quickest runner, the greatest liar, and the greatest mischief in the barony.

Egan looked doubtful. Anxious as he was to get the article, he was not sure if this youth, who had just appeared on the scene, was safe to trust. He would not have minded the loss of the shilling, but new that he had the clue in his possession,—now that he felt a step further might enable him to put his hands on the murderer, and startle him trom his dream of security with a stern "wanted,"-he would have given anything, done anything, to secure further evidence.

"You may trust him," said Miss Callan, who had noticed Egan's hesitation and anxiety, and wondered at it, as much as it was in her to wonder at anything that did not concern her own business. "He will do your message safe; he knows his own interest too well-don't

Jack made a grimace of assent which did not add to the general respectability of his appearance.

"I'm your man, sir, -what's the message and where's the shop?"

Miss Callan told him. She always gave

out that she got her goods "from Dublin." which sounded genteel and fashionable. She saved her conscience by an occa-sional purchase in the city, and her purse by going no farther than Kingstown, —which, for the benefit of my American and Australian readers, I may mention is a flourishing town not many miles from the Irish metropo

Jack got his directions, with many explana tions from Miss Callan that she only purchased on that occasion in Kingstown, because she there happened to see the goods in a Jack, and calculating the probability of his

it had, he would simply have thought it too you can be at the police barrack by eight o'clock; and remember, you keep your message and your parcel to yourself, and hold

of her merchandise, and that he was anxious —of which more hereafter—he saw the retter the bread, and there's a mug of tea; but now to present his wife with the newest fashion.

"All new, sir," she replied. "All bought it so well)—about the door of the police—"Never head, sir. Sure you'll just drop in Dublin last week air."

barrack.
Incensed at being made a fool of by the boy, and at his apparent indifference, Egan seized him by the collar and administered a smart correction. "There, you young rascal! I'll learn you to promise to go errands

aguin !" "And now that your honor's finished, sir," replied the boy, without the slightest concern the comforters, in a few minutes later it for the rough treatment he had received,—would have been impossible to examine them | "now that your honor's finished may be it "now that your honor's finished, may be it 'ud be plezin' to you to tell a poor boy what you were bating him for, for sorrah know I know."

general fare. In summer he managed a tolerable livelihood on raw turnips, with an was the boy mad or a fool? Egan almost relined to the latter opinion. "Well, go inclined to the latter opinion. home now, and don't let me see your fac this six months, or maybe it's in Bridewell

you'll find yourself for a vagrant.' "Oh! thin, but that's a fine word entirely, sir; and if you wouldn't be above taching i

Egan turned away. "Mr. Egan," shouted the boy,—"Mr. Egan, sir." The constable turned back. About the little errand you sent me on,-

where shall I tell yoû?" Egan looked utterly incredulous. Was it possible the boy had come and gone that distance in two hours? He did not like to speak to him either outside or inside the barrack, though it was dark, so he simply pointed up the road. The boy understood perfectly. He went up the road till he was out of sight, and then he waited quietly for Egan. The man went into the house, partly because he did not wish to be seen following Jack, partly to get a dark lantern to examine the pur

chase, if it had been made. It was made. The famous Jack had secured a stray horse, which had the misfortune to be grazing by the roadside; and as the boy made it a rule never to use his own legs if he could get any other mode of conveyance, he had mounted the animal sans saddle or bridle, and rode until quite close to Kings. town. His purchase made, with his usual luck he discovered the beast grazing in a field where he had left it, in the comfortable, and, as the event proved, well grounded assurance that it was too dark for any man to distinguish one beast from another, or to send it to pound.

He had loitered about the barrack a good half hour, but, true to his trust, he had made no effort even to ascertain if Egan had returned.

"I'm thinking that's the article your honor'll be looking after," said the boy, as soon as they were completely hidden from any possibility of observation, and he produced the comforter from its repository.

A shove of one shoulder and a slip of the other relieved him from the small amount of upper garments he wore; and tound his waist, next to a skin not immaculately clean, the comforter was wound, as he himself expressed it, "illegant and aisy."

A rapid glauce at the fringe showed the constable that he had got what he wanted. The next move was to get rid of the toy quietly. More easily wished than accomplished, for Jack had an investigating turn of mind; and even as Egan handed him the new shilling, with all his eagerness to possess it, and his joy at having such a sum of money in his possession for the first time, he asked, with a grin that showed he meant to have an

answer if he could—
"Ah, thin, Mr. Egan, sir, maybe you'd tell poor Jack why you're so anxious about that neck ornament, for I know it's not for nothing I've got this;" and he flourished his shilling in the air. "If you don't hold your"-

gan; but he suddenly remembered he might want the boy to give evidence to morrow, and that it would be desirable to secure him in some manner for the occasion. It is true his evidence would not be of much moment, and his character was not one

tance of manifesting his own skill in the affair, and the more evidence he could bring forward, the more would be thought of | fully, and the hedge? The assassin-for he his efforts to promote the proper administration of justice.

He remained allent so long that Jack began to get alarmed, as far as it was in him to be alarmed at anything. He had some dread of not a hedge. He had heard of an instance in you often do, just look at that, and think of the headconstable, and an unlimited idea of his power; and he was just on the point of taking to his heels, his well-tried resource in all emergencies, when Egan

spoke. Now then, Jack," he said, briskly, " how would you like a bit of gold to put with the Bit of silver?"

He turned the light of the lamp full on the leit no doubt whatever as to his feelings on

" Because, continued Egan, perfectly satisfied now, "if you will keep your tongue quiet, and do just what I tell you from this till this time to-morrow, you shall have that;" and he showed him a new half sovereign.

Jack flung three double somersaults on the spot, and went so close to Egan at the last performance, that he adroitly knocked the lantern out of his hand with his feet, and caught it again. again, before it reached the ground, with his hands. The lad would have been a fortune

to an acrobatic troups. Egan began to have more doubts. He knew the most likely method of sobering the | He had suspicions himself but wished to exuberant spirits of the young Irish boy was | wait until he heard Egan's account. After to withdraw and leave him in doubt as to his all, it might only be manslaughter. He

prize. sir, come back! I'm as sober as Bacchus, sir, and ready to do your honor's bidding to rel, and in the heat of the moment the end of the 'varsal world.'

Egan turned. "It's a case of murder, Jack," he replied, and I may want you to give evidence to | most entire reliance on Mr. Egan's discretion, morrow, but I can do without you-there's

other boys." "O sir !-no, sir-please, Bir,-don't sir and I'll swear to anything in life that's agree able to your honor.

"I don't want you to swear to anything that's not true, and remember that distinctly. All you are to do is to give evidence that you bought this woollen comforter this evening, by my desire, at a shop in Kingstown to which I sent you."

"I'll swear to it all, sir, and anything more that's plazin' to you." Where can you be found to-morrow? I may want you early."
"Sure, thin, I'll just sleep here aisy under

the hedge, and then I'll be handy for you to call me when I'm wanted." It was a bitterly cold night-freezing hard, and the constable had no fancy for having manslaughter on his conscience; still, he hardly saw what else could be done. Ho knew Jack oftener slept out of doors than

"Well, I suppose it won't do you much harm; but as the night is so cold, I will bring you down a cape to put round you, and a piece of bread." "That'll just do, your honor. Long life to

within them.

you, and plenty of murders, and that ye may hang every manjack of them all, if it's plazin' to you!" The constable departed on his errand of charity, without waiting to hear more of this incongruous torrent of benediction.
"Now, Jack, there's the cape, and there's

occasional apple by way of variety. We must admit that these condiments had the special relish which is proverbially applied to stolen goods. The supper disposed of, he gathered himself

it on the road, and I'll pick it up in the

mornin' and bring it to the barrack, and find

"You're a cute lad, Jack: I hope you

Jack ate the bread and drank the tea. In

won't find yourself at a rope's end come

he could get it—he was not particular—and a drink of cold water was his

out the owner !"

up and set out for bed. Egan was considerably astray in his calculations if he fancied a boy like Jack the Runner would sleep under a hedge when there was a hayrick in the neighborhood. There was one, and he had slept there every night since the weather became cold, -a fact which he did not communicate to his friend the constable.

The rick was unusually large, and lay about four feet from a high wall. Jack chose the inner side for shelter and concealment. He had made an excellent bed for himself. and every evening he replaced the hay which he had pulled out, and which served him at night for bed clothing. If any one had examined that side of the rick at night, they would have seen a small hole in the side. about two feet from the ground,—this was Jack's breathing hole.

CHAPTER IX.

WAS NED RUSHERN A MURDERER ?

The constable had now strong circumstantial evidence against Ned Rusheen. There was one thing, however, which puzzled him. He had measured the height from the ground to the twig on the hedge where he had found the piece of woollen stuff, and, unquestionably, it could not have been torn off there by a man of Ned's height, or indeed from any man : it was only three feet from the ground. It Ned had held the comforter in his hand, it might have caught there, and have remained unnoticed in the hurry of flight, but this

seemed most unlikely.

There was only one way in which the question could be settled in a satisfactory nanner, and that was by a personal inspec tion of Ned's wardrobs, but that seemed impossible. The mind of a policeman, how-ever, particularly of a detective, or of one for the time obliged to act as such, is quite beyond and above all consideration of possibilities. A certain thing has to be done—it must be done : it it is or seems impossible. that is no reason why it should not be accomplished; on the contrary, it is all the more reason for every exertion.

Egan had been up to Elmsdale Castle after

his visit to Miss Callan, while his erratic envoy was on his wild ride in search of evidence. His interview with Lord Elmsdale had been highly satisfactory, and led to the large investment of a half sovereign to secure Jack the Runner.

Lord Elmsdale had made the liberal offer of two hundred pounds for the discovery of his father's murderer, and the equally liberal offer of one hundred pounds for any clue which might lead to the discovery.

Egan had thought it better only to speak of the matter in a general way, and not to say anything of the discovery he had made, though Lord Elmsdale had questioned him very closely, -so closely, indeed, that Egan began to wonder if he had heard anything of the matter: still, he did not think it possible. He was sure no one had seen him take the piece off the hedge, and he was equally sure that he had not mentioned the subject. But his lordship was overwhelming in his enquiries and in his civilities:—Did he to give it much value; but Egan think a clue could be found-anything that was thoroughly alive to the impor-tance of manifesting his own skill in Egan's abilities and high character as an officer. Had he examined the ground carehad no doubt it was a murder—the assassin might have leaped over the hedge, - assassins in Ireland always do. He never remembered a murder in this country in which there was which a small piece of frieze, which had been torn off a man's coat in the hurry of escape,

had actually led to his detection. Lord Elmsdale was equally agitated and eloquent, and Egan began to think that the stories told about him and his father could not be true, he seemed such an excellent son, and so sincerely sorry—evidently, too, very much shaken by the whole affair, as well he boy, and the expression of his countenance | might be, for his color changed so often, and more than once he seemed on the very verge of fainting, and had recourse to rather conjous draughts from a long, narrow-necked bottle

which stood near.

Egan was obliged to admit at last that he had found something, but if his lordship would excuse him, he would prefer not saying more about it at present. He thought he had a clue to the person. He was making inquiries; in a few hours he would have more. If it would not be too late he would call up

bed at all that night; in any case, a servant should remain up to admit him at any hour. rize.

**Mr. Egan, sir! Mr. Egan, sir!—O Lord! some strong feeling against his poor r, come back! I'm as sober as Bacchus, father. They might have had a quaran accident might have happened. But there and he handed him a five-pound note, that "no expense might be spared in the investigation.

The constable received the money with a good deal of suspicion, and a good deal of satisfaction. As Egan was leaving, he was called back.

"One moment, Mr. Egan. There is a circumstance which had quite escaped my memory until this moment. It may, or it may not, have some connection with my poor father's death. We had a servant—you may remember her, perhaps—Ellie Mc-Carthy. She disappeared to-day, just about three or four hours before the -the accident. She was some relative of the housekeeper, and wrote to her to say that she was advised to go in this extraordinary manner by the priest. I suppose it will be difficult to get him to give any evidence, but it might be worth while to make some enquiries. I am Ho | told," headded, "but it may be only servants' gossip, that there was something between her and Ned Rusheen, our under keeper."

Egan suddenly remembered the torn piece of paper which he had lifted when Lord Eimsdale was carried lifeless to the house. He had been so eager in the close pursuit of his inquiries about the woollen comforter, that he had entirely overlooked it. What if it be another important piece of evidence You must remember he was not a trained

detective. Eimsdale. He read the contents after his Rusheon should be arrested at once on are-

interview with Jack the Runner, but he was not prepared now to go into the subject with Lord Elmsdale.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when he returned to the castle, but the master seemed as if he had not stirred from the room, or even from the place where we had left him. "Well, my lord, I believe I have some information for you now," said Egan, as he took the chair which the footman was desired truth, it was long enough since he had had to place for him. "Did you ever see a scarf such a luxurious meal,—a potato, and salt if like this on any of the men about the place;"

and he produced the one bought by Jack that evening. ford Elmsdale examined it carefully.
"I have certainly seen one like it—the

color is very remarkable, olive and greenyes, I have certainly seen one." He looked up at Egan, but his look was wild ard un. steady, and quickly withdrawn. Egan thought he was drunk. "I saw one precisely similar on Ned Rusheen a few days ago." He said the last words in a very low tone, and with extreme hesitation; and Egan, whose feelings were considerably warmed towards the young lord by his munificence, was quite moved by his apparent distress at saying anything to the disadvantage of his foster-brother.

"I am afraid Ned is the man, my lord," replied Egan, "Look at this;" and he produced the piece which he had carefully wrapped up in his pocket-book. "Many a man has been hanged for less than that, sir.

But he was interrupted. Lord Elmsdale had fallen from his chair to the ground, and appeared as if he were about to have a fit of strong convulsions. "Hanged!" he muttered, when his agitation or his illness would allow him to speak. "Hanged! oh no!— not that, surely not that! I will save him, I will. O Egan! he must not be hanged! It was not murder, only manslaughter. I know it—I'll swear to it—I tell you I will. I'll give myself up, I'll "- He stopped, and colored crimson, only to become again paler than death, more ghastly than the fearful-looking corpse which lay so near

Again Egan sympathized and admired-it was no matter of surprise to him that the poor young man should be so fearfully agitated. His father shot dead-his foster brother accused of the murder. Egan was unnerved himself, for he was not accustomed to distressing scenes. A row at a fair, and, alas! too often a drunken quarrel, were about the utmost tax on his skill or his feelings. This was something quite exceptional; and though he was very willing to earn a little addition to his poor pay, he would scarcely liked to have

earned it often at such a cost. "My lord, if I might advise, I would beg your lordship to take some rest. You may have to appear at the banquet to-morrow; it will be held at two o'clock. I understand Mr. Grimdeath, the coroner cannot be here earlier. I will come up in the morning as early as possible with any further informa-tion I can collect."

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Lord Elmsdale pointed to the bell. He seemed scarcely able to articulate. When the servant came, Egan was obliged to give his assistance also. The unhappy young man was conveyed to his room, undressed by his own servant; retiring to rest prayerless, and as utterly miserable as any human being could be.

There may be some pleasure at the moment in the gratification of sinfu! passions, but unquestionably, even in this world, such indulgence brings with it a retribution so terrible, that if men would only think of the temporal consequences of sin, they would pause before they commit it.

Poor, weeried Larry Murphy, the post boy, might have seemed the last person to be comnared with Lord Elmsdale as an object of envy; but Larry was even then sleeping the sleep of the peacetul and the just. He had sometimes repined a little at his poverty, at sometimes repined a little at his poverty, at his hard, starved life, at the small pay for a day's toil, at his scant fare and bad clothing: more still at the wants of his old mother which he could not supply. But as dead nobleman by the roadside, he be-thought him of a word the nun he loved so much had said when she crucifix-"There, Larry; and if you over feel cold, and tired, and hungry, as I am sure what a hard life your Saviour had, and how little thanks He got for all He did for us poor sinners; and remember, my boy, there's time coming fast when it will not make much matter, or any matter at all, to us, whether we were rich or poor in this world. If we are rich, all the money we have goes to some one else the very day we die, and then we are just as poor as the beggars; but if we are rich in good works, we take all that away to heaven with us, and no one can take them from us. So you'see, Larry, the richest people are the people whose wealth will last for thousands and thousands of years, and that's

the kind of money I would like to have." Larry believed her, and listened reverently to her, as well be might. For he knew that she had given up all her wealth-and she had been rich-that, like her Master, she might become poor. He remembered Lord Elmsdale assured him it would not be too late, that he would probably not go to grand carriage, or riding a beautiful horse: and now she tramped about in the rain, and wet, and cold, like any poor beggar, for she was a Sister of Mercy, and went like a poor woman to see the poor.

And so Larry was sleeping, and the good angels were watching over him, and thinking what a beautiful house he would have in heaven, and how surprised he would be when he saw it, and how he would wonder what he ever did to merit all the treasures that were laid up for him there. But that very he had not intended to say anything—he laid up for him there. But that very had said, perhaps, too much; but he had the day he had done two most generous actions, and he had done them for the love of God, which gave them their real value. He had placed his crucifix in the dead man's hand, thinking that to have something blessed near him might do his poor soul good; and he had given away his half-penny. Yes; he met a very, very poor old beggar woman. She did not ask him for anything, for she thought ne was poor like herself-too poor to give an alms; but good hearted Larry had been thinking over all the nun had gaid to him, and the sight of DEATH, the great teacher, had impressed the lesson on his mind more deeply. He must die too, as well as the great gentleman, and what good would it do him then if he had all the mone in the world. Then he remembered that to give alms was one of the greatest acts of charity we could perform, and so he gave the old woman his halfpenny, saying to himself, For the love of God, in honor of the blossed Mary, and for the poor gentleman's soul; and he went on his way with his mail bags, feeling as if the world could not contain his happiness. And he felt truly, for the world could not contain it; it came from God, and God only can fill the soul with true and perfect joy.

CHAPTER X.

NED RUSHEEN IS ACCUSED OF FIRING THE FIRST SHOT.

Egan had a consultation with the inspecto He felt in his pocket for it, and knew he of police, who arrived at the station early in had it, but he did not say a word to Lord the morning. The question was whether Red

replied I Was one

just an accmed 1 Egan ecoqqui Crimina 1. finds he determin cion, or whether they should wait for furdisclosures ?

The inspector suggested that Egan should all at Ned's place and try to see him, and ring about a conversation by which he might ertain the truth regarding the comforter. He also thought he ought to make further quirtes about Elie M. Carthy's disappear

Tacy went together up the road to the eue of the murder, and found a few people here; not tearing up bits of earth as mementoes of the crime, or stealing bits of stick, or anything else that could be got, to show their icnds when they discoursed upon the porrors. Oh, no! After all, they were only poor ignorant Irish." The fate of the dead an's soul, cut off so suddenly, weighed upon heir religious minds too deeply for such idle priority; and the lew who were on the spot vere saying their beads, or uttering ejaculaions of prayer in the pauses of a very subdued onversation.

Even the inspector was very much touched what he saw. He had been in England e time, in a somewhat similar capacity, nd he had seen strong mon fight, and nearly purder each other, in their anxiety to get a ice of a door or a fragment of a tree where deadly deed of crime had been done. He ertainly pitied the misguided Irish; but, on he whole, he thought if he were in Lord Elmadale's place, he would rather be prayed ver than fought over.

The place had been guarded now for venty four hours. The footmarks had not sen trampled on-the frost was so severe, hey were, if possible, more distinct than on he previous day. The twig in the hedge was still bent down, but white with rimehiter than the unhar py soul of the criminal ho had done the deed.

The inspector made a discovery. His wite d necessharpened by years of contact with minal cases.

Look here, Egan, I think I have found ut something that may be important. The potimarks are confused; there are marks of everal feet here." He pointed to the epot in he field at the side of the hedge, just oppo-ite the place where Lord Elmsdale had been "And look here," he continued, agerly, "there is a footmark coming and a ootmark going from the very spot where you have the bent twig. What does this mean? Could the murderer have come to this spot to ecouncitre, and then returned and gone ower down? I really don't understand it; pon my honor, Egan, it's just the most hysterious affair I ever had to do with." And so it was -very mysterious.

Egan was peering about him eagerly, as if ne expected to see something which he had not seen before, and to be placed on the pin-nacle of professional glory by his discovery. Where does Rusheen live?"

"Down the road, a little to the right,

"Then he did not go home after the murler, if he was the murderer. Look—the ootsteps all go up in the direction of the

Egan admitted that they did.

" Egan !"
"Sir !"

"Do you think you could fix that piece of woolen stuff on the hedge exactly the way you found it? or—stay—can you tell me if it was caught loosely, or fixed on tight? I have a very particular reason for asking. Think a moment, and be sure you answer correctly." "Well, sir, I can answer at once, and for certain. It was stuck on tight, -pushed, as

I might say, -for the twig stuck out an inch or two beyond it. You may see air; these are my footsteps at the side. I took care not to stand in, or efface those already

The inspector pulled his whiskers. He lways did so when perplexed. It seemed reatly to assist the flow of ideas.

"I don't think that piece of stuff was torn nough to do it. If it had caught in a window, ut the twig could not do it."

Egan looked terribly put about-his proessional hopes were centred on that piece of tuff; and he did not like the turn affairs ere taking.

"Well, sir, I suppose you know best; but ny it was Rusneen—had evidently been caning forward just in this position" uiting the action to the word-"and the omforter might have caught at that spot hough it seems rather low," he added, onestly; "and-well, sir, it might have een torn off, it might have been hanging by thread before, for all we know."

" Mights' won't do in a court of justice." "Well, sir, if I find Ned, and match this the comforter he wears "-

" If you do, I'll say there is strong pro umptive evidence. You had better go at once and find this fellow, wherever he may be; ten to one he has taken flight to the mountains if he knows he is guilty. It's always the way in Ireland,—either e jury won't commit or the man escapes.

Egan could hardly repress a smile hough he was listening deferentially to his superior.

The inspector saw it, and laughed out right. He was a pleasant, good-hearted man, and absolutely idolized by the whole

"There, man, go and look after your prisoner; it's likely you'll find me here when

Egan set off, but he had not far to go,-at the turn of the road he met the very man he was in search of. Ned touched his cap, and was passing on.

Egan stopped him. "Dreadful work this, Rusheen! I suppose you know the inquest will be held at

"So I hear, sir. The poor master !- but he was took sudden! Well, well! and I'm He stopped. What was he sorry for?

Egan could not but admit there was not much sign of guilt about him. "We are all sorry, Ned, but perhaps

you have some particular reason. hought he was a good master to you; but perhaps "-

paused, hoping Ned would speak. "Well, sir, I hear say it's best to let bygones be bygones; but there was a trouble etween us, and we had some words, too, just an hour before—before"——and Ned seemed unwilling to say more.

Egan felt his case was strengthening. I world is not porry when he secures his criminal, and is somewhat depressed when he ands he has been on the wrong scent.

"That's a handsome scarf you have on, Ned," said Egsn. who had been eyeing it ever since the conversation negan, and now determined to come to the point at once.

