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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 37.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1886.

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS

A Canadian Venice.

HALF THE CITY SUBMERCED.

The Greatest Flood ever Seen

THE RIVER RISES TO 44 FT. 6 INCHES

Millions of Dollars Worth Lost.

RELIEF FOR THE DISTRESSED FAMILIES.

Not a Dry Spot in Griffintown or Point St. Charles-The South Shore Inundated for Miles-Narrow Escapes of Families From Fires in the Flooded District.

From the time of our report on Saturday last, the river continued to rise slowly until shortly after 6 p.m., when it rushed over the revetment wall more rapidly than ever. Many persons were returning from work, and the greater portion of them were caught either on the one or another side of Chaboillez square, over which the water rushed in torrents, completely taking the proprie-tors of stores in that district by surprise, and forcing them to leave for upper stories. From this hour until nearly three o'clock this morning the water rose slowly until it reached the unprecedented height of 14 feet oix inches, or over 31 inches gathered from the fact that all of Commissioners street is flooded, all of St. Paul street; also, McGill, St. Francois Navier down either side of the tracks have been lifted street, and the other streets in the basis. higher than the great flood of 1861. Some streets, and the other streets in the busisiness quarter running toward the river, nearly as high up as Notre Dame ; St. James street west (or Bonaventure) nearly up to Victoria square; all of the city west of this south of Sa. Autoine street, except the portion of St. Joseph which is on higher ground than, the rust of this part of the city and Craig street as far cast as St. Urbain street. It is scarcely worth while to enter into details of the damage done. On the streets aubmerged the lesses will be enormous. everyone losses more or less Warehouses, wholesale stocks of all kinds, retail shops, factories, printing offices, stables, private residences, in fact, everything teached by the floods has suffered. The Grand Trunk, with its depot surrounded by water, its workshops flooded, its tracks wrecked, the sleepers floating away, is a heavy sufferer. The transport companier, with their numerous horses, have been driven out of their stables. And altogether the losses, inconvenience and drawbacks to trade from this cause are wholly unexampled.

THROUGH THE FLOODED DISTRICT.

Yesterday afternoon a representative of THE Post made a trip over the flooded district, starting from the Albion hotel. William street was a rushing torrent, the water being about six feet deep in the middle of the street, and reaching far up on the manufactories there situate almost to the top of the first story windows, while the occupants of the houses had been compelled early in the day to leave the ground floor and seek refuge in the top flats of their dwellings. H. Charlebois, grocer, will be a heavy loser, his stock, much of it, being under water. Ira Gould & Sons, warehousemen, will also suffer severely, as the entire lower flat of their storeh use is under water. On Ottawa street the stocks of a hundred or more small grocers and saloon keepers are ruined, while the condition of the tenants is very like those on William street. The Methodist Church, at the corner of St. Ann's street, has five feet of water in it Prince street as far as Wellington is full of water to the depth of six or eight feet and as a natural consequence is full of debris of all kinds, while the occupants of the buildings on either side have, like their neighbors all slong the low lying district, been compelled to take refuge in the attics of

Wellington street is a broad sheet of water from one end to the other, varying in depth from two to eight feet. "Here saloonkeepers, grocers, small manufacturers, saddlers, confectioners, coopers and a dozon traders were bemeaning the loss of their stock in trade, which was floating about inside their stores. Harry Lomas hotelmear the crossing, is filled with water and is approached from the sidewalk which floats near the door, by a Indder, which reaches to:a second atorev window. The residences of Drs. Hutchinson and

out and engines stopped. Molson's old rolling min, situated on the bishop to be reinstated. Queen poleon road, was undermined by the flood, applied to the bishop to be reinstated. Queen control as Seigneurs the same story and the standing portion not being founded Christian has enquired as to the bishop's and the standing portion. Busby the condition. The Pope has telegraphed his the population of the bishop to be reinstated. Queen condition. The Pope has telegraphed his the population of the bishop to be reinstated. Queen condition to the bishop to be reinstated. Queen condition of the bishop to be reinstated. Queen condition to the bishop to be reinstated. Queen condition of the bishop to be reinstated. Queen condition to the bishop to be reinstated.

brick house was found to be falling to pieces, filled with a dozen scared half dressed females, who had been driven up to the top flat by the rapidly rising waters, leaving both provisions and clothing behind. The foundations had crumbled beneath the pressure of the waters, and there was every indication that a few hours at most would see it totter and fall beneath the stream which was running furiously past it on either side. On Basin street, flying from an attic window, was seen a plece of crape, indicating that death had found its way to a family already bowed down with despair and misery. The Grand Trunk workshops and general offices are inundated. The cars standing upon the side-tracks at the Mont-

far out as the end of Victoria bridge is up celled, as it is impossible to cross at St in places, the water floating the heavy iron has washed away the foundation.

Chaboillez square is like a miniature lake. The water is deep enough to cover the windows of the lower stories of the buildings half up, and the stocks of dry goods, clothing, gents' furnishing goods, trunks and groceries with which the atores there are stocked, are to be seen floating about in the water with which the stores are filled to a depth of several feet. St. James street west, as far as Fulford, and starting from Victoria Square and Notes Dame, formerly St. Joseph street, from Dapre Lane as far out as Fulford street are flooded to a depth varying from 3 to 9 or 10 feet, according to the height of the land. The stores on either side of the street are filled with water above the counters and goods are floating about the same as on Chaboillez Square, water above the counters and goods are floating about the same as on Chabellez Square, lassife the efforts of the brigade, who, Inspector, Grey Nun and Youville streets are covered with water which runs at a furious work in the previous fire, had to work in water almost up to their rate, bearing upon its surface logs, beams, boxes and broken casks, as well as huge cakes of ice which are turned over to the river at a society of the destroyed the adjoining houses, 132, 134, 136 and 138, occupied by Mersars, James Chartres, David point further cast.

Commissioner street is a river in itself banked by the long and almost unbroken line of buildings on the north and the seemingly inpenetrable barrier of ice with which the St. Lawrence is covered on the south. In Custom House Square the water is at least 10 feet deep. St. Peter and St. Paul streets are under water; the business houses along them have met with great loss.

Ail along that portion of the city referred to there is much suffering among the poorer classes. In many instances they reported that they had had no food since the night before and did not know what they were to do, as they had no means of getting out.

are several passage, cars standing on the side tracks which are helf covered with water.

Haymarket square is a pond of water about cight feet deep. The pews in St. Stephen's church are covered with water, while a boat can easily be run into Chaboillez square and No. 9 fire station, the horses having been removed to the Craig street station.

ABOVE ST. JAMES STREET.

Yesterday the Central Fire Station on Craig street wassurrounded by water, and the only means of conveyance to and fco was in a boat. The water quickly extended along Victoria Square, and from Craig to Juror and Vitre streets, whence residents were taken by surprise, owing to the sudden rise. Along Craig, from St. Urbain to St. Autoine and along to St. Monique, the water is at least four feet deep, and boating and rafting is carried on without difficulty. St. James street, from Victoria equare to Fulford street, is under water to the depth of from four to ten feet. Albert street at the Bonaventure depot is flooded to the depth of tive fact. The water lies in the hollow, and extends on the intersecting streets from neur St. Antoine to near Notre Danie, on Mountain, Aqueduct, Versailles, Lusignan, Guy, Richmond, St. Martin, Seigneurs, Chatham and Canning, while there is still a little on Ful-Fulford street, north of James. All dwellings along these parts are closed on the bottom floor, and the residents were obliged to resort to the hospitality of their neighbors. Stores have been closed and goods are floating around promiscuously. On Fulford street the base-ments of all the houses have been invaded and household articles are floating around out of the reach of the owners. St. Elizabeth and Sanguinet streets were also partially inundated, while the cellars of houses are invaded to the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches. On Cote street the water had reached the Theatre Royal; on Vitre street it reached the hubs of carriage wheels between St. George and Chenneville. On the former street the water extended several yards above Vitre street, and the only means of passage was by way of Lagauchetiere. Districts between St. Lawrence Main and St. Denis streets were govered. St. Constant and St. Germain probably faring the worst. The railway is covered as far as Fulford street, and not till this street is reached can one reach Notre Dame from St. Antoine

atreet. On St. Martin, above St. James, there were about three feet of water, and about the same depth was noticed on Seigneurs. In the cellars of the police station in that street, which is built on comparatively high ground, there were seven inches of water. The flooded portion of Seigneurs was quite passable up to ten o'clock yesterday morning, but after that hour the water rose so high that boats had to be used, submerging the railway tracks to Wood are half submerged.

The Royal Electric Light Company's works are flooded to a depth of aboue six feet, fires on the low lying parts. Courant On Murray street there was no change tions of the ruined building known as visible in the condition of the residents from Molson's old rolling mill, situated on Na-

water, while Victoria square, from near St. James to past the Y.M.C.A. rooms, was impassible to foot passengers. From half way between Craig and Vitre, on Bleury street, waggons were employed in transporting passengers to the higher ground on St. Peter street.

THE BAILWAYS.

The Bonaventure depot and surrounding being under water, the trains were unable to reach the depot yesterday, and all passengers were put off at Fulford street. The only trains arriving at this point yesterday were the New York and Western. The passengers, baggage and mail were disembarked, and while the former were conveyed to their respective hotels in the busses which were in real Warehousing Company and Canada waiting, the Grand Trunk officials took Sugar Refinery are half covered with charge of the luggage. A telephone instruwator. All of the cars on the ment has been placed at the gateman's shanty tracks and about the workshops at the Point are partly submerged, while the that trains will not be running to the depot track from near the Bonaventure depot as for some time. All American trains are can-Johns. An engine is off the track near Lusigties. In some places the force of the current nan street. The G. T. R. have arranged to has washed away the foundation. South Eastern Railway track. The water rose so high along the river front that the Canadian Pacific Railway management, as a precautionary measure, made use only of the inner track. The company have run all their trains on schedule time.

SERIOUS FIRES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF SEVERAL FAMILIES-DE STRUCTION OF TWO WHOLESALE STORES.

At about three o'clock Sunday morning another serious fire broke out on Duke street in a low of houses occupied by Mr. David Williams, laborer, 130 Duke street, and Miche, John Bell, Patrick Norton, Joseph Lloyd, James Brennan, A. Walsh, and Wm. Jeffs. Here again the boat, which was first on the spot, proved handy and was without doubt the means of saving many lives, for the houses being all on fire the inmutes had to take refuge in sheds. As the boat arew near the men were deafened by the screams of women and children, and on enquiry at the neighbors were told the people were all at the rear of the buildings. One of the salvage men burst open a gate leading to a yard, and, on paddling in. a woman clasping her child to her breast was seen standing on the wooden stops leading to the yard, which was covered with water to a depth of five or six foet. The flames were slowly creeping towards ber dren were also taken on board and the men then went back to the salvage waggen, which had made its way into the yard as far as pos sible, and the poor people were driven to a house on Dupre Lane, where they were cared for. By the time the salvage waggon

had returned there was another boat load ten people waiting, and they were taken to the City Hotel, where Mr. Larin did the utmest in his power to make them comfortable. Another boat load of people were rescued when one of them, Mrs. Wallace, missed her three children and insisted on going back to look for them. They were found in the house of Mr. C. Jubiu, at No. 126 Duke street. Sergeant Carpenter and a squad of police were the means of saving several people and won for themselves the hearty commendations of the firemen.

A SAD SUICIDE,

A RESIDENT OF ST. GARRIEL VILLAGE, DIS-GUSTED WITH THE FLOOD, TAKES HIS LIFE. Another unfortunate man, in the person of Mr. John Doyle, residing at 170 Richardson street, St. Gabriel Village, committed suicide last evening, at his residence, by hanging himself.

It appears deceased, since the rise of the water in the vicinity of his house, has been very downcast and kept in solitude. Last night he entered a room with a rope unnoticed by his family, and about an hour afterwards he was found dead, hanging from a

hook in the ceiling.

The St. Gabriel police took down the body and notified Coroner Jones, who will hold an inquest this evening. Deceased was a very respectable resident of the village and was a stonecutter by trade. He is about fifty years of age and leaves a wife and two sons.

(Continued on 5th page.)

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF A BISHOP.

MADRID, April 18 .- At 10 30 o'clock this morning while the Bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral, he was shot with a revolver by a priest standing at the top of the steps, the ball entering his abdomen. This was fol-lowed by another shot from the same source, which wounded the bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell on the steps. The priest descended the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the bishop's thigh. The priest was then seized and his victim was borne in an unconscious condition to a private chamber in the cathedral, where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. Being Palm Sunday the cathedral was more than usually crowded, and when the fearful work of the priest was realized, a furious mob followed the carriage in which he was conveyed to prison by gendarmes, whose presence alone prevented lynching of the would-be murderer. The motive for the crime was revenge. The man who fired the shot was recently dismissed from the pricethood and had fruitlessly

PARNELL AND GLADSTONE

Words of Cheer to England's Great Statesman and the Irish Leader

AT THE MEETING OF MONTREAL CITIZENS

All Nationalities Unanimous in Upholding the Course Pursued by the Grand Old Man.

ELOQUENT ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT CITIZENS.

The meeting of Irish citizens, held on 15th inst. in Nordheimer's Hall, to express their approval of the Home Rule Bill introduced into the British Parliament by Hon. W. E. Gladstone, may be characterized as one of the largest and most intelligent gatherings of Irishmen ever held in the city. The large as-semblage was most enthusiastic, yet orderly, and the several eloquent speakers were frequently interrupted by cheers and applause. His Worship Mayor Beaugrand presided, having on his right Mr. Edward Murphy, and on his left Mr. Geo. W. Stephens, M.P.P. Among others on the platform were noticed Hen. Justice Deherty, American Consul Anderson, M. Donovar, Mr. C. J. Coursol, M.P., Mr. J. J. Curran, Mr. C. J. Coursol, M.P., Mr. J. J. Curran, M.P., Mr. Recorder DaMontigny, Dr. Hingston, Aldermen Grenier, Brausoleil, Denovan, Malone, Dufresne, Prefontaine, Martineau, Jeannotte, Messrs, Denis Barry, J. X. Perrault, C. J. Doherty, Alfred Perry, Wm. Wilson, J. H. Sample, B. J. Coghlin, H. J. Cloran, P. J. Coyle, T. Buchanan, Prof. McKay, Jas. O'Brien, Jas. Sheridan, W. Cunningham, Ph. Roy and many others. THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

was being done him. He had accepted the invitation for many reasons. Because as and this was one for the Irish people. Mayor of Montreal he considered that he was (Cheers.) For himself it was one of the pleainvitation for many reasons. Because as alike the representative of the English and | santest moments of his life. (Applause.) For lrish and Scotch and French. (Applanse.) a thoughtful maz, a man who took an interest And again because the Irish people of Mon- in the welfare of his fellow creatures, it must treal formed an influential and orderly portion | be a matter for gratification that this great of the citizens. (Cheers.) He was reminded | question was about to be solved. (Applause.) that not long ago the people of Canada had to content for precisely the same privileges which the Irish people were now asking for. (Hear, hear.) As a citizen of the world, as a be- Irish people the sacred right of self-government liever in the great rights of mankind and humanity he had the greatest admiration for the grand old man, [loud and continued ap- they would see that some of its greatest plause,] who was now guiding the dostinies offices were filled by Irishmen. (Applause.) of the empire, and who was crowning his Surely a nation which could produce such long and honorable career with the greatest events of his life [Chreers | The even of the world were now turned towards Westminister and the great statesman [cheers] who beneath its historical roof was struggling to obtain for Irishmen the rights of freedom. [Cheers]. Some considered that the scheme was premature. He did not think so (applause), and hoped it would be carried. (Checra.) Mary remembered the critical position the great Republic to the South was in twenty years ago because one portion of the Republic wanted to keep up slavery. He would ask them if there was a man in the United States to-day who would say that the country had lost anything by granting freedom to all classes. [Applause and cries of "no."] The United States were to day the most prosperous country in the world. Twenty years hence the same would be the case with Ireland if Gladstone succeeded in carrying his great measure. [Applause.] The concession would eternally redound to the honor of Gladstone and of the mighty empire on which the sun never sets. [Applause.] Ireland, like Canada, would be more attached to the empire if the right of seld-government was granted it. [Hear, hear.] Patriotism means more than loyalty to the flag, it means fealty to the family, the children, the associations and the country. [Cheers.] As a representative of the French pioneers who had colonized this country more than two centuries ago, he expressed the hope that England would do for Ireland what she had done for Canada. THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas. The right of self government is the common and indisputable heritage of all people, and its enjoyment is the basis and safeguard of a nation's peace, union and prosperity :

Whereas,—The Canadian people, knowing from actual experience the great benefits to be derived from constitutional and free Govern-ment by the people for the people, desire to see the same constitutional system of Government Resolved—That we, citizens of Montreal, assembled in public meeting on this 15th day

of April, 1886, warmly sympathize with the Irish people in their demands and struggles for the right of Self-Government, and we congratulate them on the prospect of an early and successful termination of their long and patriotic struggie.

Resolved, That we do sincerely congratulate the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Premier of Great Britain, on his courage and sense of justice in introducing a Home Rule Bill, there-by recognizing the justice of the claim for a free and independent Parliament in Ireland, and we hope that the veteran statesman will be able to Carry the project to a successful issue;

Resolved—That we also extend our heartiest noon were of a general character.

congratulations to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, congratulations to Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, and to his Parliamentary colleagues, on the succeess which is daily attending, in so full a measure, their great labors and sacrifices for the freedom of Ireland. Resolved—That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Gladatone and Mr.

Mr. Barry then read a letter of regret at his inability to be present from Hon. Peter Mitchell, stating his entire sympathy with any reasonable scheme which will create better feeling between Ireland and the rest of the Empire. Telegrams of regret and all heartily endorsing the objects of the meeting were read from the Hor. L. O. Taillon, M. H. Gault, M.P., and James McShane, M.P.P. Mr. Edward Murphy, who was received with prolonged applause, moved that the first resolution he adopted. In moving its adoption he said it afforded him the greatest pleasure to do so, and with their nermission.

pleasure to do so, and with their permission he would give a retrospect account of Ireland's struggles for Home Rule during the last half century. He then spoke of the work of O'Connell, extending from 1840 to 1845, known as the Repeal Movement, which failed of success. O'Connell's schemes were supported in l'arliament at the time by only his own thirty five or forty supporters and a half own thirty-five or forty supporters and a half dozen of English Radicals. Finally the move-ment was close in 1847, when, after a terrible tamine, two or three millions of Irishmen were driven away from the shores of their native Isle. These emigrants were to day powerful factors in the great movement which was to secure Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.) Then Mr. Murphy went on to speak of the Home Rule agitation started in 1870 by the late Isaac Butt, and read the code of principles there laid down to show how minutely they coincided with many of the provisions of Mr. Gladstone's bill, (Cheers.) These principles of "70 wanted for Ireland exclusive control in Irish affairs (Applause.) It was also stipulated that all Imperial attairs should be left to the Im-perial Parliament. Butt had several times asked for permission to introduce a bill to that effect, but it had been refused, and only nine months ago the same request was denied. (Applause.) Even at that late period the English parliament rejused to even admit that Home Rule was within the range of practical politics. (Applause.) Gladstone, who had succeeded in bringing the matter to the consideration of the House, was undoubtedly the greatest statesman living. (Applause.) As an evidence of the unanimity of celing prevailing in Ireland on the question, it was only necessary to state that not a single or ponent of it had been returned in either Leinster, Munster or Connaught (applause) and even in Ulster the majority of the mem-

(Loud applause.) He had much pleasure in to be with friends on occasions of rejoicing It was pleasant for them to see that the greatest statesman of the age (applause) had dared to ask for right and justice in granting to the men was well able to manage its own affairs (Applause.) He was glad to see that think ing men were coming to the conclusion that conciliation was better than coercion. (Cheers.) He sincorely hoped that the Irish neonle would be successful, and in expressing this hope he would remind them that they would surely achieve success by wisdom and caution. In these days the pen was mightier than the sword, and those Irishmen who left their country and worked themselves to lead ing positions on great metropolitan news papers had contributed in no small degree to the success of the cause. Great principles rightly urged were certain to triumph in the

bers elected were pledged to support l'arnell

end. (Loud applause.)
Alderman Beausoleil, who was the next speaker, was received with loud cheers, deivered an eloquent address in French. French Canadians the cause of Ireland had always been a sacred one. (Applause). As descendants of France they were strongly sympathetic to a nation which did much for their mother country. In times of great danger, on the battlefield when the victory was often uncertain the services rendered by the Irish soldiers of the Brigade Irelandaire could not be forgotten. (Cheers.) The Irish nation, besides furnishing France with gallant soldiers, had also given her many distinguished men, who had brought her glory and distinction. (Applause.) In Canada the French Canadians and Irian were allied by many kindred feelings which made them friendly to each other. (Hear, hear.) The Canadians after a brief struggle had obtained their constitutional rights, but when Iroland obtains her Parliament she will have all the more reason to appreciate its value. (Applause.) He congratulated the Irish people, when they now stood in full view of the rising sun, for which they had patiently awaited during six centuries. (Applause.) He hoped it would never set. Cheers.) In the victory which was coming the Irish people away from Ireland, in Canada, the United States and Australia had powerfully contributed. Without their moral and pecuniary aid perhaps Gladstone would not now be standing with a Home Rule bill in his hand. (Applause.) He concluded by hoping for success for the Irish people, and assuring them that the sympathy of French Canadians were assured to them in their struggle to obtain the great boon of legislating for themselves by their own con-

The proceedings in the House this after-

stitutional representatives. (Loud applause.)

(Continued on 6th page.)

INTO THE FRAY.

GLADSTONE BUCKLES ON HIS ARMOR FOR THE CONFLICT.

TO SPEAK IN SCOTLAND—STRONG EFFORTS BRING MADE TO CLOSE THE LIBERAL RANKS-A PIGHT FOR HOME RULE.

LONDON, April 17.—Strong efforts are being made by certain prominent Liberals to induce Mr. Gladstone to make at least one home rule speech in Midlothian during the Easter holi-days. Scotland is said to be the hothed of a Liberal rebellion against the Premier which, if uncontrolled, will be fatal to his Irish proposals. This revolt is not so formidable as it was represented to be a week or two ago, but there is undoubtedly a great deal of smouldering opposi-tion to the wholescheme of home rule and this feeling is most prevalent among the most intelligent men of the middle class; that is to say, the men who form the backbone of the Liberal party in Scotland.

THE MAGIC OF HIS ELOQUENCE.
Under these circumstances a visit and a
speech or two by Mr. Gladstone might be very effective in winning back the waverers. The compliment of his presence and the magic of his cloquence would, it is expected, be as potent as they were last fall, when by two speeches he exorcised the lugbear of discatablishment and brought back into line the Scotch Liberal party, which was quite as mistrustful and mutinously inclined as it is to-day.

London, April 17 .- (Later.)-Mr. Gladstone has yielded to the pressure brought to bear by his friends and has announced his determination to visit Scotland during the Easter recess for the purpose of addressing his Midlothian constituents on the subject of home rule.

The Scotch Radical clubs are generally falling into line for home rule, and the members of the committee say that with Mr. Gladstone's assistance the return of the Libera waverers to their allegiance is assured.

THE " BLACK COUNTRY." The committee is also sceking to induce The committee is also sceking to induce Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, the Nationalist member for Liverpool, to make a home rule canvass of Lancashire during Easter week. Mr. O'Connor, as President of the Irish National Leegas of Great Britain, organized the electoral campaign in the "Black Country" last fall, which resulted in revolutionizing the rolitical com-plexion of Lancashire by the votes of the hundreds of thousands of Irishmen employed in the collicries and iron mines. These votes were swung en bloc for the Tory candidates Mayor Beaugrand, on rising to open the moving the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., was greated plause. He said that on being asked to preside at the meeting he had telt that an honor side at the meeting he had telt that an honor solution. He said that he was always glad to preside at the meeting he had telt that an honor solution. The said that he was always glad to preside a side at the meeting he had telt that an honor solution. The said that he was always glad to preside the balance of power. The same votes could now be swung over by the same man to the Liberal or home rule side. This would have the effect at least of showing the Tory members of the House that they cannot afford to ignore the Irish vote even in Great Britain. These facts explain the anxiety of the Liberal committee to get Mr. O'Connor to make another canvass in Lancashire, but as he is already overcrowded with literary (and political engagements it is doubtful that he

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will be able to comply.

Buckingham County Council 20 00 B. Connaughton, 2nd contribution.. John Cluue..... 2 00 COLLECTED BY THOMAS M'CAFFREY, NEW BRUNSWICK: H. Toomey..... Timothy Harrigan.... Maurice Cusick..... Michael Matthews..... Michael Ganey..... John McCuffrey, ir......

Daniel Harrington COLLECTED BY THOMAS FORD, LANES P.O. Parish of Ashfield, County of Huron, Ont. Rev. Fr. Boubat..... Thos, Sullivan..... Robf. McGrory Mica. Courtney Morgan Austin..... Chas. McCarthy..... Dennis Sullivan...... John J. Sullivan..... Morgan Dalton John Griffin.

Maurice Dalton, jr..... John E. Sullivan..... Charles Daiton 25 25 25 60 John Dalton, sr..... John Dalton, jr..... Pat. Sullivan Thos. Stiles..... John Bowler, st..... James Howard..... Con. O'Connor. Pat. McCarthy..... Jeremiah Desmond...... A Friend=.... John Long.....Edward. Flynn..... Martin Whitty..... Ed. Kendrick..... Michael Daltou..... P. J. Neven....

To the Editor of the Post:

Enclosed please find the sum of \$32.25 for Irish Parliamentary Fund, and names of subscribers, which you will please credit in TRUE WITKES and Post, and oblige, Yours truly,

THOS, FORD Lanes P. O., Ont.

the street; where, at Nos: 60 and 60 p. a two story lane, almost to Latour street, was under blessing. The part of the pa sufficient to a sum of the sum of willed it more it ind becar a little loss so, waising; at ar she looked at the fair pour, now for a hope of compate to Nay, shere a

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

On a bill which proposed to make a grant for a second railway to this town of Proton, N.S., remain law till the road was completed and paid for. The point was that the bill made the grant a parmarist statistically paid for the point was that the bill made the grant a parmarist statistically paid for the point was that the bill made the grant a parmarist statistically paid for the point was that the bill made the grant a parmarist statistically paid for the point was that the bill made the grant a parmarist statistically paid for the point was that the bill made the grant a parmarist statistically paid for the point was the bill made the grant to a southern climate. This, if the power take the state of the specially parmarist to prolong his life a journey infinite for the specially parmarist and compared to the South from Ottawa, especially in the special words wars stroke of the bill. It is not to the special parmarist and single specially parmarist and compared to the parmarist and the parmarist statistically parmarist and the parmarist statistically parmarist and the parmarist statistically parmarist and the parmarist statistical parmarist statistic presence is as much needed by Parliament as of Commons in questions involving the ex-by his bwn followers. There is, however, an impression shread that, either with him or with—wright is on hand. Nova Scotians are always impression shroad that, either with him or without him; the Minntry cannot survive the expiration of this Parliament Should he not lead them again they are doomed beyond hepe of salvation. His illness has already half paralyzed his party in the House, and the Lord knows what would become of them if he goes South. I observe that some of your Tory con-temporaries are making much of the fact that A HALF DOZEN HIRH CATROLICS

in the House voted against Landry s resolution.
Of these, Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, is an English convert, who has never claimed, and has never been considered in any sense, as representing Irish Catholics. Mr. Costigan chose to remain in the Ministry despite the opposition of Irish Catholics to the Riel execution. Mr. Bergin has had a lat office as Surgeon General ef the Militis bestowed upon him. He aspires of the Militis bestowed upon him. He aspires to a seat in the Catinet, and, being a turnouat reformer, he voted confidence in a Ministry with which his political fortunes are bound up. He cannot go back to the Liberals, so he remains with the Tories. Mr. Curran has his hopes fixed on the Bench, and as his only chance of getting there is through the Tories, he stands by them. Mr. Conghlan and Mr. Burns, al-though Irish Catholics, are merely holding seats at the pleasure of the Government, whose nominees they are. Sir John took great credit for bringing these men into Parliament, but for bringing these men into l'arliament, but while doing so he leit no means untried to defeat much abler, more independent and far more representative Irish Catholics. All these half-dozen are Tories first, Irishmen afterwards, when it auits them. Is it astonishing that those men should vote in favor of hanging a madman on a charge of high treason, when they persist on a charge of high treason, when they persist in supporting and belonging to a party controlled by the Orangemen and who e press is wolent in its epp sition to the principle of Irish Home Rule so dear to every Irishman. These men no more represent Irish feeing on the Riel question than by their votes in parliament they represent Irish sentiment regarding TORY HATRED OF HOME RULE.

Tory subserviency to Orangeism, and Tory turests to overthrow Catholicity in Quebec. Inshmen in or out of parliament who adhere to and defend the Tory party must accept and bow to these leading points in the Tory programme. But by doing so they place them elves apart from their people and nust look to Orange and Tory influences alone for the future. They have chosen their side, and when next they appeal to the people for election they find their countrymen and co-religionists on the other side they can only blame themselves should they suffer repudiation. It is no uncommon thing at Oftawa for men belonging to the majority to vote against their convictions and the interests of their constituents. Party discipline is very strong. Other influences are also very strong; such as patronage and the numerous axes which every member has to grind, but never can get ground till the last vestige of independence is taken from them, and it is sink or swim with Sir

took place in the Commons this afternoon. arose from a question of privilege raised by Mr. Kirk calling attention to the fact that members of the House had used the official reports with the regular imprimatur and put false headings on it for party purposes, misrepresenting and falsifying the divisions. Mr. Thos. White defended the action of his Tory friends on the sended the action of his Tory friends on the senderal ground of "party exigencies." A number of members took a hand in, and there was a lively half hour. Hassard is an institution which has frequently been used for party purposes. Reports have been altered, and some-times the words and meaning of speeches altered to agree with more mature reflections.

ASSISTED IMMIGRANTS.

Few persons outside the parties interested will deny the impolicy of the system of assisted passages to immigrants carried on by the Department of Agriculture. A great amount of money is spent this way every year, which is simply thrown away. It has been proved that numbers of men who attend cattle, or go on their own business, to England, secure return tickets as in migrants. It is also well known that many more take that means of getting to the United States. But worst of all is the importation of artisans and mechanics to compete with our own workmen in our already overcrowded labor market. With the object of fixing the extent of these abuses, Dr. Wilson moved for returns. In doing so, he pointed out the evil and absurdity of spending money in this way, and urged the Minister of Agriculture to discontinue the practice. Mr Carling made a general denial of the allegations, and declared that artisans were not assisted. He promised, however, to bring down the returns. When they are to hand we shall be able to get at something like the truth of the matter A RELIC.

To-day some workmen unearthed the tablet where D'Arcy McGee was shot. It is somewhat defaced. About a year after the tablet was placed the building, which contained the Queen's printing office, was burned down. Ever since the tab et has remained in a heap of rubbish on a back lot. It is said the Government will take possession of the stone for pre-BBrvation

OTTAWA, April 11.—If I had my choice of an easy billet in the civil service I should choose to be a director of the geological survey. It is a branch of the public service of which most people know very little. The salaries are good, the work required consists of summer picnics, with geologizing as an object, fishing, shooting and a general good outing as incidentals. What common people who can afford it regard as a delightful holiday, is to geological surveyors employment with the advantage of having their salaries and expenses paid all the time. But although a great deal of money is annually expended in this way and in keeping up the museum, the institution cannot be said to be a success. Persons engaged in running matters tell me that it is about the worst place in the country to apply for information. It appears to be run on close communion principles, and is regarded as either possessing very little knowledge or having a mighty clever way of knowledge or having a migury occur. ..., concealing it. Reform in its methods, or its staff, is much needed, for more than giving trips something more than giving trips to Europe and pionics to favorites should be obtained for the large amount of money expended. However, it is likely to get a pretty lively shaking up Mr. Holton is after the fossils with a sharp stick-the living fossils, I mean. He has a notice on the paper. It is doubtful, however, that anything in the way of good will result, except, perhaps, exposure of existing abuses, incapacity and useless expense. It seems extraordinary that four or five high salaried officials should be required to take charge of the geological section at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, with all the expenses connected with their passages and maintenance.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE did not shine particularly bright in the House th s afternoon. A question of order was taken | Easter Monday.

to-day, but his physicians would not hear of it.

These reports are somewhat conflicting, but I give them as they come. Everyone would be gad to see the Premier tack in his place. His presence is as much needed by Pattern A. It does not do to fool with the reports. amusing, if not instructive, when they get up a fight among themselves. PARTY FRELING

is very bitter among them and they hit hard. For some reason the Opposition seems to take delight in badgering the new minister, who was taken from the bench to illuminate the Commons with his legal wisdom. So far he has filled his place acceptably, but a few mistakes like that of to day will spoil his reputation. He has Here she had been brought, a young, fair another fault of which he should be re-bride, by a hasband who loved her tenderly, minded, so that he may make an effort to who had always loved ber, and with whom correct it. When referring to opposition members from his own province, he seldom refrains from a sneer uttered with an irritating air of superiority that is very offensive, and regularly arouses a sharp rejoinder. It is a good plan to keep on a level in the House, even with those opposed to you, for there is no telling what may happen. Nova Scotlan politicians especially have a re-cord for long memories, though times may change and men change with them. It may be noted here, to Mr. Kirkpatrick's credit, that he has several times during the session given very impartial rulings in spite of Ministeria, pressure. This is probably the reason of the Montreal Gazette's attacks upon him. Since his usual self-possession. An acute observer that article appeared censuring the Speaker might have noticed a slight nervouse for not keeping better order in the House a his manner—diffidence there was none decided coolness has arisen between Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. T. White. Mr. Daly. the Deputy Speaker, also shares the resent ment of his chief. It is also said that quite

a number of Conservative members are offended at Mr. White's airs of leadership during Sir John's absence. The number of the Gazette containing the chnoxious article has been removed from the tile in the Commons reading room by order of the Speaker. The question now arises— Has the Speaker the power to remove newspapers from files in the reading room? It is held that he has not. It is likely the matter will come up in the form of a question of privilege, when a lively time may be expected.

OTTAWA, April 15 .- It is somewhat currous, if Mr. Costigan has the earnest support and en-tire confidence of that portion of the Conservatire confidence of that portion of the consolventives which pretends to represent the Irish knows it, but intends to be occurrent, in creating to put overlooks the superiority of his position.

Catholics, that an intrigue should exist to bring overlooks the superiority of his position.

"My dear madam, I was not alluding to your daughter to be considered." about his retirement, in order to put Dr. Darby Bergin in his place. I do not believe that the Cabinet is of very formidable proportions, or represents anything more than the witless ambition of the Cornwall doctor. When Dr. Bergin aat in Parliament as a supporter of the Libert Corn Parliament as a supporter of the Liberal Government of Mr. Maukenzie, he never ceased to urge his claims to a seat in the Cabinet. He insisted that Hon. R. W Scott and Hon. C. F. Frasec we e not representative Irish Catholics, and that he was the only man in Parliament that really did so. Mr. Mackenzie's failure to recognize his claims, and a quarrel with Mac-donald, of Cornwal, brought about his change of allegiance from the Liberals to the Tories, by whom he has been twice elected. Of course, every man has a right to change sides in politics, but people expect the act to be justi-fied on satisfactory public grounds.

CNDER TORY COLORS

Dr. Bergin's ambition was the same as when he fought on the other side. No one can say it is not an honorable ambition. To represent the Irish Catholics of Canada in the Government of the country is a proud position for any man to fill. Dr. Bergin's ability is admitted. He is also energetic, he sistent, a strong par-tizan on whatever side he may range himself; he lacks, however, those qualities which win, establish and retain confidence and friendship He is apt to treat all who do not agree with him in everything as enemies, and as a consequence forfeits regard that otherwise he would have. That he would make a first class administrator of a department has been proved by the masterly thoroughness with which he organized and managed the Surgeon-General's branch of the militia during the North-West campaign. These things stand to his credit, and if he has patience, and the Tories remain in office, he may yet secure the object of his ambition. As matters are at present, it is not at all probable that he will replace Mr. Contigan. His contention that the representative of the Irish Cathol cs in the Cabinet ought to be an Ontario man is of no account Although that province may have the largest Irish Catholic population of any of the provinces, that population is not sections. So long as their representative really represents their views and feelings, it matters little to them what part of the Dominion he comes from. Beaides,

MR. C STIGAN HAS A RECORD of service which his heir presumptive has not

Otherwise there is nothing to choose between them, and Sir John Macdonald's well known dislike for changing his colleagues gives the sitting minister a great advantage. When the general election comes on no one knows what changes may take place. Should Mr. Costigan desire to retire then, he could do so, I have no doubt, with a choice of positions in the gift of the Ministry. To the Irish Catholics generally the struggle for office between them is of very little moment. They have both taken ground and given votes abhorront to every true Irishman, and they may recken with whom they will for place hereafter. Mr. Costigan has the advantage of a safe constituency,—he holds the fort and is personally popular. On the other hand he has the disadvantage, in Sir John Macdonald's eyes, of having kicked over the traces once or twice, and Sir John is one who never forgets or forgives independence in a colleague or a follower. This, I think, is a fair presentment of the situation as regards these gentlemen. It is very bad taste, however, in Dr. Bergin shewing his jealousy of Mr. Costigan by pitching into his measures in Parliament. It does not advance his cause, and only serves to exhibit his motives. At any rate they may both take what consolation they can find in the certainty that after the elections the Irish Catholics will be represented in the Cabinat by a man superior to either of their in all that our people regard as essential to the character of one occupying

RIDEAU.

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The Rev. Father P. Prevost, O.M.I., has been appointed Superior of the College of Ottawa, in place of the late Rev. Father Tabaret, O.M.I. He will assume charge on

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

CHAPTER XIX. - Continued. With a light step she sprang to the window With all the step she sprang to me window, which had not been entirely closed, cold as the night was. As she stepped out into the darkness, Lord Elmsdale shouted after her, mad with rage at being baffled by a girl—"1'll keen my word to you—by —— I will;

"1'll keep my word to you-byand we'll see what chance your lover will have at the trial. Confound you for an im pudent girl, but you will rue this night's work. I'll be at the trial-by - I will." CHAPTER XX.

AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR Colonel Everard, my lady. He says he wishes particularly to see your ladyship; and he hopes you will excuse his calling at such a time. I. was to be particular to give the rage exactly as he gave it, my lady." The speaker was the exact and conscien tions Barnes,

Lady Elmedale tried to look resigned. She had hoped for a day's quiet before leaving the home where she had spent so many years—the home which was home to her in sense in which no other place could be. she had never nad any of those quarrels which, if all we hear of the outer world is true, seem to be a necessity of the habits, and a normal condition of life in the nine-

teenth century.

To Mary Elmadale, to the twins, the change was painful, but they could not feel it as the mother did. To them it was the first wrench of the fires which had grown and intensified in growth year after year until they had be-come almost a part of that which supported

Lady Elmadale descended slowly to the apartment where Colonel Everard was awaiting the interview which he had solicited with might have noticed a slight pervoyances in

"I have done myself the hunor, Lady Elmadale, to wait upon you, even at the risk of causing you some inconvenience, on an important subject "-He pauseu. Manifestly he thought he had

done the lady an honor as well as, or perhaps rather more than, himself. "We are just in the unpleasant bustle of preparation for leaving," she replied, feeling that some reply was required, but very much at a loss in what fushion to shape her

answer. "I have come to request your interposition

vour interference, in fact "Indeed, Colonel Everard, you must excuse me, my son has left Elmadale-left Ireland, in fact, this morning; and even if he were here, I could not open the subject again,"

The Colonel smiled with the air of a man knows it, but intends to be benignant, and

your son, I was alluding to-your daugh-

Lady Elmsdale had never been indifferent to the prospect of marriage between her daughter and the wealthy Colonel. Even when Lord Elmedale had spoken of the disparity of years, and the stern, reserved manner of their neighbor, she had treated these obstacles lightly. He was a gentleman, a man of good position, but above all he was a man of wealth. I do not think Lady Elmsdale was more worldly minded than her neighborsindeed, I am quite certain she was less than many; but she had no idea of marriage as a sacrament-how, indeed, could she ?-and she had suffered herself, in ways known only notions about them to hold their position on a perfect equality with their fellows. She wished to save her daughter from these trials, and, thinking as she did, perhaps we cannot blame her overmuch.

But whatever golden opinions she may have had of the Colonel in the past, at the present moment, undoubtedly, she thought him extremely tiresome.

He did not seem to expect a reply, which

afforded her considerable relief, for his observation was one which it would have been difficult to answer.

"You are doubtless aware, Lady Elmsdale." he centinued, with a self-confidence which would have been amusing if it had not been so entirely characteristic,—"you are doubt-less aware of the preference I have long entertained for Miss Elmsdale. Have I your permission to express that preference to the young lady herself?"

Was this love? Notwithstanding her sorrow, notwithstanding the preternatural gravity of her visitor, Lady Elmsdale could have indulged, then and there, in a hearty fit of laughter, if the usages of society, which for the nonce take the place of Christian charity, had not interfered to compel silence. Ah ! those usages of seciety !-- what do they not oblige us to do and to suffer, and with what patience they are obeyed, with what exactitude they are fulfilled ! Lady Elmsdale was obliged to answer. Her

reply was certainly not very connected. "I really-that is-I suppose-I believe"

Colonel Everard interposed with courtly condescension. He would have been equally polite and equally dignified at the execution of half a dozen Indian rebels, or the hanging of Ned Rusheen, which he would have considered a holocaust due to the offended dignity of British law, without any very particular reference to the innocence or guilt of the person sacrificed.
"I quite undestand, Lady Elmsdale."

never occurred to him for one instant that her hesitation could proceed from any indifference to himself personally, or that she could be indifferent to the importance of such a connection for her daughter. "I can assure you I have thoroughly considered the It did not appear to have occurred to him that any consideration on the other side was necessary. Possibly he acted on the principle, "When the gods speak, let

men obey. "Mits Elmadale is young," he continued, with the air of a man who saw objections, but considerately waived them; "but I can make all necesthem: sary allowances. She will find me indulgent, Lady Elmsdale, within all reasonable limits"-(Lady Elmsdale wondered what he would consider reasonable)—"and I may add, I think—I really think, under the circumstances, that it is my duty to add-that she may find herself elevated in rank by her marriage. I am correct, Lady Elmsdale"—(who ever doubted his correctness?)—"I am speaking strictly within the limits of truth, ducal coronet if she consents to honor me with her hand. I have not said much about it—in fact, I prefer being received everywhere on my own merits; but I am next heir to a dukedom, and I feel it right to inform you that it is so."

What Colonel Everard said was literally true. He was not a man to lay claim to an honor of which he had not a fair prospect.
Different minds have different was a of mani-

RUSHEEN . festing their pride, and reticence was the but she spoke never a word.)—" Of course girl she thought he could not see her to better Colonel's fashion. He was too proud to pro- I do not wish to biss your choice in a advantage than in the very attire she then claim himself the heir to a title while there matter of such importance. You are very wore. was a life between him and his expectations a frail, uncertain life, but still a life.

If Lady Elmedale had been fasoinated by the prospect of wealth, she was not altogether unmoved by the prospect of rank. Strange that that which can at best last but a few years should so enthral our imaginations and sokindle our desires! If rank and wealth could be kept in the possession of the one individual some thousand years and more, we might be excused for rating its value so

highly. scarcely opportune, but you will kindly remember the draumstances. had in-tended to address you on this subject imm-diately after Miss Elmsdale's return from England—in fact, I only waited for the conclusion of her educational pursuits to say what I intended; and then Lord—I mean' -He hesitated, with some little degree of feeling. "Of course," he continued, almost ashamed of a departure from his usual dignity,-" of course I could not have spoken sooner, and I could not have spoken now, had I not feared that new scenes and new influences might render your daughter less favorable to my suit."

Lady Elmadale was distressed, perplexed, and somewhat pained. Never since her husband's death had she felt his loss more keenly. Who was to advise her? whom should she consult? It did not occur to her that her child might in after life need help, and a friend on whom she could rely, who could be at once adviser and comforter; and that she could scarcely find such a resource in the cold, stern, self-sustained man who wished to unite his lot with hers.

What was she to do? Colonel Everard saw her embarramment. He scarcely attributed it to the right cause, but he observed it.

He took out his watch, a faultless repeater, studded with precious stones, -- it never varied a second in the twenty-four hours; his watch could not be guilty of such an impropriety. He looked at it methodically, as if he were calculating the time for a courtmartial. "I shall wait in the grounds, Lady Elmadale, for an hour, and at the expiration of that time, if you will permit me, I shall return and await your reply. If it is favorable, I shall hope for the honor of an interview with your daughter."

Lady Elmsdale felt as if she almost hated her intended son-in-law, but she did not say so, -indeed she did not may anything, for there was nothing to be said. The Colonel seemed to consider himself the master of the whole affair; and it was a condescension on his part to allow even an hour for reflection. His manner, his tone, his quiet assurance, had almost persuaded Lady Elmsdale to take

his view of the case.

Mary was in her mother's room, which she seldom left now. Large packing cases were scattered here and there through the apartment, and all the paraphernalia of a lady's wardrobe lay in the disorder of preparation for a long absence from home. Harry and Freddy were both with her. It was long since the twins had been together; perhaps the approaching apparation from home had revived old recollections, and banished for the time more recent troubles. Discord there had never been. and where discord is abjent re-union is very easily affected.

They were talking almost with their old boyish impetuosity, when Lady Elmadale opened the door, and they did not discontinue the conversation, neither did she by sign or look interrupt them-she was but too happy to witness any approach to their old freedom.

"But I say, Fred," Harry was observing, it's all that horrid old fogy, Colonel Everard. He has got some Indian notions about hanging men as an innal reply in the negative. You know all opinion might be; and the began to have some example, and all that, you know, as they do out there; and I suppose it's hard when it of course, the marriage cannot take place for be so blind to the advantages he offered to those who move in the higher circles of example, and all that, you know, as they do comes to a fellow like Ned that you know a time, under our present painful circumor care about."
"' \Vell, I don't see what's to be done,"

replied Fred, rather dolefully, "I'm aure I'd take half a dozen of Buine's worst canings with pleasure if it would save him. By Jove, though, I've thought of it. I say, Mary, I think the Colonel used to be a trifle sweet on you. Now, if you'd speak to him, maybe he'd hold his tongue; and that's all he is wanted to do, it seems, in the present Case."

"There's the mother," exclaimed Harry, with something of his old animation. "I say, mother, can't we do something to save Ned? I can't bear to leave him here to be hanged;" he added the last words with a touch of the very depressed he added the manner which had become habitual to him of late.
"If he is not guilty, it certainly is very

dreadful.'

"If he is not guilty; I know he is not," Harry added, impetuously; "and I know who ought to be where he is now."

Lady Elmsdale looked greatly surprised and greatly distressed. "My dear boy, take care what you say. I am pleased with your eagerness to defend poor Rusheen, but you have uttered very serious words. If any stranger heard you, they might think you

really knew who was guilty, and"——
"Perhaps I do know," the boy retorted defiantly, and then he darted out of the room, to save himself from bursting into the flood of passionate tears which he was trying to choke back.

Fully a quarter of an hour had passed since the departure of the exacting Colonel, and Lady Elmsdale felt extremely uneasy. There was not, there could not be, the very least ground for hope that he would be unpunc-

"Perhaps, Fred, you had better go after Harry. I do not understand his strange mood, and I wish to speak to Mary alone. You might tell Harry that I think she could interfere to prevent Colonel Everard giving evidence. Perhaps it will help to calm him."
They little knew that there was other evidence even then in preparation which would

be of infinitely greater importance.

Fred left his mother's room with little hope

"I fear, my dear child, that what I have to tell you will be a surprise. I am not sure sisters, even when they are their seniors by a whether it will give you pleasure or not, but,' she concluded, abruptly, "it must be told."
Mary looked an inquiry, but did not speak.

She had some faint suspicion of the possible subject of her mother's communication. She knew Colonel Everard had been with Lady Elmedale that morning, but he had paid a similar visit a few days previously, and she had not heard that there was any reference made to her on that occasion. 44 You know, perhaps, that Colonel Everard

has been with me for some time to-day; indeed, he has only just left the house. You may, perhaps, guess the object of his visit." Mary looked anxious, but she did not attempt to help her mother even by a smile. "Lauppose, my dear, I had netter tell youst

once what his object has been. He has asked my permission to pay his addresses to you, and I have promised to give him a final reply when he returns in an hour. His conduct has been altogether most gentlemanly, and extremely correct."-(Perhaps Mary would have admitted it more if it had been a little less so.

young,—this is your first offer,—you are perfectly free to act as you please; but I think it right, at least, to point out to you the advantages of such a marriage."—(Mary knew vantages of such a marriage."—(Mary knew hand been kept up cortainly, and bright)—the only heldet least. them deriently, quite as well, or mearly so, as her mother did. "You know, my dear," continued Lady Elmedale, "this property has been very much encumbered, and his only late, been very much encumbered, and his only late, been cleared. You know, also, that your poor father died without a will, so that we are entirely in Edward's power, and I fear we cannot expect much from him. You will only have your share of the fortune accurate to younger children by marriage settlements, and Frear that your chances of a good marriage hereafter will be proportionately leasured as no mariner ever had, or ever could

"What would you wish me to do,

memme !" It was a strange question for a young girl under such circumstances; and the indiffer-

and luxuries of life, and to consider The expression would not come. The eyes, the possession of them rather a necessity than an advantage. She had certainly heard certain pages read from a Book, which she was taught to believe divine, about love of poverty, about desire of abjection, about the snares of riches, about the value of humility; but what of that? She came home and found all these things, against the exwarnings, esteemed as the highest possible good. How, then, could she think other-

The lessons of Holy Scripture might le intended for some people—for whom, she did not stop to inquire. Manifestly, as far as the opinion of those about her went, they were not intended for her; and we cannot wonder that she did not feel called upon to to be more correct, there was a brown object practice them. She had, indeed, heard of monks and nuns who carried out the precepts of poverty to their utmost extent; but they had been invariably described to her as fools or knavesthough why the former, when they followed the advice of Eternal Wisdom, or why the thrasher's establishment, we do not whether latter, when they sacrificed all that the world holds most dear, she never asked, and never was told.

But there was no question now of celibacy, or practice of poverty, but of mar-riage — of marriage, which, by the law of Protestant nations, has been reduced to the level of a mere civil contract. Why, then, as such, should it not be made asubject of speculation like any other contract, and, like any other contract, annulled a pleasure?

Mary had simply to consider the question from its worldly point of view. She had not yet formed any attachment; she had suspected for several years that Colonel Everard admired her; she had heard his wealth the confidence of a person who is fully aware extelled, and made an excuse even for his that he is performing an act of condescension, peculiarities, or at least for tolerating them. She was on the whole prepared to listen favorably to his offer of marriage, but she wished to ascertain her mother's opinion of the matter,
"What would you wish me to

mamma? Colonel Everard would have highly ap proved of the question if he had heard it, able opinion will be confirmed by you, Such prudence, he would have said, was rare and that I may have an assurance from

in one so young. "Well, my dear, if you really wish for my advice, I think you ought to consider the question very seriously before you give a stances. If you wish, I have no doubt that Colonel Everard would give you a few months for consideration. There is one circumstance, however, which I have thought it right to withhold from you until I saw that you were at least not averse to the marriage. Colonel Everard has informed me that there is only one life between him and succession to a dukeiom, and that life is extremely precarious.