"It's comfortable this cold weather, replied Rusheen, carelessly, as if the subject Was one of no interest to him.

Egan pulled one out of his pocket. rould just like to measure it with this. Miss Callan told me it was the same as yours when I bought it from her yesterday, but I

doubt if it's so long."

Ned removed the comforter quietly from his neck, and handed it to Egan. One glance was enough, -it wanted a corner; and without even al measurement, Egan could have sworn that the piece he had would have fitted it exactly.

In an instant he had his hand on Ned's shoulder. "Ned Rusheen, I arrest you for the wiltul

murder of Lord Elmadale! For a moment Ned looked too bewildered to say a word. Then he smited.

"If it's joking you are, Mr. Egan, it's a queer time; and I just going down to say a prayer where the poor body lay."
"It's not joking, Rusheen, though I am sorry for you," said Egan, who did look sorry after all.

"You don't mean to say you're really accusing me of the murder?" "Yes, I do, and you are my prisoner;

and he produced some clinking steel. "Oh! not that, not them!" cried Ned, in agony; "no one of mine ever had the like of them near him, except "-and he drew himself up proudly, and for that moment looked a horo every inch—" except for the honor of their country, and then it was no disgrace. "Well, if you will come quietly with me down to the police barracks, I will put one of the men to guard you until the inquestyou won't be long in suspense; and I had

better caution you now that every word you say may be used against you." "Holy Motner of God ! and what can I say but that I am innocent? but no one will believo me."

"Oh, of course," replied Egan, "every one

is innocent till he is found guilty." "What evidence is there against me?" "Just this," replied the constable, show-ing him the piece of woolen stuff, and how exactly it fitted into the place in his searf; and it was found on the hadge close to the body, and must have been torn off violently by you when you were flying from the scene

of your crime. Ned fell back by the roadside, helpless and

deadly pale. "O Mary! O Mother of God! O holy Virgrant I may know what to do. I see it all now I see it all What shall I do? what shall I

Surely this looked like guilt, at least Egan thought so.

In a few minutes Ned stood up. coming, Mr. Egau. I'll go along with you quietly. O Mary! O holy Mother of God! what shall I do? and he was my fosterer, too. Oh, my poor master!"

The last sentence he murmured to himself, but Egan caught their purport. "So then," he soliloquized, "he has quarrelled with the new lord, too.

They went down the road. The inspector was not in sight when they came near the site of the tragic event. There were still a few people praying, and the one on guard. A few men were in a neighboring field collecting large atones, which un-fortunately are too frequently to bemet with in Irish fields. They were about to erect a cairn on the roadside, fol lowing the custom which their forefathers

some thousands of years before. The constable passed on quietly with his prisoner. No one suspected how it was, and Egan was thankful, for Ned was a favorite. and there might have been unpleasant conse-

had introduced into their historic country

quences. As they came near the barrack they met Jack the Runner. He looked curiously at the two. He was a very sharp boy, and got an inkling of the truth.

"Some one must tell my mother," said Ned. "Jack would be safest and quickest." "Better speak to him inside," replied

He opened a door, and put Ned and Jack into a small square room. Then he went outside, and whistled softly, and a policeman came to him. He told him the circumstances in a few words, desired him to keep watch on Ned until the inquest, and to send off Jack in anything like that, it might have been torn, a minute or two; and then he went in search of the inspector.

Not many words passed between Jack and Ned. The boy seemed to under stand the whole affair at once, and with that instinctive opposition to law which is so often commented upon, and so thoroughly misunderstood, in the Irish charwou may perceive, sir, there is a much acter, he at once proposed plans for Ned's deliverance. It never occurred to him to the left foot here. The person—we won't consider whether Ned was guilty or not—he never gave a thought to the matter. release him and bafile the "pollice" was his

one idea.
"Shall I swear to an al-i-be, Ned?"
he whispered; "and where shall I say you Was ?"

Ned knew what he meant, but he shook his head. "No use, Jack. The young gentlemen might do it, at least one of them; gnd if you'd run up to the castle, and try to act speaking to Master Harry, and tell him it all, he might do some good: but, Jack, keep out of the way of the young lord.

The policeman opened the door at this

very moment, and heard the last words. Was everything to tell against Ned? It seemed so. "Out of this with you, you young vagabond," he said, not unkindly, and suited the action to the word. "One minute, Mr. Jones," exclaimed Ned.

He had indeed been given short time for speech, and in moments of overwhelming calamity it is hard to collect the thoughte, and arrange the plans, even though life and death may depend upon what is done. "My mother!" he exclaimed.

"I'll manage it, Ned," replied Jack "Never fear me but I'll set her astray; and if one lie won't do, why half a dozen's as badt and I may as well do pinance for the lo together.

Colonel Everard had just come up with the inspector, whom he had unfortunately met, and still more unfortunately heard the last

words. "Another instance, Mr. Inspector, of the incorrigible perversity, I might say depravity, of the Irish character." Then he suddenly remembered his companion was Irish;-" mean of the lower order of Irish.

" Of course, of course, Colonel Everard," replied the inspector, somewhat absently; but he added, after a moment, "I am quite sure they do not mean things in the scase you or I would mean them. That boy was probably merely making a joke, out of pure good nature to the prisoner.'

"But he will tell the lies all the same." "I do not suppose he would tell a real, de-deliberate lie wilfully and knowingly; but I have no doubt he will try to deceive the poor mother as far as he can without doing

(To be continued.)

A FOOLISH PRACTICAL JOKE.

LONDON, March 17 .- A practical joke was played upon Michael Davitt last night by some students at Oxford. Mr. Davitt delivered a lecture at Oxford, and was invited to occupy for the night the room of a graduate in the college. Some of the students when they learned this were much incensed, and securely screwed the outer doors of the room. Davitt was compelled to reach the ground this morning by letting himself down from the windows with the sheets off his bed.

FAITH AND FATHERLAND

Ireland Remembered by Her Sons and Daughters.

THE DEAR LITTLE SHAMROCK

A Grand Procession and the Wearing of the Green-Solemn High Mass at St. Patrick's-Prayer, Music and Eloquence-The Sermon of the Day-Decorations and After Procession Speeches.

A German writer of the modern philosophic infidel school has recently written, with the intention of casting a sneer at the Irish, that the only national patron saint of any country who is to day really and devotedly honored with a loving faith is St. Patrick. This is unquestionably true. St. Denis in France, St. James in Spain, St. George in England and Russia, St. Andrew in Scotland, St. David in Wales, may be more or less remembered, but it is indeed reserved for the Irish alone to make the 17th of March a reality in so far as St. Patrick is concerned. Hence the sneer of Virchon becomes a very high compliment, and the Irish may be honored by the intended insuit. No matter where beneath the sun the Irishman may be, he does hovor to the day in some manner, though, perhaps, it may be in the humblest way and he alone present to do it. It Patrick's Day observed with greater affection than in Montreal, and in no city is the strength of the Irish societies greater, or are they of more importance. No other city has done more in proportion to her size and population for the Old Land than has Montreal, and it is not being guilty of any egotism or conceit when we say that the name of no city is regarded with greater affection and gratitude in Ireland than that of the Dominion metropolis. She has never been behind when work has to be done for those in the old island less happily situated than ourselves. The demonstration to day fully proves that the spirit that has animated the Irish in Canada is in no degree on the wane. From an early hour the shamrock could be seen on the streets. The workman wending his way to his occupation, the clerks en route to office, those making their way to church, one and all gave sign of that in-destructible love whose holy flame forever burns for the island of the shamrock. poorest, like the richest, felt the necessity of

wearing of the green. Scarcely a finer day could have been desired for the celebration, and as a consequence all Irish men and women turned out in crowds to do honor to Erin's great saint. The different national, temperance, benevolent, and literary societies of the city assembled at their respective halls at an early hour, and thence proceeded to the corner of Craig and Alexander streets, where the procession formed, and marched to St. Patrick's church. The following was the order of procession :-

JOHN KENNEDY, Marshal-in-Chief. The Montreal Huckmen's Union and Benefit Society (mounted).

Band-Banner. Congregations of St. Gabriel and St. Henri. St. Gabriel's Youn Tien. Band-Flag.

St. Gabriel's Temperance and Benefit Society. St. Gabriel's Temperance Cadets. Congregation of St. Anthony's Parish.

St. Anthony's Young Men's Society.

Band—Flag.

Congregation of St. Mary's Boys of St. Bridget's Christian Brothers'

Schools.
Band-O'Connell Banner. St. Mary's Catholic Young Men's Society. Band-Flag. St. Bridget's Total Abstinence and Benefit

Society.
Boys of St. Ann's Christian Brothers' Schools. Congregation of St. Ann's, St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

Band-Flag. The Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association. Band-St. Ann's Banner. St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit So-

ciety. Catholic Mutual Benefit Society. Boys of St. Lawrence Christian Brothere' Schools.

St. Patrick's Congregation. Leo Club. Banner. Band—Flag. Irish Catholic Benefit Societw. The Catholic Young Men's Society. Band—The "Father Matthew Banner."

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society. The "St. Bridget Banner." Band-Banner. The St. Patrick's Society. The Mayor and Invited guests.

The Clergy.

IN THE CHURCH. Within the sacred edifice a large crowd had assembled awaiting the ingress of the different ocieties. The decorations herein were fully equal to those of previous years, and were prepared with much taste and care. Shortly after ten o'clock the representatives of the different societies marched down the centre aisle to the soul-inspiring strains of the organ, and took the seats allotted them. At the same time the choir and clergy took their places inside the Sanctuary, and the solemn sacrifice of the Mass was begun by His Lordship Bishop Fabre, in full pontificals. He was assisted by Rev. Father Larger, C.S.R., as assistant priest, Rev. Father Salmon, of St. Gabriel's, and Rev. Father Donnelly, of the Bishop's Palace, as deacon and sub-deacon of honor, respectively; Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Rev. Mr. Broderick as deacon and subdeacon of the Mass, and Rev. Messrs. St. Jean and J. Sullivan as masters of ceremonies. His Lordship Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, also occupied a seat in the Sanctuary, and there were several ecclesiastics from the seminary and priests from other parishes. The choir was exceedingly strong, and assisted by a powerful orchestra rendered Mozart's Twelfth Mass in a thoroughly artistic manner. Prof. Fowler presided at the organ in his usual capable manner, and Mr. W. E. McCaffrey

Licking C.SS.R., ascended the pulpit and

AN ELOQUENT SERVION on the feast which the people present had assembled to celebrate. He said :-

Again the day has come around. My Lords, Rev. Fathers and beloved brethren, on which all the children of Ireland scactered throughout the wide expanse of many lands unite them oices and hearts in oracse of the great saint chosen to be the Apostie of Erin. For a brief space the laborer gives up his toil, the widow forgets her sorrow, the orphan his loss, the bit-terness of oppression is lost sight of, and from every part of the compass, from Afr.ca to America, the thoughts of all Irishmen and women turn back to the dear little isle of the shamrock. With all the affections of children for their parents, they turn their thoughts to-day to the great Apostle of Ireland and consider how idolatry and superstition was forced to yield to the true faith in Ireland. And this stupendous work was the labor of St. Patrick. Is it a wonder, therefore, that the men and women of Ireland throughout the entire universe should unite their voices to-day praise and thanksgiving; is it a wonder that every heart is glad and that the faces of all are beaming with smiles, and finally, is it any the less wonderful that with each succeeding year the 17th of March arrives, we celebrate the day with the same love and fervor as though each succeeding anniversary was but the first outpouring of their fervor. Such a conversion as that of Ireland was not brought about by chance, nor even by human power, but this stupendous work was only achieved by the suffering, the tears and the prayers of St. Patrick. If we consider the sucifices which he had to make and the privations which he had to endure, it will show us that we can do no good for ourselves, our religion or our God without making sacrifices. At his baptism St. Patrick was given a name which in English meant" bathed in baptism," and in his life this gailant servant of Christ waged a constant warfare both against himself and the powers of Divine Providence ushered him into error, into his young heart all the rod-ments required. So had Almighty God done always when he wanted any one of his children to become great in the Church—an apostle or a saint—he always pro-pared him from his very childless in rights. gin of virgina! God leave me my senses, and may be safely asserted that in no city is St. pared him from his very childhood in giving him a true and Christian father and a loving mother. What could be a greater comfort than to know that one has been given a good Christian father, and, paramount to this, the blessing of a dear mother. St. Alphonse himself, when his hair was grown white, often recalled his mother, and would say: "If there is any piety in me, it comes from my beloved mother." She would teach him on her knoes, and say:
"Alphouse, you know you are us dear
to me as the apple of my eye. as the apple of my eye.
I should think that you would and if commit one mortal sin 1 would sooner see thee dead at my feet." Such were the parents of St. Patrick. They brought him up in the practice of virtue and exercises of piety, and he learned his prayers at his mother's knee. St. Patrick was not only a man of prayer, but a mun of penance, and for this God had always inspired his saists. In the Old Testament we find how David spent his nights in weeping and praying, and how he fasted and chastised his body in the service of God. Let me lead you with me to a desert in Palestine. There is nothing visible but the parren ricks and the hot sand, with no silvery stream to break its monotony. In the midst of this vast desert, tretched upon these burning sands, we find a young man far away from any human habitation, with nothing to protect him from the burning sun and no protection from the lions which frequented the deserted place. Here he is praying and fasting and at the end of 40 days he had not eaten, nor drank, but had spent his time in penance. And that young man was Jesus Christ Himself. That was the way He prepared for His mission: He entered upon His life of pen-ance in the stable at Bethlehem and only closed on the cross of Calvary. So was it with St. Patrick and every man called by God to be apostles. He imitated cur Saviour step by step, and after his labors of the day was found at night in prayer. We hear of him fasting on the sides of the mountain, and all over Ireland he has left vestiges of his mortification. He was to be not only an earthly Christian, he was to be an apostle. But according as the name is, so also was the penance to be. He was and was well received. Mrs. Cheeseman to give his whole life to it, and how was he to then sang in a very placing manner till have be reared in this anostolate? When sixteen years of age pirates descended on Brittany, found him there, and on board their vessel carried him off to the heathen country of Ireland. There he was given as a slave to a pagan and sent to care herds on the mountain side. Away from his loving parents, friends and his church, he had nothing but what was instilled in his heart. He had been taught to pray, and there on the rough mountain side he raises his hands on the rough mountain side he raises his hands on the rough mountain side he raises and artistic style. A trio, by Mrs. his prayer was heard in course of time, as he Cheeseman, Messrs. F. J. Green and E. F. his friends conduct with him, expecting that he would set about gaining what he had lost, but no such thought entered his mind. He had been in Iroland, he had seen the natives sunk in idolatry and the darkness of separation; he sees them stretch out their arms to him to come and instruct them in his faith. This man of God listened to this inspiration, he presses through his studies, is ordained priest and with the dignity of Melchisedech on his shoulders he prostrates himself at the feet of the Sovereign Pontiff for full authority to convert Ireland. He ordained him bishop, and in the year 432 with his little band of followers St. Patrick started for Ireland. There he preached in every quarter, faced every danger of death, every persecution, there was nothing to deter him from preaching, and when old age was upon him and he was advised to retire, he replied that he must labor until the last soul was converted. This was the work he perform ed, and this stupendous conversion was I rought about by one man. When we look at it, it is one of the most remarkable in the annals of history, as it was brought about without the shedding of one drop of blood. We all know other apostles preaching the Gospel had sealed their work with blood, and how Christian and a sealed their work with blood, and how Christians are represented by the sealer than the latter than the sealer t tians were persecuted by every means that hell could suggest. Gaul, Spain, Italy, in fact everywhere where the Gospel was preached, was saturated with blood. And yet there was not one drop spilled in Ireland. This conversion was again remarkable for its permanency. It endured during 300 years of Protestant persecution, but I will not recall to you what your forefathers suffered. It was also remarkable because it carried the seed of faith to many nations. In St. Patriell's time he neathlished. nations. In St. Patrick's time he establishe schools and colleges that were remarkable for the number of saints which left them, and many became emissaries to other countries. Wherever an Irishman went there he carried his faith with him. The

THE PROCESSION.

reverend gentleman, in drawing his sermon to a close, said that those who desired to continue

St. Patrick's work should, like him, make the sacrifices of their passions especially, and like true sons of his love the Catholic Church. They should show this love by receiving the Sacra-

ments, by their attachment to their own country, by praying to their Holy Father to send them the liberties for that land which they prayed for. In conclusion he said: "I hope St. Patrick will bless us and keep us in that faith and that when it some analysis."

faith, and that when it comes around again our love will be found the same as ever. He then

called upon the Bishop to give blessin and

The procession reformed on Radegonde street after mass, and to the sweet strains of the nu-merous bands, marched through Victoria square, St. James, Place d'Armes square, Notre Dame street east, to Papineau square, and then capable manner, and Mr. W. E. McCaffrey filled the position of leader. Among those who contributed some very choice soles in the Gloria, Credo, Sanctus and Agnes Dei were Misses W. J. O'Hara, J. O. Hammill, J. Heenan, F. J. Groen, and M. M. Cloran each of whom is deserving of much praise. Impediately after the Gospel the Rev. Father

of shamrock or green ribbon which he wore in honor of his patron saint. At St. Mary's Church the crowd was dense, and some difficulty was experienced in marching through the narrow space allotted to the processionists. On Victoria square every available spot was occupied, and horses and sleighs were mounted by the larger onlookers to obtain a better view. The sight as the different societies representing temperance, religion and literature, marched down Radegonde street, headed by the Hackmen's Union, who had a large mus-ter, was sufficient to enliven the hearts of Erin's sons and bring back remincences of the Isle across the sen, where younger days were spent. The bands played to the best of their ability, and were not loathe in delivering the ever well appreciated air of the second sec appreciated airs of "St. Patrick's Day," the "Wearing of the Green," ctc. The procession, on the whole, has been one of the largest and and most beautiful witnessed in Montreal for many years, and apparently the Irishmen of this city, whose numbers are augmented every year, turned out with a stronger intention of doing the greatest henor possible to St. Patrick.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY CONCERT. As usual the due celebration of St. Patrick's Day was brought to a fitting close by a grand concert given under the auspices of Patrick's society in Nordheimer's hall. This handsome little theatre was well filled on the occasion, and that the audience heartily onjoyed themselves and appreciated the efforts of the ladics and gentlemen performers was evinced by the frequent and spontaneous outbursts of applause which greeted the rendition of the various numbers on the excellent programme. Mr. Denis Barry, president of St. Patrick's society, presided, and among other gentlemen noticed on the platform were the Rev. Father Delargy, C.S.S.R.; Rev. M. Clayton, pastor of the Church of England at Bolton Corners, Dr. Anderson, consul general of the United States, and the presidence or representatives of the different other societies of the city.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ST. GABRIEL St. Patrick's day was colebrated with due celat by the different socities and the parishioners of St. Gabriel's parish. At an early hour the Rev. J. J. Salmon, paster of the parish, and the officers of St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. association, were busy organizing the procession, which was to proceed to the city to take part in the grand annual parade. At So'clock the City band drove up to the residence of the rev. pastor, and making the welkin ring with the enlivening strains of "The Wearing of the Green," "Garryowen" and other soul stirring selections from Ireland's national repertoire, the enthusiasm became through no fault of British misgovernment, aglow, and aroused the spirit of the occasion. THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S CONCERT.

The Queen's Hall last night was, by a long way, inadequate to accommodate the numerous friends of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association who flocked to attend their concert. Shortly after So'clock, to the inspiring strains of "St. Patrick's Day," as played by a good orchestra, Mr. Halley, the president of the Young Irishmen's Association, in compary with Gen. Thomas Francis Bourke, the speaker of the evening, and the invited gueste, representing different sister societies, took their places on the platform.

The chairman, Mr. E. Halley, opened the programme with a few introductory remarks, in which he said that although it was generally customary on such occasions as the present for the president to give a little idea of the progress of the society, still he thought that to many of those present such would not be necessary. For the benefit of any of the still younger frishmen who were gradually growing up and who would soon be pushing the present young Irishmen out, he gave an interesting description of the several objects of the society, and expressed the hope that those who followed in their footsteps would live long and happily.