So you see, Mary, you may be a duchess some day."
"A duchess, mamma!"

No otner word was said, but Mary looked very thoughtful. Poor girl! she had yet to learn that duchesses were subject to sorrows like other people; that dukes must die; that the griefs and trials, and cross purposes, and family troubles which haunt the poor tradesman's family, are felt with equal keenness in the nobleman's household. If she had but thought, she might have remembered that a title had not saved her own father from a terrible and sudden death, nor her own mother from days and nights of anguish. But she did not think—so near may truth be to us, without having the least influence on our actions, in moments of the gravest importance.

A servant had already announced the return of Colonel Everard.

"I suppose I may tell him to hope, Mary?" observed Lady Elmsdale, with a smile, as she left the room. "You had better ring for Lucy to dress you. I will come for you presently.

But Mary Elmsdale did not ring for her maid, and did not change her morning dress, which she made every excuse for retaining as late as possible in the day. In this instance, however, she had simply taken no notice of her mother's words. She was absorbed in thought of the new prospect in life which awaited her. "A duchess, mamma!" She was even yet musing upon the charming, the fascinating possi-

bility.

Freddy came in suddenly. "There's old Everard below, Mary. If you would only go to him, I do believe if you could get him off giving evidence, it would be the best thing you ever did in your life, for I am sure it Fred left his mother's room wave the state of finding or consoling Harry, though he has taken all this so to nears. Go, now, would have been only too thankful if he could her with the half-patronizing, half commandher with the half-patronizing, half commandher with the half-patronizing has mission. would recover Harry. I cannot think why ing manner which boys will assume towards

> vear or two. "I think-that is, I believe-I mean-

mamma "--"Remarkably clear, and most beautifully explicit! Hullo, Mary! what's up now? Why, your face is scarlet."—(An idea had begun to dawn on him of an entirely novel character.)-"Surely it's not possible. Mary, it's all in taste; but if you are thinking

great friend of your papa's."
"So it's true, then, Well, I'll shut up;" and then, with characteristic impetuosity, he added--" I say though, Mary, it sin't true-

Lady Elmsdale came in at the moment, and relieved her daughter from some embarrassment, but only to feel it herself still

more. " dear, you have not changed your morning dress, and Colonel Everard is so very exact; I am sure he will not like to be kept waiting;" but as she looked at the fair young

ore.

44 Well, perhaps it is best as it is; I can

such as no mariner ever had, or ever could

have, navigated. The rays of light from the departing luminary extended through space regardless of optics and circumstances. There it was a strange question for a young gur-under such diremstances; and the indiffer—was an unhappy young lady, in the costume ence with which it was asked seemed yet more of a country which has not yet atrange. But Mary Elmadale had been well taken its place in the ...cycle of educated, in the fashionable sense of the time, standing by the sad sen waves. educated, in the fashionable sense of the state, standing my the sad sen waves, word. She had been taught to believe in Her attitude was approved to express despair; money as the great and beneficent power has face was considerately surned towards which could confer unlimited blessings on the fortunate possessors. She had been taught to things being the result of several futile fortunate possessors. She had been taught to dread poverty as the most dire of evils, and to take every possible means of avoiding it.

She had been taught to love the comforts which should have contained volumes of tenderness and grief, squinted at each other, and declined acting in concert; the mouth had an irrepressible tendency to the left ear. which did not contribute to the general effect so much desired. The face was therefore very properly omitted; and only that fearful and horrible sun, at which the lady was supposed to gaze (if you could have seen her), could tell what expression her counte-nance exhibited. Perhaps, on the whole, it was as good an arrangement as could have been made. The sun was evidently

too entirely occupied in a desperate struggle to get himself down straight into the water to make any very pungent remarks on his admirer. There was also a ship, -or, surmounted by a white sail; the sail was very white. Of the vessel in general it need only be said that it was not known at Lloyds'; and though the Honorable Mary Elmadale had obtained the first premium the ship would have been classed as A-I elsowhere.

Colonel Everard did not admire the appearance of the apartment, but he behaved very well on the whole, and bowed courte-ously in reply to some observations of Lady Elmsdale's on the subject of the disorder caused by "packing."

He handed Mary Elmsdale a chair, when

she entered the room, with characteristic combination of patronage and deference. She looked, as she was, truly beautiful; and her manner, at once timid and conscious of her power over a man whom few had ever subdued, gave her an additional charm.

Colonel Everard opened the campaign with who is, in fact, stooping to ask when he

might simply command.
"I presume, Miss Elmsdale, that Lady
Elmsdale has informed you why I have
solicited the honor of an interview." He paused; Mary Elmadale made no reply. What, indeed, could she say to such a question? "I hope that her favoryourself before you leave Ireland that I may

persevere in my suit." Mary was still silent. Neither by look, nor word, nor sign could he gather what her

But Mary was by no means blind. The words she had said just before were still ringing in her cars-"A duchess, mamma!" and she had no idea of losing a prize of which she knew, or fancied she knew, the

"If there is anything I can do to prove"-He paused, at a loss, possibly, for a word. But Mary Elmsdale spoke now. Her brother's pleadings were still ringing in her ears. She loved tuem, and for them she could do and dare what otherwise would have seemed impossible.

"If you would-if you will"strangeness and abruptness of the request she was about to make came before her, and she

knew not how to continue.
"If I will! Surely you know you have only to express your wish that it may be obeyed;" and the strange, hard man spoke with more real feeling than he had vet shown.

"O, Colone! Everard! My brothers are so anxious. I don't know what is the matter with poor Harry-it's all about Ned Rushand Mary looked fairly at him, in her een : excitement, with her pure, sweet eyes.

The face she looked at was dark, and it

darkened more than she cared to see. She shrunk back; and though Colonel Everard was not a keen observer of other people's looks or feelings—he was too much absorbed in himself for that—he could not help noticing her expression, and he hesitated between his natural habit of command and the new feelings which were actuating him almost unconsciously.
"You surely would not have me interfere

with the course of justice, Miss Elmsdale?' "Oh! not that; but I know, I am sure Ned is not guilty."

"Woman's logic," said the Colonel, to him-self—not her. "My dear Mary, I am afraid impressions in a person's favor would not be of much value in a court of justice; but" "Oh! if you would only stay away, and not give evidence at all !" impetuous manner was certainly very attractive -singularly attractive to this man, always accustomed to be obeyed, and pleased with the little contradiction of his will, as men will be wno, in greater matters, will not brook a word of opposition.

"And if I yield to you in this matter, will you yield to me?" He came near her, and

drew her gently to him.

He thought he heard her say "Yes," but it did not much matter.

CHAPTER XXI.

TRIED FOR HIS LIFE.

It was the night before the celebrated murder case was to be called, Ned sat cold and still in his lonely, lonely cell. To-morrow he would know his fate—possibly by that very time to-morrow. He would know whether he was to be once more a free man, free to go whither he would, to do what he liked, or-horrible thought !- whether the law would sentence him to a felon's doomto be "hanged by the neck until he was dead."

Can we even for a moment inquire what a man's feelings must be who thus awaits his doom? It he knows that he is guilty, he is perhaps bowed down by the allenness of despair, but he feels his almost certain condemnation as deeply, if not as keenly, as if he were innocent. What would be not give. new for a hope of escape ! Nay, there have

been many who, sooner than face the dread-fulness of man's justice, have dared to fling themselves, in their guilty horror of their fellowmen, before the very tribunal of their God,—who have escaped the punishment due to them here by the commission of a second crime, without one thought of the infinitely more tarrible, the infinitely more public, the infinitely more awful punishment which awaits them hereafter.

to The priest had been with him that morning, and had tried to prepare him, as only a priest can do, for the best and worst. In either case there was the danger of revenge. It is hard for men to submit to false accusations without attempting to retaliate on those who have wronged them. Revenge is sweet for the moment, but, as Father Cavanagh had truly said, for the moment only. A momentary gratification is dearly purchased by hours of agony and remorse; and if we die in the deadly hatred of revenge, ah ! what would be the shame of a thousand public executions in comparison with the shame of the execution of an eternal sentence? and the pain and the dismay, and the agony and the horror of the cruellest of human punishments, what are they when compared with an eternity of

It was an awful night for Ned.

The few sounds which were heard in the prison had, it seemed to him, something fearful in them which he had never observed before. The clanging of the iron doors grated on his very soul, the heavy tread of the warders crushed him down; it seemed as the warders crushed mim down; it seemed as the particular of the quarrel in the library which he could tell was brought out, thought they were macking him, that they were marching a march of triumph for his pain—so wonderfully do our inner feelings years he had lived in Lord Elmadale's pain—so wonderfully and our inner feelings the latter was asked how many years he had lived in Lord Elmadale's pain—so wonderfully do our inner feelings years he had lived in Lord Elmadale's pain and septical matter. act upon our exterior senses. These men, if they thought of him at all, only thought of him in pity, and would gladly have done anything in their power to afford him consolation.

Some bell rung out clear and strong on the evening air. It was too late for the Angelus. He knew that. He had intended to watch for it, for the Sister had promised to say a prayer for him every evening when it rang, and he had missed it now in absorption of his grief. This bell was to call the nuns to the last office of the night-not, indeed. the last time they prayed, for they never ceased to pray,—but the last time they prayed all together in the choir. He remembered about it now, though he had forgotten the name of the office they said, and hitherto he had generally been saleep at this time. To-night he could not sleep.

Then he remembered some things the priest had been saying to him. It was about a night his blessed Master had spent in prison He thought it all over. It is wonderful how we realize what touches ourselves or our own case. If Ned had never spent a night in jail, he would not have thought about it in the same way,—would not, perhaps, have cared very much about it, as they do who, not having had the experience of such sorrow, yet love Him so much who endured it, that His suffering becomes, as it were, their own.

He thought of the patience of that Victim, of the meckness of that Victim, and how He, who could have revenged every injury with an eternal, with a most terrible vengeance, had willingly pardoned them, and would have saved them from the eternal punish ment of their fearful crime if they had only repented of it. And as Ned thought about holy things, holy resolutions came to him by the assistance of God's good grace, and the more he listened to good thoughts, the more grace he obtained to act upon them; until at last, at midnight, in his desolate cell, he knelt before the great Creator of heaven and earth, Who for leve of him had suffered such treachery and such cruel wrong, and promised a solemn promise, that, with the help of His hely grace, he would renounce for ever all feelings of revenge, however his trial might end, and that if it ended in a condemnation for a crime he had not committed, he would bear it patiently, and suffer for God's love and for his country.

He had learned now a beautiful, and holy fashion in which he could suffer for Ireland, for the country he loved so well ; and he had learned already that to suffer for those we love is often harder than to work for them, or to fight for them.

Then he fell into a peaceful, quiet slumber; and when he was awakened in the morning, he was at least resigned to whatever might be the result of a day on the events of which so much depended.

The court was crowded. The trial was looked forward to with extraordinary interest, in consequence of the high position of the parties con-The details of the inquest had been published in full, and eagerly read; and a case in which both Mr. Forensic and Mr. O'Sullivan were engaged, was always looked forward to with special interest. The judge, Mr. Justice Cantankerous, was not a pleasant president, but this made the trial all the more attractive to outsiders. The counsel were not exactly of the same opinion.

The supreme moment came at last, as such moments will come, whether they bring us sorrow or joy. Ned Rusheen, or Edward Rusheen, as he

was formally termed in the indictment, was arraigned for the wilful murder of Lord Elmadale. He was desired to plead guilty or not

guilty. He pleaded Not Guilty, but that did not go for much. The plea was taken as a mere matter of form.

The time which he had passed in prison had altered him considerably. He did not make so favorable an appearance as at the inquest. He looked sullen and carewornthe light, buoyant ease of his natural manner had been quite crushed down. The confinement nad told on him verv much more than it would have done on a person less accustomed to a free, out-of-doors

Those who did not know him, naturally attributed his appearance to the effect of a guilty conscience. So much for poor human judgment of others, which is often, even with the best intentions, grievously astray. Well for us that, when we stand at the bar of eternal justice, we shall be judged by One who knowsall.

There was some delay, not much, in challenging the jury. It had been made an to the prisoner as the person who was agrarian case of, and there was a tendency in probably guilty of the murder. I has by some quarters to make "an example" of the prisoner, of course not unless he was guilty; but his counsel knew very well how public opinion sometimes influences the minds of jurymen. They would cease to be human were it not so; and in Ireland public opinion in general merges in party opinion in particular.

Mr. Forensic opened the case for the He took a calm, comprehensive review of the whole affair, with the air of a man who was convinced that the jury were too sensible, too intelligent not to agree with him. He had found that line | there is no evidence to connect it in any way of pleading effective before. The delicate compliment implied in his high opinion of

fearful, he said, that a mobleman like the acrimony and tolerable impartiality of anub late Lord Elmsdale could not walk a mile bing, the case proceeded.
from his lodge gates without falling a victim

out of the account of the following the experience of the contraction of

to a cowardly assassination. That the case was one of nurder, and wilful murder, he believed his learned friend would be ready to admit. The question was, Who fired the first sho: ? There had been two shots firedone from a fowling piece, one from a rifle. The fl e shot had been fatal; and a curious chain of circumstantiel evidence pointed to the prisoner as unquestionably the guilty person. One of his most important witnesses-indeed, two of them-had left the country, but he trusted this would not influence the jury The reason was, doubtless, a merciful wish to avoid incriminating the prisoner by their

evidence. He then proceeded with the details which we already know, laying considerable stress on the torn comforter, and winding up with an appeal to the jury to do impartial justice -which, according to his apparent view of the case, meant to find the prisoner guilty.

Rarnes was the first witness called up. He described the finding of the body in the manner already related at the inquest. His voice was tremulous with emotion. He had cause to feel, and to feel deeply, for he was now left in charge of Elmadale; the family, to whom he was attached as only an old and faithful servant can be, had left for England two days before. Their return was never spoken of; every preparation had been made for a prolonged, if not for a permanent, absence.

He was cross-examined by Mr. O'Sullivan. Every particular of the quarrel in the made a general impression-"Since I was a boy." Had he known the prisoner long ! Oh yes! for years—for the last twenty eight years. He had been very much with the resent Lord Elmada'e since he was a boy. Had they ever had any quarrel or disagreement? He thought not.

Mr. Justice Cantankerous interposed. He did not see where the evidence was leading

Mr. O'Sullivan replied, with profound respect, he hoped it was leading to the point. Did he know if the late Lord Elmadale had ever done anything which could have caused any feeling against him on the part of the prisoner? He was sure he had not. He was pressed on this point, but he swore positively that he has sure his late master had slwnys trusted and liked the prisoner. He was certain there never had been any disagreement. In answer to a question from the counsel for the prosecution, he said he was sure, if there had been any disagreement, he would have known of it.

The police were examined next, and Mr. Forensic contrived to get a strong point against Ned out of Egan's evidence when he described the capture of Egan's evidence the prisoner, and the young man's condition; also the manner in which he apoke of the present Lord Elmsdale, and the words he used, which were adroitly turned to imply that there was some reason why this deed had been done, and by him.

Jack the Runner was not called up for the Crown-Mr. Forensic had had quite enough of him at the inquest, He was to have the pleasure of cross examining him later in the day, but he was not aware of it then.

Lord Elmsdale had left Ireland. No one knew what his destination had been; and his absence, and that of Colonel Everard, who also failed to answer his name when called, placed Mr. Forensic in difficulties. He made the most of the witnesses he had.

Mr. O'Sullivafi opened his defence with an admission which startled his audience, surprised Mr. Forensic-who was not easily surprised, -and made Mr. Justice Cantankerous utter an exclamation which, though it consisted purely of sound without words, sur prised the counsel for the Crown, and indeed prised the counsel for the Crown, and indeed the whole bar, more than the first only about ten millions are really in the sentence uttered by the counsel for the Church. There may be two or three millions on the figured, and, in many cases, unrecognizable prisoner. Mr. Justice Cantankerous of Protestants and people of other forms of was in the habit of betraying religion, the rest are atheists or people who are the prisoner. The loss by the cyclone in St. Cloud is estimated at between \$125,000 and religion, the rest are atheists or people who emotion of and kind, however he might be-

tray temper, and he was ashamed of himself. "There can be little doubt," observed Mr. O'Sullivan, that a wilful murder has been committed, and that the pale finger of suspicion points in the direction of my client" He paused, apparently unconscious of the effect his words had produced. He proceeded, when he was entirely satisfied that his words and his pause had at

tracted the entire attention of the jury, and that they were listening to him with a degree of attention which they had not bestowed on Mr. Forensic. This accomplished, he proceeded quietly, but with steady observation of every look, every movement, every expression in the jury box. "I have said that the finger of suspicion

had been pointed at my client; but when I have said that no gentlemen who have the Everybody liked her. Beautiful! O, no, knowledge of the world possessed by those whom I have the honor to address, I have inside she is an angel. Nobody thinks of said what will at once convince them that calling her beautiful. Not one of a dozen there is the strongest probability in the world can tell whether her eyes are black or blue. of my client's innocence." The compliment If you should ask them to describe her they was a quid pro quo for Mr. Forensic's, and it would only say, "She is just right," and told upon the jury, as it was intended to do. there it would end. She is a merry hearted, "Suspicion! suspicion!—why, just heaven! fun-loving, bewitching maiden, without a where shall we find a man who has not been spark of envy or malice in her whole comat one time or another of his life a subject of suspicion? It is a breath, a fancy, lighter

and less tangible than the snow-flakes which are falling at this moment outside the courthouse. And yet you are asked to give the fitting name to it, and call it what it is—suspicion." He had lowered his voice until the last word was uttered in the last hang a man upon such—I will not call it sunbeam, which brightens everything it comes withering scorn, and in a whisper,—but in a say to themselves, "She is just the right sort whisper which, with Mr. O'Sullivan's won of a girl!" The young men of the town vie derful mastery of elocution, was heard in every part of the court.

He took the tone now of a man who is simply stating a matter of fact, and who has too good an opinion of his audience to sup-pose that they would not believe him.

"My learned brother will say that he has circumstantial evidence. - that certain circumstances which have been sworn to by the witnesses who have just been examined point probably guilty of the murder. I pass by They go to her with their love affairs, and the question of the value of probability, she manages adroitly to see Willie or Peter and proceed to show you that there is not and drop a good word for Ida or Jennie until one link of circumstantial evidence against their little difficulties are all patched up and the accused in the whole case. An impression has got hold of the public mind that this has been an agrarian outrage. I inform the jury—as I shall do when the witnesses for the defence are examined—that the Rusheens never held so much as half an acre of land under the late Lord Elmadale, they will see the utter untenableness of this idea. It may simply be dismissed from their minds. This was not an agrarian murder—

with a landlord-and-tenant dispute."

Mr. Forensic interrupted:—"The evidence compliment implied in his high opinion of their judgment, prepared them to listen favorably to his. Mr. O'Sullivan was extremally quiet. It had the effect of making asked, if it were so, why the witnesses were not produced at the trial. A dispute ensued. Mr. Justice Cantankerous dispute ensued. Mr. Justice Cantankerous it should.

Mr. Forensic took the agrarian line. It was having "ruled" them both down with some m 1 6 (To be continued.)

ATHEISM IN FRANCE.

VIEWS OF AN EMINENT ECCLESIASTIC ON THE SITUATION.

PARIS, April 14.-The Bill for expelling

priests and nums from their posts as teachers in the Public Schools of France has already passed both Chambers, and as the Senate amendments will probably be accepted by the Lower Chamber it will doubtless soon benuns and pricate now teaching in public schools shall be replaced by lay teachers within five years after the passage of the law. As there are many hundreds of such teachers the measure causes a bitter quarrel between Roman Catholics and anti-religionists. Protestants take little part in the contest, being comparatively few in number, and not greatly interested either way. I called upon one of the highest Roman Catholic prelates of France, one who perhaps might be regarded as able to speak with more authority as to the views of his Church than any other, in order to learn the opinions of his Church in regard to this Bill, and while he did not feel at liberty to let me give his name, he freely replied to my enquiries.

"It is true, he said, "that the Church regards this Bill as a blow at religion, but the Church has gone through worse attacks than that before, and we shall not be overwhelmed It is difficult for foreigners to appreciate the significance of this law, for the people of America as a rule have respect for some religion, Catholic or some other, but here in France the masses have

NO RELIGION AT ALL. This is not a blow at the Catholic religion—it is only the attack made by atheists upon all religious teaching. All religions, therefore, will suffer, but the government of the nation and the morality of the people will suffer more. We believe it is not enough to teach the people a little religion on Sunday. Young people especially ought to have it instilled into their minds every day. I do not mean they should actually spend their time at school studying religion, that is not done now even, nurs and priests do not read the Bible in the school, but merely by their personal influence train the mind to respect God and form moral habits. I must acknowledge there are some lay teachers who are very moral and good, but there are others who are immoral and atheists, and I know of one at least who daily uses efforts to teach atheism to children. I do not believe, however, the sisters will be put out of the schools, for they are too popular in France. They help the poor and have made too many friends for them to be turned out at least soon. The law allows five years for an entire change, and I believe at the end of that time the Government will have to sak for an extension of time in the case of the minters at least." "In the event of atheists getting posses-sion of the schools," I asked, "what will be

the policy of the Roman Catholic Church in regard to educating children whose parents are too poor to send them to paid schools?" "There are now Catholic schools all over France supported by voluntary gifts. They can be educated there, but persons in the employ of the Government or who are in any way dependent on Government for occupation or charity are obliged by law to send their children to Public Schools. That includes not only all court and police officials, but all post office, telegraph, and railway employes, besides the army and navy, and people employed in tobacco factories and other Government monopolies. Of course, if the children of all these classes must listen to atheistic teaching all the week, we must do all we can on Sunday to counteract their teachings. You must understand that the great struggle in France is between Religion a still more dreadful picture was to be seen: It and Atheism, and not between Catholics and Protestants. There are in France about twelve millions of people who have been baptized in the Catholic Church, but of these give religion no thought and never go to about two miles off, that a house in which a church. In Paris there is a population of nearly two and a half millions, yet all the aburches of Paris if filled to their utmost capacity would not contain over half a million and they are never all filled. Immorality is growing all the time. In France people are losing all respect for the principles of religion. There is nothing to restrain them against the tendency to ain, and the Republic is sure to pay the penalty. Sooner or later there will come a reaction, and religion will not ultimately suffer. But meantime France will suffer seriously.

THE GIRL THAT EVERYBODY LIKES. Girls, you needn't be beautiful to become general favorites. The plainest girl I ever saw was the favorite in my native town. she is not beautiful—that is outside, but position. She enjoys herself, and wants everybody else to do the same. She has always a kind word and a pleasant smile for the oldest man or woman; in tact, I can think of nothing she resembles more than a with one another as to who shall show her the most attention, but she never encourages them beyond being simply kind and jolly, so no one can call her a flirt; no, indeed, the young men all deny such an assertion as quickly as she.

"Do girls love her, too?" I asked. "Yes, wonderful to relate, girls like her, too; for she never delights in hurting their feelings or saying spiteful things behind their backs. She is always willing to join in their little plans and to assist them in any way. everything goes on smoothly again, thanks to her. Old ladies say she is 'delightful,' The sly witch, she knows how to manage them. She listens patiently to complaints of rheumatism or neuralgia, and then sympathizes with them so heartily that they are more than half cured. But she cannot always be with us."

"Then she finally gets marred?" "Yes. A young man comes from a neighboring town after a time and marries her. The villagers crowd around to tell him what a prize he has won, but he seems to know it pretty well without any telling, to judge from his face. So she leaves us, and it is not long before we hear from that place. She is there the woman everybody likes."

That tired languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good. TTB cossful.

PRESS OPINIONS.

[From the Ottawa Free Press.] Mr. Cloran, the editor of the Montreal

Post, has published a most complete reply to the charges of uttering "murderons sentiments" preferred in the columns of the Toronto Mail and a number of other Tory journals against General Burke, who spoke at the St. Patrick's night concert in Montreal. He denies that any remarks come a law. This measure provides that all of the class were made, exposes the bigotry of the Tory journals against the Irish race and their attempt to manufacture political capital in this case by arousing sectarian and race prejudices. As Mr. Burke uttered no murderous sentiments, Mr. Cloran could not have endomed them. The fact that the Tory press manufactures despicable charges like these against representative Irishmen, shows what we have to expect bye-and-bye when the election campaign conducted on the "Orange ascendancy" lines is in full swing.

Q. WHAT IS THE opinion of standard medi

cal authorities ou kidney disease? A. That the blood vessels and tubes of the kidneys have become paralyzed by repeated and long neglected congestion and, having no nerve power to control their action, the albu men, the life of the blood, escapes, while the uric acid and waste remain in and destroy the blood. This sometimes results in dangerous blood poisoning; the only true scientific blood tonic, before which these symptoms and diseases rapidly flee away, is Warner's safe cure.

MINNESOTA'S CYCLONE.

REVISED ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

ST. Ctoup, Minn. April 15.—The city has been visited with a calamity the ghastly details of which have never been equalled. Each hour brings to light fresh evidences of the terrible work of the elements. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a great black mass rose over the hills annthwest of the city and coming with terrible velocity toward the westetn outskirts.
The clouds hung low and rolled over and over accompanied by a loud roaring and crackling sound. The cloud was funnel-shaped and the point dragged along the ground, lashing every thing that came in its path into atoms. The citizens had hardly time to fice to the cellars and seek shelter before the air was filled with flying boards, shingles, bricks and other debric that was strewn over the country and piled in promiscuous heaps. It came from the south east and moved in a northwesterly direction until it reached the river, where it followed the river banks until it reached the Sauk Rapids, where passed through the centre of the town. The people were not warned of the danger before it was upon them; they were picked up and tossed in the air and rent into a thousand pices. earth was plowed up in the line of the cyclone and covered nearly a quarter of a mile in width The cries and shricks of the wounded rent the air, and the ground was strewn with the bodies of the dead.

or the dead.

St. Paul, Minn., April 15.—The revised estimates of the killed and wounded are:—St. Cloud, 15 killed 40 injured; Sauk Rapids, 30 killed 100 injured; Rice's Station, 22 killed

and the number of injured yet unknown. St. CLOUD, Minn., April 15.—When relief trains from St. Paul and Minneapelis reached here last evening physicians, who came to aid the cyclone sufferers, made a hurried survey o the work they had to perform. At St. Bene-dict's hospital, where the wounded had been taken, a heartrending scene was encountered Twenty-eight wounded persons had been carried to hospital, and men, women and children lay in broken shapes, bathed in their own blood. Their faces were blackened and grimy, their arms and legs broken, their scalps torn and bodies lacerated. At the engine house, which lifeless hodies were stretched on the floor in two rows, whilstiamonest the dead, scanning their faces and wearing apparel by the feeble light of lanterns, moved excited citizens searching for SAUK RAPIDS, Minn., April 15.—Every busi-

ness house in the town is destroyed by yester-day's cyclone; only the city hotel remains intact. At the present time 22 dead bodies have been removed from the ruins and a large number of people are injured. The total loss of number of people are injured. The total loss of property is not less than \$300,000, without a

dollar of cyclone insurance.

Exira, Iowa, April 15.—A cyclone struck Exira and the country south of here yesterday at 4 o'clock, wrecking the house of Wm. Binthe and the schoolhouse near him. The storm ther took a southeasterly direction and wrecked the houses of Milt. Donnell, Mr. Reynolds, Virginia Smith, Jas. Patterson and Nicholas Mar tin. Only one person was injured.

Council Bluffs, Iows, April 15.—A cyclone has struck the town; 50 houses are blown

BUT LITTLE CREDIT TO THE PROFES SION.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6, 1885 .- Three year ago, I suffered much from enlarged prostrate gland. Had to have my water drawn. The more I doctored, the worse I got. Was com pletely broken down. Almost out of my head. Have used 102 bottles of Warner safe cure, and am perfectly and entirely re-lieved.—Solomon WESLEY, 354 Grand River avenue.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND.

RHODE ISLAND'S LEGISLATURE SENDS CON GRATULATIONS TO GLADSTONE AND PARNELL.

PROVIDENCE, April 16, 1886.—The following resolutions were passed by the House of Representatives to-day:— Whereas Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Prime Minister, in the face of great opposition and prejudice, has announced his intention of intro

ducing a bill granting home rule to Ireland therefore, the Senate concurring herein, be it Resolved, That the Legislature of Rhode Island congratulates Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell upon the great step which has been taken. Resolved, That we do hereby tender them out

best wishes for their success.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit copies of these resolutions to Messrs, Gladstone and Parnell, AN UNWABRANTABLE INTERFERENCE.

The resolutions were strongly opposed by one member as an unwarrantable interference with a peaceful power, and calculated to bring the State into contempt with all civilized nations. Mr. Hopkins, who opposed the resolutions, is a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Geo. W. Platt, of Picton, says he can confidently recommend Burdock Blood Bitters to any who suffer from loss of appetite, constipa-tion and general debuity, that remedy having cured him after severe illness from the same complaints.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.

Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Seaforth ays: "I purchased one bottle of Burdeel says: "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent health." As a blood puryfying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B.B.B., is always sucFRANCE AND THE POPE.

-Serious results anticipated. ROME, April 16.-The relations between France and the Vatican are again struced, at most to the snapping point, and at any moment one or the other may take a decision winch will at least temporarily put a stop to deplomation intercourse.

Since he assumed office M. de Freycinet has been yielding to the pressure put upon him by the Radical advocates for the separation of Church and State in France. He has accentuated the anti-clerical policy begun by M. Jules Ferry's "article 6," and the expulsion of ecclesiastical communities and the contemp-tuous reception given to Cardinal Guibert's last protest against the vexations to which the Ca-tholic Church is exposed in France have embittered the smouldering resentment of the Vatican, and the ill-feeling has been fanned by the Pope's pro-German and It lian counsellors. ROME AND CHINA.

On the other hand, the French Government has taken offence at the projected change of relations between Rome and China. Pope Leo, after anxious reflection and despire the objections of the Congregation of Extraordinary Affairs, has just resolved to treat irrectly with the Celestial Empire in future with regard to all questions affecting the Catholics in China and to withdraw the privilege of protecting Chinese missions from France. In principle a similar measure seems to have been decided or for Japan and Syria, while, to emphasize this startling change in its policy, the Vatican is drawing closer daily to Germany, and to Por-tugal which is to be granted important privitugul leges in India.

BUPTURE ANTICIPATED. The Papal decision is not yet officially notified to France, but in anticipation of a rupture I have high eccleaiastical authority for stating that M. de Freycin-t has sent Count Lefebvre de Behaine, the French Ambassador at the Vatican, a letter of recall, for production at a fitting moment. Discussing the question with an intimate friend and a counsellor of the Pope yest rday, I asked him what would be the con sequence of a rupture. "It would do France mure harm than another commune," said he: questi republicani sono insaniti.

THE LOST RESTORED.

Ira McNeill, of Poplar Hill, Ont., states that his brother aged 12, was sillicted with a terrible cold, from the effects of which he lost his voice. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam cured the cold and restored his voi e in the most perfect manner. Hasays it cannot be exceeded as a remedy for coughs and colds.

ROBBED THE TREASURY.

DEAD OFFICIAL'S CRIME-A DEFICIENCY OF \$37,500 DISCOVERED IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE DECEASED ACCOUNTANT OF THE PRO-VINCIAL CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

QUEBEC, April 16 -A painful sensation was Quence, April 16.—A paintul sensation was caused in the house to-day when the Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands made the amouncement that a very serious deficit had been discovered in the accounts of a respected and trusted civil servant. The leader of the Opposition was aware that something was proposed but who the defaulting official was a wrong, but who the defaulting official was, or what the amount of his defalcation, could not be guessed at, nor was the defaulter, who died a few weeks since, ever suspected outside the auditor, the ministry, and one or two of the chief officials of the local Government. The question on the subject and the reply of the Hon. Mr. Lynch will explain to some extent

Hon. Mr. Lynch will explain to some extent the facts of the extraordinary defalcation.

Hon. Mr. Mercier asked:—

1. What is the meaning of these words found at page 4 of the Public Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1885, "Deduct amount to be accounted for by the Department of Crown Lands, \$51,527.32?"

2. Met this amount been really received by 2. Has this amount been really received by

the department and, if so, why is it deducted 3. How is it to be accounted for, and by what employes of the department? 4. Is that amount entirely ost for the pro-

The Hon. Mr. Lynch said: "The subject matter of this question has been the cause of no matter of this question has been the cause of no small anxiety on my part during the last few weeks. It was my intention to have submitted of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly for the consideration of the Public Accounts Committee with all the detailed information which I possess regarding it, but I have no objection to giving to the House the general aspect of the case, leaving to that Committee the initiation of the fullest enquiry. For many years prior to Confederation, and aver since promissory notes have been accepted by the Department of Crown Lands in payment of timber dues owned by limit-holders and lumber The notes are supposed to be paid men. before the expiration of the fiscal year for which they are given; but it always occurs, for one reason or another, that some of them are for one reason or another, that some of them are not paid at such time, and are carried over. These are known in the Department as unpaid or overdue notes, and as a general rule are paid during the course of the few months next fellowing. The receipts from this source are generally about the same, taking one year with with another. In the preparation of the public accounts for last year it was found that the amount returned by the Crown Land Depart-ment was not absolutely correct. Attributing this to some error in calculation. I caused an enquiry to be made in the books of the Department from the 15th July, 1867, by which it was discovered that there was really a deficiency of the sums total of the returns for the last two or three years, but to what cause this could be attributed it was impossible to say. The ac-

countaint of the department, the late John V. Gale, who had acted as such from 1867, having previously acted as assistant accountant, was taken seriously ill in the month of July last and was obliged to absent himself from the department and remain at his residence. On being consulted with reference to this deliciency in the month of December last he admitted that he had abstracted from time to time, since 1882, considerable sums of money from the department, and that he had covered the same by false returns as to the amount of unpaid notes on hand. This fact was communicated to me during the Christmas holidays. I immediately returned to Quebec and instituted an enquiry into all the particu-lars connected with the matter. I have only to add that the amount reported in the Public Accounts as being that which should be deducted from the return of the Crown Lands Department has already been, upon investiga-tion, considerably reduced, and may be still further reduced. Whatever may be the amount established it should not be imputed alone to last year's operations, but should cover a series of at least three years. Mr. Gale enjoyed the confidence not alone of the Department but of the public as well, and unfortunately abused his position as others in bank, municipal offices and elsewhere have done in similar positions of trust and responsibility, and it becomes my duty to prevent its repetition as far as lies in my power. FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The actual defalcation amounts to about \$37,500 as far as the investigation shows. Mr. Gale was not a young man carried to excesses of extravagance by youth and impulse. When he died in Philadelphia, three weeks stace, he was 65 years of age. He was in the department since 1856, and has since been a civil servant, Falling sick in July last he went to Philadelphia with his bottler and large his definition. phia with his brother and lay on his dying bed when the extensive defalcat ons were discovered. Mr. Gale was a leading church member for years. He never drank and apparently lived within his income of \$1,800 a year. Altogether he was one of the most respected citizens of Quebec, and moved in the best society. It is believed that Mr. Gale made a confession of his defalcation before his death. confession of his deflication before his death.
It is but justice to state that Mr. Lynch, the country. head of the department, has nothing to do with the supervision of the accounts of his department. He feels the occurrence very much, and has the sympathy of both Ranges tured by

All the great street

and lileu. It is very probable that in future STRONG ANTI-FRANCO POLICY OF THE VATICAN all civil service employes will be required to give security.

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower

Austria, lives Maria Hass, an intelligent and in-

A VOICE PROM AUSTRIA.

dustrious woman, whose story of physical suffer-ing and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sick headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the stomach until I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to spread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and short-ness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphets. I gread it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly according to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My lest illness heren June Sed 1882 and con-My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no cood, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seirel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent more for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for th m. knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going though some water and was in cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surrounding districts to whom her mother had not ap-plied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To day she aids her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigel's

MARIA HAAS.

The people of Canada speak confirming the

Syrup.

above.

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

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

I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the lurk to find one of your almanacs and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until new I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Everybody here speaks well of it.

JOSEPH WARD

Richmond Corners, N.B. SPRINGFIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1886. A. J. Willer, Limit d,

medicine.
Yours respectfully,
JNO. G. MORRISON.

STRVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884. A. J. WHITE. A. J. WHITE,
I commonced using the "Shaker Extract" in my
family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a
sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side,
often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gain-

ing my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine. edicine. Yours, tc., Manassen E. Bram.

FREDERICTON, N.B.

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

Yours ruly PATRICK MoLUSKY

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885. A. J. White, Limited

Gentlemen.—Your modisine is just what is needed
here for disordered liver. When I was in London
the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and
advised me to travel. I did so, and came across
Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued
use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is
not always the only hope.

Yours truly,
W. J. ROBERTSON, Evangelist.

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

A. J. White, Limited.

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

Yours truly.

Yours truly,
WM. BURKS

South Bar, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.
Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Slegel's Surup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, vointing food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief. any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving:

relief for the time being, so you can early see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some

ittle time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved.

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

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

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALBARK

South Bay, Ontario.
Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Farringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal. For sale by enery druggist in Montreal.

Since the second empire the French army has worn l'imperiale with the mustache. To-day the beard is once more revived, but whiskers are forbidden as being too English.

Periect soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities indorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the best blood-purifying medicine in existence. It vastly es the working and productive powers of both hand and brain.

Not a particle of fruit of any kind was found by a Paris chemist in a "current jelly" which he analyzed lately, and which had been rut up expressly for import to this

country. The refuse water of the paper mills is saved. in England, and the waste fiber is manufac-tured by the use of alumn only.

William Commence and the State of

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

MINO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION RICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 21, 1656

TEN out of the S Nationalists returned from Ireland are Protestants. When will England show a generosity, to its Catholic Russell and O'Connor, and the latter represents a strong Catholic constituency---Liverapplies here with all its force.

ARCHEISHOP CHOFF gave a tongue traching to those Irishmen who make a strained effort to imitate the English accent. He said: " It is the greatest sign of the degradation of my country to see its people aping the accent of any other country." That was a home hrust to some people who attempt to mix he generous, honest, Irish brogue with the ha, ha," and get laughed at for their pains.

IT is not many years since Sir John A. Macdonald told the people of . England that "all" the settlers along the American Northwestern frontier were flocking into the Great Lone Land. After a year or so the Premier came down to promise 1100,000 emigrants a year, and now Sir John sighs and promises, · "To-morrow." We are to have a big immigration "th's year." Let us add "perhaps." Cows far away have long horns.

THE Globe was a very wicked paper twenty years ago. No doubt about that. But Gladstone was a very wicked man, so far as Ireland is concernd, until the other day. And there is no doubt about that. :The Globe now in our champion ; so is Glasstone. Yet we suppose there are a few fossils in Canada who will still condecen the Globe, while they forgive, and cheer, and send addresses to the Grand Old Man. There is no reasoning from the logic of events in that.

IT is a mistake to suppose that the object of the Enights of Labor is to organize striker. On the contrary, the object of the society is to prevent ctrikes by removing the causes of them. At present the capitalist employe men at the lowest possible wages. He may make \$50,000 profit out of \$300,000 invest ment, and the men who work for himmay, in wages, acceive \$20,000. Now the Enights of Labor think that the men who work should get the \$50,000, and the capitalist the \$20,-.000. That's the way to end strikes, because it goes to the root of the evid, the vicious .wage system.

The other day we said that the efforts chis country had made to secure immigration for the last nineteen years must have cost, all told, \$200,000,000. The Mail questions the accuracy of our figures. It does not attempt to prove us wrong; it simply denies our con. clusions, that is al. But has not the building of the C. P. R. cost \$100,000,006 ? Have not about \$50,000,000 been spent in private enterprise in the Northwest? and have not the Mounted Police, the Administration of justice, and the cleations cost \$50,000,000 more? In fact we are under instead of over the mark. Let the Mail give us something .o argue about, and try again.

MR. STAVELEY HILL, Q C., M.P., delivered an anti-Home Rule speech before a Conservative association at Wolverhampton. This Tory M.P. gave the Irish people the very friendly warning that "before many years " had passed by England would rouse herself "to the final effort, which would end in the " complete expatriation of the Irish race." It is such men as this Mr. Staveley Hill who call dynamiters into existence, and it is such speeches as he delivered at Wolverhampton that put the dynamite factories in motion. Mr. Hill, Q.C., M.P., is a worse enemy to the peace and safety of the empire than Mr. O'Donovan Rossa.

In the days of Charles II. private virtue, in man or woman, was made a laughing stock for the gallants of the court; in the days of the discharge of official duty, &c., is, like
Spartan robbery, a crime only when it is disvered. Men go to the House of Commons

as this one time. But fortunately the general policy of the Reformers in Ontario secures thoughtful ratepayers on the feeling of the resolution of the National sympathy with the Home Rule movement than intelligent and not as party

"Mr. Carbray, the Irish Roman Catholic resolution of Quebec West in the Quebec West in the Quebec West in the Guebec West in the feeling of the largestature, produced a far better resolution of intelligent and independent Protestants is with

to rob, thieve, peculate, defraud, and plunder the public trust; and gain! gain!! is everywhere their cry. If Sir John A. Macdonald remains in power eight years more, which God forbid, he will strike a blow at parliamentary representation, for he will corrupt the elected of the people, until the people are forced to believe that the elective system is a tyranny in disguise.

THE public expenditure in 1877-S was put down at \$23,503,158; the expenditure for 1884 5 was \$35,037,060. The difference between these two sums is \$11,533,902. So that the people of this country have to pay \$11,533,902 more for carrying on the affairs of the country than they had eight years ago. And how much better are we off now than we were then? How many of us are richer? How many of us are happier? A few placemen have been "fixed;" many Tory M.P.'s have fattened out of the public treasury; but as for the "people," they are no better, but worse than they were when the expenditure was eleven millions and a half a year less. But what do the Tory M.P.'s care Not a jot. But we must "turn the rascals

HERE is a gem from the cyclopicdia of Canadian biography, published by Hunter, Rose & Co. Speaking about James Beaty, sr., Q.C., D.C.L., M.P., the cyclopedia says :- "Here is an instance of what can be accomplished by a man of integrity, who puts a high aim before him and unfalteringly pursues his way, always doing the right and best." Yes, "here is an instance" of a man who said that preachers should not be paid, but who bargained for \$100,000 secret service money for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and who was implicated in minority, like this. In all Great Britain | the scandal, and who is now after boodle, for there are only two Catholic M. P.'s, another railway scheme, to the tune of several hundred thousand dollars! Years ago James Beaty, sr., Q.C., D.C.L., M.P., pool. That story of the beam and the mote loosened the latch key of honor, and since then the door of corruption and wrong doing has swung easily to his touch.

> WE rejoice to see that the Hon. T. W. Anglin has been nominated for North Simcoe. He is to contest that constituency in the interest of the Liberal party at the next general elections. Mr. Dalton McCarthy, the present Tory M.P. for the constituency, was elected in 1882 by a majority of 250. There is a large Irish Catholic vote in North Simcoe, and this should be for Mr. Anglin to a man. But better still, the Liberals up there are said to be a broad-minded people, men who, like all the party, favor justice being done to the Catholic minority in securing representation in Ontario. The Hon. Mr. Anglin will be a tower of strengeh to the

THE Government is making a desperate effort to prove that the half-breeds had no cause to complain of their treatment by the Dominion. The latest dodge is to publish a long report from "Wm. Pearce, superintendent," and if we are to believe half Mr. Pearce said the half-breeds on the Saskatchewan different. When the country becomes more wore very wicked men. But the world will not believe Mr. Wm. Pearce. Men of commen sense know too well that well-conducted, simple, law-abiding and a moral race of peaple do not stake their lives, their properties and the honor of their families without good grounds for action. The country will not believe it, and the majority of reasonable men will come to the conclusion that the Government is only trying to throw the sins of the half-breeds into bolder relief while it: swings the sins of itself and its officials over its shoulder.

Mozz alarming rumors from India. The Russians are giving trouble over the disputed boundary on the Afghanistan frontier; the Burmese expeditionshas weakened the garrisons so much that the disaffected Hindoscans are said to be intriguing for snother insurrection; the province of Aude is said; to be a hotbed of revel; and in a general way, the military situation is said to be cloudy. Well, who cares? Not the Irish, certainly. At least not until that Home Rule question is cettled one way or the other. If it is settled our way England will make a friend; if it is not settled our way we will wish the Russians God speed and "hurrah" for the cagle of the white Czar.

It is a great thing to be a Lome Ruler these days. Eure even the Queen is an Irishwoman now! Think of that! Nothing less than a full blooded descendant from "Ard Righ," the supreme hing of Iceland at the time of St. Columba, If that does'nt barg Bannagher But a Protestant elergyman, the Rev. Dr. McLauchlan, of Ediaburgh, knews all about it, and he tells it to the world, and he has written the particulars to the English Prime Minister, Hon. W. E. Cladstone, long life to him. But with all that we doubt it. In fact the Irish people respectfully decline the relationship. Let her go on her marker bones and ask God's forgiveness for the wrongs she has been made the instrument of committing in Ircland, and then we may allow her to salute the head of Erin, her equal and her

IP the Conservative party ever get into power in Ontario how many Orangemen will there be in the local cabinet? At present there is not one. No, not even the ghost of one: but if the Tories get into power won't there be a change, and what a clearing out there will be of the "Papists!" The "brethren" will have a high old time if they ever turn the Reformers out in the sister province. Archbishop Lynch said as much

secures the Catholics on the other, and between the two we may make up our minds that the Reformers have come to stay.

WE have several, so called, Irish Catholic representatives at Ottawa. These gentlemen are supposed to look after the interests of the Irish Catholic people in a special manner. Well, now, here is a job for some of them. We want to know why the late John Grey was dismissed from the position of collector of customs at Prescott? We want some of these Irish Catholic representatives to ask for the papers and demand the why and the wherefore of that dismissal, and thus do something to entitle them to the claim they make. True, the Government may not like it, but that is just where the test will come in. Who speaks first?

MR. GLADSTONE, NOT THE QUEEN

THE Legislature of Quebec is to be given an opportunity to express, in the name of the Canadian people, its sympathy with the struggles of the Irish race for self-government, and to extend to Mr. Gladstone its congratulations on having had the courage to introduce a Home Rule bill in the British Parliament. Hon. Mr. Mercier has presented a set of resolutions which are to the point. Mr. Carbray has also moved in the matter, but his intention is to present an humble address to Her Majesty the Queen. Now would like to know what the we Queen has got to do in this matter or why her name should be dragged in at all? Mr Gladstone has had to fight against the Queen to bring in his Home Eule bill. It is not Her Majesty that we have to thank for the Ministerial recognition of the principle of Home Rule for Ireland, it is Mr. Gladstone. Con sequently it is the latter and not the former that should be made the object of our admiation and the recipient of our congratulations. Under the circumstances Mr. Carbray's proposed address is out of order; it is not only uncalled for, it is undeserved.

DOG IN THE MANGER.

Settlers in the Canadian North-West are obliged to pay a tax for any wood or hay they may cut on unoccupied Government lands. Every season millions and millions of tons of hay die, or are burned up, and yet the Government prefers to charge a tax of 81 a ton rather than allow the settlers to have the hay free for their use. With wood it is the same. Forest fires destroy the timber. The live trees are burned down and the bluffs become choked with dead wood. And for this dead wood the Government charge 25 cents a cord. It may be said that the wood and hay are the property of the Government, and that it is all right to make the settler pay for them. Well, the same may be said of the waters of the Saskatchewan or the Belley River and the innumerable lakes which dot the territories. They belong to the Government, too, and it would be just as logical to charge the settlers who live at Batoche, Battleford, Calgary or Edmonton for the water that runs by their doors as it is to charge them for the hay on the prairies around them. In time it may be settled it may be necessary to be more careful. but at present the Government is playing the dog in the manger. It is a small piece of business for a great country to stoop to, while at the same time this same Government is squandering the property of the ccuntry in millions in corrupting the representatives of

TORY OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE. THE Tory and Orange organs in Great Britain are very loud and bitter in their denunciation of Mr. Gladstone, and very sweeping in their condemnation of his project to establish a tree and independent parliament in Ireland. But as loud and bitter as they may be against the scheme, the Orange and Tory precs in Canada are not behind in. their opposition to Irishmen securing the right of self-government. Our Canadian Tories and Orangemen hate the very idea of Home Rule, and their organs are praying that upon the wreck of iceland's hopes a government of operaion and oppression may be established to whip the Irish into cubmission. The chief Tory paper and organ of Sir John Macdonald's Government, the Toronto Mail, in expressing its delight at the thought that Mr. Gladstone will be defeated in Farliament and afterwards at the pollr, and that the Irish people will again be dencived of constitutional Liberties and ruled by coercion acts, says :-'The first duty of his successors will be to grapple with the League, and to enforce 12 law and order by heroic measures. The prospect is a gloomy one for Ireland, but there is apparently no alternative if the Kingdom is to be saved from disruption and Ireland from the anarchy of the ' Moonlighters."

This language shows the measure of good will entertained by our Canadian Tory organs towards the Irish people. The personal organ of the Orange Minister of Customs, ex-Grand Master Mackenzie Bowell. the Belleville Intelligencer, says it "confidently " expects the defeat of Mr. Gladstone s scheme " in the Commons; and even should it hap pen that the bill passes the popular branch of the legislature, it will be by so small a " majority that the House of Lords will have ' no hesitation in rejecting it."

All through the list, with scarcely an exception, do the Tory organs rise up in their hatred and their rage against the granting of Home Rule to Ireland, but we will get it all the same, in spite of their ravings and their protests.

CRIME IN IRELAND.

There is less crime in Ireland, at the present

League, but we shall not ask them to take Mr. Mercier, the leader of the Opposition. Mr. our words for it—we shall give them proof. Carbray's resolution is loyal and courtly, while Mr. Murcier's can hardly be praised on either Judge Waters, in charging the Waterford score, implying, as it does, that the right of County Grand Jury on Jan. 26th, said, that withheld from Ireland by Imperial tyranny—an withheld from Ireland by Imperial tyranny—and withheld from Ireland by Imperial tyranny—and the whole in the counties of Waterford, Cavan and Leitrim, crime was so scarce that "on the face of the globe I do not think there is another county that could show a similar record." In the county of Leitrim he had for his whole business at the Quarter Sessions only and her people. The Home Rule and conthree cases, two for petty larceny and the third for assault. In Waterford it was even better, and in the County of Cavan he said: 'In that large county, which is more popul- will be all the more gratifying to Mr. Gladous than Waterford, I had only one case, a charge of rescuing goods seized by bailiffs. and which turned out to be a case which should not have been sent for trial at all. Nor was Judge Waters alone in his experience. Judge Darley told the Grand Jury at Wexford that that was the last of six towns he had presided in, "and it was a remarkable fact that, in every one of them, the number of criminal cases was the lightest he ever remembered." And all this we must remember under the National League, the terrible National League, which, according to the Daily News, caused "brutal murdere, the houghing of cattle, cowardly boycotting, and a general state of terrorism in which society lived" in Ireland. All reading Europe and America have by to-day read the slander which appeared in yesterday's Daily News, but not one in a hundred thousand of them will ever read what the judges, men who are no friends of the national cause, said about the state of crime in Ireland under that same National League that is so much maligned. In fact the National League is the best police Ireland | ever had, for the people know that in obeying the League they are oboying Irishmon, and not alien tyrants.

IS MINISTERIAL HANESS TO COVER UP MINISTERIAL INIQUITY ?