The next feature on the programme was an overture by the orchestra, under the direction of Prof. Fowler, which elicited loud applause. A chorus, "Let Erin Remember," by a gentleman choir of tifteen voices, followed then sang in a very pleasing manner "Dear Harp of My Country," and, in answer to the loud encore which she received, gave "E'er the bloom of that valley shall fade, etc." Brian's March," by Mr. M. P. Rowan, was Casey, was then given, calling forth a well merited encore. The next number on the programme was a duct between Miss Malthy and J. Heenan, and was favorably received. The first part concluded with a solo (Mr. Heenan), and a chorus, "The Cruickeen

Lawn. * GEN. BOURKE'S ADDRESS. The president of the society then introduced the lecturer of the evening, Gen. Thomas Francis Bourke, whom he termed as a patriot of Ireland, and one whose position was almost analogous with that of Emmet, Larkin and O'Brien. On rising Gen. Bourke was re-ceived with a perfect storm of applause, cheers and waving of handkerchiefs which lasted several minutes. When quiet had been restored the speaker began by saying : It is customary for a speaker to commence by expressing astonishment at the warmth of the reception tendered him. This may be the stage way of doing it, or the stereotyped way of commencing, but when I assure you, as I do from the bottom of my heart, that I thank you heartily for the warmth with which you have received me, I am sure you will believe me (applause). The generous welcome of the Irish heart to one who it conceives contributed little or much to the cause of home (a voice, "Your life") is so well known that it does not astonish me so much. If I were permitted to follow the bent of my wishes I would make no attempt at prosy speaking. I came here to renew an acquaintance in Montreal which I made ten years ago (applause). There is very little in life that gives us so much real happiness as the renewal of old associations or the making and cementing of new ones with the hope that their continuance will be equally happy. I look with pride and pleasure upon this reception and to this large gathering which would reflect a credit on any nation. In going through your city to-day I was astonished at the magnitude of your celebration and the general display of bunting. In New York they had the slang phrase of "painting the town red," but here in Montreal you have reversed this, and actually painted the town "green." subject I am to speak to you about is Ireland. But how is it possible for any man, no matter hw logical he may be or how deep his philosophy, how is it possible to say anything on the subject of Ireland. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding attempts to ameliorate her wrongs, we have seen defeat follow disaster, and still it seemed

as though, as our miseries accumulated, our

love had grown proportionately. We are as

Irish tc-day as we ever were, and we are more so, for we have to-day a nation risen from

people, and says the land belongs to the people, they have an aboriginal right to it, Charles Stewart Parnell (loud applause), they have an aboriginal right the man who battles for the poor and who leads the advance brigade, and forced the government to accept his reasoning, and since 1876 he has never made a false step. It may seem to you strange that I should talk to you thus, and you may say "Why do you change your front? You were not always a believer in parliamentary agitation. You believed in another means." To this I may say, that I am as much in favor as ever of the principles that Washington used, but we are not roady for this, and to hurl our countrymen on British bayonets would only be wholesale murder. We are in favor of strengthening Parnell and assisting him to gain what he seeks. Does he ask too much? Only the revenues of the land of Ireland, which now go to the continent to keep in luxury debauches nobles in the gambling helis of Baden-Baden, and else-where. This was all to be stopped by the movement of Parnell. In comparing the cause of Ireland with that of the thirteen colonies, the elequent lecturer said that England was the mother country, she was the mother of those people, they came largely from England, enjoyed the same religion, customs, manners and modes, they were all English. But is England our mother? Stepmother, you may tell me, she is where she is by right of torce; she has scattered millions of your blood; she has thrown mothers and suckling babes on the highway to die. She has done all this and we must hug our chains, because England is the most Caristian Government in the world (laughter). She sends her Bibles to Patagonia and China, and if these fail they are followed by her bayonets. The Irish were asking but their rights, and those they would obtain. A remarkable fact was that since the Land League had taken the Lone and sinew of Ireland in its folds crimes had almost ceased. He had stood as near the brink of eternity as any man, but he lived long enough to see the great victory which was coming. In conclusion he made an energetic appeal to his hearers to assist in strengthening the hands of Parnell, and urged upon them the necessity of organization for mutual advancement. VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. H. J. Cloran was called upon to propose a vote of thanks. He said that they had often heard patriotic speeches, but it was seldom their good fortune to hear a patriotic speech from a true patriot, from one who, was not that night singing the praises and glories of Ireland with her other martyrs in heaven instead of addressing an undience of Montreal Irishmen and women on this national festival. (Loud cheers.) He paid a glowing tribute to General Bourke for his labors and sacrifices in the cause of Ireland, for which he (Bourke) had been ready to give his life, thereby placing himself in the ranks of the Emmets and the Fitzgeralds, earning the lasting gratitude of the Irish race (applause.) The thanks of the audience were also due to the Young Irishmen's society for having given them such a genuine treat of pure Irish oratory and Irish music as had filled the hall that evening. He also insisted on the importance of organization among the Irish people in Canada, by which they would be able to assert themselves more effectively in every field of public action. Mr. Cloran then referred to the infamous and lying charge made by the Rev. Dr. Potts at an Orange gatnering in Toronto against General Bourke, that the Young Irishmen's Society had invited a murderer to address them, The charge was a foul slander and fell from the lips of a coward (hisses and groans). It was not necessary to vindicate the conquent orator's name and lame, but it was due to justice and truth to hand Dr. Potts as a coward and slanderer (great cheering). Mr. Cloran then asked the audience to send their thanks in three rousing hurralis to the patriot soldier and orator, General Thomas Francis Bourke. The audience "rose at him" in a prolonged and wild outburst of enthusiasm.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

Оттама, March 17.—The city is gay with bunting in honor of St. Patrick's Day. There was no procession in Ottawn, but a grand service was held in St. Patrick's church this morning. The immense building could not afford seating accommodation for all who attended. The Rev. Father M. Callaghan, of St. l'atrick's church, Montreal, delivered a forcible and eloquent sermon, extelling the constant fidelity of the Irish to the faith, the priesthood and the papacy, from the time of St. Patrick to the present time, and enjoining upon his hearers to be ever ready to uphold their faith against all assailants. He refer ed to Parnell, the Archbishop of Cashel, and the Archbishop of Dablin, as a grand triumvire to, working for the best interests of the Ir sh race, and whose efforts, he noped, would ne crowned with success at no distant date.

Tononto, Ont., March 17 .- St. Patrick's Day was quietly observed here. There was no procession and no bands parading the streets as in former years. To night concerts were held by the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union and Emerald Beneficial Association. The Irish Protestant Beneficial Secrety had their second annual dinner at the Queen's Hotel, over two hundred being present. To chair was occupied by the President, Mr. C. W. Bunting; speeches were delivered by Lieut. Governor Robinson, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Rev. Dr. Potts and others. The affair

was a great success.

Hamilton, Ont., March 17.—The Emerald Beneficial Society attended service at St. Patrick's Church to day. To-night a concert and lecture was given under their auspices at the Opera House and the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society held their aunual dinner

at the St. Nicholas.

LONDON, Out., March 17.—The anniversary of Ireland's patron saint was owerved this morning by special service in St. Peter's cathedral. High mass was referented at 10 o'clock by Rev. Father Dumpay, and his lordship Bishop Walsh delivered a panegyric on St. Patrick appropriate to the occasion, referring to the history of his life, his glorious mission to the Green Isle and his grand work in the evangelization of the people. There was a very large congregation in attendance. In the evening a concert was given at the

Opera House. BALTIMORE, Ind., March 17.—The admirers of Parnell and his symmethizers in his efforts to obtain Home Rule for Ireland colebrated St. Patrick's Day by holding the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever held in this city in aid of the Parliamentary fund. The Concordia Opera House was filled to overflowing, and presented a brilliant appearance in its drossing of green, intermingled with the stars and stripes; \$7,000 was subscribed

to aid the cause of Ireland. PEMBROKE, Ont., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was duly observed by the Irishmen of Pembroke. In the morning a large congregation attended High Mass at the Cathodral, Right Rev. Mgr. Lorrain officiating. In the evening St. Patrick's Literary Society gave to concert, which proved a success. The c.... was occupied by M. J. Gorman, barrister. During the evening Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., master in the Pembroke High School, de-livered a very able and brilliant address on "Irish Patriotism,"

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WEF AND DAY MARCH 24, 1886

The determination of the government to establish National Parks along the route of the Canada Pasific is a salatary one, though it is not so eatisfactory to be told that the sites 11 to not been fixed. It is to be hoped that the Wleetlens will not be made subservient to the Ande of party backs and others who have secured vast tracts as ranches and for other pur posta.

Accomping to the ruling of the Court of Appeals in the case of McDougall vs. Demora-Stock Exchange transactions are not within the protection of the law. If all courts main tained this doctrine it would cause people to expreise very great caution in dabbling in such business. But it is not only the law, intermeted by the Court of Queen's Bench, times points to the conclusion that "margins' options, shorts and longs" and other operations of the bulls and bears are not quite) legitherie. We are tell in the despatches that yesterday quite a sensition was produced in the House of Representatives at Washington, when the chaplain devoted his open. ing prayer to an invocation to God to rid the land of gamestors whether in eards, dice, chips, stocke, wheat, bucket shops or boards of trade, to lead the people to know that money making other than by the sweat of the face was centrary to His laws. On motion of Mr. Butterworth, seconded by Mr. Weaver, the prayer was ordered to be inserted in the records. What the exact object of ontering the prayer on the records was, unless for the purposes of fulure use, is not clear. But the moral is plain.

HERE is a challenge for Goldwin Smith, or any other champion of Orangeism. It is this: -We say that Orangeism has opposed, in Iroland, every reform that was calculated to place the Catholies of that country on an equal footing with their Protestant fellow-countrymen. If O angeism means civil and religious liberty, as some people appear to think it does, let them show where, when, or how, the Orangemen of Ireland ever helped the Catholies to obtain the same rights and privileges that their Protestant tellew-countrymen enjoyed. Who shall answer?

APTER Home Rule for Ireland there is no political reform the Irisl: Catholics of Canada | secure honest and just government for the should desire more than the triumph of the Hop. Edward Blake at the next general clustions. Home Rule in Ireland would edition contains no talso statements or misremean fair play for the Protestants and Catho presentations of the orator's utterances, but with its proud and inspiring memories, lies a ike, but no truck with Orangeism; the the report in its last edition does, and was triumph of the Hon. Edward Blake in Canada would mean justice to all sects and all creeds, but no recognition of Orangeism, good, bail, or indifferent. That is something worth fighting for, in the old land and in the new.

THE Montreal Daily Witness has not yet retracted, nor corrected, the false statements it made concerning General Thomas Francis Burke's address on St. Patrick's night. Some of the Press correspondents, who resemble the "only religious daily" in its dishonesty, fastened on the false report of As Witness and telegraphed it to their "" pective papers. Thus is our contemgarary not only responsible for the publication, but also for the propagation of a base falsehood, the object of which was to injure and defame.

WE learn from the Acadian Recorder of Halifax, that as the result of a request made to Archbishop O'Brien of that city, by a high iterary character of Germany, His Grace's work "After Weary Years" will soon uppear n the German language. The work has had a very large sale in North America, and now that it has found its way across the Atlantic, no donbt a similarly large sale awaits it on of its gennine literary morits. Its translation Mis German will be only a prelude to a like Be gnition by other European nationalities, port of course a consequent extended sale. The Italians, whose country and character are so flatteringly portrayed by the author, will likely require only to know the work in order to enthusiastically patronize it.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL RUSSELL bears very ttle resemblance to previous Attorney. lost his sense of justice and fairness by religion different to their own," Read Leckey

give Ireland judicious home rule. If Cham- power again. berlain should resign his seat in the Cabinet, the country will accept his resignation There was no excuse for deserting the Government short of very grave reasons." Coming from a trusted and confidential colleague of Mr. Gladstone, these utterances of Mr. Russell are more than significant. They mean that Home Rule is at hand; that Joe Chamberlain and all like him can jump the traces and get out, and they will not be missed in the Cabinet, or regretted by the country, and that Gladstone counts on the common sense of the masses to back and sup. port him in his measures of reform.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

Since the opening of the debate on the Riel question in the House of Commons all the oratorical criumphs have been on the side of the Opposition. Amyot, Gigault and Cameron swept everything before them in the first stage of the parliamentary battle; then came the brilliant and able effort of Laurier, who reached an eminence never before at ained by a Canadian orator; and now we have an overwhelming pronouncement from the Hon, Edward Blake which brings utter certasion and despair into the Ministerial ranks. During a speech of six hours' duration Mr Blake battered the positions of the Government with terrible ffect, leaving thom at the close in the completest ruin. Mr. Blake deciared that, in face of the ignominions conduct of the Government, he would vote for the Landey motion censuring them for the excontion of Louis Riel. The country is with Blake even on that issue.

A TRUE COPY OF THE CARDINAL'S LETTER.

Ir appears that the letter which was given to the press, and published in these columns. as written by Cardinal Manning to the Very Rev. Dean Harris, in repudiation of the noto rious Lord Montague correspondence, was far from being a correct copy of the originas convaried actively by the whites, perticularly document.

It is to be regretted that on such an inc porlant subject, either the words or the sentiments of Cardinal Manning's letter should have been aftered by the party who first gave authors of the rebellion, why did they not or obtained it for publication, especially when the letter was written by His Eminence to contradict a forged correspondence.

We have received a communication from His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, apprizing us of this regrettable fact, and sending us a true copy of the Cardinal' original letter, which reads as follows :-

Archeisnop's House, Westminster, S.W., February 20th, 1856.

VERY REV. AND DEAR DEAN;—
You are perfectly right in believing the letter imputed to the was not add never written by me, but contradicts every conviction of my intellect and every institute of my heart.

Five and thirty years of peaceful and thankful Cathled life have set a seal to my faith in the only Church of
led. I would ask you to show this letter to my dear
lift and the Archbishop of Toronto, with my kindest reteret. You are at liberty to make whatever use you will of

ds.
Believe me,
Yours very faithfully,
HENRY E., Card. Archbishop of Westminster. A FALSE REPORT.

THE person who pretended to supply a renort of General Bourke's speech, delivered at the Young Irishmen's Society's concert, for the "last edition" of the Montreal Daily Witness, has imposed upon our esteemed contemporary, and has made use of its columns to propagate sentiments never utlered by the man who was sentenced to be hanged, beheaded, drawn and quartered, because he was ready to fight and sacrifice his life to Irish people. The report of the speech which the Daily Witness publishes in its first on the face of it, made out with a malicious band and for a malicious purpose. The Daily Witness so reports General Boucke as to make its unfortunate readers believe that he was an advocate of murder against landlords "who wished to extend " his loan and to wring from the people that " which they could not give." It is needless to say that this is an outrageous misrepresentation of the General's sentiments, but apparently, the more foul the lie against a sky the Celt may live, or how champion of Irish freedom, the more ready is the Daily Witness to publish it, and thus help to perpetuate and embitter the prejudices of its benighted readers.

"HOME RULE," "ROME RULE,"-

PERSECUTION. Nonseuse! Let the men who say "Home Rule means Rome Rule and Persecution' point to a single instance where, with callous deliberation the Catholics of Ireland ever persecuted their Protestant fellow countrymen because of their difference of creed. And les them remember that the Catholics in In and were three times in the ascendant and that each time they held the scales of the other side as well as a full appreciation justice towards their Protestant fellow entrymon, as they should be held in all lands, with bandaged eyes. We make the statement, and we can prove it, that the fought and labored, will be recorded in history Catholics of Ireland are among the only peoples of the world who ever rescued their less power from their persecutors and used it without exercising vengeance. Dr. William Cook Taylor, a Protestant writer, in his "History of the Civil Wars in Ireland," says, "On the three occasions when the Catholics obtained the upper hand they never injured a Generals in English Cabinets. He has not single person in life or limb for professing a

afraid to say so. At a banquet tendered him tion in England not one Protestant suffered last evening by his English constituents in | for his religion. That is the kind of "Rome London, Mr. Russell said, "Coercion had Rule" we had when we were in power, and failed, and it would therefore be wise to that is the kind we will have when we are in

"GOT NO WORK TO DO"

Here is the latest thing in the shape of a conspiracy to deprive Canadians of their bread and butter. It is this:--England has a number of unemployed military officers always on hand. Instead of keeping them at home idle, and on half pay, the House of Lords, the War Office and the Colonial authorities in England propose to get them employment in the colonies. The idea is, that these gentlemen would come here and take charge of our military districts, schools of instructions, our mounted police, or any other military or semi military position where the pay was sufficient and the rank not beneuth their professional dignity. There are however some objections to such a scheme. In the first place Canadians will object to it. They do not want to be elbowed out of all the best military positions in the country by any "arrangement" with the people of the other side, and if it is attempted there will be a storm. In the second place, if these unemployed military officers knew the kind of service it is even remotely proposed to send them to, they would kick, for of all the mean military services in the wor! militia is one of them.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE WHILES.

Sin John's Government was fully aware of the fact that the white settlers had done more than Riel and all the half-breeds put together to sow the seed of revolt and to force a redress of the popular grievances by an appeal to srms. This fact is cilicially established in the instructions which the Minister of Justice, Sir Alex. Campbell, gave to the counsel representing the state in the prosecution of Riel and his fellow prisoners. The Minister, in those instructions a copy of which was laid on the table of the House on demand of Mr. Amyot, pointed out that "from the information which the Government had, the rebellion had been of Prince Albert." Now, if Sir John and his Orange Cabinet were so anxious to enforce respect for constituted authority, to maintain the supremacy of the law and punish the seck out and punish the really guilty parties, those whom the Minister of Justice accused of being men, "who, with far better knowledge than the half-breeds and Indians, stirred them up in rebellion ?"

The Government, of course, will not answer the question, but we will; and our answer is taken from the lips of a prominent and influential white acttler of Prince Albert. later than yesterday. He was formerly a respected citizen of Montreal. If the Government had dared to raise a have assumed a much more serious aspect, different music from that furnished by the half-breeds and Indians. In fact, for a time it was a toss up of a copper whether the whites should have gone the whole rebellious hog or not. The result was that the poor half-breeds and Indians, who were made to to face the scaffold and the prison. So much

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Next to the love of faith implanted in the heart of man by the Supreme Being is the love of fatherland. On the 17th of March the Irish people in every clime assert this twin love of religion and country, with ever increasing fervor and enthusiasm, and so St. Patrick's Day, remains the day dearest to the Celtic heart. There is no nation on the face of the earth which has suffered more for the sacred cause of religion than Ireland, or fought more for the blessings of freedom.

The love shown by the Irish to their native land and their heroic and patriotic devotion to her interests, prosperity and advancement, cannot but awaken in the breasts of their fellowmen profound feelings of admiration. It matters not under what pleasant and prosperous his surroundings may be in the new home he has chosen, his fondest memories cluster around his old home in the Emerald Isle, and the richest legacy he can leave his children is the love of and devotion to the old land. Such undying love and devotion are rare, if not without a parallel in human history. A country which has so frequently exemplified her love for liberty, civil and religious, by offering through successive generations so many of her noblest sons in its cause, and has never tamely submitted to the yoke of the oppressor, calls forth the sympathy of every true man, and must in the end be successful. The supreme moment is. doubtless, near at hand, when in some way that for which Irish patricts, whether of the Emmet or of the O'Connell type, so persistently as an accomplished fact. The story of Ireland is being told to-day;

she has the civilized world for her audieacc, and to the conscience of Christendom she appeal: for its verdict. That verdict is sure be "Let Ireland be a Nation."

THOSE MEDALS.

Northwest insurrection, medals were talked official contact with Dublin Castle and its or Robert Mackenzie, open any impartial of it was almost officially stated that these neglect of the Half-breeds, bolding denounced Curran tell us why the only Catholic on the used his brains to concoot out of every little

traditions. He doesn't believe in bayonet or | history of Ireland, and you will find that | were never given for the suppression of buckshot rule and, what is better, he is not during the period of Mary Tudor's persecu. (internal disturbances, and it was commonly thought the matter had dropped. Exactly who is responsible for having engineered a departure from this sensible and customary conclusion it is not quite clear, but whoever it was by this time ought to be rather sorry for his excess of zeal. A recent his seat, Mr. J. J. Curran, the Irish Catholic, mail has brought the English papers contain. had the floor, and when the time came for England on the subject. To the proposed vote was a Canadian affair and nothing else, and Mr. Sexton followed in the same line of argument. Captain Verney probably used the strongest argument against the vote when he said that "he was of opinion that the government of the day wrongly advised Her Majesty when they recommended that those who had been engaged in the suppression of what practically amounted to a civil war should receive this reward. Such a reward as the "granting a medal should be reserved only for those who fought against the enemies of their country." While it is very evident that the opposition has not originated in anything more than a little spout of party warrare, and the volunteers need take no affront at this. the debate certainly brought into prominence the fact that, so far as the British authorities are concerned, they seem in no degree to have considered the matter in any other light than as being a very half hearted and perfunctory kind of compliment. The

late government were informed that " it was represented by the Government of Canada that a very great public advantage would be derived by a recognition on the part of Her Majesty of the bravery and encurance which the soldiers had displayed in the discharge of their duty in the Dominion of Canada." Lord R. Churchill seems to have mixed up the Canadian Boatmen on the Nile with the cire and altogether there appears no little fogginuss in connection with affair. Mr. Gladstone appears to have been opposed to this principle, thinking "that the question of giving military decorations for military services in operations that were of the nature of civil war was a very nice question indeed which admitted of being argued against as well as for." It is to be regretted that the first advice of General Middleton not to grant the medals was not listened to. The militia were better and more appropriately rewarded by listen to, if not to be governed by, the the land grants. As it is, the majority of the soldiers receiving the medal will preserve them more as a little momento or souvenir rather than as an honorable decoration.

GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE.

Six months ago the most warm advecates and hopeful friends of the Irish cause would not have ventured to predict that a British Ministry would to-day be discussing and arranging the details of a Home Rule Bill. A few years ago Mr. Parnell and a thousand representative men of Ireland were made to occupy cells and plank beds in English Bustiles for refusing to accept the finger against the whites the rebellion would | Land Bill of 1881 as the final solution of the Irish question. The Minister who ordered and, according to the gentleman referred to, their imprisonment and exultingly announced Mr. Gladatone, the same statesman who is now considering how to get rid of the Itish landlerds and hand the government of the island over to the topants. Mr. Gladstone has lived to see that the bayonet and buckshot and the scaffold are no hear the brunt of the battle, were also made the enfect or the best tempered instruments to use in the government of for good government and justice at the hands | people. He is now making amends for his grievous errors by an appeal to the reason and to the sense of justice which lie at the bottom of all human nature. All will recognize that the course upon which the Grand Old Man has entered, in defiance of much adverse sentiment and in face of much luke-warmness on the part of His enemies are on the alert for every indication that his present colleagues may thwart and overbear him in his proposals for the uplifting of Ireland.

But the statements about dissension in the Cabinet are exaggerated. The disagreements that exist do not touch the essence of the Prime Minister's Irish policy. It is not Home Rule but the purchasing of the landlord interest that is objected to by certain leading Radicals These think that the Irish landlords have bad enough of a good thing, and that £200,-001,000 is rather a fabulous amount to put into their capacious pockets. Although these large figures estimated to cover the possible cost have temporarily frightened the English, they are anxious for a permanent settlement of the Irish question. and reference is often made to the experience of Americans before and after the civil war as showing that it would have been true economy for the Government to buy the over them, and so in like manner it is thought by a good many distinguished English economists and financiers that England can bett afford to pay two hundred million pound sterling to secure peace between hereacli w Ireland than to allow the continuance for the next twenty years of the struggle such as her plesion, was tried according to law, but will gene on for the last quarter of a century with a civil war always on the horizon.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, M.P. No. 1.

The Gazette of yesterday gave two and a half columns of its space to report the speech Mr. M. C. Cameron, the Reform M. P. for liberal-minded Protestant Cameron had taken " national and sectional prejudices of the " people."

Note the words, "a low level." That is, because Mr. Cameron was man enough to denounce Orangeism as the cause of Riel's Orangeism and censuring the man who had the supple hinges of his knees to its power? It suited Mr. Curran then to condemn Orangeism; it suits him now to gently pass | mad as a March hare, on questions of politics it by. Now, if that sentence was an acci- and religion; and yet, on these questions, dental one we might hope that Mr. Curran Mr. J. J. Curran wants to hold him responwould be able to explain it, but it was not accidental, for it formed the key note of his law? Is it reason? Is it justice? Did not palliates thrangeism by saving that "In the tion of religion Louis Riel was insane, and try, while in the Reform party bigotry took the first place." This would be a memorable epigram if it

could not carry on the government of the

to suppose that, depending as it does on blood spilt and for the rebellion." Nor did Orangeism for its existence, the Conservative he quote him when he said: "Minds too party looks on Orangeism with a friendly superficial alas! or too interested, to eve. The "order" is the backbone of Conservative power, and it is as certain as God made tittle apples that the Conservative plished their duties as citizens by exclaiming, Government is thus bound, neck and crop, to "brethren," to whom it owes so much. Convervativism has proved itself to be Orangeism in a mild form, and when Mr. Curran says that "in the Conservative party brains went before bigot ry," the country knows that he means the "Ocurge party," and nothing less. Now what student of history, or even what observer among Orangemen "brains weat before bigot y?" What Irish Catholic ever before those days. But we have said enough for one made use of so challow a plea? Did the Duke of Newcostle, did Earl Russell, did Lord Palmerston, did the London Times, or did one Erglish statesman, bitter as he might be against the green, ever hold up Orangeism in so fair a light as this Irish Catholic M.P. for Montreal? Did the braius of the Orangemen go before their our volunteers would have had to face very their arrest at a Lord Mayor's banquet was bigotry when two or three years ago a chaplain of the Order, speaking at a meeting on the 12th July in Ontario, said that "Catholic emancipation was a mistake?" Did their brains go before their bigotry when a short time ago they held meetings to condemn the appointment of that sterling Irish Catholic, Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, to the Senate? Did their brains go before their bigotry when they caused the appointment of another Irish Catholio, John Grey, of Prescott, to be rescinded? Did their brains go before their bigotry when they forced Sir John A. Macdonald, willing instrument of their power, to cancel the appointment of the Hen. John O'Donchoe to the Cabinet after that gentleman had been appointed by the friends, is one of extreme risk and difficulty, Marquis of Lorne? Did their brains go before their bigotry when they placarded the Counties of Wellington, Bruce and other places with "No 'Papists' allowed here?"