Should the absence of a minister from the House be made a barrier against criticism and investigation into the public affairs of his department? That is the question. It looks as if the absence of Sir John Macdonald from the House was intended to accomplish a double object-to give the individual the peace and rest required for his physical recuperation, and to secure the minister against the inquisitiveness and curiosity of the Opposition to know how things are managed in the Indian Department, of which Sir John is the Superintendent-General. Grave charges of mal-administration are on the list against this department, but owing to the absence of the responsible Minister they have not been dealt with, although the session is well advanced and is not far from the end. It, therefore, becomes a question whether the illness of Sir John should be any longer allowed to interfere with the proper discharge of the duties of Parliament. We say this because we find that the Ministerial organs, and particularly the Gazette, want to shield the Indian Department behind the sick bed of the Prime Minister.

Thursday evening Mr. M. C. Cameron, of Fovernment with gross mismanagement of the Indians in the Northwest. He accused the officials of swindling, illtreating and demoralizing the Indians and causing the death of many by neglect and imposition. He produced the report of Indian agents, inspectors and missionaries in support of his charges.

Now what had the Government to answer to all these charges? Absolutely nothing. except to say that the charges were odious, that the House would not be influenced by them, and that the country would not believe them. There was no attempt at disproving but when the last edition of THE Post them, all that came from the Treasury benches was a wail and a protest from Sir entered the Herald buildings and made Hector Langevin, that it was a shame and a piece of cowardice to attack the management rary the Daily Witness, with marked kindof the Indian Department in the absence of the general superintendent, Sir John Macdonald. The Gazette follows Sir Hector and The last copies were scarcely printed when abuses Mr. Cameronand describes his criticism | the Witness fires were also put out. This of Undian affairs as "a cowardly attack." It is therefore plain that the Government and its supporters intend to take advantage of Ministerial islness to apver up Ministerial iniquity and prevent all necessary and timely investigation into important branches of the public administration. This dodge must be tributing the paper. We will do the best we defeated. Ministerial responsibility must can until the waters gracefully retire and the remain on the Government benches of the House and must not be withdrawn from the conditions. jurisdiction of Partiament to be safely secluded in a sick wedchamber.

QUEBEC'S CONGRATULATIONS TO

GLAGSTONE. WHEN Mr. Carbray, M.P.P., made his Home Rule resolutions take the shape of an address of thanks to Her Majesty the Queen, we at once took objection to them, and pointed out the absurdity of moving thanks to a person who had done all in her power to kill Home Rule and prevent Mr. Gladstone

from introducing his bill. We urged Mr. Carbray to withdraw his address and allow Hon. Mr. Mercier's set of resolutions to come before the House, as they had the right ring about them, and were directed to the proper person. We are pleased to find that our suggestion has been acted upon and that Mr. Carbray did not permit any sentiment of pride or jealousy te spoil the effect of the pronouncement that the Legislature would be called upon to make in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and of extending its congratulations to Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Carbray's original address was also ob jectionable, because it was acceptable to the opponents of Home Rule and the enemies of the lrish people, as the following from the Montreal Daily Wilness shows :-

inuendo which makes nonsense of the whole

It is always safe to throw out or discountenance anything that the Daily Witness and organs like it propose in regard to Ireland gratulatory resolutions, which were ultimately adopted by the Local House last night, are remarkably to the point and emphatic. They stone and to the Irish people from the fact that they were voted by French Canadian representatives.

While on this topic, would not the City Council of Montreal do a meritorious act if it swelled by its vote and voice the grand chorus of congratulation and the volumeof sympathy that are being sent to Gladstone and Parnell. Mr. Gladstone himself cabled Mayor O'Brien by a highly respected and responsible church of Boston last Monday that such expressions of opinion from America gave powerful moral support to Her Majesty's Government.

THE FLOOD OF 1886.

Between floods and plagues Montreal's lot

floods within twelve months give the metropolis a deluge record which few towns can boast of. The inundation from which the city has been suffering since Saturday last is the greatest both as to extent and damage that has occurred since its foundation. The oldest inhabitant has no recollection of such an overflow of the mighty waters of the St. Lawrence, and certainly no one has ever seen such a wholesale destruction of private effects, retail goods and wholesale wares. Fully 12,000 families have been flooded out. The whole of Point St. Charles and St. Gabriel Village are under water. Griffintown is almost invisible. Victoria Square is a dirty lake. The Bonaventure depot and yard could float the whole river craft. McGill, Notre Dame West, St. James West, out to the city limits. a large portion of Craig and St. Antoine streets, with all the cross streets, are under three to ten feet of water. As these, with the streets on the river front, constitute the larger part of the business section of the city, one can get an idea of the work of devastation and of destruction to all kinds of property, especially when the owners had taken insufficient precautions to save their goods. There are thousands who had placed their goods on a level to protect them from the ravages of an ordinary flood, but who have to-day to bemoan the loss of the best portion of their fortune, owing to should speak for himself. During Sir the unprecedented rise of 44 feet and 6 inches which the river reached on Saturday night O'Donohoe may have had some reason and still maintains at the present writing. "We are completely wiped out," is the cry of many a retail dealer to-day. Their stocks are damaged beyond redemption. Then there are the poor families whose everything in the way of furniture and clothing still lie soaking in from five to ten feet of water. Their Huron, on the motion to go into committee of loss will be irreparable, and will be the cause supply, moved an amendment charging the of much misery unit distress. They now have not a bed to lie on, and when the wate side, they will not be a bit better off.

The wholesale houses in many instances will also suffer great loss, and failures will probably be in order. Perhaps no section of the community has been so unfortunate as the English press.

The Herald, the Witness, the Gazette and THE Post have been badly soaked. On Saturday the flood put out our fires about noon and stopped the presses. With its usual courtesy, the Herald came to our assistance, was about half run off, the flood further printing impossible. Our contemponess, then placed its presses at our disposal, when we continued to run off the edition. morning Messrs. E. Senecal & Son kindly tendered us the use of their press, of which we will thankfully avail ourselves. Under these circumstances our readers will naturally not expect too much of us, either in the way of furnishing the news or disrace of life is brought back to its normal

MR. BLAKE ENDORSED BY ONTARIO.

When the Hon. Edward Blake delivered his speech on the Landry motion, condemning the Sovernment for baving executed a political prisoner who had been recommended to meroy, the Tory members threw up their hats and the Tory press shouted loud anddong that that speech "Enished Blake in Ontario." The Orange-Tory combination calculated on finding a sufficient stock of prejudice and bigotry in the Province to blind the people to the fairness, the justice and to the common sense of Mr. Blake's arguments and contentions. We never had any doubt that they would be lamentably astray in their utterly vile calculations. We felt that Contario contained sufficient mankood to protect Mr. Blake from the rowdy and vicious onslaughts of the Orange pack. And we have not been mistaken. The entire Reform press, which speaks for the majority of the Province, have adhered to Mr. Blake's pronouncement. We find the Canada Presbyterian, a non-party organ, referring to the dead set made by the Tory and Orange journals against Mr. Blake, and repuking the slanderers in very plain terms. It professes admiration for the conduct of the members who dared to speak and vote as their consciences dictated and not as party

Mr. Blake. It says :- " All honor to the man, whether of French or British origin, who has the moral courage to stand up in a small minority and vote as he thinks " right. The threat to drive the French bolters," as they are called, and Mr. Blake and the small number of Liberals who voted with him from Parliament, is base, thoroughly base. Men like Messis. Blake, Mills, Cameron and some other Ontario men who voted with them can do quite as well without a scat in parliament as parliament can do without them. And the same is true, we have no doubt, in regard to some of the French Conservatives who voted against the government. For anything we know to the contrary, it may be true of all of them. Some of them are exceptionally ablo men whose a rvices the country needs even if they do think Louis Riel should not have been hanged."

Then to this expression of opinion, given organ, we can add the emphatic andorsation given to Mr. Blake's course by the political representative bodies of the Province. For instance, the Young Liberals of Owen Sound. an important centre of political thought and organization, have adopted the following resolutions, which speak for themselves, and which show in what direction the wind is has not of late been any too pleasant. Three blowing :--

Resolved, "That whereas it is impossible, in our opinion, to separate the case of Louis Riel from the causes that led up to the rebellion, that the two are so intermingled and interwoven as to render judgment on the one point partial, hypothetical, and unfair without a full consideration of the other; that the Government in preventing the House from dealing with the whole question, including the cause and the effect of the rebellion, were actuated by cowardly political motives, and whereas it appears from the evidence submitted to Parliament that Riel was incare, as evidenced by the report of the Commission. also Drs. Roy and Clarke, and from letters of Father Andre and Bishop Grandin, and whereas it appears that the conduct of the Crown throughout was allied with political intrigue and wholly regardless of the ends of iustice:

"And whereas there is strong evidence that Riel was hanged for a crime committed fifteen years ago, by a Government that then paid him and an associate \$4,000 as a brive to leave the country—therefore be it resolved that we as a Ciub take this opportunity of declaring the action of the Government in regard to the whole affair as base, venal and corrupt, and that we hereby desire to place on record our warmest approval of the verour representative, Mr. Allen, in the House of Commons on the Landry motion.'

HON. JOHN O'DONOHOE.

We are not authorized to speak for the Hon. John O'Donohoe. The time has, however, come when we believe he John A. Macdonald's sickness, Mr. for being silent; now Sir John is convelescent, these reasons no longer exist It is possible that while the Premier was confined to his bed, the serious charge that Mr. O'Donolioe can make against him would have been in bad taste. Mr. O'Donohoe has a terrible in dictment to make against Sir John Mac donald. To make that indictment at time when Sir John could not reply would, no doubt, have evoked sympathy for the erring one. Indeed if, as probable, Mr. O'Donohoe has refrained from exposing Sir John until he was able to defend himself, it is all the more creditable to the Senator. But now that is, happily, all over, and when the Senate meets on the 28th inst. we expect that the Hon. John O'Donohoe will tell the country the truth, and the whole truth, about the Cabinet Secret. Any further delay will leave the Senator open to serious criticism, for the Irish Catholics of Canada are already asking the question? Is John O'Donohoe for us or against us? The iron is now ho -Will he strike?

ARE FRENCH CANADIANS ENTER PRISING.

It is often said that the French-Cana dians are not enterprising. This state ment is one of those hackneyed phrase which have a grain of truth in a bush of errors. The same may be said of any conquered people in the world. In the history of the world's wars there nothing surer than to the victors helon the spoils. Enterprise and commercia success fall as naturally into the hand of the vanquishers as water flows to th ocean. But can the people who say that the French-Canadians are not enterpri ing point to any other conquered peop who have held their own so well, again mighty odds, as the French-Canadian have? Apart altogether from their man vellous numerical increase, is there not evidence of commercial enterprise their mercantile establishments, their steamships, their press, their public in stitutions and their private past? In the Daily Witness of Saturday there appears a correspondence giving an ac count of the energy and enterprise the French-Canadians of Quebec their Dairymen's Association, and which the correspondent frankly ad mits that the French-Canadians are f ahead of the English-speaking people the province in the interest they take all that relates to the farm. And th interest, he says, extend to the Catholi clergy, "who take an active interest it the work of the conventions." English and Scotch farmers are proverbially good, but it is encouraging to see the French-Canadians, to say the least, hold ing their own. handard

THE HON MR LYNCH.

THE defalcation of the late Mr. Gale an employe in the Crown Lands Depar

John Broken France

The second secon

in the Local House. The matter was in the Local House. The matter was into the details of the department. It that the Local House in Mr. Mercier to brought up on a motion of Mr. Mercier to into the details of the department. It was placed in Mr. Gale, and when he made a return of the unpaid notes he had implicit confidence placed in him. The appoint a Select Committee to enquire appoint a Select Committee to enquired into all the circumstances connected implicit confidence placed in him. The into all the circumstances connected system was one that always prevailed, and directly or indirectly with the defolcadirectly or indirectly with the defoleation. The Hon. Mr. Lynch, the Minister of the Crown Lands Department, in answer to the charges which had been brought against him personally and the administration, made a statement which cannot fail to satisfy the public that the crime of the employé can in no wise be attributed to the employer. The honesty of the minister and the purity of the administration have not been brought within the range of damaging suspicions by the revolutions regarding the unfortunate occurrence. These have been beyond reproach in the past, and we have the fullest confidence that they will remain so, and that the result they will remain so, and that the result hon, gentlemin gave a pathetic account of the enquiry will clearly demonstrate the fact that the defalcation, whilst to be the fact that the defalcation, whilst to be the fact that the defalcation is a stributed. The fault lay in what might be committed by regretted in itself, cannot be attributed any one—they had placed over contidence in an to negligence or dishonesty on the part of the Government. Owing to the confidence in an answer to their reflections, that he had done what had never been done before, fidence placed in the defaulting official, in view of the future, namely, that the new to his general good reputation in the accountant had been compelled to give security fidence placed in the defaulting official, community and to his record of long service, the good faith and vigilance of the Government were imposed on. The insinuations that the Government or the Minister were cognizant of or a party to the depredations on the public treasury, are altogether unjustified and should be condemned. As another guarantee that the wrong and the fraud were confined to the personal action and responsibility of fairly. A loss had been sustained, but he asked Mr. Gale, we have the high character that whatever might be done they would agree for integrity and honesty of the Hon. Mr. Lynch. There are few men in publie life to-day who stand so deservedly high in the esteem and confidence of the public as the Minister of Crown

WHERE is the corruption and bribery of Canadian public men going to end? It is now discovered that Hon. John Norquay, Tory Premier of Manitoba, accepted \$25,000 paid-up stock in the Saskatchewan Coal Company as the price of "his influence." As the Winnipeg Free Press puts it, "he has made no bones about admitting that he received the money." Like John White, the Orange-Tory member for Hastings, he holds it to be a proper thing to make use of his parliamentary position for personal gain and profit, which is, in the long run, squeezed out of the public

Lands.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

[From our own Correspondent.] QUEBEC, April 20th, 1886. THE GALE DEFALCATION.

Mr. Mercier has on the notice paper a list of

questions in regard to the Gale detalcation, asking whether the Government allowed Mr. Gale to go to the United States with the knowledge of the Commissioner of Crown Lands; whether Mr. Gale possessed any property that whether Mr. Gale possessed any property that is commemorated by the tenebrae office, might be taken to indemnify the Government; which consists of the registrion in chair whether Mr. Gale gave any security, as required by law; whether Mr. Gale's confession was in of a number of the Psalms, the proby law; whether Mr. Gale's confession was in writing or verbal, and who were the witnesses. Hon, Mr. Mercier moved "That a select committee composed of the Hon, Meess. Taillon, Garneau and Mercier and of Messrs. Stephens and Thornton be appointed to inquire into all the circumstances, directly or indirectly, connected with the defalcation of \$51,327.32 discovered in the Crown Lands Department and which appears in the Public Accounts of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885, with power to send for pears in the factor of the conding 30th June, 1885, with power to send for persons, papers and records and to report from time to time." In doing so he referred to the sad event revealed in the statement of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and attacked the Auditor General, who, he said, had been guilty of carelessness and neglect. That tunctionary was, he said, an employe of the house or of the Government, and he was not supposed to submit his report without explana-tions. He reviewed the circumstances of the case, ins nuating that the Government had done something more than been guilty of carelessness. His remarks did not appear to meet the ap-

proval of the chamber.

Hon, Mr. Lynch rose shortly before six and said the hone member might be justified in making the motion he had, but that he had no right to wander from it to make an attack in the direction of endeavoring to make himself and his colleagues appear responsible for the defalcation of Mr. Gale. Let him make an open charge of the libel and he would meet him in the House or elsewhere. The matter was not a political one, and he so treated it on Friday last. It was not, he said, the first time that a trusted servant had been found wanting, and the Opposition knew this, and should judge accordingly. The hon, gentleman read from certain of the Opposition organs in which it was as much as stated in the same tone as had been followed by the leader of the Opposition that the Government was guilty of something more than official negligence. The commissioner, in an indignant burst of eloquence that brought conviction to every hearer, repudiated the idea of shielding himself behind a corpse. He would, he said, be sorry to make a cover of any living person, but the idea of taking advantage of the death of a man, in such a finance was especially loathsome to him and disgusting. Mr. Gale had been a servent of the public since 1830. He was a respected citizen at Levis before that and an assistant in the Crown Lands! I partment, under the old Government. At confederation he was retained, and the Commissioner of Crown Lands said he had never felt greater grief or been so bitterly disappointed when he discovered that his great confidence in Mr. Gale had been misplaced. The confession of Mr. Gale had been made in writing—he held it in his hand—winted by the deceased and was attested by a an indiguant burst of eloquence that brought placed. The confession of Mr. Gale had been made in writing—he held it in his hand—signed by the deceased, and was attested by a justice of the peace.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair,

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Lynch resumed his reply to Mr. Mercier, and spoke in high terms of the services done to trade and society by the lumbermen, and explained the practice of the Government with reference to the credit given by the lumbermen. The overdue notes of good men were usually reckoned as revenue, and this part of the business was goverally left to the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, and he paid a high tribute to the services of Mr. Etienne P. Tache, who had probably done more for the Tache, who had probably done more for the Crown Lands department than any individual efforts of the minister for the time being. Yet this distinguished officer had been reflected on by the appropriate of the control this distinguished officer had been gentered on by the gentleman who led the opposition. If, he (Mr. Eynch) had been guilty of any lack of vigilance, he did not wish to shirk the responsibility; but he asked the people and the house not to condemn him for doing what anyone else would have done; what members for St. John and Quebec county had done; what men like

Mr. Morin, Sir E. Taché, Sir A. Campbell and

ment, was fully ventilated last evening the Hon. W. McDougall had done when in office. It was impossible for a minister to enter into the details of the department. Per ect ination of Mr. Gale the following question :-"Did you follow out the same system of ac counts anterior to confederation as regards the management and control of the money and other transactions of the department?" The answer was "yes." He would state how the defalcation was committed. Many sums of cash were pail in to the treasury, and as soon as they were lurge enough they were paid in to the bank. When in 1852 the evil spirit took possession of Mr. Gale and he appropriated the cash, he was enabled to make a return of overdue notes in order to cover his defalcations, and as the amounts of which he spoke were much the same each year, he was able to prevent attention being drawn to his act. He (Mr. Lynch) had been charged with neglect in allowing the offender to go unwhich of justice, but if the leader of the Opposition had seen the fallen officer in his extremity he thought he would not have acted differently. The

for the faithful performance of his duties. The hon, gentlemon concluded an eloquent and conclusive vindication of the governmental course by stating that he had taken every step to endeavor to recover some of the lost funds, and that the course intended by the Government was to have submitted the question to the Public Accounts
Committee, and had tried to do their duty in
connection with the subject, and repudiated the
statement of the Opposition leader that he had
shirked his responsibility or endeavored to shield himself behind his subordinates. He would only ask the House to judge the matter on a scheme that would prevent anything of the kind occurring again, but if they thought that by legislation they could make men honest they

would find that they had undertaken a task beyond their power.
The conclusion of the address was received with loud cheers from both sides. Mr. Desjarding moved an ameniment to Mr. Mercier's motion that the matter should be left

to the Public Accounts committee.

Hon, Mr. Taillon spoke against the motion, and repudiated the insinuations made against the honest of the Minister of the Government.

Mr. Stephens, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Mr. Gagnon and Mr. Boyer spoke in favor of Mr. Marciar's notice.

Mercier's notion.

Dr. Cameron, the Liberal member for Hunt-Minister of Crown Lands. He, for one, would accept Mr. Lynch's statement as honest.

Mr. Poupore delivered an able speech in favor of the amendment. Mr. Mercier then withdrew his motion amid cheers. He stated that the Government had been warned in September that Gale was specu-lating \$10,000 at a time.

The House adjourned at 2 a.m. THE TENEBR.E.

This week is known as Holy Week. It commemorates the scenes of the passion and death of our Divine Lord, and the great events which immediately preceded the sacred passion. After the triumphal entry into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday He continued to teach openly. He drove the money-changers out of the Wednesday evening He retired from the public gaze and explained many things which consists of the recitation in choir phecies, prayers and lessons from the apostles, and one, which is placed on top of the triangle, is of bleached or white wax, and represents our Blessel Lord. At stated intervals during the recitation of the office the candles are girls, and robbery of both Government and extinguished one by one. The last or ladians carried on systematically under the extinguished one by one. The last or concealed whilst the Miscrere is being and yet allowed to go on year in

sung and the prayer which follows recited. Then there is a noise made and being made to stop the infamy. clapping of hands, amid which the concealed candle is revealed. The earthquake and solemn scenes connected with it which occurred at the crucifixion of our Divine Saviour, as well as the Sir John Macdonald, who is head of the Descenes of the resurrection, are thus recalled. The tenebrae office is continued in churches having a sufficient number of clerics three successive evenings, com-

mencing Wednesday.

The day will be solemly observed in all the churches to morrow. At the cathedral the tenebra will be

chanted at 4 o'clock, p.m , followed by recitation of the beads.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVER-SARY

OF PROFESSIONS AT THE PROTIDENCE CON-VENT CELEBRATED WITH ECLAT. Recontly the 42nd anniversary of the first pro-

Recently the 42nd anniversary of the first professions and renewal of vows of the Reverend Sisters of Charity of Providence, was celeviated with great pomp at the Mother House, St. Catherine street. At 8 o'clock this morning His Lordship Bishor Fabre presided at the imposing ceremony in the Convent Chapel, where four young ladies took the holy habit, and the remaining sisters of the congregation renewed their yows. The young religious were Miss Marie Evangeline Sauve, in religion Sister Valentine, of Lake of Two Mountains; Miss Rose Delima Derosiers, in religion Sister Ferdinand, of St. of Lake of Two Mountains; Miss Rose Delima Derosiers, in religion Sister Ferdinand, of St. Liguri; Mary Ann Deniss Langlois, in religion Sister Angele de Menci, of St. Denis, Quebec; Mary Ann Boucher, in religion, Sister Esther, of St. Ann d'Yumachiche. The sanctuary was crowded with clergymen from all parts of the city and province, among them the Rev. Tathers G. A. Thibault, T. H. Boucher, N. Caron, Chancellor of the diocese of Three Rivers; G. Marchaud, Clerk de St. Vistener: Chanut, Chaplain of the Institution: Viateur; Chaput, Chaplain of the Institution; Reid, Assistant Chaplain of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum: Maneault, of Joliette, and J. Doucet. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Caron. After the solemn ceremony the many friends of the happy sisters gathered around themin the convent, where the meeting was most joyful.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, April 16th, 1886. It would seem that the measure of Ministerial iniquity is not yet revealed to its full extent. But after the speech delivered by Mr. M. C. Cameron last night on the mispear that rescality had become systematised, under Government supervision, with all the foulest concomitants of bestial immorality, and the utmost infamy of which degraded human nature in the concomitants of thing, however, that will rouse the admiration and secure the support of Irishmen, or, indeed, of any man of decency and honor.

Office of the concomitant of the conc which degraded human nature is capa-ble. Mr. Cameton seized the opportunity of the House going into supply to agriculture and "protect" the farmer. This move a resolution censuring the Government for gross mismanagement of Indian affairs and for cruelty, neglect, swindling and illtreating the Indiana through the agents. I have heard a great many speeches in Parliament, but nover have I listened to so complete and cicumstantial an exposure of vice and crime as this. It is enough to make every Canadian who values the good name of his country hang his head for shame. Mr. Cameron's statement, which would be scarcely credible were they made in an ordinary manner, were substantiated by the reports and returns published in Government blue books and by the declaration of missionaries and other reliable witnesses whose veracity cannot be impugued. Nor does it appear possible that the

VILLAINY AND IMMORALITY practised by Government agents and others in their assling with the Indians could have been carried on so long without the knowledge of the authorities at Ottawa. Mr. Cameron showed that they had been frequently brought to official notice, that no ction was taken to put a stop to them, and that instead of such action the villainy went on unchecked and increasing. The food supplied was proved to be sickeningly bad, short in quantity, and some cases withheld altogetner, causing numerous deaths by starvation smong the Indians; still, strange to say, large sums of money were constantly expended for Indian supplies. Such a perfect carnival of iniquity would be beyond belief were it not conclusively proved; worse than all, the connivance of the Government was manifest, no representations were sufficiently strong to induce the department to correct the abuses; from Governor Dewdney down the whole purpose of those dealing with the Indians on behalf of the Government seems to have been to make money by the employment of every rascally device known to depraved white men. Vast sums are alleged to have been expended in supplying agricultural implements and cattle, which appear to have no result either in cultivation or otherwise. Indeed the reports all go to confirm the belief that the money voted by

parliament for the Indians was

STOLEN OUTRIGHT by those entrusted with its disbursement. All the worst that has ever been said or written of the rascality of Yankee Indian dreadful picture are given by the reports of the pefarious traffic in equaws carried on in the most open manner. this abomination, along with the conduct of licentious frontiersmen, has demoralized the Indiana to a frightthe most deplorable consequences to Indians and whites. Some of the agents are known to be among the worst offenders in temple, which he proclaimed a "house this respect, yet no attempt, not the slightest of prayer" instead of a "den of thieves," effort, has been made by the department to correct an evil which is not only a shame and a disgrace, but fraught with the worst moral evil, is bound hy the most New Testament and writings of the obligations that can be imposed upon man to saints, all bearing on the passion of our lend his assistance to arrest and punish this Blessed Lord. During the tenebrac siderations of self-interest no party, no considerations of self-interest no party siderations of se (which literally means darkness) a tri-blindishments of power can or shall excuse angular candelabra holds thirteen lighted him who, knowing the guilt of the ministry candles. Twelve of them are of un- and their agents in their dealings with the bleached wax, representing the twelve unhappy tribes of the North-West, votes for the continuance in office of men so

ABANDONED AND DEGRADED.