Or does Mr. Curran know what he is talking about when he attempts to cover by an epigram a statement that is at variance with all history, past and present, and which we, Irish Catholics, to our sorrow, too well know? And not satisfied with apologizing for Orangeicm, Mr. Curran attacks Mr. Cameron on the Riel question, as some men take their whiskey straight " That the member for "Haron, while admitting the Riel trial to ' be legal, said a triat might be legal and still unfair, but the only test of the fairness of a 'trial was that established by law, and if 'Riel had a trial according to law no man ' could say that it was not a fair trial."

Riel's trial may have been legal, but it was not fair, and, we say further, that the legality Mr. Curran say that be hal a "fair" trial. The Orr brothers were tried, and murdered, i according to law, but will Mr. Curran say Berret, who was hanged in London for supposed complicity in the Clerkenwell ex-Mr. Cavran tell us that he too had a "fair" trial in face of the fact that subsequent revelook at the list of nartyrs to liberty who "fair" or "just" or righteous? Is Mr. made in the House of Commons by Mr. J. J. | Curran so poorly versed in the history of Carran, on the Riel question. We suppose crimical ingisprudence that he does not know chief, arraigned the Government for its that would not hang a dog? Or will Mr. honest way to put it. Mr. Curran simply

Orangeism, taunted it with bigotry, and panel found his name struck off when Louis announced his intention of voting for the Riel was to be tried, and if that looked as if Landry resolution. When the Catholics of Riel was to have a "fair" trial, although it Canada read that speech there was not an may have been tried "according to law ?" honest man among them who will not shout | But Mr. Curran wants to know "if he "Bravo, Cameron." And then, after the should have been tried by a jury exclusively " Catholic?"

This is but trifling with sacred justice. The Catholics of Canada asked nothing of ing the discussion in the House of Commons in | him to speak one of the first sentences he used | the kind. But, we think that some Catholics was a reference to Mr. Cameron, who, Mr. | should have been on the jury. We think the of £1,200 for the medals Mr. I. Healy was the Curran said, "took a very low level in nearly jury should not have been packed, and that, first to raise objection on the ground that it it all he said in appealing, as he did, to the while we do not doubt the desire to do justice on the part of the jurymen who tried him, yet we had a right to expect Catholics should not have been expluded from serving on the jury, as they were. But instead of defending this right of ours, Mr. death, he took "a low level" of the question Curran callously asks, with something of the hour! No, no, Mr. Curran, it was of cynicism in his tones, "should you who took "the low level" in excusing Riel have been tried by a jury exclusively Catholics." That is the way he advocates our the courage to denounce it. And, pray, who claim to a trial by "a jury of our peers"! was it who appealed, and rightly appealed, But Mr. J. J. Curran hounds the memory of " to the national and sectional prejudices of Riel as no Protestant has yet hounded it, and the people" when the bill for incorporating | he tries to blast his memory for "crimes" of the crangemen was before the House of Com- which he was proved not to be responsible, for mons, who but that same J. J. Curren who he says that "he was an apostate to his now truckles to the Orange Molochand hends | church, and had executed many acts of cruelty and sacrilege." Yes, we admit; but the man was mad, as

sible before the world! Is that logic? Is it speech. In the very next sentence he again the Medical Commission say that on the ques-Conservative party brains went before bigo. Yet Mr. Curran tells the world that his insanity was a crime! And this, too, from a Catholic! It may suit Mr. Curran's purpose to quote the were true; but is it true? Let us sec. The "infamous language" the unfortunate Conservative party depends principally on | man used towards Archbishop Taché, but he Orangeism for its support. Without the | did not tell us that Archbishop Tache did not Orange voto the Conservative party would | blame the madman, who knew not what he never be in power, or, being in power, it did. He did not quote him when he said: "Stop making use of my name to defend the country for twenty four hours. It is natural Government. They are responsible for the take a serious and impartial view of our difficulties, consider that they have accom-'Riel is the cause of all the harm : ic was he who did it all; he has paid for it; the country is safe now.' This explanation is so unreasonable that, if it were accepted, we might expect new disturbances in the near future. Therefore, it is deceiving oneself, or striving to deceive others, to throw on one man alone the causes of the misfortunes which we all deplore." It did not suit Mr. Curran to quote that, but, on the contrary, he inof contemporaneous events, believes that | dulged in denunciation more becoming to a Norbury than to a Christian gentleman in

No. 2.

The way Mr. Curran is reported to have pooh-poohed the recommendation of the jury that tried Riel to mercy is strained and unnatural. "In his experience," he said, "he nad found that these recommendations wore just as the Minister of Public Works had characterized them, the product of a desire on the part of the jury to relieve themselves, to some extent, of some responsibility and to place it on the shoulders of the executive." Yes, that is a very plausible view to take of recommendations to mercy when you want the man to be hanged. It is just the kind of a special plea that one might expect to hear in the atmosphere of Green street, Dublin, when an Irish "felon" was on his trial for high treason or some other charge aiming at the destruction of British rule in Ireland. But the world outside of Green street, and outside the men who follow Sir John A. Macdonald, take another, and a loftier, view the terrible responsibility an Execu-

tive incurs by pitching the recommendation

hat asks for mercy to the winds. Mr. Curran says that these recommendations are the product of a desire on the part of a iury to relieve themselves to some extent of some responsibility and to place it on the shoulders of the executive." No, that is not the way the impartial public look at them, and that is not the way the jurymen regard them. Mr. Curran's mere statement is not proof and we prefer to accept the longer and more accurate experience of the great English lawyer who defined a recommendation to mercy to mean-" You are guilty, but in our opinion you should not be hanged. That meets the situation better than Mr. Curran's special plea, when he tries to belittle the sacred "recommendation," which is in-Well, we too say, as Mr. Cameron said, that | tended shall, in the majority of cases, save the life of a fellowman. And how does Mr. Currau, or any one else, know that if of a trial is no proof of its fairness. Robert the jury believed their recommendation slaves from their musters instead of fighting | Emmat was tried according to law, but will to mercy would be ignored, how, we repeat, does he know that they would not, in that case, have returned a verdict of "not guilty?" We all know that by that recommendation that that their trial was a "fair" one either, the jury did not want Riel hanged, and we know that from the lips of some of the men who were on the jury, and in face of that fact Mr. Curran tells us that it was right to ignore the recommendation of the jury and bow down before lations have proved that he was not guilty? the Orangemen who demanded the blood of Go to the cometory behind the mountain and the Metis chief. But Mr. Curran says that those same Metis "did not call a single were murdered "according to law" in '37 | meeting to protest against the execution of and 28, and who will say their trial was Riel." What sophistry. The poor people were crushed, ruined, houseless and homeless, starving in many cases around the ashes of their former homes, and to we may accept that report as being telerably what "jury packing" means, and that it was expect these people to call public scentate, and as such we propose to treat it. an every day occurrence in political cases for meetings is an idea that could only men to be tried according to law, and still to originate in the mind of a man who was When, shortly after the suppression of the Huron, made a brilliant detence of the Métis | be tried unfairly, and condemned on evidence | blinded by partizanships. There is no other

reflection on the dead, in order that Mr. ion of his Orange chief. That is the truth, and so regards him. But of these of enlisting their sympathies with Riel's cause, and but that that body was warned ces might have followed." So Mr. Curran re▼. association of whose name lends to Mr. Curran his best reputation. But the member for Montreal Centre, or any one else Irish Catholics have been "warned" of old judge of the criminal responsibility of Louis cates of the political dock and the gibbet. Archbishop Tuché and O'Brien? And it was yes, if even he "warned" the Irish people to stand by the Government that hanged a man for a political offence, and at the dictates of the Orangemen, then we solomely believe that the Irich Catholic people, respectfully bowing to the chair of Peter, would ask permission to differ with its Catholics of Ireland to-day: it is to that that, too, we believe, is the spirit a hich prevails among the Irish Catholic people all over the globe. It is the wish, nay, the command, much into the flesh of our race that would not give evidence at the trial of Rich when it comes to principle, then politicians in which he said that Riel was a megalomen. In fact the evidence of what the Irish | hanged an insane man. And now, to insinuate Catholics of Canada think of the legal execution of Riel may be found in the temper of and swear another, is an insult doubly the Irish Catholic papers of the Dominion-Before Riol was hanged there were five purposes, and at the dictates of Orangemen : pronounced Irish Catholics that supported there is not one. The Irish Canadian. strongly Conservative as it was, has not dared to defend the Government on the Riel issue. The Kingston Catholic Freeman has denounced the legal murder of Riel as vigoronsly as we have, and it is now as anxious as withdrawn all support and sympathy from a government that was the cause of the rebellion and is responsible for all the blood spilt. The same may be said of our contemporary at Winnipeg, and, in face of these facts, Mr. Curran may read what the "consequences" what he considered to be right." Come, come, Mr. Curran, that kind of talk may do at Ottawa, but it won't do here. People here or as the Medical Communion put it, "a know that you were trembling in your man who was insone on religious and poliboots for weeks after Riel was banged, and that you never showed your hands until you knew that all the members of the government were going to stand fast and that the government would fight the question out, under Orange sympathy and support, to the end. You knew that the Irish Catholics were with the French the memory of Walpole is, forever. Canadians, and all other classes of fairminded citizens, on this issue and you trembled for the consequence to yourself. It was conscience that "threatened" you and nothing else. And when you realoved to stand by the Government you smothered your conscience and the "threats" you imagined were the monitors which "make cowards of us all." But you say you would "stand up for what you considered to be right." No, you would not. You would, and did, stand up for what you considered prudent for yourself and serviceable to party, and you pitched what you knew to be right to the winds. You bowed the knee to that Orange influence which has cursed the old land, and which is cursing the new, and you bowed to it because you knew that with the Orangemen against you there was little hope for preferment for yourself. The Sacred Right you invoked had no hand, act or part in the moulding of your policy.

No. 3. Mr. Curran quoted Father Fourmont against Riel, but he tergot to quote Archbishop O'Brien in his favor. Mr. Curran spoke of Riel as a man who "spat upon the to law," made use of these memorable words: "There is a recent foul stain on our page which a partisan press and interested night." cabinet ministers are vainly trying to make indelible. In vain; the sword that twice in three lustrums stayed the march of land robbers, and secured legal recognition of the rights of a people threatened with extermination, will never be accurred." And these words were written of a man whom Mr. J. J. Curran says "spat upon the cherished convictions of the Church!" Mr. Curran spoke as if "Sheol" was not hot enough for Riel, while Archbishop O'Brien defended the memory of the rebel dead, and said that his name could never be " necursed !" Who was right? Mr Curran, the follower of the Orangeman Sir

plea something that could in any way cast the respected dignitary and lofty patriot, without fear and without reproach? The durran himself should stand well in the opin- Gazette gloats over this part of Mr. Curran's speech. It says that be (Mr. Curran) "then that is the whole truth, and Mr. Curran may | proceeded to read extracts from the letter of as well know that every Irishman Father Fourmont showing up the base rascalin Canada, who is not after place, ity of Louis Riel." That phrase is just what a "loyal" paper in Dublin would say about the Irish of course Mr. Curran had something to "base rascality" of an Irish "rebel." But how from the village school. The village boys say, and here it is :- "An appeal had also about their Graces the two Archbishops, been made to the Irish Catholics with a view Taché and O'Brien? If Louis Riel was a "base rascal," then the Archbishops have house to enjoy fruit, milk, etc. The diffi-heen throwing the light of their good name culty was to find sleeping room for them. been throwing the light of their good name in time there was no telling what consequen- to glorify his memory, and they have used their lefty position to not only defend, but head and three at the foot. This would dissaid, but it is a wonder that he did not once to praise the character of a man who, as Mr. pose of half a dozen in one bank. There again, just once only, mention the Curran said, "desecrated the Church, trampled and respected gentleman, the upon the faith," and "spat upon many of the convictions" of its people. And it is just as well for our people to open one of the cabinets of their brains and keep this one fact stored who is interested, may as well know that the away in their memories-Who was the best against lending their support to the advo- Riel-Mr. J. J. Curran and the Gazette, or The reminiscences of the block, the particularly unfortunate for Mr. Curran that dripping gallows, the rope and the dungeon, he did not let Archbishop Taché alone. It are all the "warnings" the Irish people re | would have been better for the Member for Montreel Centre if he had not said that was appropriately decorated with na-"Archbishop Taché had refused to give tional mottees, and on either side hung quire, and if the Pope, God bless him, Montreel Centre if he had not said that "evidence at the trial, but anybody who "knew His Grace would know that he would "knew His Grace would know that he would man, Eaq, L L B., occupied the chair and have gone to the furthest extremity of the discharged its duties in a very pleasant and searth to give evidence for his bitterest acceptable manner. The first thing on the " enemy, if that evidence could have been of "any use to him." Now, this statement is suggest authority. That is the spirit of the not correct. Archbishop Tache did not refuse to give evidence at the trial, propriete and happy. The instrumental duct spirit that they owe the liberties Wo do not charge Mr. Curran with they will, with God's help, soon enjoy, and inventing the story, but no matter execution, and reflected great credit on two who invested it, or however it got of the most popular planists of our town. An abroad, it is not true. But there is something more than an innocent statement behind this of the Pope himself that it should be so, and story -there is an insult. Whoever first ! the iron of persecution has eaten itself so circulated the number that Archbishop Taché much into the flesh of our race that would not give evidence at the trial of Rich strumental piano solo, "Qui vive because that evidence would be unfavorable, lies to sympathize with oppression against oppressed. The Irish Catholic swearas he had stoken. The residers of The electors may possibly allow themselves to be located for the personal cain of a condidate, but banged, the Archbishop published a letter, used for the personal gain of a candidate, but | hanged, the Archhishop published a letter. will discover that they have mistaken their maniac, and that the Government had that the Archbishop would write one thing offensive when used by a Catholic fer political That is a "lew level" for a Catholic to fail the Conservative party in Canada; to day to, but, having fallen, Mr. Curran must toke the consequences or make an honorable amend. Nor was he more fortunate when he tried to shield the Ministry-"Men," as he said, "of every creed like to a monurch mountain, clad in the and nationality, men who had served purple robe of consuries, ready to receive upon their country well and who had enjoyed the we are for the defeat of the hanging Cabinet (confidence of the vast majority of the people at Ottawa. The Post and True Witness have of Canada-were a lot of low reprobates. Who could say such a thing?" Well, THE Post can say it, and The Post does say it, and THE POST will continue to say it to the end. We would not have chosen the word "reprobates," but, as Mr. Curran uses it, so let it be. When men in lofty positions play will be at the next elections. Mr. Curran pitch and toes with men's lives, then It is in the interest of the St. Patrick's Society says that "he had said to those who time to call spades spades, and to let the that the convert was also a financial success. tried to influence him in Montreal, who in world know that there is a public opinion that is in carnest in its denunciation. The ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. ANDRÉ last vote in Parliament he would stand up for members of the Cabinet are responsible for To the Editor of the Post. the blood of Riol. They hanged a madman; as Archbishop Taché said, a "megalomaniac," tical questions," and if to do that is to be a "reprobate," then the members of the Cabinet are welcome to the designation. Twenty, aye teu, years from hence public opinion will give the legal assussins of Riel. Ministers and their followers, their true name and their memory will be stained, as

> THE OLD BUNK OF A CANADIAN FARM HOUSE.

> > BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL

No. 23.

"Pray, sir, can you inform me what a bunk is?" asked a city lady of the writer the other day. She had fixed her eye upon a nice, cozy little cottage in the country, some thirty miles from Montreal, delightfully situated on the bank of a comentic stream, a charming spot to spend the summer months, far away from the dust, the noise and the bustle of the city.

This cottage was every way suitable, beautiful for situation, except in size, having merciy a Bult and a Ben, a back kitchen and two small attic rooms which could be used as sleeping ones. The whole just large enough for two, or, as the lady said, "for love in a cottage." She had had a letter from the farmer's wife suggesting that she should get a couple or three bunks to make up for sleeping room. And, "What is a bunk?" she asked.

A bunk ! Knowing this lady to have sprung from an old Canadian family, we rather astonished her by saying that her grandfather was born in a bunk, or, at least, was cradled and nursed in one, as most of our Canadian grandsires were.

A Canadian farmhous de ait is a most usecherished convictions of the church." Arch. ful article of furniture, and a symmetimes made bishop O'Brien, after the legal murder of the to be very ornamened. n cashioned and Metis Chief had been carried out "according | placed in the Ben, or coom of a Scotch house, it serves for no hear my day and a bed by night. The kitchen ones are turned to similar uses, "seats by day and beds by

> To describe a bunk for the information of our country readers, or for those brought up in the country, would be unnecessary, because they are to be found in every house, more particularly in the French and Scotch farm houses.

They are in shape something like a long box, some seven feet long, made up from boards two feet wide, two feet bottom board, two feet side, and two feet top board; the bottom and side tastened by hinges to close up. The back of the bunk and the two ends are some two feet higher than the body. When this bunk is opened it has a sleeping surface of four feet, capable, on an emergency, to give sleeping room for three ordinary sized

On looking at our small French farmhouses

inmates find sleeping room. This is where the old farm bank comes in and its usefulness is seen. These bunks are always nicely painted in one of the standing colors of the

"Heads and thrawers." The writer as a boy lived in an old farm house two miles were always delighted to get an invitation to spend a night. Sometimes four to six of the village boys would find their way to the farm Here comes in the old bunk in "heads and thrawers" fashion—that is, three boys at the might be a little kicking and skylarking at the first, but they would soon be in the land of

ECHOES OF THE NATIONAL FES-TIVAL.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY SOCIETY CONCERT AT PEMBROKE.

On Wednesday evening the St. Patrick's Literary Society of Pembroke gave their promised concert in the Town Hall. The the banners of the society, resplendent with golden letters of hope for Erin. M. J. Gorprogramme was an overture by the band, enlitled "Gems of Ireland," which was well received. The chorus " Dear little Shamrock." by the Senarate School pupils, was both ap-Mrs. McKinnon, who performed with fine instrumental trio by Dr. be ard, M. Dowseley, and Mrs. McKinnon was describedly scored. Mrs. J. Mackey and Mrs. Mc Kinnon were repturously applauded at the close of the of their senge, responding to their recalls by equally popular selections An inspeaker opened with a graphic sketch of thrantan's Parliament, tracing the circumstances which led to its establishment and the prosperity which crowned Ireland during the eightera years of its existence. The last days of the Irish Parliament, when Grattan tottered to his place, weak and feeble, with pullid lips lut heart of patriotic fire, to protest against the union, was finely portrayed by the speaker. Then was introduced () Connell, a brilliant star in the firmament of Ireland's hopes, who labored for the glory of Edin for half a century. The Young Treland movement was harriedly glanced ut, and touching the Home Rule agitation of 1873 the lecturer pictured Ireland to day, describing her as uplifted brow the heaven-born kiss of free dom. Throughout the address Mr. O'Hagan recited with time offeet Moore's not the Bard," and Lady Wildo's "Evodus," closing with the "Bells of Shandon," which he interpreted with great skill and sincerity. Taken all in all, the address was a most admirable one in conception of thought, language and delivery, and was well worthy of the encomiums it received on all sides. A very laughable pantomime closed the evening's performance. We are pleased to hear

OBSERVER.

DEAR SIR,-We had the happiness of celebrating the 17th of March with unusual solemnity this year. Grand High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Kelly, of Bourget College, who, also proached a beautishores, he showed what Ircland had done for Europe, and how the alone almost created the seventh century of the church and European civilization. The People of St. André feel deeply gratified to their pastor, and also to Father Kelly, and all join with the latter in the concluding words of his sermon: "that

soon, brighter days may dawn on the Emerald Queen of the deep."

The reventmenth of March 1886 will long be remembered by the Irish people of St.

Yours,

An Irishman. St. André d'Argenteuil.

RICHMOND, QUE.

The glorious anniversary of Ireland's patron saint, which was celebrated Wednesday, the 17th inst., by the faithful children of Erin in every quarter of the habitable globe, was by no means neglected in Richmond. At an ourly hour the town assumed a holiday appearance, green banners floating in the breeze, and the triple emerald,

"The chosen tent of bard and chief. Old Erin's native shamrock,

proudly displayed on the bosoms of the brave sons and fair daughters of Ireland, was proof sufficient that St. l'atrick's day had arrived. Although the usual procession was omitted this year, the officers and members of the St. Patrick's society, together with a large formulating the platforms of our respective number of the congregation, attended divine parties, and we should bear in mind that service in the parish church, where High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. P. Quinn, P.P. The great event of the occasion was the grand concert and dramatic entertalument held in the town hall in the evening. The hall was tastefully dec-orated with evergreens, flags, and national mottees. A beautiful "Caed Mille a Fuilthe" above the stage surmounting a magnificent enunciation of principles have been political harp of green and gold attracted much atten-

The president, in a few well chosen words. welcomed the audience, and thanked them for the generous manner in which they had come | Republic. forward in such large numbers to assist in the opened with a nelection from the orchestra, Mooro's Cautennial," which was very ably rendered. Then followed a duet, "Has sorrow thy young days shaded," very pleasingly and efficiently rendered by Mrs. Edmund McKenty and Miss M. E. McKenty. "Erin Aroon" was sang in fine style by Mr. H. A. In pursuance of the views here laid down, Treen, and was followed by "When we are parted," an exquisite song, very effectively rendered by Mr. C. P. Green. "Killarney"

First—The acknowledgment of the right of was sang in a pleasing manner by Mrs. T. S. Blackwell and received with marked appreciation by the audience.

Miss L. Barry was next with an excellently

Dr. T. L. Brown is an old favorite with Richmond audiences, and in his song the Meeting of the Waters scored a decided success. Look out for me, a comic song by Mr. W. J. McCaffrey, of Montreal, was excelcountry, red or blue, which fact may have W. J. McCaffrey, of Montreal, was excel-given rise to the destinctive names of Blen lently rendered and took the house by storm. and Rouge of the two political parties in A selection by the orchestra brought the first part of the entertainment to a close,

Then followed the great feature of the

evening, "The Irish Attorney," a comedy in

three acts, presented by the Thespian Dramatic club, of Montreal, and specially arranged for the occasion by Mr. J. A. McCanu, director of the club. In this piece the performance of Mr. P. F. McCaffrey as the Irish Attorney was such as any profes sional need not be ashamed of. Throughout the entire play he kept the audience in roars of laughter with the keen wit and characteristic personalities of the character which he represented. Mr. M. J. Warren, as the Yorkshire Attorney, Mr. J. J. Gethings, as a Yorkshire Gentleman, and Mr. Jos. R. Mc-Laughlin, as the great Parisian De-tectice, exhibited talents of a very high order, and showed that they were perfect masters of their respective parts. Messrs. W. J. McCellrey, J. H. Neville, P. Carmody, M. M. Cullinan and J. P. Connaughton were both in make up and acting all that could be desired. Messis, J. J. Kane, R. P. Banville and E. F. Herbert also acquitted themselves very creditably in their different characters. A screaming farce entitled "Blunders or that Rascal Tim," closed the second part of the programme, in which Mr. J. A. McCann, as Tim, a "serving man," groatly distinguished himself, and completely greatly distinguished himsen, and "Joo" was a stormed the house, in fact "Joo" was a in himself. The Richmond Orchestra, composed of Messre. J. A. C. Walker, cornet, Dr. Brown, flute, and Jones, violin, and also Mr. G. A. Brooke, who presided at the plane, are deserving of special praise for the excellent music furnished during the evening. Much credit is also due to our genial townsman, Mr. Geo. Kinch, who performed the duties of master of ceremonies in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. After the concert the officers of the St. Patrick's Society entertained their greeks are the visiting talent from Mentreal as Signot's hotel. Thus pleasantly closed the most successful celerration ever Patrick's Society of Richmond. successful celebration ever held by the St.

ON POLITICAL PLATFORMS.

To the Editor of the Pest and True WITNESS Sir,-As many believe political changes to be now impending over us, it is desirable that all who take an interest in the future of our country, and have anything to propose should give free expression to their views. At such a time, it appears remarkable that

the rival political parties with us have no definite line of action to present, the inevi table conclusion being, that they have both resolved not to be hampered by principles of any kind, but rather to adopt an ambulatory policy, the more readily to veer round, and evade responsibility, as exigencies might re-

To accuse the portion of the people, who are as yet entranchised, the political peliticians have been some time pretending to have antagonistic views on trade. They are so nebulous, however, that their sincerity is very doubtful. Honest John Ruskin cuts off discussion, on that matter, when he says:-"Stuart Mills' day is over; in other words there is very little disputable ground, left for a party struggle on trade relations; the instincts of labor will speedily put all parties right, while insisting that native industries must be fostered until they are self-sustain

But there are other considerations involved in our near future, which go deeper than even trade relations, -which ultimately adjust themselves, -and demand the adoption of constitutional treatment, of a far reaching and popular character, with a view to arrest the process of disintegration, now unques-tionably at work among the constituent parts of the Dominion.

There is a want of cohesion, attributable to the way they were jockeyed together: and to the absence of all patriotic feeling which marked the preliminary arrangements for their union. The indelible stain remains on the history of Confederation of the way Nova Scotia was dragooned into it. If like measful sermon on the conversion of Ireland to Christianity. Alter describing the "fair green isle," when St. Patrick first visited its original States of the neighboring republic, survived the strain of the great rebellion.

The ample time and absolute freedom of consent given to the various colonies or state governments, was of itself the very strongest proof that their union, once effected, should be indissolable.

Even the supreme exigency of the times, when existence seemed dependent on union, was not suffered to influence them in their choice, when Maryland, the last of the States to consent, took seven years to decide on that step. The promoters of that union were not looking beyond their own country for their rewards, and their country was served in a corresponding manner. Not only are we wanting in any such preliminary guarantees of permanence, but we fail to discover a single inepired thought, a popular of the illustrious Irishmon that clustered watchword, a liberal principle, which has round the parliament in College Green before come to us as the truit of the mysterious de-liberations of the soi disant provincial dele-and the efforts of Archbishop McHale to regates which led to our confederation ?

With them it was of much more importance that they should be the egents to effect any arrangement, than that when made it should be beyond permisenture, that they should secure their prize if we should fail to get the ideal State.

Is life worth living in such a congress of

It should be our object to make it so, by supplementing the defective constitution, in sentiment is as necessary to public as to individual life, that rises above its grosser proclivity.

The French understood this when they symbolized their constitution in three words: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. The framer of the American constitution, too, knew how noble sentiments make people heroic. Their beacons since they were made.

occupied the chair, and there were also present the Rev. Fathers Quin and Dignen, his Worship Mayor flart, Br. Graham, Mesers, Jas. Murphy, Eq., J. Bedard, Eeq., and many other leading citizens.

The president is a few and the remember of the people. Principles crystallized into watch words. "All men born free and equal," and "of could alone bridge over the chasm which so nearly severed the union of the great

The sooner we realize that until we formucolebration of the evening. The concert then late some principles for our representatives large enough to embrace the field of popular right, liberal enough to dissipate local hostilities, we must not be surprised if the representatives continue, as they do now, to make the principles for us, and play shuttlecook with our dearest wishes in doing so.
In pursuance of the views here laid down,

> manhood suffrage as a condition precedent of representative government.

Second-Complete administration of our John A. Macdonald, or Archbishop O'Brien, strangers naturally wonder where all the executed plane sole entitled Irish Diamonds, own citizens, without any execution whatever. factory.

of representatives and public servants. Fourth-An elective Senate, if any.

Fifth-The transfer of the duties of the Royal Military College to the gunnery schools and the establishment of a technological institute in its place.

If the consideration of these should lead to the discovery and adoption of more popular digaushire Wales, I heard related what seemed or more liberal principles, we might yet to me either a fabulous story or a marvellous witness our country really united in the curepossession of a government of the people for the people, by the people. Yours truly,

DEMOCRAT. Hulifax, N.S., 17th March, 1886.

THE JUBILEE IN ST. ANICET. The retreat of the Jubilee for the Irish congregation of the parish of St. Anicet opened on Sunday, the 14th inst., and continued until Wednesday, the 17th. A magnificent statue of St. Patrick procured for the church was solemnly blessed on the 17th. The whole congregation took advantage of those days of grace and pious devotions to approach the sublime tribunal of Penance and receive the most holy sacrament of the Eucharist. The editying result of this retreat was in a great measure owing to the eloquent and instructive exhortations of the worthy pastor, the Rev. Father Beaubien, who, in his usual impressive menner, delivered two instructions daity. On Wodnesday, the 17th instant, Grand Mass was offered in honor of the feast of St. Patrick. After the Gospel the Rev. Father O'Meara of Valleyfield, ascended the pulpit and deliv ered an elequent discourse, taking his text from St. Matthew, 5th chapter and 12th verse: "Rejoice and be exceeding glad, because your reward is very great in heaven." The Rev. Father depicted in glowing terms the life and labors of Ireland's great apostle, his tender love for the Irish people won during years of explicity, and the beachent effect of his mission in disseminating Chris tianity. In pathetic words he exharted his marker to adhere to " - Virtues of Catholic att 8'. Partick in and so tholoughly upon the frish bort, v. , submission to the Sec of Rome, vo tidence in the intercession of the Mother of God, prayers for the dead, and

cruel persecution, and has ever been an admirable characteristic of the race. catogized the Irish for the personable manner in which they forsook the Druidish succeated them not to tail in glorifying the traditions of their forefathers, to cultivate a spirit of penance, which was one of the cardinal virtues of their patron saint, that they may bequeath to their posterity an in heritance as gloriousus their own. Father O'Meara has a clear distinct voice, a good delivery, and possesses oratorical gifts of

igh order, his effort on this occasion has ett an impression that will not soon be forgotten. The Irish of St. Anicet, feel justly gratified to their devoted paster, it being through his zeal for their spiritual welfare and temporal happiness they have had the pleasure of celebrating for the first time Ireland's National day, this being but one of many favors they have received through his

JOHN F. McGOWAN.

Anicot, March 17th, 1886.

FATHER ROUSSELOT'S ILLNESS. The Rev. Father Rousselot, parish priest of it. James, whose illness was reported in the Post a few days ago, is now granually growing worse and his life is despaired of. The rev. gentleman has been sick about two months.

AN ORDINATION

A grand ordination service was held Saturday morning at 6 o'clock in the Bishop's Cathedral. His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated at Mass and conferred the order of sub-deacon on Richard W. Murphy, in religion Brother Joan Marie, if the Trappist Monastery at Oka. The mother, sister and brother of the ordinant, who reside in this city, as well as his brother, Mr. John B. Murphy, of Kingston, and Mr. Derome, of Cadieux & D-rome, were among those present at the ceremony. A large number of clergy were also present. During the stay of Brother Jean Marie in this city he will be the guest of the clergymen of the Seminary. To-morrow he will assist at Grand May at the St. Patrick's church.

LECTURE,

Mr. Timothy O'Brion delivered a very excellent lecture on Archbishop McHale in St. Patrick's Hall, Carleton, Sunday evening, 9th inst., before a large audience. The lec-ture was an interesting resume of the life and labors of perhaps the greatest Roman Catholic Irish bishop since the days of St. Lawrence O'Toole and abounded in brilliant passages. The groupings which the lecturer exhibited of the illustrious Irishmon that clustered vive an interest in and to restore the old Gaelic language to its former place among the tongues of Europe were interestingly described. His generous nature and manly sympathy, which in its breadth encircled all classes and creeds; his sterling qualities of heart; his learning and his patriotism formed the theme of the peroration of Mr. O'Brien's lecture, which was heartily applauded throughout.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver OH, with Hypophosphites,

In Scrafulous or Consumptive Cases. Dr. C. C. Lockwood, New York, says I have frequently prescribed Scott's Emul-

sion and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrafulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious."

The naval estimates, which are the largest since the Crimean war, were passed in the Imperial House of Commons to-day.

If you are suffering from a sense of exfrome rocalmess, try one bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will cost you but one dollar, and do you incalculable good. It will do new life and energy.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Thanknous Approval of Medical Etall. Dr. T. G. Comstock, Physician at Good Samartian Respital, St. Louis, Mo., says : "For yours we have used it in this hospital, tive, ptrilying, and gentle aperiont Pills are in dyspepsia and nervous diseases, and as a the best remedy for all defective actions of drink during the decline and in the convale, the digestive organs; they augment the scence of lingering fevers. It has the unani-mous approval of our medical staff." appetite, strongthen the stomach, correct biliousness, and carry off all that is noxious

READ THIS.

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

Third—Exclusion of all titles in the choice | GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WALES ABOUT A MARVELLOUS CURE.

> LIVING SIX YEARS WITHOUT GOING TO BED

Ms. Entron,-While spending a few days at

The story was that a poor sufferer who had not been able to lie down in bed for six long years, given up to die by all the Doctors, had een speedily cured by some Patent Medicine It was related with the more implicit confidence from the circumstance, as was said, that the Vicar of Llanrystyd was familiar with the facts, and could vouch for the truth of the report.

Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the liberty while at the village of Lianrystyd to call upon the Vicar, the Rev. T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderful cure, Though a total stranger to him, both he and his wife most graciously entertsined me in a half hour's conversation, principally touching the case of Mr. Pugh, in which they seemed to take a deep and sympathetic interest, having been familiar with his sufferings, and now rejoiced in what seemed to them a most remarkable cure.

The Vicar remarked that he presumed his name had been connected with the report from his having mentioned the case to Mr. John Thomas, a chemist of Llanon. He said Mr. Pugh was formerly a resident of their parish, but was now hving in the parish of Llanddeinol.

He strong'y vouched Mr. Wm. Pugh's character as a respectable farmer and worthy of oredit. Heft the venerable Vicar with a livelive sense of the happy relation of a paster and people, feeling that he was one who truly sympathized with all who are afflicted in mind,

body, or estate. only, or estate.
On my return to Aberystwith, I was impressed with a desire to see Mr. Pugh, whose reputation stood so high. His farm is called Pancon-Mawr, signifying "above the dingle," situated near the suamit of a smooth round hill, over looking a boautiful valley in which is situated the levely invanantled Church of Llanddeine. I found Mr. Puch, no xently Chanddeinol. I found Mr. there are some of our 10 version, of an Principle refuse, Land, with a free refuse. I stall him I heard of the respective fluctual and of the control of the result of the re told him I heard or not his remarkable and almost narrandous relief, and that I had come to learn from his own

respect for the priesthood—virtues which can be and that there was of truth in the reports, enabled the Irish to preserve their faith unsulfied through centuries of the most cruel persecution, and has ever been an had been greatly awakened by a happy change in his condition. What you report as having leard about, said he, is substantially true, with one exception. I never understood that worship and embraced the Christian faith, hey case was ever given up as hopeless by any persevering until from a mation of cultured heathens they won for themselves the proud posters here about, as good is now in Wales, appellation of the Island of Saints. He had unfortunately no prescription of theirs over brought the desired relief.

Fifteen years and to said, I first become con-scious of a some and decamped atomich and loss of appetite, which the Doctors told me was Dyspepsia. What food I could hold in my domach seemed to do me no good and was offer thrown up with painful retainings. This wa followed after a time with a horseness and a re-eoreness of the throat which the Dictors callbroughitis, and I was treated for that, but wi ittle success. Then came shortness of bres and a sense of sufficiation, especially might with claumy sweat, and I would have to get out of bed and sometimes one a door or win in winter weather to fill my lungs with the

About six years ago I bremme so had t but I could not sleep in bed, but had to take m quiet rest and dreamy sleep sitting in ar arm-chair. My affliction seemed to be v orking dewnward into my howels as well as parada into my lungs and the at. In the violen t cough ing spasms which grow more frequent , my ab-at times domen would expand and collapse, and it would seem that I should sufficate. time I was reduced in strength so tha + I could perform to hard labor and my spirite sequently much depressed.

Early in this last spring I had a severe spasmodic attack, and my neighbors because alarmed, believit family and Lainly I would not survive, who had some knowledge, or had the driver of the driver of the driver of the driver of and fotched a bottle of Mother So igol's Curative

This medicine they administ and to me according to the directions, when to their surprise and delight no lesse than my own, the spams cassed. I became at case, and my stomach was calmed. My bovels were me we at as by a gentle cathartic, and I felt a sen c of quiet comfort all through such as had not before realized in many years. I could walk around the house and breathe comfortably in the few hours after I had taken the medicine. I have continued to take the medicine daily now for something over two months, and I can lay down and sleep sweetly at inights and har to not since had a recurrence of those terrible spasms and aweatings. I have been so long broken down and reduced in my whole system that I have not tried to perform any very hard out-door labor, denning it best to be p rudent lest by over-exertion I may do mys if injury before my strength is fully restored. I feel that my stomach and bowels have been and are being

stomach and bowels have been and are being thoroughly renovated and I renewed cy the medicine. In fact I feel like a new team.

I have been much our gratulated by my neighbors, especially by the good Vicar of Llanry-atyd, who with he synapathe tic wite have come three miles to shed bear of pay on my recovery.

I bade Mr Punh good-by, imppy that even one at least among them saids had found a remedy for an aggressating disease.

Believing this remarkable case of Dyspeptic Asthma should be known to the public, fi beg to submit the above faces, as they are related to me.

Proprietors: A. J. V Viste (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, Londo v., Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, N. ontred. r sale by every drangerst in Montreal.

sun f red is, weather warm, A sun of blue is general storm, A crescent red, is weather cold, A crescent blue is fair foretold, A star of red no change implies, A blue star local: stormy skies. A square of bluck on flag of white, A cold wave es misg in all its might.

You hardly rer lize that it is medicine, when taking Car ter's Little Liver Pills they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their

Two little Cleveland s hose father is in the workhouse and was a mother is dead, keep house alone, the older doing the housework as well as the average housekeeper con do it. He says that before his mother died she tauge ; him housework, saying that after nway with that tired feeling, and give you she was dead she wanted him to take care of his fath er and little brother.

> Holloway's Pills. - The changes of temperature and weather frequently upset persons who, are most cautious of their health, and me st particular in their diets. These correcbiliousness, 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 poculiarly well adapted for the young, delicate, and aged. As this peerless medicine has gained fame in the past, so will it preserve it in the future by its renovating and invigorating qualities, and its iscapsoity of doing harm,

THE LANDRY MOTION.

SPERCHES BY HON. MR. LAURIER, BECH | RD | 4 ND RYKERT.

HOUSE OF 'OMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 16. Mr. Rykert resumed the debate on the Riel coolution, charging that the Opposition did set meet the question fairly and squarely. They would like to move an amendment which would give the question the go by.
The French Canadian members who were opposing the Government on the subject made no objection to the previous question. Why, then, should the Grit members of the house do so? The leader of the Opposition had stated at London he declined to build a political platform on the scaffold of Riel, but his corporal, the hon. member for West Huron, had attempted to do so. Having read great quantities of extracts from newspapers, the hon, member said the member from West Huron (Mr. Cameron) averred that the rebellion was justified; while another Huron representative, the late Minister of finance (Sir R. Cartwright) stated in his Orillia speech that they had not. In reference to the statement that Riel had not a fair trial, he quoted from Mr. Fitzpatrick, one of Riel's counsel, who had declared himself as perfectly satisfied with all the proceedings. It should not have hanged Riel, but the hon, member for Bothwell (Mr. Mills) had said, as a lawyer and a journalist, that the Executive had no more right to say whether he should or should not be hanged than the clerk who sat at the table of the House. The hon, member criticised what he called the hollow pretensions of friendship by the Reform party in the past alternately for the Orange and for the Catholic party with a view of securing their support. He was himself an Orangeman, but believed in liberty of conscience to all, no matter what their creed might be. Having claimed that he had proved the fallacions position of the Reform party on the question, he said he hoped they would do what they had threatmed, and make this question the subject of an appeal to the Mr Bechard said the Government would

be called to account by the people of Quebec, and also by the people of the whole Dominion. The vote of yesterday, he said, showed that the former supporters of the Government, who had gone back on it on this question, would, with very few exceptions, return to their former allegiance before long. The resignation of the Minister of the Interior was a confession that there had been maladministration. Riel was insone on questions of religion and politics, and the half-breeds were perfectly justified in rebelling; their rights had been trampeled upon; they well knew that they had been grossly ill-treated by white speculators, friends of the present government, and they rebelled not against the authority of the Queen, but against the infamous Government agents of the Northwest. Had Oliver Cromwell and the Prince of Orange not been successful they would have perished on the scaffold as traitors, but he ventured to say that there were hon, gentlemen in this House who did not think they were traitors. And yet these hon, gentlemen pronounced Riel a traitor to

his c un ry. The question was then put, but Mr. Laurier said that as no member of the Government had the courage to address the house he would to so. There was no doubt whatever that in the province of Quebec the execution of Riel had been very generally condemned. To himself it appeared that the Government in their action had been actuated not by principles of justice but by bitter passion and revenge. The movement which had followed the execution of Riel had been wilfully misrepresented. The Tory press of Ontario at once turned its back on the Canadians, who had zealously been their allies for twenty-five years or more, assailing them not only in their action but in their motives as well. It had been charged that they sympathized with Riel simply because he was of French origin and that they would step between a criminal and justice the moment thata criminal were one of their own race. He demunced the articles in the Mail newspaper on French Canadians as false calumnies. Nowhere under the face of heaven could be found a nore docile and law abiding neople, and whatever their faults might be it was not to conceal and abet crime. They were not influenced by race prejudice any more than the Reform press of Ontario, which was influenced simply by their desire for, the welfare of the country They were simply impelled by reason fairly deducible from the facts of the case Race prejudices could not so far cloud his sense of justice as to make him mistake right for wrong. It was not true, as had been statad, that the leaders of the French-Canadians intended to organize a French Canadian party on the sole tie of race and creed Such a movement would be suicidal in the present numerical strength of the races in Canada. It had been stated that even if the execution had been unjust it did not warrant the agitation which had been raised, but it should not be supposed that the same causes which influenced public opinion in Lower Canada should agitate equally all classes of the community. The agitation there arose from a conviction that justice had not been shown Riel, and that mercy should have been shown all the prisoners, Riel included, because the rebellion was caused by bad Government administration. The member for Prevencher, in his the Government. Yet he had on other occasions been connected with petitions from the half-breeds, and taken on it when it was too late. One result which had so long been denied them. For them. From the 26th of March to the G:h of April of last year, a period of ten days, the Government alteted their policy. What had caused the bullets of Duck lake, the rebellion of the Northwest:

Duck lake, the rebellion of the Northwest: He appealed to every friend of liberty in the Sunday at S.3C a.m, when the funeral will house, not only to the Liberals who stood place. beside him but to any man who had a British heart. If the suljects in the Northwest had been petitioning for years for the r right, and

when their rights had not only been ignored

criminals were not those who fought and

not discharge the uties of power, the men who being asked for bread give a stone? If the great rebel (Sir George Cartier), whose proud statue stood almost at his arm's length, had been living and had occupied a place on the treasury benches, he would have remembered that he was once a rebel. But he had seen the day when the Minister of Militia had a deep sympathy in his heart for the very rebel whose death he proclaimed in Winnipeg. He could remember that when Riel was indicted before the House, not for rebellion but for murder connected with rebellion, the Minister of Militia voted against the resolution because, as he said, it did not afford a complete solution of the Northwest difficulty, and he said in fact that a complete amnesty was the only solution of the difficulty. If on that occasion Riel was entitled to a full amnesty was he notat least entitled to a commutation of his sentence on this occasion. Where would the half breeds be to-day had it not been for the rebellion? He asked every friend of liberty if there was not a feeling rising in his heart that these men were excusable. Such were his sentiments, and he had also expressed them on former occasions, and they

had shocked Tory editors and Tory orators. He knew what Tory loyalty was. They were loyal so long as it was profitable to be loyal. In 1849 the Tories were gushing in their loyalty expecting the Governor-General to be disloyal to the people of the country, but when they found that the Governor-General was loyal to the people their loyalty oozed out of their bodies and vanished into thin air and with stones they pelted the representative of Her Majesty. They found that when the Tory party intro-duced the National Policy it was stated that it might endanger British dominion in Cauada, and the cool answer was so much the worse for British dominion. The Torics were ready to day to sa-crifice British connection when it stood between them and their selfishness, between them and their enjoyment of power. They were ready to sacrifice British connection for mere party and sordid greed, and yet they professed to be shocked if a man professed symathy for Riel. Subjects should be loyal to the Crown, but the Crown must also be loyal to its subjects. England had done its duty, but this Government had not done its duty to the halfbreeds. The Government had failed in its duty. He was not one of those who looked upon Riel as a hero. Nature had denied him a well balanced mind. At his worst he was a fit subject for an insane asylum; at his best he was a religious and political monomaniac. But he was not a bad man. It was true that he had offered to leave the country or money, but it was not to betray his fellow countrymen that he

agreed to take the money. No. It was with

a view to working for them in another way.

It was to start a paper in the United States.