Just imagine fifty per cent. of the Mounted Police laid up with exphilitic disease, Government agents keeping harems of Indian white candle is not extinguished, but nose and with the knowledge of Governor and year out without the first effort Sir Hector Langevin attempted a reply to Mr. Cameron, but had nothing in the way of argument or document to rebut the terrible

indictment. His principal complaint was that the charges were made in the absence of partment of Indian Affairs. This was a poor excuse, for it is a well-known fact that Sir John never took an active share in the business of the department. Last session he con-fereed in his place that he had never read his own report. The truth is the Government has no defence. Neglect and incapacity reigned at Ottawa; rapine, plunder and the most beastly immorality in the territories.
Mr Patterson, of Brant, followed Sir Hector and added further particulars to the shameful story of Indian mismanagement. He showed from medical reports how rotten flour and unhealthy meat had been given to the Indians. Stuff supplied by L. G., Baker & Co., of Montana, a firm that has begged millions from the Canadian Government. Nothing was produced to disprove these be denied.

THE WHITE DOWELL SCANDAL inquiry was continued in the Committee today. Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, gave evidence concerning the exchange of two townships, by which the P. A. Colonization company became possessed of the settlement of St. Louis de Langevin, where a number of halfbroeds who joined the rebellion had settled and in which Batoche is situated. This established another important point in the history of this scandalous affair. Mr. Burgess also testified that the Government directed the company to evict the half breeds, as the land was theirs. The lawsuit between Jamieson and the company having been amicably settled, the documents withheld by Mr. Gemmill were produced. These confirmed in a material degree the history of the company as already given. Although Mr. White denied the truth of the charges, it is now established by evidence that they are all true. Now he insists that there was nothing wrong in his conduct. Mr. White seems to be afflicted with strange moral obliquity, Had a "Grit" been guilty of such conduct under a Liberal

that Bro. J. M. Aikin was out in It is freely conceded that in no country in the Russell county hat election distributing the bribary fund. He gave \$500 to Honore Robillard, M.P.P., to put where it would do most good, and it is alleged that those with whom Robillard failed to go "anucka" say he kept it for himself. But the dividing up of the lands in the territories among the Orangemen, as Cromwell and King William divided Ireland, is perfectly in keeping with

they have done a great deal to encourage claim has been contested on many grounds, only one of which is now under consideration. Canadian butter for some reason or another has never borne a good reputation abroad. To account for this, it is said that shrewd Yanken exporters stamped their inferior products as Canadian and their best as American, in order to raise the credit of their own production and destroy that of Canada. The introduction of the compound known as olsomargerine has, however, completely upset their former calculations, while the increasing manufacture of creamery butter in Canada has raised its reputation abroad. The consequence of the export of eleomargeriae to Europe from the United making. Congress and the several State legislatures have made strong efforts to regulate and, in some instances, to abolish this trade. Those who profess to know something about it say that hogs that die of disease, dead horses, bad grease and poisonous drugs enter into its composition. Of course it would be impossible for this country to escape a visitation of oleomargerine, and regulations were necessary. A bill was accordingly introduced by Mr. Costigan the other day for this purpose. In agreement with the announcement made in the Budget speech, an import duty of ten cents per pound was imposed, also an excise duty of eight cents a pound, Curiously, however, the grease and other stuff from which oleomargerine is manufactured is not taxed. As drawbacks are allowed by our fiscal regulations on all ingredients used in the manufacture of exports, the excise would amount to nothing, and the Act would simply amount to a strong measure to create and protect the new industry of making oleomargerine in Canada. This would be

ANOTHER TALL CHIMNEY

for the N.P., but its effect on the legitimate dairy industry would be killing. Olemar-gerine can be made so cheap that real butter would be almost superseded, and the dairies and creameries of the country, with the great farming industries connected therewith, placed at so great a disadvantage as to be unable to exist. This bill is eminently characteristic of our paternal government. It is a mean, as well as a dirty, fraud, and had it from his supporters, who have been sadly written of the rascality of Yankee Indian heen permitted to pass would have agents has been outdone by Canadian agents irretrievably damaged the country. As in the Northwest. The darkest shades to this all sorts of people, advocating all sorts of projects and industries are constantly urging ministers to "encourage," "foster" and "protect" them, it would not be astonishing were the proprietors of the big oleomargerine factory of New York State at ful extent. The most deadly and distinct the bottom of it. The people and legislature gusting diseases are common, with of that State are making strong and apthe bottom of it. The people and legislature parently successful efforts to suppress the oleomargorine abomination, and these proprietors may have hit upon the idea that Canada, under the N.P., would be just the place to move to. Fortunately Mr. Patterson, of Brant, took in the situation in all its bearings, and when the bill came up and the and physical consequences to the whole minister xplained its provisions, he country. The disclosures made by Mr. Cameron, on the strength of the most reliable duty of ten cents per pound, the testimony, place a solemn responsibility on importation should be prohibited, so right thinking men. Every one who reverenthat honest farming and dairy industries corruption would do them good. But I fear ces the laws of God, and bulieves in suppress should not be injured by it. After a hurried it will take them a long time and a severe consultation car Ministers.

MR. BOWELL ACCEPTED THE AMENDMENT, saying that was the very thing intended. Of course this was all moonshine, but the levernment dare not oppose a motion so life. obviously just and in the public's as well as the farming interest. A long discussion followed, whereupon Mr. Costigan, seeing that brought up in the House this afternoon by the bill was likely to be gutted on the excise Mr. Edgar. Mr. Wallace, M.P. for West clause, as it had been on the customs clause, withdrew it altogether, promising to carefully consider the proposed amendments, recast the bill, and bring it in at a subsequent period of the session. In this way a most obnoxious measure has been relegated to the rear, and the farmers of the country have good reason to thank Mr. Patterson for his vigilance in choking it off.

CUSTOMS' FRAUDS. Speaking to-day with a gentleman of large commercial experience, he assured me that the whole system of importation under the present tariff is saturated with fraud. Nor loes he see how it could be otherwise, or how it can be cured, so long as duties remain | telegrams. Ho must have been the victim of at abnormal figures. The temptation to a joke, for he could not think him capable of break and evade the law is very great, owing a trick. Mr. Wallace said he took them from to competition, unregulated backruptcy and the press, and went on to defend his use of alize many merchants. The truth that a high protective tariff can only be successful in a nation which has the power to force open foreign markets he holds to have been demonstrated by Canadian experience. Not having that power, foreign manufacturers see nothing | proper manly way of extricating himself from wrong in leaguing with home merchants in evading customs dues. The utter impossibility of fixing a standard of prices, foreign manufacturers regulating invoices to suit the country importing, the quantity of stocks on charges, and since they are based on regards hand, etc., makes it exceedingly difficult published by Government, their truth cannot for the customs authorities to act be denied, with anything like justice to all. This involves a great question of national policy, and raises the question whether a fiscal system, which begets fraud while it may develop wealth and industry, is not, after all, a serious governmental error. Any thing that lowers the moral tone, and at the same time encourages money making, much re-act on the people to their vast disadrantage in the long run. Like some forms of insurance, it offers

A PREMIUM TO FRAUD, and, as wrong doing in our line of conduct breaks down the moral fibre, it opens the way to bad conduct in other ways. Thus, after a time, the whole system of life becomes vitiated; frued and corruption, starting from the fountain head of government, extends throughout all walks of life, and finally leads to national decay and ruin. Canada may not have reached this stage as yet, but under Sir John Macdonald's system of administration it is just drifting in that direction. Already the corruption and immorality disclosed in parliament this session has roused a wide-spread feeling of uneasiness through the bet-ter classes, and, as Ottawa is particularly In the chapel of Notre Dame, Ottawa, His Government how he would denounce it. But responsive to populir sentiment, it is conformed the like the rest of the Orange felt that a change is impending. It is conformed the orange of them got a silice of the ceded, in fact, that this Government has filled of the ceded, in fact, that this Government has filled of the ceded, in fact, that this Government has filled of the ceded, in fact, that this Government has filled of the ceded, in fact, that this Government has filled of the ceded, in fact, that this Government has filled of the ceded, in fact, that this Government has filled of the ceded, in fact, that this Government has filled of the ceded, in fact, that the central ceded, in fact, the central ceded, in fact, that the central ceded, in fact, the central ceded, in fact, that the central ceded, in fact, that the central ceded, in fact, the central c

world could corruption such as has been ex posed here this session be permitted, or the Government and its friends guilty thereof escape popular punishment. We are evidently coming to a crisis, whether the general

election comes off this fall or not. Missionaries and the good people who sub scribe to the funds for the conversion of the heathen should turn their attention to the Canadian Northwest. A great field is open there for their exertions. Indian agents and the N. W. Mounted Police seem sadly in need of meral and religious instructionmore need, it must be confessed, than the Hottentots or the Chinese, for whose benefit so much has been expended in the way of bibles and moral pocket handkerchiefs. That country would also be a good place for the Weman's Christian Temperance Association and kindred societies to expend their energies. which, for want of better exercise, are devoted to interference with other peoples business. Instead of worrying hotel keepers and others engaged in honest, legitimate callings, they could devote themselves to the destruction of the crooked whiskey trade and the rescue of Indian women from vice and disease, brought upon them by the officials and police of the Dominion Government. Charity is said to begin at home, and here is an ample field right in our own country for the exercise of those benevolent instincts States has been almost disastrous to the which are so creditable to the institutions living for the present in the attics or out on legitimate farming or dairy industry of butter named. We could also spare a large detach- the rafters of their barns, and their stock are ment of the Salvation Army on the same glorious service. Perhaps the Government might be induced to give a money grant to the new crusade. It would be better than sending Orange emissaries to the territories to form Orango lodges among the Indians. I have been led to make these remarks by the petition presented to parliament by Mr. McCrancy, M.P., from the County of Halton, where the Scott Act, the petitioners say, has not only failed, but has actually creased drunkenness and attendant vices. This is a bad showing, but it only goes to prove that people cannot be coerced into sobricty unless you put them under lock and key. Moral reforms can only be accomplished by moral agencies. And the the feeling is growing in Parliament that twenty-five there is sound sense in the proposition to allow beer and light wines to be sold in counties where the Scottact is in force.

published by the Toronto News, of the resignation and retirement of Sir John A. Macdonald, was estimated at its true worth when reproduced here Saturday afternoon. No-body was taken in by it. There is doubtless an impression abroad that the Premier cannot much longer take the active part he has hitherto taken in the management of party affairs, nor is it expected that he can stand the wear and tear of parliamentary life as he used to. It is said he will appear in the House before the Easter recess. Should he do so he will receive an ovation scared by his illness. His health is improving, for he is out driving every day. Lady Macdonald is regular in her attendance at the House and does not seem as if she had any apprehensions of her lord's return to the active arena. It is said, however, that Sir John really desires repose; with the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway he regards his work as accomplished, and thinks he is fully entitled to that rest which advancing years and increasing infirmities so imperatively demand. But his party cannot endure the thought of his retirement. It is therefore probable that he will remain in harness. though he may not take a very active share in party work. After all, this may not be so bad a thing for the Tories. To be taught to rely on honest methods and fair dealings instead of gerrymanders, franchise acts for disfranchising their opponents, bribery and course in the cold shales of opposition before they will take this salutary lesson to heart. If Sir John has secured his party an unproce dented lease of power, he has made them pay for it with a price that included nearly all that man should hold respectable in public

THE STUPID STORY,

TORIES NEVER FIGHT FAIR, Mr. Edgar. Mr. Wallace, M.P. for West York, made a speech in parliament recently,

in which he introduced some bogus telegrams which the Mail had published as purporting to have passed between Mr. Blake in England and Mr. Edgar in Canada, concerning the Riel excitement in Quebec. Everybody know that these telegrams were pure inven-tions. But, it seems, Mr. Wallace introduced them so artfully that they read in his speech as genuine. The speech was scattered widely through the country, and some newspapers were taken in by them and actually published editorials commenting on them. Mr. Edgar produced one of these from the Picton Gazette, and remarked that it was now time Mr. Wallace should say how he got those bogus of a trick, and a very shabby trick at that. But he is an Orangeman, and perhaps the "Order" has some occult system of morals which allows the practice of such meanness. At any rate he did not take the a false position.

RIDEAU.

WE CANNOT too strongly impress upon our caders the fact that most diseases are caused by irregular action of the kidneys; and this is true even though you do not feel any pain in them, for they are deficient in nerves of sensation and give forth pain only in the last stages of disease. It is an under able fact that for all diseases of the kidneys caused by ex-cess of uric acid in the blood, Warner's safe cure has no equal,

TERRIBLY FATAL FIRE.

VIENNA, April 18.—The town of Stry, in Galicia, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. The number of houses burned is about 1,600. Many persons were killed. The inhabitants are destitute. A high wind was blowing and the fire started in several parts of the town at about the same time. Many inhabitants were killed by falling walls and steeples. One hundred persons were killed in

one street. The town hall, the railway station and the telegraph offices were destroyed. A large number of wounded men were extricated from the rains and were sent to Lemberg, a distance of forty-two miles, where the hospitals were crowded with sufferers. Hundreds of persons are missing. Lack of water rendered aid by the military futile. Money and tood are being collected in the surrounding towns.

THE CITY'S FLOOD.

(Continued from First Page.) ON THE SOUTH SHORE.

On the South shore there is no actual distress arising from the floods, though the inconvenience the farmers and residents of the village are undergoing are extremely unpleasant. At Laprairie the water has reached the steps of the church, has risen to the second story windows of many of the smaller low-lying houses, and has flooded the verandah of the hotel at the steamboat wharf. Mr. Charlebois and other storckeepers are very heavy losers through damage to their stocks of flour, grain and provisions. No casualty was reported yesterday, though several narrow escapes were tasked of, and some energetic and charitable individuals who were assisting families to remove to asfer quarters unfortunately received a ducking through overcharging their boat. Communication is entirely cut off, the common and old barracks are flooded, and cakes of ico are floating about promiscuously. Journeying down the river over farms, fences and almost over barne, the eight is as of a wide lake, the limits of which cannot be seen. Passing farmers' houses and I oking into them through the windows is seen at least four feet of water. The faviners themselves are either on top of the manure heaps. Fences have been floated off, foundations of houses and harns undermined, and much damage done. The animals to fare the worst are the pigs, which are continually getting over their depth, and many have found a watery grave. The whole front of the river has a bank of ice fifty or sixty feet high, on both sides of which the water is rushing past. The water extends more than a quarter of a mile inland from the highway, which is covered to a depth of three or four feet. At Slocum ledge, the highest point of land between Laprairie and St. Lambert, the water has entered the conservatory, completely surrounded the house and prevented communication even with the barns. This point is fully twenty-five feet above the sum-Approaching the Victoria mer level. bridge the view presented is a strange one; the ice is up on the abutment, and large floca are floating about between the barns and houses, and the water rushes through under the railway track at Riverside station in a torrent. At St. Lambert all the houses adjacent to the river are flooded, and it reems as if some of the smaller ones would be fleated off bodily. The water extends nearly half way up to the railway station.

Belween St. Lambert and Longueuil there are fortunately not many houses, but those that are there are in a woeful condition, as the land here is not very high.

At Longueuil the church is flooded, and all the village is under water. It has not yet reached the Montreal and Sorel station, but a further rise of a few inches would bring the water here and add materially to the difficulties. At the hotel opposite the Longueuil ferry landing, the water is on a level with the tops of the first storey windows. The people are having a very hard time of it, as there is no way of obtaining any supplies. The bakers' shops are all submerged, no bread can be made, and the consternation is great. A moderate estimate places the damage on the couth shore at one hundred thousand dellara.

HEAVY FLOODS AND LOSS OF LIFE,

A despatch from Pittsfield, Mass., says that the village of East Lee was inundated this morning by the breaking away of a dam about two and a half miles from the village. The flood came pouring down the streets four and six feet deep, upsetting houses and carrying them off like chips. Eleven bodies have so far been found, and three persons who were hving in the track of the flood are missing.

THE BATTLE BEGUN.

RESULT OF SOME OF THE NOMINATIONS IN EEW BRUNSWICK,

ST. John's, N.B., April 19.-Nominations took place to-day throughout the Province for the General Assembly. Reports have come in as follows: St. John city-Ellis and Berrymen, Government; McLood and Quigley, Opposition. St. John county—McLelland, Ritchie, Stockton and Quinton, Government; Gilbert Rourke, Chesley, Connor, Opposition; A. J. Armstrong, Independent; Haring bolted from the Opposition convention. York-Blair, Wilson, Bellamy, Moore, Government; Wetmore and Colter, Opposition, Kings Pugsley, White, Taylor, Government; Sinnott, McKenzie, Keith, Opposition, Northumberland—Gillispie and Burchill, Government; Adams Park, Tweedie and Hutchison, Opposition. Charlotte-Mitchell, Hibbard, Douglas, Governthe profits accruing from successful then when he was called to order of the tariff has been to debauch many customs officials and demor-Gilmour and Shaw, Opposition. Victoria _Baird, Government; Porter, Opposition. Kent-Leblane and Wheten, Government; Livingston and Johnson, Opposition; Sayre, Independent. Westmoreland-Killam, Smith, Landry and Robinson, Government; Harrington, Humphrey, Black and Gaudet, Opposi-

GLADSTONE'S IRISH BILLS. LUNITON, April 18.—The Liberal members of Purliament who are opposing Gladstone's Irish policy met to day at Devonshire house.
Lord Hartington's London residence. Lord
Hartington resided. The meeting adopted resolutions to oppose by all means possible the passage of the Land Bill.

Mr. Shaw Lefebvre, recently postmaster-general, addressed a meeting at Bradford last night. He said Mr. Gladstone's measures night. He said Mr. Gladstone's measur were not intended to affect the separation the Union, but even if this should be result of the adoption of the bills it would

preferable te coercion. TENANTS DENOUNCE THE LAND BILL

LONDON, April 18.—At a meeting of tenant farmers at Kildysere to-day the land purchase bill was denounced as simply a measure for the relief of the landlords. It was declared that if the farmers got their holdings on the basis of four years lental, their position would be very little improved, as they are without the necessary capital with, which to obtain a start. A resolution was adopted asking the Paruellite members of Parliament to oppose the bill. Four hundred tenants of the Earl of Bessborough's Kilkenny estate. held a meeting to day to consider the earl's offer of a reduction of from 10 to 20 per cent

PARNELL AND GLADSTONE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

Alderman Grenier was enthusiastically cheered on stepping forward. In a brief address he congratulated the Irish people in the warmest manner for the great victory which was now apparently near at hand. For his share, he was with the Irish people heart and soul. (Great applause.) He knew Franch-Canadians well enough to be able to see that they were all of the same opinion as he was, and that in them the Irish people would never find better friends. (Applause.)

The Mayor then put the resolution to the meeting, and it was adopted amid a perfect storm of cheers and applause, which lasted several minutes.

Dr. W. H. Hingston then rose smid loud cheers and proposed the second resolution. He said that twelve years ago, when he had vacated the civic chair, which now was so ably filled by His Worship, he had made up his mind to give up all his time to the profession which he liked so well. This, however, was an exceptional circumstance, and though a man might ever so much like private life. he could not remain behind on such an occasion, (Applause.) In the life of no man living had such an important and momenadoption, would prove to be a source of contentment to a large section of the empire and serve in a large degree to consolidate it. (Applause.) The passage of the Home Rule Bill would mean comfort and safety for I. (Applause.) It was a great mistake to I this an Irish question. It was not exclusively an Irish question, but one in which the whole empire and humanity we: interested (applause). Ireland in seeking to obtain a Parliament to legislate on Irish affairs wished to remain an integral part of the empire (applause). Mr. Murphy, he said, had well related the struggles made to secure Home Rule and now the question had become so momentous that the press of both hemispheres was filled with it [hear, hear]. It was filled with reports of the speeches and in some instances with comments which it would have been better had they never been made [hear, hear]. A certain Chicago firm boasted of having cabled the whole New Testament in a single day [laughter]. If that statement was true, and it was undoubtedly, since it was advanced by a Chicago firm. [Great laughter]. With that single exception he was satisfied that the Atlantic cable had never borne through the Atlantic more important matter than Mr. Gladatone's great measure. [Applause.] For those who were well informed on Ireland's position the announcement was no doubt a great pleasure, but for those who were not as equally well informed the matter looked formidable. The speaker then quoted from Macaulay to show that I reland was more important at the time to England than all its colonies, and that for natural resources and facilities it was unequalled. England would always have to count with Ireland, said Macaulay, and it would have to be included in all estimates of its power. (Cheers.) Some thought that if Home Rule was granted the minority would be gobbled up by the majority. (Laughter.) The days of cannibalism were gone by, and public opinion to day was too powerful to allow any majority illtreating a minority.

| Dright, and the interest of the providence should ever have designed the island to be a mere grazing field allow any majority illtreating a minority. (Applause.) Though men may cross the At-lantic and go to the ends of the world they ply milk for their poridge and their tea. The lantic and go to the ends of the world they ply milk for their poridge and their tea. The resolutions of sympathy with the cause of their qualities, and their character and their qualities, and the Irish in every country had given evidences of their worth. (Applause.) Those who said that Irish ruins and cattle. (Loud applause.) And they are deficient in nerves of and independent Parliament to the Irish sensation and give forth pain only in the last than any man are unfit for self-government say what they could depend a pull and the plants. carries with him an abundance of brains always has an abundance of heart and remains true to his principles. When Gavin Duffy went to Australia, because it was safer for him there, he became subsequently Prime Minister and was knighted by the Queen, who in conferring this honor also honored herself. [Applause] Some thought that there was a hidden motive in this request of the Irish people. Not at all. When an Irishman wants an inch he asks for it, and when he wants an ell he is not enthusiasm. slow in making it known. Un the other hand, those who sought to deprive Ireland of Home Rule were not loyal to British interests. He

(Loud applause.)
Mr. J. K. Ward said he came there as an Englishman. He knew how cruelly Ireland had been wronged in the past, and hoped that those wrongs were now about to be

concluded an eloquent address by expressing

the hope that England would do for Ireland

precisely what it had done for Canada.

Ald. Préfontaine was received with great applause, and said he would speak to them in his native tongue to show them the sympathy the French Canadians had for them. He agreed with all his heart with the resolution submitted, and thought that Mr. Gladstone was the greatest friend of liberty and humanity. He had the courage to risk his popularity and his political future to do influence in bringing about the present mea-justice to Ireland. The cause of the oppressed sure. He was proud to be counted as an Irish is that of the world, the cause of liberty is that of the people, and there was only one sentiment among French Canadians, one of rejoicing that the Irish people were about to obtain their rights. They would see in England that there was only one sentiment in reference to this matter in the English colonies and in the free land of America. The cause of Ireland involved a principle which was sacred to all nations and he hoped that victory would soon crown their long lasting efforts. As a young French Canadian he could assure them that they had the warmest sympathies of their fellow-countrymen of that nationality, who knew how to appreciate the efforts of the Irish people because of the experiences of their own fathers. [Loud applause.]

Mr. H. J. Cloran was loudly cheered on coming forward. He said, like the distinguished and true exile of Erin, Mr. Murphy, who was the veteran Irish agitator in Canada, he was glad to be present for the pupose of adding his voice to the chorus of congratula-

Already had words of cheer been sent flashing over the Atlantic to both Mr. Glad-stone and Mr. Parnell from the Montreal branch of the National League, an organiza-tion which had much to do in making Mr. Gladstone toe the mark. (Cheers.) It was fitting that those assembled should testify their appreciation of the fact that Gladstone is the first English leader who has dared to take such a stride in advance of his contemporaries and country. His speech of a few

be a ferment and just so long will there be a ferment and just so long will there be a ferment and just so long will England in consequence be troubled. Give the poor of the England people have wronged Ireland. Ireland a chance to own the land they live on that they have done if for enturies they have

and thereby proved that what is the treason of to-day is the patriotism of to-morrow, and the day after, it is the statesmanship which commands the admiration of the world. (Protonged applause.)

The position taken by Gladstone to-day is the position taken by Irishmen for years back. The Home Rule bill means the breaking of the accuracd union which has endured so long between England and Ireland. Mr. Gladstone has the courage of his convictions. All honor, he said, to the man who will face foes from both within and without. He had met with opposition and dissension from within his cabinet. He also met with opposition that was based on prejudice and ignorance, and he had not failed (cheers). Gladstone had come to understand the solemn words of Lord Plunkett in the old Irish House of Commons as against the Union:—"Yourselves you may extinguish, but the Parliament you cannot extinguish. It is enthroused in the hearts of the people it is established in the sanctuary of the Constitution—it is immortal as the island it protects! As well might the frantic maniac hope that the act which destroys land's eighty-six just men who needed not his miserable body may extinguish his penance and had no reparation to make. If, tous question been brought before the Legis his miserable body may extinguish his lature of any country. The introduction of this measure, and he hoped its subsequent your hands upon the Constitution immortal soul. Do not dare to lay it is above your power." (Cheers.) William Saurin, Attorney-General for Ireland, said, "You may make the Union binding in law, but you cannot make it obligatory in conscience—it will be obeyed as long as England is strong, but resistence to it will be a mere question of prudence." It is time that the Irish people should have their rights and have them they shall. The people of Ireland for years have suffered from coercion. Even Mr. Gladstone himself has attempted to govern the people by misrule and failed, as he deserved to do, but now he comes bearing the olive branch of pears and confessing his former error, and we should heartily congratulate him. The enemy of the peace and union between the two peoples will be he who would try to prevent the establish-ment of Blome Rule. (Cheers.) Mr. Glad-stone is backed by all the fair-minded, honest and intelligent classes in England. (Applause.) This is upon the authority of Joseph Arch a few days ago on the floor of the House of Commons, who challenged Lord Hartington to go through the country and ascertain the feeling of the people. The Irish people have

no ill feeling against the English people, but it is English mis-rule that they despise and scorn; for this they have only defiance, and this defiance we of this continent will support. (Applause.) The charge that Ireland is unfit for self government is too silly to demand attention. Let Ireland have her free and independent parliament and Irishmen will show them what they can do in the matter of increasing the population, developing trade and commerce and making the nation prosperous and happy. Irishmen have already demonstrated their power to make a prosperous country of Ireland. Ireland was never made for a pasture; her land is too rich and her climate too salubrious; her resources in water power and coal fields too great; the intellects of her sons too bright, and the morals of her people too pure

men are unfit for self-government say what they could depend on such men as Parnell, people. is not true. [Applause.] Irishmen have David (great cheering), to bring about these governed Australia and many other countries, and have governed well. An Irishman who annually from America to help the Irish tenants to fill the pockets of rapacious Irish landlords who spend the fruits of the sweat of Ireland and of Ameaica in the brothels of Europe, we would be able to sink our money in profitable investments in the old land.