He was insane beyond possibility of controversy. His trial was unfair because the Government refused not only to call his

witnesses, but also to give his counsel com-

muication of his papers which they had taken from him at Batoche, notwithstanding that when they were moved for in the House the other day the Government granted the motion. If it would not do to have them made public, then why was the motion asking for them granted now? And then the jury recommended him to mercy, but the Government did not heed even that. He charged the Government with appointing the commission to examine into Riel's mental condition to throw dust into the eyes of the people and to enable the Government to say afterwards that they had consulted specialists who had reported in favor of his sanity, but they had it on record that when this commission was sitting in Regins the Government had determined to hang Riel. The order-in-council was passed on the 12th November, but long before that time the Government had come to the conclusion to hang Riel. They had the evidence of the Prime Minister in his letter to Sir Adolphe Caron on the 20th November, in which he stated that the Miner of Militia was present, Ottawa, at the Cabinet council, when Riel's execution was determined. He arraigned the Government of the country not only as being guilty of a cruel act, but of an attempt to deceive the public of this country. It would have been sufficient to have even looked upon Riel's record in the rebellion. Jackson. Riel's private secretary, was also put upon his trial, but he was bound to say that the crown upon that occasion did its duty, they acknowledged the insanity of the prisoner and directed his acquittal. With regard to Thos. Scott he had always held to the view that this murder was one of the most painful tragedies that ever occurred in the history of the Dominion, and one for which there could not be any possible excuse save that his mind was not sound. But the Scott murder was a dead issue and should never have been brought into lite to perpetuate ill-feeling among the different classes of the community. If it was expected

Sir A. P. Caron then moved the adjournment of the debate. The House adjourned at 12.40 a.m.

executed.

to make a nation out of this country, it was

not to be done by blood, but by extending

mercy and charity for political offences. The

half-breeds of the Northwest had conquered

with their martyrdom the rights for which

they fought, and that fact alone was sufficient

to have warranted the Government in extend-

ing mercy to the prisoner whom they had

THE REV. FATHER MARSOLAIS. SULPICE SEMINARY.

HIS SUDDEN DEATH TUESDAY AT THE ST.

The Rev. Father Pierre Marsolais, chaplain tration. The member for Provencher, in his speech the other night, had laid the blame of l'Hospice St. Charles, died Tuesday night at 6 o'clock. He had been out making a sick call during the day, and in the afternoon returned to the Seminary and proceeded to his room. A few minutes afterwards one of the reverend clergymen entered the room and an act was passed by the Government in found Father Marsolais reclining on a sofa, 1879, for the relief of the halfbreeds of the apparently dead. Dr. Rottot was called, and Northwest. For six long years that act re- said that it was an apoplectic fit and commained a dead letter, and action was only menced administering proper rest ratives. taken on it when it was too late. One result Father Colin gave the sufferer Extreme of the rebellion, however, had been that the Unction, but, despite the physician's care, the halfbreeds had at last secured the rights venerable clergyman died at 6 o'clock, without recovering consciousness. Entil Taesday, seven long years they had been petitioning in when he took the unexpected turn, he was in vain, but at last they had justice dealt out to excellent health. Deceased was many years

WHAT FISHERMEN WANT.

YARMOUTH MEETING ASKS FOR STRINGENT LAWS AGAINST AMERICAN FISHERMEN. HALIFAX, N.S., March 17 .- At a public but had been depied, and when these men took means to obtain their rights, was there meeting of fishermen at Pubnico, Yarmouth, a man in the house who would say that these one of the principal points of supplying bait men, who were fighting for their homes to American fishermen, it was unanimously should not cave their heads as well? The resolved: 1. That the Dominion Government inflict penalties on any Canadian fishermen died but the men who set on the treasury selling hait or ice, procured within the three benches. Robelion was always an mile limit, to Americans; 2, to do all in their offence against the positive law of power to prevent Americans encroaching on the country, but it was not always Canadian waters; 3, that four armed steamers a moral crime. What was more and six schooners are not sufficient for prohateful than rabellion? It was despotism tecting the figheries; 4, that officers he apwhich produced rebellion. Were the men pointed at every available point to watch and who were in the enjoyment of power, but did report all American fishermer.

REMEMBER MB.

্ৰেলে কাম স

By J. S.

Dear Reverend friend, I pray thee excuse My boldness, as I thus remind The promise you gave when leaving our shores, In accents so loving and kind.

More precious than gold is your promise
To me, as in spirit I roam
With thee o'er the vastness of occans, To send me a Shamrock from home.

Reprove me not 'or reminding Your last words when going away, That you'd send me a Shamrock from Ireland, And I'd have it on St. Patrick's Day.

No present gold could e'er have purchas'd. No pleasure produced by good wine, Could equal to me the dear Shamtock, Plucked by hands less worthy than thine: For, to me, sir, that dear plant's an emblem Of the Three on the heavenly throne, To whom old Erin's e'er faithful, Oh, send me a Shamrock from home.

Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

Methinks that the air, in the transit, Will preserve the dear plant fresh and green Since it's lived thro' the age of Transplanting, Twill weather the storm now I ween, Though I've thirty long years now pass'd over, Since I began in Australia to roam. Yet in spirit I live in old Ireland,

And long for a Shamrock from home. Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

No monarch more proud of his sceptre, Than I of my Shamrock shall be, And no prodigal son e'er more welcomed Than my dear native Shamrock by me. I will first bathe it o'er with my tears,
And commune with the dear plant alone, Tis an emblem of faith and old Ireland, Oh! send me a Shamrock from home.

Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

Tho' it's cruel to tear the dear plant, From the stem that has kept it so green, Thro' years of oppression and trials, Whilst now the bright Suppurst is seen Borne aloft by the sons of old Erin, Whose fond hopes have never yet blown; But, sir, whilst you bask in their sunshine, Remember my Shamrock from home.

Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

shall drink a deep draught to my Shamrock To you and my dear native land, And the laborers now in the vineyard— Parnell's brave invincible band; And another I'll drink to the mem'ry Of heroes whose spirits have flown, To receive the reward of their labors. Defending the Shamrock at home.

Chorus-Reprove me not, &c.

I'VE GOT A SPRIG OF SHAMROCKS GREEN.

I've got a sprig of shamrocks green From one across the sea,
And though its leaves are withough now, It still is dear to me; For sure it grew in Irish soil, In a once lov'd and cherished spot, And for that reason I will hall The "triple leaf" I've got.

I ve got a sprig of shamrocks green From Iroland far away, And I will wear it next my heart On this St. Patrick's Days

Dear little plant! thy mystic leaf Reminds me of other days.
When free from care I rambled oft
Along thy green-clad braes— 'Twas then I knew a father's eare, A mother's fondest love— A sister's pure and fervent pray'r To guard me from above.

What thoughts this little shamrock brings ! Of scenes and friends thrice dear, And how my mem'ry fleetly brings I think how many that I knew Are exiles, too, like me; And like me, too, perchance to-day Their thoughts are o'er the sea.

But brighter thoughts thy form recalls, And I will cheer me up, And fancy I'm in Irish walls Where circles round the cup;
And there, mongst friends in Erin dear,
Where oft before I've been, I'll taste of hearty Irish cheer, And toast the shamrock green

God bless the land that gave thee birth! Is an exile's fervent pray'r; And may her children o'er the earth Escape the tempters' surre-May ev'ry ill that clouds her now Like mists be chased away, And sunshine, calm and peace be hers, On next St. Patrick's Day.

WHITE LAKE, Ont., March 12th. To the Editor of THE POST:

DEAR SIR,-Enclosed you will find my subscription for the TRUE WITNESS for 1886. Hope you will acknowledge, on wrapper, the receipt of same. I want to know if J. J. Curran, M.P., has become an Orangeman, for he is here, and in all Western Ontario, claimed as their champion.

I am yours, &c., TIMOTHY MONAHAN

[Our correspondent must know that as a Catholic Mr. Curran caunot be an Orange-man, but politically the term "Catholic Orangemen" may be applied to Mr. Curran, as Archbishop Croke applied it to men who were politically affiliated with Orangeism in

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN. "For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspensia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did.

The question is often asked as to the significance of the displayed flags of the Government Signal Service. A rayming officer of the service has formulated its entire flag code as fellows :-

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM If the system is properly cleaned by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferers will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases rheumatism, however bad, but will yield prompily to the treatment.

A single drug store in Solo, M., put up 16,000 prescriptions last year. The population of the town is about 6,000 and liquor can be sold only for mechanical or medical purnoses.

WILL TAKE OATH TO THE FACT. Edward cousing, of Ranson, declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he is willing to take oath to his statements.

M. C. CAMERON'S SPEECH.

Orange Tory Misgovernment Denounced.

SCORCHING THE URANGE LODGES, but he was on his way

An Floquent and Patriotic Pronouncement for Right and Justice.

he Cause of Riel and the Half-Breeds Set in its True Light.

Mr. Cameron (Huron), who was received with cheers, said that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had said that while the House had applauded the member for Bellechasse, they would be found voting against the motion. He did not know how the members on his (Mr. Cameron's) side of his friends were going to vote, but speaking for himself he could tell the hon. gentleman he was a false prophet. He (Mr. Cameron) would be responsible for the course he took, and he would vote for the motion. He imagined all along that Louis Riel would not juror wrote his belief that the Halfbreeds

PUNISHED FOR THE CRIME HE COMMITTED and was tried for at Regina, but, as the hon. gentleman who spoke last let them know, he committed other crimes, and for these he was to be punished. Louis Riel was hanged, not so much for the rebellion as for murdering Thomas Scott 15 years ago, and for which he was condemned by the First Minister of the Crown, and a sum of money was sent to him to Manitoba in order that this red-banded murderer might escape, and to allay all the blood hounds that were on his track. (Cheers.) The Minister of Public Works referred to the matter yesterday. It was he (Sir H. Langevin) who in that House, and being a member of the Government, promised an ammosty to Louis Riel. (Hear, hear.) This was a grave question. It was not to be treated slightly. The Government called for the execution of a man when they were not justified in so doing. He was surrounded with embarrassments. They were called upon to pronounce upon the criminality of the executive,

FAILED TO DO ITS DUTY. Yet without the papers and the documents referring to the case, it was impossible to do so in an impartial manner. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of the highest judges had again and again been discussed and made the subject of enquiry in the Imperial Parliament and the improper action that withheld the Royal prerogative of the Crown when it should not so be withheld, was equally a should not so be withheld, was equally a was tried for high treason and was hanged. Question for investigation in this House. It Take again the case of Daniel McNaughton. was an important and serious matter that He imagined that the Tories robbed and inthe papers should be kept back by this Gov. jured him so much that he travelled abroad ernment (hear, hear). Who are criminated? Where are the papers found at Batcche? The papers pigeon holed in the Interior Department should be brought down. These were papers which should have been presented in the defence of Louis Riel, but they were not. The reason and argument why the judge declined to postpone the trial for one month when applied for by his counsel, were not brought down. He charged the Government with withholding these from the House, for the consideration of Parliament, and for the consideration of the people of this country. Parliament had been indirectly forced to discuss the misconduct, maladmistration, and criminal neglect of the Government in dealing with the

HALF BREEDS OF THE NORTHWEST, a discussion which involved the arraignment of this Government for high crimes and misdemeanor. A discussion which involved the existence of this Government in the Parliament, and involved their defeat, as sure as the sun will shine, when called upon to go to the people, has been forced upon the House without the necessary papers. (Cheers.) They charged the Government as being responsible for the rebellion, and the blood spilt on the prairies of the Northwest. Members of the Government said they had been slandered, yet they would not produce their defence. They suppressed the evidence of their own criminality. The petitions of settiers, church dignetaries, and peaceful missionaries working for their God, asking for justice to the people had all been withheld. They (the Government) did more. They moved the pre-vious question to their own motion so that an amendment including the grievances of the Halfbreeds could not be put. (Hear, hear). The member for Provencher admitted the grievances of the Half-breeds, but said the previous Administration did not remedy these. ite challenged him to snow the time and place duty to the Half breeds. But the present the Erd of November Sir John Mocdonald Government sluabered and slept while the wrote a letter stating that Sir A. Caron petitions were being crowded upon them, and as they slumbered they were only awakened

with the GUNS SLAUGHTERING THE SETTLERS on the Northwest plains. (Cheers and Conservative yells.) He (Mr. Cameron) knew gentlemen opposite better than any man, and when touched in the raw flesh they always yelled. (Laughter.) Evidence had been strained and laws misread in order to procure Riel's conviction, and the recommendation to mercy was disregarded to secure the execution of Riel. He would not, after the decision of the Privy Council, discuss the constitutionality of the court which tried Riel, but he discussed the fairness of the It was a principle well recognized in criminal law, especially in cases of capital felony, that every opportunity should be given to a prisoner to present evidence in his own behalf. The trial commenced on the 20th of July. Until that time Riel did not know what was to be the charge against him. On the 21st of July his counsel applied for a postponement for a month, giving affidavits showing the witnesses and documents necessary for his defence. It, nowever, did not appear in the papers brought | ment were throwing political dice on the living down that the application was refused and a body of Louis Riel, fixing his fate as the postponement of only ten days allowed. The Orange or Bleu might prevail. I say that documents found at Butsche were among those Louis Riel was not executed to vindicate the wanted by Riel in his trial, but they were re used. Why? Was it because the Government were afraid

THEY WOULD SHOW TOO MUCH? (Cheers.) There was no preliminary trial before a Stipendiary Magistrate, no Grand Jury, but a petit jury, alien in race and religion to the prisener, and yet, though on trial for his life, a fair time and the necessary documents were refused. More than that, an effort was made to shut off important evidence respecting the robeltion. He (Mr. Cameron) did not pretend that a rebellion could be justified in the eye of the law, but if it could be shown that the Halfbreeds had grievances, it was fair to do so as mitigating the severity of the punishment. Witnesses subponced by the and those people were instructed by husbands.

somebody not to communicate with the counsel for defence. The trial, so far as the Government was concerned, was diagraceful in the extreme. Moreover, it was clear from the evidence of Mr. Astley, the go-between of Middleton and Riel at Batoche, that the arrendered believing he was perfectly said. if that was not the fact,

it was clear he must have been insane, because he could have escaped as Dumont dio, and he could not have been captured. TO GIVE HIMSELF UP

when taken. Was there a case in the history of the British Empire for the last hundred years where a political offender who sur-rendered himself to the Government was executed? He challenged the Government to show a single case in Britain, or any other civilized country. Especially there was no such case in which the prisoner was recommended to mercy. That recommendation must have been based on the idea either that Ricl was insane, or that the rebellion was brought about by the misdeeds of the Government. The Government realized that a verdict of guilty would tend to put the blame of the rebellion upon some other shoulders than their own, and the execution would make it appear mended to mercy had been executed. The Mail correspondent at Regina wrote that he had seen three of the jurors, and they said the recommendation to mercy was based on the belief that Riel was not sane. Another were most unjustly treated, and another that it was the unanimous desire of the jury

should not be exacted. He (Mr. Cameron) believed those things were true, and the punishment which the Government deserved for bringing about the rebellion was only nominal in comparison with that which they deserved for having killed a man under such circumstances for political ends. He then turned to the questions of Riol's sanity, and showed that all the evidence, including the reports of the Commissioners, agreed that he was the victim of John to the commissioners of the commissioners. tim of delusion on religion or politics, or both. Mr. Cameron quoted authorities to prove that if a man were guilty of a crime growing out of a delusion even though he knew the legal consequences of his crime, he was not responsible. He showed also that Riel, even in the midst of the rebellion, proposed the health of the Queen, showing that he was not a traitor to the Queen, but he objected to the methods of the Government. If that made him a traitor he sinned along with thousands of loyal Canadians. As a case of medical jurisprudence he referred to the case of Edward Oxford. Oxford was a

THE DEATH PENALTY

GREAT MAN IN HIS OWN ESTIMATION. He was to be an admiral though never at sea. Look at Louis Riel. He was somewhat similar, for he was to conquer Canada and be supreme over all. The former was tried for high treason and acquitted, but the latter to escape them. He returned to England and shot Mr. Robert Drummond as the chief of the Tories, thinking it was Robert Pecl. He was tried for this and was acquitted on the ground that he was laboring under a delusion. Louis Riel labored under a delusion, was recommended to mercy by the jury, and was hanged by this humane Government, not in obedience to the law, or the majesty of the law, but by the wishes of an unseen power, an irresistible power that the Government cannot live without. (Hear, hear.) As to the medical examination of Riel, it was plain that Louis Riel was as mad as a March hare. Dr. Wilson, Hamilton, after a half-hour examination, and called by the Crown to give evidence, said that it would be presumption in him to say that Louis Riel was not insane, for he had patients in his acylum for weeks before he could trace their insanity. In obscure cases it took a long time to find out. As to Dr. Jukes,

AN EMPLOYE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

who examined Riel, he says that he had no special knowledge of such cases, and yet they were asked to hang the man on such evidence. A dog could not be hanged on such evidence Although great doubts existed as to Riel's sanity in the country, yet the Government did not appoint a Commission until none of these were experts, but three of their own employés. On the 12th of November, Thanksgiving Day, the Privy Council passed an Order in Council to hang Louis Riel and the report of the Commission could not have reached Ottawa before the 13th of Nov. He charged the Government with having issued this Order in Council without knowing anything about Riel's sanity, and it hore the signature of Sir John Macdonald. Sir Adolphe Caron, that gallant knight, getting into trouble with his countrymen, ESCAPED TO WINNIPEG

when the Liberal Government failed in its to avoid signing the Order in Conneil, yet on was present at the Privy Council meeting meeting when that Order in Council was pased. He read The Orange Sentinet. That strong organ of Orangemen was crying out for the blood of Riel to brother Sir John Macdonald for the murder of brother Scott. From the same paper he read a series of resolutions all beseeching Brother Sir John Macdonald to execute Louis Riel, and closed his speech as follows :- "In view of the fact that his sanity was in doubt, and the disregard of this Government of the faintest principles of common justice to give every person the benefit of the doubt, the evidence in this case, and the facts I have submitted to you, amply justify the conclusion I have come to that the Government of this country deserve condemnation at the hands of the people of this country, I say, moreover, that for two months this Government have literally trafficked in the destiny of a fellow mortal. I say that during all the time, from this conviction to his execution, this Government were talancing THE PROBLEM OF A HUMAN LIFE.

I say that during all that period this Governmajesty of the law and satisfy outraged justice. I say he was executed because there was a power, a pressure brought to bear that was perfectly irresistible, and that the motives by which the present corrupt, incompetent, imbecile Administration was actuated and moved when a human life was concerned, deserve the condemnation of this House, as I believe they will receive the condemnation of the people of this

country.' Mr. Curran moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House adjourned at 11.20 p.m.

Counterfeit coin to the amount of \$500,000 has been put in circulation in Egypt. punishment. Witnesses subponced by the A Silesian pensant woman has been arrested Grown were also subponced by the defence, at Berlin on a charge of having poisoned four **GENERAL**

Pilgrimage Lourdes

MAY, 1886.

Under the Special Sanction and Bleasing of Our Holy Father. LEO Xiii, and of many Bishops.

Prospectus and information on application to

VERY REV. W. RING. O.M.I.. LOURDES HOUSE. Stillorgan, Dublin.

APPLICATION TO LEGISLATURE

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that an appli-cation will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for an Act to admit me to practice at the Bar of the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, on passing an examination without serving the usual time.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1886.

NOTICE.

Felix Brien dit Desrochers, trader, of Montreal, has been this day sued for separation of property by his wife, Alphonsine Gauvreau, under Number 755 of the Records of the Superior Court sitting in Montreal. ilphoname va...

If the Superior Court sitting in security is the Superior Court sitting in security. 1886.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1886.

LUNGPRE & DAVID,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, I ISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Vincent, Rallway employee, of the Parish of Vandreull, Petitioner for envoi en possession. The petitioner netter notifies that he has this day petitioned to have possession of the estate of his late wife, Immo Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vandreull, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll, are summon due to exercise said claims within two modities from date.

Montreal, February But, 1886.

ARCHAMBAULULT & ST. LOUIS,

Montreal, February 9th, 1886.

27-10

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
Attorneys for Fetilioner.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL. In the Superior Court,
Dame Isabella Brown, of the City and District of Monttreal, whee of James Walker, of the same place, trader,
to the effect hereof duly authorized ea justice, Fluintiff,
vs. the said James Walker, befoadant,
An action en separation de tient has been instituted in
this cause.

Montreal, 23rd Feb., 1886.

CRUIKSHANK & CRESSE,
29-5

Altorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
Dame Emilie Piche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife os Ambroise Tellier die Lafortune, trader, of the same place, to the effect hereof duly authorized explaintiff, vs. the said Ambroise Tellier die Lafortune, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1886.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

31-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PATENTS C. No pay asked for potent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide

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

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starvation, dietary, 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 wnatover; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover pestage to FC. RUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House. Store St., Hedford Sa London Eng.

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300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris

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The only preparation of the kind containing the entire nutritious constituents of Beof.

-ASK YOUR GROSER OR DRUGGIST FOR-Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, he painted off on you.



"Maryland, My Maryland"

Lyroly daughture and noble men. 44 My farm lies in a rather low and miss-

matic situation, and "My wife "

4 Who ?" " Was a very pretty blonds!"

- Twenty years ago, became
- " Sallow !"
- " Hollow-eyed !"
- " Withered and aged !" Before her time, from
- " Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.

"A short time ago 1 purchased your 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 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 711 LE Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

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

THE SITUATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

THE ADVOCATE OF CATHOLIC AND IRISH RIGHTS IN CANADA.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. Sir. -In this province we have no journal in which Irish Catholics may speak freely their opinions on the great questions of the day in Canada. There is, indeed, what pre-tends to be a representative Irish Catholic newspaper, but its advocacy of their rights is entirely subordinate to the exigencies of its political connections. These unfortunately impel it, in despite of truth and justice, to support that Orange ascendancy with which the government of Sir John A.

Macdonald has identified itself. While
the acts of the Dominion Government were in general approved by the TRUE WITNESS, this paper, the Charlotte town Herald, warmly recommended your journal to its readers; but when you saw fit to arraign that government before the public opinion of this country as having forfeited the right to rule by misuse of its powers. then the Herald desired to know "who had given the TRUE WITNESS authority to speak in the name of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion?" A very pertinent question, Mr. Editor, and one that involves many interesting considerations. A reference to your subscription list might help to solve it, but as I have not access to these, I will as concisely as possible state what is to me a sufficient

reply.

The position of Irishmen in Canada is not with that of the French portion of our population, though to them we are perhaps naturally and necessarily most nearly allied. The English in Canada inherit the literature and have the prestige of the mother country to sustain them in this; the Scotch have almost identified themselves with the English; the French, it is true, profess the same religion, and are consequently subject to the same insults and injustices as we, but they have a language and a literature of their own, above all they can look up to a mother country which, let the faults of whose government be what to a foreign yoke. But we are the members of a subject race, speaking the language of our conquerors, we have no literature that is not claimed by them, no country that is not theirs to pillage and oppress. We may close our eyes against the light of day, we have heavily oppresses to the helief that we may beguile ourselves into the belief that we have no bigotry to contend with, no prejudices to surmount, no irreconcilable enemies of our name and faith in this country; but the sun shines as brightly as ever, though we gaze not on it, and the bigotry, the prejudice and the enemies of Irishmen and Catholics are more or less in existence, though we affect to ignore them we have much bigotry to contend with, much prejudice to surmount, bigotry engrained in the very character of that people with whom the Irish nation has so long unsuccessfully striven, and prejudices, instilled in the mind of the youth, and fostered in the man by that literature, all the streams of which for more than two hundred years united in one vast channel to overwhelm everything Catholic and Irish. The effects of this bigotry are ever manifest. When least expected they make themselves known. It blinds our fellow-citizens to justice when it is a question of right between one of their own and one of us. It is not necessary to go abroad for instances. Some years since a poor mullato hoy was shot dead in one of the poor muliato boy was snot dead in one of the streetss of Charlottetown. The murderer was taken almost in the act. The evidence against him was clear. But his victim was a poor black Papist, the murderer, a Protestant, with rich and influential friends; a Protestant jury was named and he was acquitted. This province affords a later instance. In October last a little boy, named Fitzpatrick, was shot on the highway near Charlottetown. Two young men were apprehended,—one taken at his home, the other after a week's search in a vessel in Georgetown harbor. This was the guilty party. His companion was admitted as a witness at the trial. He swore that the prisoner was not aware that the gun was leaded and had intended merely to frighten the boy. By some oversight, the prisoner's counsel at first left a Catholic on the jury, and the result was a disagreement. This was remedied; a purely Protestant jury was named and an acquittal, on the charge of manslaughter with which he was indicted, followed. These are solitary cases perhaps; but they show unmistakably what we must

number, who, with the common prejudice against Catholies, are sworn enemies of their Church. And this body, eath-bound exter-minators of almost half the people of Canada, are now in a great measure ruling her destinies. Yet we must be asked, in effect, by magistrate and sentenced to five years in the a paper affecting to represent the Irish provincial penitentiary on each charge, to run Catholics of this province, what authority an concurrently.

Iriah Catholic journal has to aver that the people, for whose enlightenment in religion and politics it is published, object to being ruled by an organization which, though it does not fulfil its avowed purposes, yet, where possible, domineers over those it is unable to destroy. When the "Cabinet Scoret" was made public through the columns of THE TRUE WITNESS, the revelations were published in the Charlottetown Patriot, the only Liberal journal in the province. Did our provincial organ do likewise, as it would, were its sympathics with those whom it pretends to represent? No, but when it was in receipt of the number of the Patriot, containing the chief points of the plot, it took occasion, not indeed to question the truth of the charges, but to rebuke the Patriot for copying "a column of rubbish from an insignificant paper published in Montreal called THE Post. Yet this same Post circulates in every province remedy for one of the children, who had a of the Dominion, has for years been very severe attack of biliouaness, and it oc the ablest and most persistent advocate curred to me that the remedy might help of Catholic rights in Canada, and has never my wife, as I found that our little girl upon consciously swerved from the truth; while this paper, that is seldom heard beyond the narrow limits of our own sea girt province, is the advocate of Catholics when its advocacy tends to promote the interests of those who control it, and is silent, aye as the grave itself, when such advocacy would be likely to retard their progress to office and (oh not fame !) but riches. It is time to have done with this niyself) as can be found in this county, which farce. Better be ruled openly by professed enemies than have representation which is a mere fiction. Men, with more ambition than morals, more love for the emoluments of office than for fame, make their way to power and riches, for, under the present administration, to obtain the one it is but necessary to secure the other, and, having obtained office by the support of their fellow Catholics, they hold it by cringing to every emissary of an Orange lodge, and endeavor to deceive their sometime dupes by the interested statements of office-seekers and the forward assurance of subsidized newspapers. Go forward then in your present course. Strike at the evil till it is swept from the land; and it at last it be found that it is impossible for an Irish Catholic to hold a seat in the ministry and retain his independence, then in the name of all the virtues for which our race is renowned let us have no representation in that body Goldsmith says, and well it were that politicians recognize the truth :-- "Lovely, far more levely, the sturdy gloom of laborious indigence, than the fawning simper of thriving adulation."

IRISH CATHOLIC. Queen's County, P. E. I., March, 1886.

LUM SMITH AND THE WORLD'S DIS-PENSARY AND MEDICAL ASSO-CIATION.

Lum Smith, a crank of Philadelphia, who publishes a kind of advertising sheet in this city, for some reasons unknown published several articles in his paper attacking the world renowned World's Dispensary and Medical Association of Buffalo. The latter association has answered him with a vengeance. After publishing a list of over 30 alias, in which this gentleman figured, they wind up with facts which substantiated their statement. It was unnecessary for the World's Dispensary and Medical Association to go to all this trouble, as the public throughout Canada and the United States are well aware of the honorable position occupied by this association, and no windy vapourings of any crank would effect their position.

A DUBLIN CRANK.

DUBLIN, March 16 .- A member of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce has given otice of his intention to summon a meeting of the chamber to enter a protest against the that of the other races of which its people are action of the Earl of Aberdeen, the Irish composed. It is not that of Englishmen, not viceroy, in shaking hands with Michael that of Scotchmen, it is not even analogous Davitt at the recent meeting at the Mansion house.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltage Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed.

No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, they may, has never been obliged to submit with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G

> CHURCH OF SCOTLAND REFORM. LONDON, March 17.-Robert Bannantyne

Findlay (Liberai) moved in the House of Commons, this afternoon, the second reading of his Church of Scotland bill. This opposes disestablishment, and favors such reform of the Church as would practically amount to reconstruction. It aims at removing all those obstacles which now exist to a reunion of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian with the Established Church. The Scotch Radicals are opposed to this measure, and in this they receive the assistance of the Parnellites. Many Parnellites cancelled their engagement to speak in the provinces to-night in order to be present in the house. After a prolonged discussion Mr. Findlay's motion was rejected by a vote of 202 to 177.

AN OLD TIME FAVORITE. There is no other remedy that has stood the test of time so long as has Hagyard's Yellow Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest, colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful affections.

THE ANTI-CATHOLIC MINISTER.

Paris, March 19.—M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, has been badly wounded in his tilt with the Catholic Eishops of Nancy and Zez. The controversy has been of Nancy and Zez. The controversy has been going on for some time, and the correspondence has latterly assumed a very sharp tone. In reply to M. Goblet's attack on a letter written by the Bishop of Zez criticizing the law relating to primary instruction, the bishop cites a letter written by Jules Ferry in 1886. 1885, applauding the generous and patriotic sentiments uttered everywhere by the French clergy, and expressing unbounded faith in their sincerity and earnestness of purpose.

RAPID WORK.

"For two years I was troubled with dys pepsia.—could neither labor nor find relief.
Less than one bottle of B.B.B. relieved me—
3 bottles cured me." So says John A. Rappell, of Farmville. Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspensia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the system.

be prepared for, and what our duty is. However, in every province of the Dominion there is a body of men, happily few in TWENTY YEARS.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., 19.—Geo. W. Boggs, the deputy postmaster convicted yesterday on four different charges of stealing registered letters, was this morning brought before the police

Constipation

Carees, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which affilet mankinds i. is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Aver's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Windholm, Newark, N. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Huntington. Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Biliousness

And Headache

After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Aver's Pills afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphia st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last

Cured by Using

Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite or the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Aver's Pilis. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermana Bringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes. "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of

Ayer's Pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

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



HORTICULTU L SOCIETY. BOUQUET OF CANADIAN FLOWERS TO BE PRE-SENTED TO THE QUEEN AT THE OPENING OF THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The second of the winter meetings under the auspices of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Grower's association was held last evening in the lecture hall of the Normal school, Belmont street. The subject for discus-sion was "Plants and Flowers." Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, president, occupied the

chair, and after referring at length to the cultivation of chrysanthemums, said that there was another class of plants called succulent plants because of their power of gathering sap to enable them to flourish in dry climates. Amonast these were the bagonious and cactus. He wished to speak of the cactus, which was divided into numerous classes, and amongst others the night blooming cactus, so called because it flowered in the night. These gave large flowers seven inches in diameter and were very beautiful. The best known species of the cactus was the "aloe" or "aloeway." In Africa the aloeway attained its perfection and from this plant was taken the juico which was

known to the druggist as aloes.

Mr. James McKenna read a paper on Fiorists' Flowers." The rose, he said, under this heading must take the first place and its cultivation for winter use was profitable. A moist atmosphere and a temperature of 60 to 751 degrees was necessary for it. The carnation came next to the rose and its cultivation depended much on its treatment in the summer, but the plant should not get too much water, as it

plant should not get too much water, as it detracted from the perfume.

Mr. Bain, in answer to Mr. Doyle, said that there were two ways of propagating the bouvardies. The oldest system was by alcutting from the second joint, but the newest way of propagating was from the roots.

Mr. Maxwell read an interesting paper on the

Mr. Maxwell read an interesting paper on the cultivation of pansies, in which he said that the best way of propagating the flowers was from the seed, but the only safe way to perpetuate a kind of extra merit was from the cutting. The best way to prevent the depredations of the sparrow was to syringe the flowers with a mixture of paraffin and water.

Mr. J. Fraser Torrance said that he had great confidence in the system of leaving fruits.

grat confidence in the system of keeping fruits in his patent boxes filled with infusorial earth. If the society approved of the way in which a b) uquet of flowers (which he produced) were kept in the box, he would suggest that a bouquet should be sent to England with a request that Lady Tupper should present the bouquet to Her Gracious Majesty the day of the opening of the Colonial Exhibition.

The Chairman highly approved of the idea.

Mr. Shepherd, jr., read a paper furnished by
Mrs. Jack, Beauharnois, on "Fruit Culture by
Women." She recommended the establishment f a horticultural school for girls.

Dr. Baker Edwards and Hon, Louis Beaubien offered a few remarks, and the proceedings

terminated.

THE IRISH IN THE HOUSE.

NO DINNERS, WINE OR DUCHESSES FOR THEM -HOW THEY ATTEND TO BUSINESS, AND

MAKE OTHERS DO THE SAME.

LONDON, March 18.—There is a growing feeling among the Conservative members that there is a danger in Lord Randolph Churchill's violent anti-Home Rule movement. There are at least thirty members, chiefly from Lancashire, ready to coalesce against his ultra Orange policy, their seats being in jeopardy in case of a new election on account of the strength of the Irish vote in their constituencies. In the House the Irish vote is also giving trouble. The Nationalists have no social connections in this city. They do not below to always pound they were the strength of the results. do not belong to clubs, nor do they accept in vitations to dine out. They literally live in the House, and are ready to take advantage of any unexpected division to show their strength. This they did in the Welsh Church discstablishment question, and again in Mr. Labouchere's royal park motion. Even the heretofore sacred dinner hour is not respected by them, and the whips have to exercise eternal vigilance to save their party, and the old country Tories, accustomed to obedience to unwritten laws of political etiquette, are worried to such an extent that some of them would vote for Home Rule simply to banish the Irish members from Westminster. There is discontent every where. The Liberals are afraid of Mr. Gladstone, the Tories distrust Lord Churchill

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

"In the spring of '831 was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson, of Gorrie, Ont.



CURE

dent to a bilious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remark-able success has been shown in curing

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

HEAD

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Catter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very casy to take. One or two pills make a dose.

Carter's Little Liver 1918 are very small and very cast to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who are them. In visil at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretion; at the same time Correcting Advity of the Stomach, curing Bill usness, Dys-pepsia, Headaches, Dizzinoss, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the cappy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them led a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the werst cases. Because others have called is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Soud at

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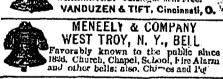
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Polynesian. Thursday, April 1 At ONE o'clock p.m.,
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Hates of passage from Montreal, via Halifax:—Cabin,
\$62, \$65, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommodation);
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Prussian,.....About Mch. 23 The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER

The Week's Proceedings in Parliament.

OTTAWA, March 16.—Mr. Wallace, of West York, having been put forward to defend the Orangemen in the Riel debate, may be regarded as the representative of that organization in this Parliament. He is a different style of man from the late John Hillyard Cameron, who in by-gone days filled the same role. Not that he larks ability or reapactability, but he shifty or lacks ability or respectability, but his ability is that of the pedagogue and his respectability, measured by a political standard, sufficient for the back benches. Such being admitted, the pover-ty if his plans on bekalf his clientale was proved by his speech. If he could have done no better he should have held his tongue. His theme

ORANGE LOTALT!, ORANGE TOLERATION, AND ORANGE MODERATION !

Save the mark. When we reflect that Orange-ism basis its existence on commenoration of a rebellion to overthrow the rightful King of Great Britain; that it afterwards conspired to dethrone the reigning mona ch and place the Duke of Cumberland on the throne, that it was Duke of Cumberland on the throne, that it was suppressed for disloyalty; that its whole history has been a record of turbulent disloyalty at home and in Canada, the claim of Mr. Wallace appears somewhat overstrained. As for toleration and moderation, we have good reason to know its claims, the last of which is its ferocious demand for the blood of Riel. Of course, Mr Wallace as Orange applosist harned wincipally on the death of Scott. miel. Of course, air wallace as Orange apologist barped principally on the death of Scott, but in his fierce demonstrations of Riel he forgot a few historical points in which his Conservative leaders are strongly interested. For instance, he forgot to refer to the fact that Laugevin, Caron and Pope declared the killing of Scott

NOT MURDER.

Also that Sir John Macdonald had given Riel two thousand dollars to leave the country while the was praying that "would to God he could catch him." Also that Mr. Chapleau when he was Premier of Quebec carried a resolution in the provincial assembly declaring Scott was executed by the decree of a deciaring Scoti was executed by the decree of a lawful authority, and condemning the Liberal Government of Mr. Mackenzie for not graning a complete amnesty to Riel and all who took part in the rebellion of 1870. It is amazing how a man, otherwise sane and reasonable, should, when on his feet in the House of Commons, take leave of sanity and reason, as if the whole popustation of the country were not gazing on the spectacle of his absurd tergiversation. But the secret of his obtoseness lies in the fact that Toryism and Orangeism in Canada are complimentary to each other. Orangersm serves Toryism, and Toryism returns the compliment with an occasional sa rifice—the half-breeds of the Saskutchewan one day and the hanging of Riel another. Who dare say there are no human sacrifices offered up to ruthless, abominable, false gods in these days after this.

MIDDLETON'S PICNIC.

General Middleton s plan for a summer plenic with a flying column in the North-West has, it trick of moving the previous question in seems, been knocked on the head. The lucky order to prevent free discussion. Somebody General had such a good time last year at war, that he thought it would be a nice thing to have a military promenade at peace. The large and brilliant staff who have been haunting Ottawa of late for places on the expedition, are consequently graviously disap-pointed. It is satisfactory, however, to find that want of money, if not common sense councils, have prevailed and the stupid scheme aban-

The Canadian Pacific Railway directors have been exercising their instincts of gratitude and generosity. Considering the hard times, the severe winter, and the many millions they have received from the taxpayers of Canada, some people would probably suppose that these benevolent; gentlemen had parted with a little of their enormous wealth in aid of some of the volent; gentlemen man properties which need support so much at this inclement season. Nothing of the sort—they presented Lady Macdonald with a necklace of brillants that cost \$20,000! Her ladyship appeared at an entertainment Saturday evening memory, freedom cannot be said to memory, freedom cannot be said to hang Riel appears to be still memory, freedom cannot be said to memory, now that the formal decision

THINGS HAVE CHANGED since the night when Sir John assured one of these directors (D. A. Smith) that he "could lick him quicker than h-l would scorch a feather." It is, however, no new thing for Sir John to blackguard a man, cover him with all sorts of vile epithets, and afterwards take him to his bosom with every demonstration of love and friendship. There is ex-Mayor Manning, of Toronto, whom he abused as "a pestilential person," and afterwards made rich with Welland Canal contracts. But Manning was only "pesti-Canal contracts. But hlanning was only "pesti-lential" as a Grit, he became sacrosanet when he turned Tory. Then there is Lieut.-Governor Aikens, of Manitoha, who was denounced as "the worst and most hypocritical of Grits" when he ran against George Wright in Peel. See how he was hugged to Bir John's in Peel. See how he was hugged to Sir John's heart after he turned his sleek coat. Then there is John Shields, "Frozen Whisky John," who out of the abundance of his love for Sir John rivined himself by endorsing for the U. E. club. Sir John once reckoned him "a dirty ruffian." Shields became a Tory and so he is now enjuying the ample fortune accruing from a Pacific religious contract on the Thunder Bay harable parables. railway contract on the Thunder Bay branch. Shields also out of pure benevolence payed Sir John's debt of \$2,500 to Gen. Hewson because Sir John was so poor! Then there is Sir George Stephen, Bart. He was the first man Sir John "bounced" from the Montreal Harbor Commissioners when he returned to power in 1878. He considered him, as he said, "a low fellow, not fit to associate with gentle-men." Now Sir John thinks him fit to be a baronet and his dearest friend. And so the list might be continued indifinitely of men whom Sir John villified beyond measure when they for the way he literally knarled and yawled opposed him, but on whom he bestowed fortunes and titles when they "turned over." The darker side to this picture is the neglect and ngratitude with which he treated many of those who stood by him for years, and whose tembetones mark like milestones the pathway of his political life. The list would furnish a melancholy retrospect of the Premier's career. Some day when I have time I may go

THE DEBATE

was resumed to-day after routine and was productive of some lively passages in which the ministry came in for some pretty severe critiministry came in for some pretty severe criticism. Mr. Blake made a strong protest against the ministerial policy of forcing a division without the papers, which everybody knew were withheld. He also drew attention o the well-grounded belief that these papers had been garbled and falsified. An attempt, a rather feeble one, was made by Minister of Justice Thompson to excuse the non-product on of the papers. He said that all the papers in his department had been brought down, the rest were on the road from Regina down, the rest were on the road from Regina. He denied that there had been any altering or garbling so far as his knowledge extended. Langevin also made a weak effort to excuse the conduct of the Government. Mr. Ussey followed with a short but effective speech, pointing out the inconsistency of ministerial excuses. Mr Laurier reviewed the facts in hi

usual incisive style, showing up the false position of the ministers and the treachery that had they been guilty of towards Quebec throughout the whole business. On rising, Hon. Peter Mitchell was cheered, which seemed to increase his evident eagerness to make things lively. He made a rattling speech, in which he sternly denounced the Government

applauded, and resumed his seat amid a storm of Opposition and bolters' cheers.

The division was then taken on Sir H. Langevin's amendment of "the previous question," which was carried by 44 majority for the Govvernment, the vote being for the amendment 100, against if 61 100; against it 61.

MR. CURRAN THEN RESUMED MR. CURRAN THEN RESUMED

the debate on the main motion. He had evidently determined on doing his level best to assuage the wrath of the Orangemen, so that they would not oppose his aspirations to a judgship. Of course he understands that under this Government no Catholic, especially Irish Catholic, need look for preferment until he has won the approbation of the Orangemen. Therefore, Mr. Curran spread himself for all he was worth in defence of the murder perpetrated at the bidding of the Orange master, whose good will he hopes to secure or, at all events, whose virulence against himself as "a Papist" he hopes to molify. Mr. White, of Hastings, said Mr. Curran's speech White, of Hastings, said Mr. Curran's speech White, of Hastings, said Mr. Curran's speech on Orange incorporation was "unmannerly;" it is to be hoped that the Orange oracle will think better of the present offort, and that Curran may get the benefit of that Orange sympathy

after which he is striving.
The vote taken on Sir Hector's Langevin's amendment to proceed with the Riel debate

amendment to proceed with the Riel debate resulted as follows:—
Yeas—Allison, Bain (Soulanges), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Barnard, Besty, Bell, Benoit, Billy, Blendeau, Bowell, Bryson, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Chapleau, Cimon, Cochrare, Colby, Costigan, Coughtin, Curran, Daly, Dawson, Desaulniers (St. Maurice), Dickson, Dodd, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Farrow, Ferguson (Welland), Fortin, Gagné, Gaudet, Gault, Gordon, Foster, Grandbois, Guilbault, Hackett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hessen, Gaudet, Gault, Gordon, Foster, Grandbois, Guiltbault, Hackett, Hapgart, Hall, Hay, Hessen, Hickey, Homer, Ives, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kinney, Landry (Kent), Langevin, Lesage Macdonald (Kings), Macintosh, Macmaster, McCallum, McDeugald (Pic on), McDougall (Cape Breton), McLelan, McNeill, Moffat, Montplaisir, O'Brien, Ort.n., Paint, Pinsonneault, Pope, Pruya, Roid, Riopel, Robertson (Hastiogs), Ross, Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Shanly, Smyth, Sproule, Stairs, Tassé, Taylor, Temple, Thompson (Antigonish), Townshend, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Valin, Vanasse, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Ward, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Wesmorelaud), Woodworth, Wright-105 yeas.

Wood (Wesmoreland), Woodword, Wright105 yeas.
NAYS—Allen, Amyot, Armstrong, Anger,
B chard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Bourassa,
Burpee, Cameron (Huron), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Kenfrew), Casey, Gasgrain,
Charlton, Cockburn, Cook, Coursol Desaulniers (Maskinonge), Edgar, Fairbank, Fisher,
Forbes, Ge ffrion, Gilmor, Glen, Guay, Gunn,
Harley, Innes, Irvine, Jack-on, King, Kirk,
Landerkin, Landry (Montmagny), Langelier,
Laurier, Lister, Mackenzie, Macmillan (Vandreuil), McCraney, McIntyre, Mills, Mitchell,
Mulock, Paterson (Brant), Ray, Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Somerville (Brant), Somerville (Bruce), Springer, Sutherland (Oxford),
Trow, Vail, Watson, Weldon, Wilson, Yeo—61
nays, Majority 41. Forty-five members did
not vote. not vote.

HON. PETER MITCHELL.

deserves the highest credit for the manly. vigorous, independent stand he took in rebuking Ministers for resorting to the unfair cried "No, no," behind him (his place is in the front row on the Government side of the House), when he turned round and thundered back "Yes! yes!" because by moving the previous question no one could formulate charges against the Government, and because every member had a right to expect the fullest fair play. By taking an independent stand, refusing to tall into line with the rag-tag of ministerial nobodies, Mr. Mitchell can make himself a nower in parliament. Indeed, when I consider the very shabby way he has been treated by Sir John and Tilley, I wonder at his moderation. The ministry has certainly no claim on his allegiance. Besides, by nature he is a Liberal, and his place is with

be enjoyed by all. This was a natural reflection to one listening to Mr. Curran's loud mouthed denunciations of Riel. Among other things Curran quoted some remarks which he attributed to Archbishop Taché, who, by the way, was in the gallery at the time. Mr. Coursol corrected him, and flatly denied that Mgr. Taché had ever expressed the alleged opinion of Riel, backing up his assertion with some strong arguments. Curran winced perceptibly under the correction, which made a serious hole in his argument. But, like Mr. Royal, the member for Montreal Centre looks at the question through a vista at the end of which is a comfortable situation, and he was, therefore, bound to bend all points to his purpose. His adulation of the Orangemen was too fulsome to be sincere, but as he seems to think that he can only climb to the bench with Orange permission, his truckling to that detestable influence may be explained, but can never be

forgiven. THE DEBATE RESUMED.