(Cheers.) He concluded by wishing Mr. Gladstone God speed in the noble undertak. ing and the Irish people a full measure of that justice and right which they had been so long and cruely deprived. (Loud applause). The resolution was then carried amid great

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., then proposed the third resolution. He said he could wish no more pleasant lot than to move such a resolution as this. It was very gratifying to him to stand in the presence of so large and enthusiastic an audience whose hearts sympathize with Ireland in her efforts for legislative independence, under their great leader, Parnell. If there is any part of the British Empire from which such words as these can fittingly come, it is from Canada. We have had our troubles here. The representatives of the people are supposed to represent the wishes of the people. In 1882 the Hop. John wishes of the people. In 1882 the Hon. John Costigan moved a series of resolutions asking that the same privileges be granted to Ireland that were enjoyed by Canada. [Applause.] These resolutions were laid at the foot of the throne, and it is to be hoped had some sure. He was proud to be counted as an Irish Canadian, but prouder still would he be if it might be said of him that he was one of the titles and honors, prizes and booties of war, little band of eighty-six patriots who are offences against the law of nations, treason struggling by constitutional measures for legislative relief under the leadership of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell. (Applause.) He is a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, and felony, navigation, copyright, patents, mails, telegraphs, coinage and weights and measures. The bill further prohibits Irelied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man and felony, navigation, copyright, patents, mails, telegraphs, coinage and weights and measures. The bill further prohibits Irelied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man, who has never been delied a truly great man a truly gre feated, never baffled; a man who has risen by his own merit until to day he occupies a place where it can be said of him, he is the ruler of England. He carefully reviewed the history of Ireland and said it ought to be governed by Irishmen. It must be or they would know the reason why. The struggles of Irishmen had by no means been in vain. The sun is about to shine forth in all its brilliancy upon this beautiful land and the epitaph of Emmett shall soon be written. Applause) For this measure of reform Mr. Gladatone deserves well, and when he passes

away his name will remain green in the hearts of all Irishmen. Hon. C. J. Coursol, M.P., was the next speaker. He extended thanks for the reception given him. For years the people of Ireland have been struggling for Home Rule. Much good and hard work had been done, but nothing had been accomplished until, like a saviour from Heaven, came Mr. Gladstone to the Irish people. He had confessed that they had been wronged, asked that those wrongs be now redressed. It Scotland suffered as Irishmen had they would have adopted the same measures. Wherever a friend of liberty is found, there is found an days ago marks a very important epoch in the history of Ireland. (Applause.) It indicates that Ireland will yet be free. (Loud and long continued applause.) Mr. Cloran here read the message which it. Gladstone had sent to Mayor O'Brien, the control of the contr

that they have done it for centuries, they have and give them a voice in the administration robbed them of their just rights, civil, religious and political. (Cheera.) Mr. Gladatone acknowledged that the jects of the empire. (Yes, yes.) He hoped Irish charges of misgovernment were true to live to see the day when Parnell would be ruler of Ireland. (Applaces.)

Mr. C. J. Doherty, in supporting the reso lution, said that he felt while listening to the addresses this evening that he was not quite ready for Heaven yet, for we were taught that there was more joy in Heaven over one sinner doing penance than over ninety-nine just men who need not penance. Without wishing for a moment to insinuate that at any period of his career the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had been a sinuer, it must at least be admitted that he was a very recent convert to the gospel of Home Rule he had so eloquently expounded the other evening, and he (the speaker) must admit that, sine rejoicing over the great work the Grand Old Man had put his hand to for Ireland, there was a deeper, more heartfelt feeling, of joy, for that work was to crown with success the labors of those who had made it possible —Parnell, McCarthy, Michael Davitt. (Great applause.) If there was joy in his heart over their most recent convert, not doing penance but making reparation, he must confess there was greater joy over Ireas had been eloquently said to night, when the grave should close over the remains of England's greatest statesman, his name would live in the hearts and memories of men, as that of one who in giving freedom to Ireland, had proved himself not merely the deliverer of that land, the consolidator of the British Empire, but a great benefactor of humanity (applause), to whom was it due if not to those who had gone before him making straight his paths, making the rough ways amooth, leading him step by step—aye, sometimes though he did not want to go-up to the very portals of that temple of Ireland's freedom which he was about to throw open.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously smid the greatest anthusiasm. Mr. B. J. Coghlin then proposed the last resolution, and in doing so said he considered that these word sent to Mr. Gladstone, would do much to atrengthen his hands. The bill was bound to carry in time. The English were no longer governed by the ignorant, but by she intelligent classes of the

Eloquent speec's were sleo delivered by Messrs. Se nple, Kirwan, D. Barry and Perry, after which the motion was put and carried

Mr. Edward Murphy then took the chair and a vote of thanks was passed to Mayor Beaugrand, to which H s Worship replied in few words. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Barry, for his labors in getting up the meeting, the assembly dispersed after giving cheers for Gladatone and Parnell.

QUEBEC'S SYMPATHY FOR IRE-LAND.

Hon. Mr. Mercier Introduces Resolutions of Congratulation ament Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.

QUEBEC, April 13.—This afternoon the Irish Home Rule question was brought up in the Local House by the Hon. Mr. Mercier. He has given notice of a motion to adopt

and resolutions proposed by Mr. Mercier and cure has no equal. seconded by Mr. McShane:-Whereas, The right of self-government is

sacred to the Canadian people;
Whereas, They believe and know from actual experience that constitutional govern. ment brings strength, peace of mind and prosperity to the nation; be it

Resolved, That this House regards with great satisfaction and sympathy the noble efforts of the kight Hon. W. E. Gladstone to peacefully solve the question of Home Rule

for Ireland. Resolved, That the Speaker of this House be directed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the Right Hon. W. E. Glad-

THE IRISH HOME RULE BILL. OFFICIAL TEXT OF GLADSTONE'S MEASURE

PUBLISHED.

LONDON, April 15.—The House of Com-mons having voted permission to Mr. Gladstone to introduce his bill for the better government of Ireland the official text of the measure is to-day made public. It debars the proposed Irish parliament from legislating concerning the status, dignity or succession of the Crown, from passing laws affecting peace or war, the army or navy, militia or volunteers, or defence of the realm, and from taking any action concerning the foreign or colonial relations of the Empire. Among the other subjects placed beyond the power of the Irish Government to deal with are :- Dignities, endow any religion or to disturb or confer any privileges on account of religious beliefs, and also forbids it to impose customs or excise duties. To the Queen is also reserved the same right to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Irish legislature that she has with respect to the Imperial Parliament. To Her Majesty also is reserved the power to erect forts, arsenals, magazines and dockyards. The Irish Legislature is permitted to impose taxes to be paid into the Consolidated fund, to defray the expenses of the public service in Ireland, subject to the provisions of the Irish Land Purchase bill; but is not to either raise or appropriate revenues without the Queen's recommendation made through the Lord Lieutenant. Church property in Ireland is to belong to the Irish people, subject to existing charges. The executive government of Ireland is vested by the Queen in the Lord Lieutenant, who will govern with the aid of such officers and council as the Queen may appoint, and will give or withhold the Queen's assent to such bills as the Irish Legislature may pass.

WILL MOVE ITS REJECTION. LONDON, April 16 .- Henry R. Brand, Liberal, will move the rejection of the Irish home rule bill when it comes up tor its second

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. Being sugar-coated they are easy to to take, and though milk and pleasant in action, are thorough and searching in effect. Their efficacy but it was sure to come. Ireland must be shorten, expressing his gratification for the but it was sure to come. Ireland must be shorten and searching in effect. Their efficacy in thorough and searching in effect. Their efficacy shows a sure to come. Ireland must be shorten and searching in effect. Their efficacy in form and searching in effect. Their efficacy is thorough and searching in effect. Their efficacy is the result of the stomach and bowels is carried to by eminent physicians, prominent classification of the stomach and bowels is carried to be effect. continued Mr. Cloren, are a sufficient answer blood in defence of England. So long as clergymen, and many of our best citizens,

reading in the House of Commons.

ST. MARYS COLLEGE.

THE TRIED ANNUAL CONVENTION OF FORMER STUDENTS-FOUR BEAUTIFUL OIL PAINTINGS.

The third annual convention of the former

students of St. Mary's College will be held on hisy 27th, on the occasion of the feast of the Rev. Father Turgeon, Rector of the Institution. The greatest preparations are being made for this grand demonstration, which is looked forward to with all anxiety by the ecclesiastics of the college particularly, and the former students in general. On May 26th there will be a grand musical and dramatic entertainment given in the Academic Hall, at which some of the best Montresi blent, composed principally of former students, will participate. On the morning of May 27th there will be High Mass and sermon. The shoir will be the strongest ever assembled and will chant Gounod's Mass. The choir composed of old students, will have a full orchestra | that that right had been denied. Mr. Morgan ccompaniment.

At the grand dinner after Divine Service, the greatest feature of the day will be the entation of four magnificent oil paintings of Father Pigneault, accoud rector of St. Mary's College, presented by the Rev. Father Bernier, parish priest of Lothbiniere; The Rev. Father Hudon, Superior of the Jesuit Missions in Canada, presented by the Rev. Father J. J. Salmon, parish priest of St. Gabriel; the Rev. Father Lache a former Professor of the the Canadian authorities. Mr. Morgan be-College, presented by Mr. Chas. DeLormier, lieved there was but did not think we could advocate, on behalf of the rev. gentleman's former pupils, and the Rev. Father Turgeon, present rector of the college, presented by the Rev. Father Sorg, of Buffalo. The Convention will surpass all prevous ones, and it is almost impossible to estimate the number of clergymen who have already decided to take part in the grand re-union.

IFE GETS THE BETTER OF DEATH. LOUISVILLE, Ly., Nov. 18, 1885.—For eleven years I was a confirmed invalid, suffering all the agony a person could stand. Was several times pronounced dead. Two best physicians pronounced my trouble female complaints. Used Warner's safe cure. I passed a large stone. Am well to day as when a girl. It was a miracle in my case.—
Mrs. J. T. Ritchey, 562 4th avenue.

NEWFOUNDLAND NEWS.

A FLAGRANT VIOLATION OF TREATY RIGHTS FRENCH FISHING VESSELS STEAL BAIT-

THE SEAL FISHERY—THE HALIPAX AWARD. St. John's Nfld., April 15.-About 200,000 seals arrived here by steamer and sailing vessels to-day. The catch so far has been very satisfactory, but the price this season is only 17s 6d per 100 pounds as against 40s a trade rights. We did not need to look to

few years ago. Ex-Premier Sir William Whiteway has entered an action against the Government for \$20,000 for services in connection with the Halifax fishery award.

Newfoundlanders are greatly excited over the action of French and American fishermen in taking bait. Between two and three hundred French fishing vessels, unable to procure bait at St. Pierre, Miq., proceeded to the Newfoundland coast and obtained bait at Fortune Bay, English Harbor, Bruin, St. Jacques, and other places. Where they could not purchase bait they simply helped themselves. Newfoundlanders say that this flagrant violation of treaty rights will do more to promptly settle the vexed bait and fishery question than anything else could do.

WE CANNOT too strongly impress upon our stages of disease. It is an undeniable fact that The following is a copy of the preamble for all diseases of the kidneys caused by ex-

SECESSIONISTS.

NOVA SCOTIAN LIBERALS TO MAKE THE BREAK-UP OF CONFEDERATION A PLANK IN THEIR PLATFORM.

HALIPAN, N.S., April 14.—The House of Assembly to-day, upon a motion to adopt the report of the committee "on better terms" to reply to the report of the Governor-General in Council upon the application thereon, en-gaged in a heated debated upon the question of repeal of Confederation. The Grits all declared their opinion that all efforts to get better terms from the present Dominion Gov. ernment were utterly useless, and afirmed that before they would face their constituents at the approaching general election the Legislature should give a decided yea or nay upon the question of repeal of the Union. All the probabilities point to the Grits running the local election upon a repeal of the union cry. Mr. Bell, leader of the Liberal-Conservative opposition, while declaring himself in favor of using every reasonable effort to secure better terms, deprecated the senseless policy of atto bulldoze the Dominion Government by

Scott's Emulsion of Pure fod liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, In Lung Troubles and Cholera Infantum.

meaningless threats of impossibilities.

Dr. W. E. Ranson, Hartford, Ind., says "I find Scott's Emulsion an excellent remedy in lung troubles, and especially in Strumous children, and a most valuable remedy in chronic stages of Cholera Infantium."

Statistics show that in the whole of Europe the women have a majority of 4,579,000.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Notable Facts.—Intense heat augments the annoyances of skin disease and encourages the development of skin disease and encourages the development flammation, sore throat, rheumatism, and all of febrile disorders; therefore they should, as painful complaints and injuries. they can be, removed by those detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congession and inflammation, checks the threatening diarrhœa, and averts incipient chulera The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when any pestilence rages, or when from unknown causes eruptions, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations point out the presence of taints or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicine.

Snowdrifts have blockaded trains in Ireland since spring opened, and in South Germany a week or so ago it was so cold as to mark zero.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY WHILE DOING GOOD.

The many visitors to the City of New Orleans during the past winter months, have frequently, both in their letters home and their recounting the incidents of their travels dwelt upon the celebrated Charity Hospital, which has been a refuge for many years to the sick and injured, and which is sustained by the Louisiana State Lottery, about which, and its Monthly Grand Distribution of Fortunes, anyone can learn more on an application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Here is a rare case where a person

> 200 $(\mathbf{x}) = a(1, \mathbf{x}) \cdot (\mathbf{x}_1 \cdot \mathbf{x}_2 \cdot \mathbf{x}_3 \cdot \mathbf{x}_4 \cdot \mathbf{x}_$

gers.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

THREATS OF SHUTTING AMERICAN PORTS TO BRITISH VERSELS IF THE CANADIAN PORTS ARE KOT RE-OPENED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—Speaking on Senator Frye's fishery motion to-day in the Senate, Mr. Morgan reviewed the fishery question from the treaty of 1782 to the pre-sent time. Referring to the treaty of 1818 he said that a certain class of lawyers in Canada assumed that the treaty of 1818 was the only authority American fishermen had in connec-tion with the fisheries, when the fact was that a British statute permitted them to go into provincial ports for any peaceful purpose whatever. The Canadian people themselves construed these laws by coming into the ports of the United States. Their vessels were in our ports buying anything they wanted. Mr. George asked if Mr. Frye claimed that we had the right under British municipal laws to buy bait and ice in Canadian ports and had understood Mr. Frye to say Canadians had yielded everything except that right, yet that was the most important of all. Mr. Morgan contended that if the President were informed that our right to buy bait and ice in Canadian ports was denied, he had nothing to do but proclaim a suspension of all trade between the

two peoples until the question was settled. Mr. George asked whether there was any danger of collision between our fishermen and settle that danger by a commission. He hoped the discussion would enable the people of Great Britain to understand that we considered our rights under treaty and statute quite clear, and that if we should differ with them as to what our commercial rights were, we had the power of rectification entirely in our own hands.

Mr. Everts said the British Minister seemed

to have taken it into his head that the expiration of the late treaty would prove an "unforeseen" and "abrupt" termination, which would be a "surprise" to our fishermen. The suggestion of an ad interim arrangement was made by that Government, therefore, with benevolent aspect. The British Minister and the Government were not circumspect in their observation of the preliminary arrangements we had made for the termination of the late treaty, as well as observant of the character of our people. As early as March, 1883, we had given notice that we would terminate the treaty. When we did terminate a cursory examination of the subject showed an overwhelming superiority of the advantages to Great Britain over those coming to us under the treaty of Washington. The matter of buying ice and bait, Mr. Evarts said, rested any treaty bearing on the fisheries for our rights to buy ice or bait in Canadian ports. He anticipated no protracted resistance on the part of the provinces to our enjoyment of what was now the common possession of all friendly nations. There was no support whatever for the proclamation or warning issued by the Canadian Minister of Marine. It was in fact a precluding of all foreign vessels whatever from access to Canadian ports for any purposes of trade. In conclusion he expressed the hope that harmonious relations that should characterize our intersourse with the British provinces

would soon be restored. Mr. Frye's resolution was then brought to a vote and agreed to—yeas 35, nays 10. The resolution declares it to be the sense

of the Senate that Congress should not provide for any joint commission to consider and sattle the fisheries question.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you con-stipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill

DEATH OF MR. GAGNON. The many friends of Mr. A. Gagnon, the The many friends of Mr. A. Gagnon, the well known editor proprietor of Le Travailleur, of Worcester, Mass., U.S., is recorded, and will, we may be sure, be received with sorrow. Mr. Gagnon was an able writer and a sincere journalist. His articles have always been read with entire satisfaction. He died after a long and painful sickness. He leaves a large family and quite a number of friends to mourn his loss

JACK FROST CONQUERED.

Although during the cold season "Jack Frost" gets in his work lively, yet Hagyard's Yellow Oil beats him every time, curing chilblains, frost bites, and all their painful effects. It cures cures croup, sore throat, rheumatism, and most painful affections.

GLADSTONE'S REPLY TO BOSTON.

LONDON, April 14.-Mr. Gladstone has sent the following reply to a congratulatory cable-gram received by him last Monday from the Mayor of Boston :

"I have received your telegram. I thank you for your courtesy in informing me of the proceedings of the mass meeting held in Boston on Monday to take action of the subject of the proposals for the government of Ireland. I feel that American opinion, allied as it is with regard and affection for the old country, affords Her Majesty's Government powerful moral support."

A "cent-a-mile" fare hill has passed the New Jersey House, providing for tures on all railways within twenty miles of New York at that rate between the hours of 5 and 7, morning and evening.

A VALUABLE FEATURE.

One of the most valuable features of Hag-yard's Yellow Oil is that unlike ordinary liniments it can be safely and effectually taken in-ternally as well as applied in cases of pains, in-

A novel case was tried in Boone, Iowa One man sold another a horse which he said was blind. On examination it turned out the horse was not blind, and the purchaser sues to recover on the warranty, as he didn't want a horse that can see.

COMPELLED TO YIELD.

Mrs. Salter, of Franktown, Untario, was for four years filicted with a fever sore that baffled all tre tment, until she tried Burdock Blood Ritter 4 bottles cured her. chronic sores nd humors of blood must yield to B.B.,B.

A Dakota man who was running for the magiatracy announced that if elected he would charge only \$1 for marrying any couple, and would wait until there was a 'christening" for his payment. He left the rival candatate in the shade.

Divorces are so easy in San Francisco that in a recent case it was thought necessary to plead only that the husband "dyed his bair with offensive and had odored compounds."

At a fair held in Jacksonville, Fla., a fortnight ago was exhibited a strawberry plant from which ripe fruit had been picked four may make much money by doing good to stran- | times this season, and it still carried 104 berries and blossoms. wanted.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

In Seasickness. Prof. ADOLPH OTT, New York, says: "I used at for seasickness, during an ocean passage.

In most of the cases the violent symptoms which characterize that disease yielded, and gave way to a healthful action of the functions impaired."

CONSUMPTION

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

FARM FOR SALE

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

STERMS EASY. EL Particular at \$19 COMMISSIONERS STREET

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

OF COLONIZATION, Parliemed under the Provincial Act, Querbo, 32 Vict. Cap. 36.

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

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

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

Wednesday, 11th August,

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. .(8 cents United

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by let-ter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, 8. E. LEFERVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES K. WEEKES has kindly consented to act

THE POST and TRUE WITNESS in Guelph, Ont., and is authorized to collect subscrip

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF !

The only preparation of the kind containing the entire nutritious constituents of Reef. -ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef

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

CURE FITS!

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

FARMS&MILLS For Sale & Exchange, FREE Catalogue, R. B. CHAFFIN & CU., Richmond, Va.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days. and nover returns. No purse, no suppository. Sufferers will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C.J. MASON, 78 NassauSt., N. Y.

GRATEFUL---COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"BREAKFAST,
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of weil-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Herodreds of subtle maladles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shart by keeping curselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourisbed frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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

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

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

WANTED—LADY CATHOLIC, active and intel-for work endursed by clergy. References required Good salary and permanent position with old firm. Address "GATHOLIO WORK." 14 Barclay St., N.Y. 30-18

LOT MANIGOD. DEBLITY.

LOT MANIGOD. DEBLITY.

NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS, WEAKNES

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MUDERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidences of Christianity and complete, answer t Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patsonage and warm welcome:" Letter of Bashop Walsh, London Ont., 424 pages; paper 75 cents; cloth, \$1 27 Sent on recept of price. Active canvascer wanted.

with himself at

可见的 医小部分 医动性萎缩性病 多分型 医

back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move !

I shrunk!

From 228 lbs to 120! I had been doctoring for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters

Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a severeign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Biters I owe my life."

Biters I owe my life."

Biters I owe my life."

B. ETEPATRICE.

CHAPTER IL. "Maiden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen-I suffered with attacks of sick headsphe."

Neura gia, temale trouble, for years in the most terriple and exornolating manner.
No medicine or dooter could give me relief or cure until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle Nearly cured me;" The second made me as well and strong as when a child.

" And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint.
"Pronounced by Boston's best physicians

__" Incurable !" Seven bottles of your Bitter cured him and

know of the "Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved by your Bitters.

And many more are using them with great benefit. "They almost do miracles!" -Mrs. E. D. Slack. — METS. E. D. Slack.

How To Ger Sick.—Expose yourself day and night; eat too much without exercise, work too hard without rest, doctor all the time; take all the mostrums advertised, and then you will want to know How To GET WELL—which is answered in three words—Take Hop Bitte. 81

FEF None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on he white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with 4 Hop" or " Hops" in their name.

THE LAND PROBLEM.

THE PEASANTRY TO BECOME ABSOLUTE dering his resignation as a member of the OF THE SCHEME-PARNELL'S OPINION.

LONDON, April 16 .- Mr. Gladstone propounded his Irish bill to the House of Commons this evening. There was hardly any excitement attending the event compared with the memorable proceedings of yesterday week when the home rale measure was proposed. At noon to-day but ninety seats on the floor of the house had been "hatted," and these were nearly all taken by Irish the option to sell was offered to landowners members. At 4 o'clock the house was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. Gladstone rose in his place at 5.25 o'clock and was greeted with cheers. When he began to speak his be provided? He opposed the bill on prinwith oncers. When he said the aim ciple, because it specially protected the land-of the present endeavor of the Government lords. If the Irish parliament was to be was directed towards securing contentment among the people of Ireland and the permanent restoration of social order. The speaker's prorosals would greatly benefit the landlords? The Government was the tenants of Ireland, but the land lords were the principal objects of the measure, although he thought that many of these landlords were most hostile to the Government's policy. At the outset, the speaker wished to make the most emphatic denial that it was his intention to asl Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the landlords of Ireland. The history of Ireland was one long indictment against its land owners. Agrarian crime had originated and increased under the absenteeism of landlords and the raising of rents, as their expenses while away from Ireland increased Oppression married to misery had a hideous progeny. Crime had been endowed with vitality to perpetuate itself and hand down its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of Irish landlords were English deeds. With the power in our hands we have looked on and done nothing.

After the union, absenteeism became general; national sentiment seemed to have a beneficial influence on the relations between landlord and tenant. The union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class by wholesale bribery and unblushing intimidation. The Land Act was intended to go into effect on the same day on which the Home Rate Bill would become operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with the landed estates and act between vender and purchaser. The purchase would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of 3 per cent. stock issued at par. These

NEW IRISH CONSOLS

might, with the consent of the treasury, be commuted for stock of a lower denomination. If the stock could not be issued forthwith, scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms.
Its enactments were confined to agricultural holdings, and did not include mansions having demesnes and woods. "The state authorities acting between the peasant and landowner would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total rent payments equalled the purchase money. The state would not force the small occupiers to become proprietors. In districts where the population was congested the state would have the power to decide whether expropriation of the two crowded land should be compulsory Nobody, except the immediate landlords, would have the option to sell to the encumbrancer, and then sell by foreclosure, and not at an op-tion for himself. Applications to sell would have to be made by all the tenants on an estate and all these applications and sales would be impression. The Scotch Liberals held an registered. Applicants would be required to informal meeting and decided to support Mr. give security for costs in certain cases. The Chamberlain, unless the loan was reduced to land commission would be empowered to re- a sum sufficient to assist in the purchase of fuse applications. The basis of prices would only the smaller holdings. depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed; in all other cases the land commission would have the power to arrive at a price by comparing the other judicial rentals with Griffiths' valuaconcerning estates of ten years back. Twenty would make a purchase. Application for sale would not be received after March 31, would not act from motives of personal spite don to a houseful of deaf mutes, pantomime 1890. Ten millions of pounds of the stock would be issued during 1887, £20,000,000 in of regard for Ireland. To the speaker it fingers being the mediams employed.

1898, £20,000,000 in 1889, and £20,000,000 OWO MY LHG.

CHAPER I.

Was taken sick a year ago

With billous fever*

Wy doctor pronounced me cured, but I

got sick again, with terrible pains in my
back and sides, and I got so bad I

1838, \$23,000,000 in 1889, and £20,000,000 in each of the succeeding years. When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues, he proposed to raise £130,000,000 immediately. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan both objected to this as a wholesale issue, which would depreciate values.