After routine and the introduction of several private bills, the debate was resumed on Landry's resolution by Mr. Rykert. It would be inexcusable to waste time or attention on anything this member might say on this question. It would be gross flattery to discribe him as the most contemptible figure in Parliament. He occupied the House till six o'clock, talking with the dull ferocity of a hyena growling at night in a deserted grave vard. The simile is by no means far fetched, over the bones of Scott and Riel was simply disgusting. Of course, he defended the Government, If Sir John had been present he might have remembered the time when this same Rykert walked straight from a Tory caucus and betrayed the proceedings to John Sandfield Macdonald, then leader of the Opposition.

OTTAWA, March 18th, 1886.

QUEER ARGUMENT. In his rather passionate defence of the ministry for not producing the papers asked for in the House yesterday. Mr. Thos. White made use of a very singular agament. According to the official report the Minister of the Interior said :--

the Interior said:—

"I have no hesitation in saying that, as one, I recognize to the fullest extent the duty of the Government to farnish to the House all the information which it has for the information of Par lament, and I recognize at the same time the equal responsibility of the Government of the day to withhold, if they think proper, such papers as in their judgment in the public interest could not be brought down, but I tell the hon, gentleman this, and I will leave it to the future to decide whether I am right or not, that the papers which he refers to as having been surpressed—the private communications which the First Minister last session deciared he would not at that time bring down—that I they are brought down the hon, gentleman will find that the Government, instead of having suppressed papers which would militate against it, suppressed papers which would militate against it, suppressed papers which to fact, bore testimony to the truth of the position they took and in relation to which they certainly, either on party or personal considerations, had no ground whatever to fear publication."

If this boast be well founded why are the

If this boast be well founded why are the papers so persistently denied? Why were the medical reports suppressed and garbled copies substituted? But, still more singular, we have the confession by Mr. White, in this astonishing paragraph, that the Government for the manner they had dealt with this very important question. He said it was an outrage to force a debate and division without the papers. It was a course improper as it was unversed nothing! After a confernion like

was so great that the only papers withheld were those "which bore testimeny to the position they took, and in relation to which they had no ground to fear publica-tion." Ye gods and little fishes! Go up head, Tommy. Your own doctrine that "party exigencies" justify a man in making himself a liar never had a more beautiful application. Stick to it, Tommy. The Tory forlorn hope will never want a hero so long as you can emulate the London monument. ORANGE PETITIONS.

2.2.我任式与1.3.5.3 × 38%就往到达,继续,

It will not have been forgotten that ministerial speakers and organs have repeatedly denied that Orangemen had sent petitions to the Government against elemency being ex; tended to Riel. A pretty flat contradiction was given to these statements to day, when Mr. Chapleau laid on the table of the House a petition which was forwarded by Mr. James Beatty, M. P., West Toronto, from the district secretary of the Loyal Orange association of West Toronto, praying that clemency be not exercised towards Riel, and that the sentence be not disturbed. Mr. Chapleau replied to the effect that the potition would receive the government's attention. Two petitions were also forwarded by Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin, himself an Orangeman, from Regina, from some of the residents there. Another petition was also received from an Orange annexationist named Chas. O'Hara, Cranbonne, United States. He calls himself a laborer.

OTTAWA, March 17, 1886.

THE DEBATE.

The intention of the Ministry to bring the discussion on Landry's motion to as early a conclusion as possible is now evident. When Mr. Bechard got through a very temparately worded but effective speech on the causes which led to the rebellion, and the responsibility of the government therefor, there was a lull of several minutes. It was expected that some Bleu supporter of the ministry would have taken the floor. None of them stirred, however, and when some began to cry "question," Mr. Laurier arose. There was an instant quiet in the chamber, for Mr. Laurier always commands respectful, earnest attention. Throughout this debate the weight of argument and power of oratory have greatly preponderated on the Opposition side, but it remained for Mr. Laurier to emphasize in the most striking manner the difference in capacity and style between the two sides of the House which has been so painfully evident since the beginning of the discussion. The theme was one which might well inspire a less gifted orator than he, but the skill of the accomplished speaker was lost in the splendid passion of the patriot. It would be impossible to imagine a finer effect. Rich as this chamber is in nistorical memories of great spesches. I venture to assert that on no previous occasion has a speech equal to that delivered by Mr Laurier last night been heard within its walls. Even the Tory Citizen, which never before was known to utter a word in commendation of a member of the Opposition, is constrained to admit the beauty and force of Mr. Laurier's unequalled speech. I would advise everyone who wishes to enjoy a high intellectual treat to read this speech in full-a speech the more remarkable when it is borne in mind that the crator spoke in a language not his own. Opposition will do a wise thing should they distribute it widely throughout the constituencies. No clearer, fairer or more effective presentation of the lower Canadian view of the rebellion could be laid before the public. Sir A. P. Caron moved the adjournment of the debate after Mr. Laurier had resumed his seat amid a storm of cheering. It is not expected that the Minister of Militia will make a very effective raply. Although quite capable of getting off an ordinarily good speech now and then he has neither the natu-

was arrived at on the 12th November, Thanksgiving Day! when the Order-in-Council was finally passed. But there is evidence to show that Sir John Macdonald had given assurances to his Orange supporters in advance that they should have the desired satisfaction of seeing Riel pay the last penalty of the law. Two months before the Regina execution a deputation of Orange Conservatives from the County of Carleton, Sir John's own constitu-ency, waited upon him. It was headed by Senator Clemow and John Dawson, warden of the county. They demanded a clear state-ment of the intentions of the Ministry, as rumors had gone abroad that it was the intention to commute Riel's sentence. If such was the fact, they assured the Premier that he would not be safe, even for his life, were he to go into Carleton, so detarmined were the Orangemen to resent any show of mercy to the rebel sleader. Sir John assured the deputation on the spot that there was no intention whatever on the part of the ministry to reprieve Riel, that after the legal points in dispute were settled, there would be no interference with the course of the law, and Riel would most certainly hang for his crimes. This report, which can be fully verified, fixes the fact that Riel's fate was decided on in deference to the demands and under pressure of threats made by the Orangemen. Mr. Wallace and other Orange apologists say that not more than six lodges petitioned against clemency. But it is not necessary that the lodges should petition. "The Order" has other and, perhaps, more effective ways of signifying it behests to "Bro. John A. Macdonald."

OTTAWA, March 20, 1886.

There was a very full house to hear the leader of the Opposition's masterly review of the de-bate. It was expected by everybody that Mr. Chapleau would have been put up to reply in some measure to Mr. Laurier. But, perhaps, for the reasons given in my last letter, he remained dumb. Sir John still remains absent, although he is known to be quite able to appear in his place. His object, no doubt, is to compel Langevin to bear the entire odium of parliamentary prosecutor of the dead Riel.

Any doubts that may have been entertained as to the course Mr. Blake would adopt have been dispelled by his speech of last night. It was a masterpiece of legal argument and par liamentary exposition. The questions arising from the rebellion and the execution of Riel were dealt with from every possible point of view and in every instance it was proved that the one was the direct result of neglect and mis-government, while the other was

A HENIOUS CRIME

perpetrated by ministers for political objects. This speech by the leader of the Op-Opposition will, I venture to predict, be regarded throughout all future complications of a similar kind as giving the exact, true, legal. constitutional and liberal view of rebellion against bad government under constitutional rule. Mr. Blake, as was natural to an Irish man, took the side of the oppressed, unfortunate halfbreeds, and by the clearest evidence and from the best authorities showed how cruelly important question. He said it was an outrage to force a debate and division without the papers. It was a course improper as it was unwise, as Ministers would find out before all was an division without the wise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage wise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage wise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage wise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage wise of Joseph Octave Pauze, wise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage to force a debate and division without the papers. It was a course improper as it was unwise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage to force a debate and division without the papers. It was a course improper as it was unwise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage to five papers. It was a course improper as it was unwise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage to five papers. It was a course improper as it was unwise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage to five papers. It was a course improper as it was unwise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage to five papers. It was a course improper as it was unwise, as Ministers would find out before all was an outrage to five papers. It was a course improper as it was unwise, as Ministers would find out before all was the execution of their leader. His argument that the corner stone of the present Brit to 12c; bacon, 10½ to 1

throughout with the most wrapt attention, the galleries remaining crowded till be ceased. MR. BLAKE'S CONCLUDING DECLARATION,

that he was unable honestly to differ from the view that it was deeply to be repretted that this execution should been allowed to take place, and therefore in favor of that view he must record his vote, was received with loud and long applause. Every Irishman in Canada, no matter what his political leanings may be must teel proud of Mr. Blake. On this momentous occasion when some timed hearts feared that for the ulterior party purposes he would be found siding with those who had no regret for the trayedy of Regina and the long continued wrongs which led to it, he has confirmed himself in the affections of all who hold dear the privileges of freemen. Again he has shown his indifference and contempt for Orangeism, and the bloodhounds of the "Order" who have constituted themselves a power behind the throne to dictate life and death to ministers. The Irishmen of Canada should see to it when the time and therefore in favor of that view he must men of Canada should see to it when the time comes that he and those who acted with him in this matter shall not suffer from Orange vindictiveness.

TWO IRISHMEN

in the Opposition have maden rertain sound. These are Edward Blake and corge E. Casey.
They might well wear the shan, ock with honest pride on St. Patrick's Day. With such men to represent the Irish race and Irish sentiment in the Parliament of Canada, we need have no tear for our future. In this, the most memorable utterance of his life, Mr. Blake did not appear as a Liberal morely, nor as a partyman, nor as leader of Her Majeaty's loyal Opposition; he spoke as a public man and a patriot, feeling his responsibility and knowing the consequences of his action. He has defined his attitude, and, in doing so, has left-on record a speech, which not only justifies that attitude, but renders any other false and unworthy of one in his position. He also made it clear that he had not bound his followers to take his view. They were free to vote as they saw fit. In doing this, he showed a delicate regard for these prejudices which have no part in his own composition. But it may safely be inferred, when a Scotchman like C. Cameron agrees with his leader, that the Opposition almost to a man will vote as Blake votes. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Jus Islake votes. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Jus-tice, moved the adjournment of the debate, and and will present the case on behalf of the gov-ernment from a legal point next Monday. This is regarded as the new minister's great oppor-tunity. He will measure himself sgainst the first legal mind of the country and his friends are anxious that he may not fail altogether in the difficult task that lies before him.

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

SNOW IN NEWFOUNDLAND. St. Johns, Nild., March 20.—The month of March was ushered in here with the first frost and snow of the winter, an extraordinary fact, which has occasioned much comment here.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. The use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, before retiring, will soothe the cough to quiet, allay the inflammation, and allow the needed repose. It will, moreover, speedily heal the pulmonary organs, and give you health.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale orders and reports are considered favorable. Markets.

The business situation presents no new feature, and while there is a slow movement in some kinds of merchandisc there is a general increase of activity. DRY GOODS .- The wholesale movement is

a moderate one. City retail men are buying pietty freely and payments from this quarter are coming in well. FURS. - Receipts have been a little larger.

We quote:—Beaver, per 1b., \$2.50 to \$3.00; bear, per skin, \$10.00 to \$12.00; \$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, SS to \$10; Raccoon, per skin, 50c to 60c; Skunk, per skin, black, Sl, half black, 75c. full stripe, 40c, white, 20c

GROCERIES. - A steady movement is noticed. In teas Japans are selling freely, Coffees have been fairly active. In spices pepper is a little easier at 183c.

LEATHER AND SHOES. -Shoe manufacturers arefairly busy shipping spring goods. We quote: Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 25 to 27c; do No. 2 B. A., 21 to 24c; No. 1 ordinary Spanish, 24 to 25c; No. 2 do 22 to 23c; No. 1 China, 23 to 24c; No. 2, 21½ to 23c; do Baffalo sole, No. 1, 21 to 23c; do No. 2, 19½ to 21c; hemlock slaughter, No. 1, 26 to 27c; oak sole, 45 to 50c; waxed upper, light and medium, 33 to 39a; do, heavy, 32 to 36c; grained, 34 to 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 calfakins, 80 to 85c; russet sheepskin linings, 30 to 40c; harness, 24 to 33c; buffed cow, 13 to 16c; pebbled cow, 12 to 15he; rough, 23 to 28e; russet and bridle, 45 to 55c.

METALS AND HARDWARE.-General business does not show any improvement. Local prices are unchanged. We quote: Summerlee and Gartsherrie, \$18 50; Langloon and Colt ness, \$18 50 to \$19 00; Shotts, \$18 00 to \$18 50; Elginton and Dalmellington, \$16 50 to \$17; Calder, 18 00; Cambroe, \$17 50 to \$18; Hematite, \$18 to \$20; Siemens, No. 1, \$18 to \$18 50; Bar Iron, \$1 60 to \$165; Best Refined, \$1 90; Siemens bar, \$2 10; Canada Plates, Blaina, \$2 30 to \$2 40; Penn, &c., \$2 40 to \$2 45. Tin Plates, Bradley Charcal \$5.55.55.50 \$6.00. coal, \$5 75 to \$6 00; Charcoal I.C., \$4 35 to \$4 75; do I.X., \$5 75 to \$6 25; Coke I.U., \$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 large sizes. Hoops and Bands, per 100 lbs., \$1 90 to \$2; Boiler Plate, per 100 lbs., Staffordshire, \$2 25 to \$2 50; Common Sheet Iron, \$200 to \$2 10: Steel Boiler Plate, \$250 to \$2 75; heads, \$4; Russian Sheet Iron, 10 to 11c. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, \$3 50 to \$4; Sheet, \$4 25 to \$4 50; Shot, \$6 to \$6 50. Best Cast Steel, 11 to 13c, firm; Spring, \$2 75 to \$3 00; Tire. \$2 50 to \$2 75; Sleigh shoe, \$2 to \$2.25; Round Machinery Steel, 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) o per lb; lngot tin, 23 to 25c; Bar tin, 27c; Ingot Copper, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 13c; Sheet Zinc, \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) the 14th inst., the wife of J. P. Whelan, of a \$\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$\(\fra Bright Iron Wire, Nos. 0 to 6, \$2 75 per 100 daughter,

Provisions.—In histor there is a continued good demand for the bester grades. We good demand for the better grades. We quote:—Creamery, 220 to 26c; good to choice Townships, 16 to 21c; Morrisburg, 14 to 20c; Western, 9 to 15c. Cheese daughter of James Gilligan. choice Townships, 16 to 21c; Morrisburg, 14 to 20c; Western, 9 to 15c. Cheese steady at 91 to 10c for October and September makes, other grades, 8 to 84c. Eggs coming in freely, strictly fresh, 16 to 1610; Dressed hogs, \$6.50 to 7: Western Mess, \$14 to 14.25; lard, 9\frac{1}{2} to 9\frac{1}{2}c; hams, 11\frac{1}{2}c to 12c; bacon, 10\frac{1}{2} to 11c.

haif sacks, \$1 20; quarters, 50c; Turk's Island, 30c per bushel. Rook salt 50c per cwt, special rates for ton lots.

Wool.—There is a continued fair demand. Black is hardly to be had. Foreign wools are in better supply. We 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.

**Strict County Tipperary, Ireland, late member of the Young.—In St. Gabriel Village, on the 16th inst. Blizabeth Reid, aged 45 years, relict of the late James Young.

O'BRIEN—In this city. on the 17th inst.

Provisions.—Eggs have taken a sharp decline and are selling at 14 to 15c. with Butter meets with good demand. Some Morrisburg has made its appearance on this market and sold at 18 to 20c. Good dairy brings 18 to 20c. Cheese is dull and steady. The feeling in hog products is somewhat easier, owing to the break in mess pork in Chicago. Long clear quotes at 7½ to 7½; hams 11 11½c.; lard 9 to 9½c. The receipts of dressed hogs are light and the price is unchanged.

ford, Ireland, relict of the late Thomas O'Brieg. COFFEY.—At Rawdon, Qua, March 9th, 1886, Timothy Coffey, a native of Werner, March 9th, 1886, Timothy Coffey, a native of Werner, 1886, Timothy Coffey, a native of Tullamore, RYAN.—In this city, on the 16th inettal Peter Ryan.

MoILHONE.—In this city, on the 18th inet. Sarah Jane, aged 7 years, beloved daughter of Donn Melihone, of this city.

BEERS.—On Saturday night 7. changed.

Wool .- A fairly active exquiry from the factories is reported for the different kinds of pulled wool at previous prices throughout are ateady.

THE HORSE MARKET.

The horse market has not been so active during the past tew days, but as a few more dealers have arrived and a trade is looked for. However, sales are numerous enough and prices are reasonable. Mr. Maguire, of College street, has sold several horses at high prices.

LIVE STOCK.

There has been little change in the live stock trade. Receipts of cattle have been smaller, but enough were cifered to fill all wants. Export cattle were firm with a small busines at 4c to 44c per pound, live weight. These was a slow demand for butchers' cattle at steady prices, sales being made at 30 to 4c per 1b. Sheep were in light supply and higher under a good demand at 31 to 4e per lb. There was a good enquiry for lambs at higher prices, all efferings selling at 40 to 5c Spring lambs are scarce yet and a few sold at \$3 to \$5 each as to size. Live hogs were more plentiful and in fair demand at 5c to 5te per lb. Calves sold at \$2 to \$10 each as to quality.

TORONTO MARKETS.

The steady demand still exists for the general line of goods, and no noticeable feature has presented itself since our last writing. The travellers report a good country business for spring goods.

FL UR AND MEAL.—Trading in flour has

been done to a limited extent this week. In oatmeal and cornmeal sales are not numerous and values are unchanged. Bran, \$12 50 to \$13. GRAIN-WHEAT .- Values of wheat are at least a cent higher than a week ago and the market is steady. No. 1 full is quoted at S5e to S6e; No. 2, at S3c to S4; and No. 3, at S0c to S1c. For No. 1 spring S5c to S6c is now the figure, \$3c to \$4c for No. 2, and \$0c to Slc for No. 3. Barley is not so active as a week and No. I seems to be cheaper, say 92c to 03c. Oats at 34c to 35c, Peas are firm at 61c to 62c. Corn is offering at 45c to 50c. GROCERIES-No important changes have taken place. Sugars are rather flat. Canadian refined is quoted at 51 to 610, which is lower than a week ago.

HARDWARE-There is a much better tone to the market and circulars have been issued cancelling all former quotations. Travellers are sending in fair sorting-up

HIDES AND SKINS .- The market for hides remains without change. There is said to be a fair demand and sales are not made for less than Sic. Son e sales of calfskins have been made at 14he for cured veal calf. Dealers are paying ile to 12c for green. There are few sheepskins coming in; \$1.10 to \$1.25 is the figure for best. Tallow continues very dull.

FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, March 23:-

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

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BIRTH.

KENNA.—On the 21st inst., at 110 Centre street, the wife of John Kenns, of a son, stillborn.

DIED

DALTON.—Recently, at Genereo, Ill., Frederick Dalton, formerly of this city, aged 52 vears.

PAUZE.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Elmure Barie dit Namur, aged 68 years and 4 months, beloved wife of Joseph Octave Pauze, bailiff of the Superior Court.

O'BRIEN—In this city, on the 17th inst. Sarah Brown, sged 73 years, a native of Werford, Ireland, relict of the late Thomas O'Brien.

BEERS.—On Saturday night, Isabella Hope, in her 80th year, wife of the late J. Crawford Beers, and mother of W. Geo. Beers.

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BEAUTIFUL BEAUTIFUL BEAUTIFUL BEAUTIFUL BEAUTIFUL BEAUTIFUL BEAUTIFUL BEAUTIFUL BEAUTIFUL	DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS DRESS	GOODS, GOODS, GOODS, GOODS, GOODS, GOODS, GOODS,

The newest Dress Materials for the Spring Reason of 1826 are more beautiful than ever, in both designs and colorings and materials. They are a

At S. CARSLEY'S

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS, SILKS,

To be sold during the next 10 days, a large let of Plain, Color d Gres Grain Dress Silks at extreme owrates; all atspecial prices. S. CARSLAY

SATIN TURC,

Our Black Satin Tures will be found from be k these goods are all Silk, were much worm many years ago, and are capital goods to wear. S. CARSILEY

> SOLD OUT. SOLD OUT. SOLD OUT. SOLD OUT. SOLD OUT. SOLD OUT.

The sale of BROOKS' SPOOL COTTON has been so large that we are aut of some numbers alondy. Another shapment is expected in a few days. It sale great book to Machine Operators, and the ladies are deligated with it.

REFRESHMENTS.

A Ladies' Refreshment Room is now added to our Waiting Room on Second Floor. Tes, Coffee, Chocolate, Fluid Beef, Cake, Royand Butter, always ready. All of very best quality and charges moderate.

S. CARSLEY

TEACHER WANTED—FOR S. S. No. 6. in the Townships of Monteagle and Wickley, a R C. Male or Female Teacher, holding a 2nd or low, a R C. Male or Female Teacher, holding a 2nd or 3nd class certificate, and to furnish testimorials. Duta-to commence immediately. All communications to be addressed to KDWARD LEVER, Sec.-Treas., Greenwise, F. O., County Hastlays, Ont. 32.3

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WREKES has kindly consented to act

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

PIANOFORTES.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

SONGS AND BALLADS

IRELAND!

The following Songs, etc., in Packages, sent to lary address, for 30 cents.

Lovely Mary Donnelly,

Green Above The Red,

We'll Lift The Fing of Green,

Songs From The Backwoods,

The Fenian Men,

Thiggin Thu,

Girls of Erin's Lile,

Old Skibbereen,
Irish Stranger,
Pelons of Our Land,
Gre-n Innistall,
Bycut's Volunteers,
Banners of Erin,
Blooming Sweet Lassis o' the Vale,
Shamrock Boys of Kill,
A Dialogue between Daniel O'Connell and Granusile,
Daughter of Daniel O'Connell,
The Green Linnet,
Napoleon's Remains,
I'ree of Liberty,
Midnight Mass in Ireland in the Penal Days,
Mabel Brown, The Patriot Irish Girl,
Skiel's Rights of Man,
Charlie Stuart,
Mrs. Curly's Lament,
Burke's Oream,
Our Irish Rule,

Races of Castlebar,
Irish American,
Career and Fate of Lord Leitrim,
And Assassination of James Carey.

ADDRESS: James McAran, BOOKSELLER.

2090 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

NOTICE.

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

the construction of the Caunoin Charles of the Parish.

The bill shall be founded on certain resclutions adopt d 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 home gation by Civil Commissioners, and that for the ends of said act syndies will be eiec ed to act jointly with the Curate and the presiding Churchwarden.

32.5 Attorney for Patitioners.