The speaker therefore the appearance of the succeeding years. When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues, he proposed to raise £130,000,000. men for having given him occasion to recon-sider that original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask forthwith for anything like the outside estimate, and believed, by appointing a receiver for the general rents, armed with sufficient authority to collect them, but without coming into contact with the new proprietary, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured. The

CHARGE OF THE IRISH EXCHEQUER would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents. amounting to £2,500,000 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish government. Adding to this the Imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland, would be £6,242,000 per annum, secured on a revenue amounting to £10,850,000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £6,000,000 was paid into the English exchequer. The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England was £6,980,000. The residue, which saces of the second to the s which seemed to represent an Imperial contribution for the army and navy, the national debt and Imperial civil charges was £2,085,-000. What did England do with it ! As an instance, she sent an army of twenty-six thousand men to Ireland and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000, £915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system the speaker wanted to root up. Mr. Gladstone mmended the scheme to the strict, jealous, careful, unbiassed examination of Englishmen. He was convinced it would be recognized as a fitting part of the great auspicious effort to sustain the plans of the British Legislature for the welfare of what had long been, and the speaker hoped would ever be, under circumstances far happier han heretofore, an integral part of Her Majesty's dominion. Mr. Gladstone spoke for one hour and thirty-five minutes and sat down amid great a plause.

MR. GLADSTONE EXPLAINS.

Mr. Gladstone's proposals do not imply a new issue of £180 000,000 in 3 per cents, but TO BUY OUT IRISH LANDLORDS.

TO BUY OUT IRISH LANDLORDS. OWNERS OF THE SOIL THEY CULTIVATE Cabinet. In his letter Mr. Chamberlain THE TERMS FOR THE BEPAYMENT OF stated that Mr. Gladstone's policy would throw a heavy burden on Great Britsin, en-THE MONEY LOANED TO PURCHASE THE tailing an enormous addition to the national LAND - CHAMBERLAIN'S DISAPPROVAL debt and probably an immediate increase of taxation, not to secure the union of the kingdom, but to purchase separation. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposals, although they had been modified since he had left the Cabinet, would still impose a great burden on Great Britain, without sufficient security for the loans advanced. The bill was calculated not so much to benefit the tenants as a sop for the landlords. Although only £50,000,000 was to be issued, holding land valued at £15,000,000. Supposing that the full number of options to sell should be accepted, how would all the money entrusted with the protection of the commercial classes and the maintenance of social order, why could it not be trusted to protect

> PUTTING ON IRELAND A BURDEN which no Irish member could declare to be a fair price to give for the landlords' rights. (Cheers) The Irish people would regard the bargain as one imposed by a foreign country, and would be justified in taking the first op-portunity to repudiate it. If the bargain should be repudiated how would it be enforced? The Government could not disregard the risk to the British tax payers. Under the increasing depression trade, hundreds of thousands of hard workers in England would probably be thrown out of employment, and would demand assistance from the state. While refusing to assist deserving crofters in Scotland, and postponing the claims of the English laborer, could the Government consistently grant large sums for the benefit of the Irish peasantry? (Cheers.) In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain said he was not an irreconcileable opponent of Mr. Gladstone's policy. If the land pro posal should be sufficiently modified he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of continuing his present attitude of opposition.

SOME DETAILS EXPLAINED. Mr. Glhdstone's statement to-day of the provisions of his Irish Land bill lacked completeness and clearness and evoked no enthusiasm from any quarter, even the Parnellites remaining silent during its delivery. In the course of his remarks the Premier said: "I am strongly impressed with the belief that it is not possible for Parliament to acquire any adequate idea of the measure except upon a close inspection of it." The bill itself met with general acceptance and this will have influence in curtailing the debate. The vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's lauguage on the proposed issue of 3 per cents, caused a period of suspense and confusion as to what amount should be to aned to the Irish exchequer. In explaining this section of the bill, Mr. Gladstone said: "Purchases under the act are to be made in a 3 per cent. stook issued on the applications probably of the Land commission to the treasury under regulations made by the treasury. This 3 per cent. stock will in all likelihood be what is termed the new 3 per cents. The amount of the new 3 per cents is £180,-000,000, quite sufficient to insure extensive dealings. It so happens that the mass of the Irish dealings in stocks is about £6,000,000 in consols, against £27,000,000 in the new 3 per cents. It is, therefore, probable that that stock will be the most convenient for Irish holders." The house interpreted this language to mean that in addition to the £180,-000,000 new 3 per cents already in existence

EFFECT OF CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH. Mr. Chamberlain's speech made a great

will be added a fresh issue of £50,000,000 on

account of the Irish exchequer.

PARNELL'S OPINION.

Mr. Parnell said that not having had Mr. Chamberlain's advantage of a seat in the Cabinet he was not prepared to express a too confident opinion upon the merits and demerits of the scheme until tions. The land commission would also be he had seen the provisions of the bill. Mr. Chamberlein had spoken in deservedly comconcerning estates of ten years back. Twenty plimentary terms of Mr. Davitt, and had ex-

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to be of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. Thousands of physicians and families testify to its great worth. Jas. E. Moling, Hilliard, Ohio, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twelve years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it

Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a bronchial and pulmonary affections." her to vigorous health."

nothing that I do not know to be good. I severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a was saved from the grave, I am sure, by skilful physician to be very dangerous, the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and liable to terminate in Pneumonia. have recommended it to others with the After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occa-Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never sional use of it since that time has, I think, found, in thirty-five years, of continuous extended my life ten years at least." Mrs. study and practice in medicine, any prepa- V. M. Thebaud, Montreal, Canada, writes ration of so great value as Ayer's Cherry "Last spring my daughter was attacked Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the by membraneous croup, or diphtheria. throat and lungs; and I constantly recom- The doctor prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pecmend it to my patients. It not only breaks toral, which cured her of the diphtheria. up colds and cures severe coughs, but is Being still very weak and sick, she began effective in relieving the most serious taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which restored

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secording to the Premier's statement, the recelpts from the customs and excise duties in Ireland will amount to within £10,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the Imperial exchequer. Would it not be suffi-cient security if England took a lien upon the revenue collected by the Irish authorities in the event of the customs failing to yield a sum sufficient to meet the Imperial charges? The appointment of a receiver general would be most offensive to Ireland, because it would show a reluctance to trust Irishmen even for such a small sum as £20,000. The object of the Irish members was not to make the played by men at a time anterior to that measure a party question, but, by yielding as much as possible, to settle once for all this troublesome difficulty and dangerous matter. If the Irish landlords threw out the measure. he hoped the offer to assist them with English credit would not be renewed, but that the bill for the government of Ireland would be pressed forward by itself. (Hear! hear!!) Mr. Morley announced that the bill would be

in the members' hands on Monday. DAVITT'S VIEW.

Mr. Davitt says the only persons who will benefit by the scheme will be the absentee landlords, who will jump at the opportunity to sell out and be delighted to get rid of their property.

THE VATICAN'S DENIAL.

ROME, April 16 -Cardinal Jacobini, Papal Secretary of State, has authorized the London Tablet to declare that the statement that the Pope had ordered the Sacred Congregation on extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs to study the Irish question in view of Mr. Gladstone's Home Kule bill was without foundation. LONDON, April 16 .- Mr. Gladstone has ar-

ranged to leave London to morrow and go to his country seat at Hawarden, where he expects to remain two weeks.

A SENATE'S VIEW.

PROVIDENCE, April 16. -In the State Senate to-day the Gladstone-Parnell resolutions of sympathy, passed by the house, met with trong opposition on the grounds of international interference, and that Ireland by voting money and men for crushing the colonial army in 1776 was not entitled to sympathy. The resolutions were referred to the committee on executive communications.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, April 17.—The Standard, referring to the Land Purchase Bill, says it is absurd to say that Mr. Gladstone unfolded his own plan. It was a mere shadow of his own conception, but even in the reduced form it is enough to startle a matter of fact economist.

The Irish Times believes that the bill will fail, because it will not bodily hand over the ownership of the land to those led to expect it as the result of a revolutionary operation. The Daily News says Mr. Parnell thinks the terms of purchase too favorable to the landlords and too onerous on the tenants.

Mr. Chamberlain's question, "Will the tenants pay !" is therefore an anxious ques-tion, and the answer is of vital importance to the success of the scheme. We hope that Mr. Chamberlain and his friends will make a further approach on their side and that the Ministry will make further concessions on theirs in order to meet on a basis that would

facilitate the success of the schem The Chronicle says: The land purchase bill in its present shape cannot possibly pass. Mr. Gladstone, however, is in a conciliatory mood, and the bill may be moulded into an acceptable shape.

Q. What is the opinion of standard medical authorities on kidney disease? A. That the blood vessels and tubes of the kidneys have become paralyzed by repeated and long neglected congestion and, having no nerve power to control their action, the albumen, the life of the blood escapes, while the uric acid and waste remain in and destroy the blood. This sometimes results in dangerous blood poisoning; the only true scientific blood tonic, before which these symptoms and diseases rapidly fine away, is Warner's safe cure.

Though green peas are in bloom in the Eastern counties of North Carolina, the roads in the southwest part of the state are even

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 6, 1885.—Three years ago I suffered much from enlarged prostrate gland. Had to have my water drawn. The more I doctored, the worse I got. Was completely broken down. Almost out of my head. Have used 102 bottles of Warner's saie cure, and am perfectly and entirely re-lieved.—Solomon Wesley, 354 Grand River Avenue.

It has been asscovered by Joseph Knight that women's parts on the stage ceased to be which is in general assumed to have been

A farmer of Ithana, N.Y., had to defer the completion of some important legal papers the other day because, after trying for twenty minutes in his lawyer's office to recollect the full name of his wife, he failed to do so.



CURE

HEAD

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

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

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

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Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels. Kidneys and Liver, carry-ing off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul tumors of the secretion; at the same time Correcting Actility of the Stomach, curing Bill usness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dinness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Reart. Nervousness, and Genthe Heart, Nervousness, and Gen-eral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the nappy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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appeared that the appointment of a receiver general was unnecessary and absurd, because, according to the Premier's statement, the re-

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ASSES THE FIRST READING.

Sir William Harcourt Supports the Bill

CLADSTONE REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

London, April 13.—Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, to night resumed the debate on the Irish bill in the House of Commons. He began by remarking that those who condemned the Government's Irish measure failed to state an alternative scheme. Nobody accepted Mr. Trevelyan's plan, and Mr. Chamberlain's project was in turn repudiated by Lord Hartington and Mr. Trevelyan. Mr. Chamberlain had propounded a scheme of great importance, but that scheme had never been submitted to the Government. He (Mr. Chamberlaic) had matter of the federation recommended? Mr. Chamberlain had a plan to stay evictions by act of Parliament. Who was agreed to that policy? Had he got the adhesion of Lord Hartington? Had he got the adhesion of Mr. Goschen? Or the adhesion of the right hon, gentleman and the noble Lord opposite? If he had not, the speaker should like to know how it was a remedial and repressive legislation. It was to the administration of Lord Spencer that he thought the government of Ireland ought to true, but it was equally true of the events of last June. The consequences of those events could never be recalled. Those events entirely changed the whole aspect of the Irish question. The course then taken

MADE HOME RULE INEVITABLE. (Cries of "oh, oh" and laughter.) He did not want to speak in a spirit of party recrimination, but that act of the late Government was a condemnation of the policy of Earl Spencer. It made a return to the system of government administered by Earl Spencer impracticable. Lord Spencer himself was of that opinion. (Irish cheers.) The speaker taunted the opponents of this measure with having no basis for an agreement on the lrish policy. Did Mr. Gozchen, he asked, approve Mr. Chamberlain's plan for a central council at Dublin or the suspension of evictions? Had the Conservative leaders any policy except condemnation of Mr. Gladstone's

Baheine ? Lord Randolph Churchill-Yes, they are against repeal in any shape or form,

Sir William Harcourt retorted that "that might mean as much as Lord Beaconsfield's denunciation of the £5 franchise at the very moment when he designed to carry through a household suffrage measure. (Laughter.) Continuing he said the fact was that there was no alternative to the plan of the Government except the severest corcion. That would require a strong government, a government determined, yield to necessity. He then recapitulated persistent, in harmony with itself, sup-ported by an overwhelming majority in Parliament and in the country. Such a govern-ment had been dreamed of as resulting from a truce of party spirit and the end of party warfare, but it was not by the breaking of parties that a strong Government could be formed. Referring to the secession of aristocrats from the Ministry, he said he was not sorry for them, only that it would be bad for the aristocracy, for if the aristocrats of England ranged themselves with party ascendancy for Ireland, then

THE DEMCCRACY OF ENGLAND would side with the Irisb. (Liberal and Parnellite cheers, mingled with hisses and cries of "shame.") Did they think it possible to make a policy of coercion like Cromwell's out of the broken fragments of a shattered party? A policy of coercion was like strong drink, the more was taken the more wunted. He would not deny that such a policy might be popular, war with the American colonies The popular. It excited the pride and passions of the people, but they became sick of it at last. (Cheers.) So also coercion, if gain tried, must go to the length of the suspension of every elementary right of Irishmen, and the result would make the lindical party sick of it. (Ministerial cheers.) They would again find that coercion would fail, and they would be for a back on home rule, not as an act of concession but as an act of capitulation. "Reference," continued the speaker, "has been made to

THE IRISH IN AMERICA. This house cannot for a moment be influenced by the action of dastardly assassins like Ford and others, but the Irish nation in America s as numerous as the Irish are at home and all possess the same instinct and same sympathies. They have not been parties to the actions of assassins. (Hear, hear.) The actions of assassing receive universal condemnation from the people of the United States. (Irish and Liberal cheers.) But if you reject this bill, do you believe, are you sure, there will not be sympathy with these assassins and their schemes? (Hisses and cries of "Oh! oh!") I believe there will be universal condemnation and disapprobation rom right thinking people-Irish and American-of such treatment of the Irish people. Irish cheers.)

MR. GOSCHEN'S ATTITUDE. Mr. Goschen, on rising, was received with oud cheers. He reterred to Sir William Hartcourt's speech as a melancholy revelation of the impotence of Parliament to deal with a most important crisis. Sir William on the rejection of the bill. Parliament was were told that there was no power, spirit or consistent policy in England to deal with the crisis. Why should Sir Wm. Harcourt, Mr. Morley and other speakers had been no manda make mention of the Irish beyond the seas taining the law, so unless they desired not to deal with the bill on its merits but to terrorize Parliament. shreds, yet there had been no defence for it. Questions had been asked regarding the

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHESTICLE ducing the single augument that the bill was duced under discussioned of great pressure. the sole alternative and must be passed. But he contended the time was come when it the sole alternative and must be passed.
They were, indeed, toke that became eighty six Irlah members were, determined upon having home rule, it, therefore, must be granted. Suppose these eighty-six members had gone further and والموادة

without any checks, should Parliament be equally bound to consider in? It they so copyed this doctrine, and Wales and Scotland ASKED FOR SEPARATION popular inits docume, and Wales and Scotland saked for separation, in what a position Ragland would be? What, under this system of the voice of a hostile majority holding sway, became of the voice of Ulster? The Premier had anoken of the foreign mark in Premier had spoken of the foreign garb in which the laws were placed before the Irish people as being the whole basis of the mischief. Would the Irish people have been satisfied with these identical laws if placed before them in native dress? (Cries of "No!") There was the fearful agrarian problem, which had hitherto benefitted from the efforts of all statesmen. . The real basis of the mischief was that the views of the majority of the Irish people on some of the chief principles of legis-lation were different from those held in England and Scotland, from those current in every civilized country. (Parnellite cries of "No! מיי סב

THE ATTITUDE OF THE IRISH on agrarian laws and on questions of contract, held sacred in other countries, was a hostile attitude. Never had a "No rent" manifesto found acceptance in any other country in Europe. (Parnellite cries of "It was necessary.") "That's just it," continued Mr. Goachen, "The Irish party are contending for a revolutionary change in the laws of Ireland, which would make these recommended confederation. What were to be those separate bodies in Great Britain and Ireland which were to be the subject country." (Cheers.) The speaker admitted country." (Cheers.) The speaker admitted that Ireland viquired special legislation, but he saw no necessity for heroic measures. In conclusion he denied that firmness could be called coercion, and said there would be no repression if there was no crime. He could not foresee any outbreak of crime. The United States had had a difficulty twenty years ago, and Europe had adviced the North that it could not manage the South. If the United speaker should like to know now it was a could not manage the south. It the could practicable policy. Lord Hartington had said he did not admit the impossibility of governing Ireland by a mingled system of instead of one. If we were to instead of one instead of voice of Americans now-not a upanimous thought the government of Ireland ought to thought the government of Ireland ought to be record. It had been stated by Lord Hartington that whatever the fate of this measure was, the mere introduction of it by a measure was, the mere introduction of it by a child Government would do much that rested with the 1 remier and his followers. voice, because many Americans thought it responsible Government would do much that rested with the 1 remier and his followers. could never be recalled. That was perfectly Those resisting the break up of the Empire must close up their ranks, and shoulder to shoulder resist the bill.

> THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said there was nothing in the state of the relations between England and Ireland that warranted the proposed change, ner was there in any part of the country a vestige of popular opinion in its favor. Did the Parnellites themselves regard the hill as a settlement of the question Mr. O'Brien-" Every man of them."

"Then," asked the speaker, why have they not said so ""

"Mr. Dillon-"They have got up to say so half a dozen times." "At any rate," replied Sir Michael, "mem-bers speaking in the name of Iroland intimate that the bill requires much amendment." The general effect of the bill, he said, would

be to make England ridiculous in the eyes of

mankind." MR. GLADSTONE REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS. Mr. Gladstone, amid cheers from the ministerial benches and the Parnellites, rose to reply. He denied that the safeguards pro-vided in the bill were dictated by distruct of the Irish people. On the contrary, they were inserted in consequence of the mistrust that was felt, no doubt horestly, by others. It was said that there had been no formulated demand from Ireland, but the Government recognized the wisdom of yielding to reason the conditions he had, in his opening speech, laid down as the guarding principles of the proposed legislation, adding that he had had no intention to put the control of the customs and excise and the absence of Irish members from the house as vital principles of the bill. Since then it had been suggested that the Irish members might come with limited powers or with diminished numbers, and as had been remarked an interval of absence from the house would be necessary on the part of the Irish members and for purely Irish purposes. Mr. Gladstone could not think it would be right for the Government to take it upon themselves at this stage of the bill to close the door on the consideration of these matters. Replying to Mr. Goschen, Mr. Gladstone, referring to what he had him self said in reference to the expressed wishes of the Irish representatives, reminded the

should be consistent with the integrity and SAFETY OF THE EMPIRE. The House had been asked in what country save Ireland could a "no rent" manifesto be produced, but the reply to that was another query as to what other country could show a state of relation such as had led to that manifesto. The Irish people had borne with exemplary patience suffering of the most grievous character, and was it to be supposed that such things could have been, without leaving any trace or mark on the character of the people? Mr. Gladstone argued that the fundamental fear of those who had attacked the Home Rule measure was that the Irish people would necessarily do wrong and that the administration of the country would necessarily be changed. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") In regard to Mr. Goschen's remarks concerning America, Mr. Gladstone said it was time that the Northern states had carried their point, "but," he added, "when they had the South at their feet, what did they do? They gave every Southern state

House that he had coupled his remarks as to

the necessity of considering those wishes

with the condition that what might be done

A MEASURE OF AUTONOMY."

(Loud Parnellito cheere.) "Such a measure we are about to ask for Ireland." In regard to the questions as to the power of veto proposed by the bill, he stated that there was no limitation to that proposition, and in reference to the income tax that would necessarily be as separate in Iroland as it would in England. Of the bill generally, he said it proposed to give to the Irish people a resonable satisfaction of their demands without imitating the example set by a former Government in the case of America. The wants of Ireland were to be considered in relation to Harcourt, he said, was not the first minister who had suggested certain calamities ensuing on the rejection of the bill. Parliament was being almost terrorized to pass the bill. demands on the part of the Irish members if this bill were passed, and as to the question of there having been no mandate for this measure, he contended that inasmuch as there had been no mandate for coercion for main

NO MANDATE WAS NECESSARY for a proposal to strengthen the means (Cheers.) The ministerial defence of the bill maintaining the law. He compared the had been slight. The bill had been torn into criticism on the bill, and pointed out that no one speech agreed with another, and, speak-ing of the measure as a plan, he remarked domplaints. Used Warner's safe cure. I power of veto, the two orders sitting together; that it might be improved, but at any rate passed a large atone. Am well to-day as an indicate the financial prospects, yet the defenders it held the field, as also did the subject, when a girl. It was a miracle in my once, the bill had ignored these questions, add (Loud cheers.) The bill, he said; was pro- Mrs 3. T. British 5020th Avenue.

it would make a hold struggles a like of least the struggles a system of Irish laws income an Irish Parliament, or whether they should struggles before, leaving, Eugland and Scotland to a famine of needful legulation, and Ireland to a continuance of social disease and internal discord. (Lond sand) melanged sheers discord. (Lond and prolonged cheers.)
Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour. He made
no formal proposals, looking to a modification of the Irish till. His most significant declaration was that he had never regarded the exclusion of the Parnellites from the the excussion of the carrest from the house as a vital principle of the bill. He had said that the present Irish representation could not continue, but that the exclusion of the Irlah members must be the voluntary work of the Irish themselves.

ERINA! HY DARLING!

BY W. J. MACLEA, SE.

Erina! my darling! one minute,
I've something this morning to say,
"Tis your love, sure," may I hope to win it,
O tell me, squahla; I pray.
Don't speak without thought, "Rena," dearest,
But look in your heart, love, an' see
If I can be placed there the nearest— I've got you near mine, you can see.

Just list to the birds all around us, They are singing in merriest glee, As though they were glad they had found us Together—as we ought to be. Sure it's a welcome to gladden the saddest. And the daisies below at your feet Are smiling a smile of the gladdest, To see that among them we meet.

The spring on the top of you mountain
Gathers force as it leaps on its way,
Sheeting rocks like a silver-dressed fountain.
Till it fills up the valley with spray.
Thus the love in my heart has grown stronger,
And adds to its strength every hour,
It construct leap receives much longer. It cannot keep growing much longer, To hold it I have not the power.

Sure your heart is a palace of beauty, But it's empty—and that is a sin; To furnish it up sere's a duty, So let my fond love creep within. No Emperor—King—Queen—in story
Were prouder of tame and their throne,
Than I, if you give me the glory Of making you Queen of my home.

New York City, April 4, 1886.

NOTES FROM QUEBEC.

Quenec, April 14. DILLS INTRODUCED.

The Hon. Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to further amend the act respecting the sale and management of public lands. The object of the measure is to regulate suits brought by location ticket holders against trespassers. The following bills were also introduced :-To amend Article 556 of the Code of Civil Procedure ; (Mr. Poulin) to amend Article 2157 Civil Code ; (Mr. Gagnon) to establish a board of examiners at Notre Dame du Lac Veau, and to amend Article 1050 of the Municipal Code (Mr. Whyte) so as to alter the present law governing trunk and by-

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts ending June 30th, 1885, seem to indicate, so far as the extru time permits, that the hopeful auticipations of the Treasurer, expressed in his speech of the 24th March, 1885, were fully justified. The three months show increased receip's in several instances. In brief the accounts show a debtor side for the year.

Rahway and payment of \$724 68.41 of warrants outstanding 30th June, 1884, 4,728,032 47 Less. Warrants outstanding 60th Jane, 1885, as per statement No. 16, page 257..... 61,989 22

\$1,006,000 2.. 1,205,481 50 By balance carried down......

\$5,901,824 70

THE CEGWN LANDS.

The report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands shows the total revenue for the year to have been \$6:8,172.53.

Lands sold (116 624 acres) \$53,844 43. For these and on previous sales \$61,663.70 was paid. Lands sold for agriculture yielded nine lote, containing 3,405 acres, were located on free grants. There are 6,815,562 acres of unsold land in farm lots and surveyed, including cancellations. Of the clergy reserves 3.870 acres have been sold for \$2,050, \$3,027.23 was collected on new and old sales, leaving 145,114 acres unsold. The Jesuit estates yielded \$19,-\$41.01, the collection costing \$3,610 29. The Crown domain produced \$14,001.82. and the gold mines \$190. The collectors and police connected with this item cost \$2,211.60. The Commission expresses regret at the depression consequent on the lumber trade, though it snows signs of improvment. From timber limits 204 miles on the North of Lake Temiscamingue were sold for \$282.95 in the direction of maintaining the union than per mile (average), realizing \$58 128. The the passage of such a law as was now advo-Commissioner regrets that his suggestion as to the appointment of forest rangers to prevent forest fires was not adopted. He quotes from the report of the Ontario Government report to show the advantage that Province THE DAIRY INDUSTRY SOCIETY.

has derived from the practice. This society held its annual meeting at the Parliament buildings this morning, the President, Hon, Mr. de la Bruyere, in the chair, The hon, gentleman read a long and instructive address, reviewing the position and work of the society. A resolution was passed pledging the society to collect the best specimens of dairy produce, for the purpose of making weekly consignments to the Colonial Exhibition at London. The society is doing good work and is rapidly growing in numbers and influence. Since the formation of the enciety five years ago it has increased from sixty nine to three hundred. He is to be congratulated on having brought to the front again the Canadian cow, the direct descendant of the old Brittany cows brought in former days and now improved by acclimatizing, thus supplying a singular physical problem. As milkers, they are hard to equal, one of them that took the first provincial prize producing some thirteen pounds of butter in one

LIFE GETS THE BETTER OF DEATH. Louisville, Ry., Nov. 18, 1885 .- For eleven years I was a confirmed invalid, sutfering all the sgony a person could stand. Was several times pronounced dead. Two best physicians pronounced my trouble female QUIBEC

The Local House Adopt Home Rule Resolutions. Charles to the Contraction

CONGRATULATIONS TO GLADSTONE.

7000 The Address to the Queen Withdrawn.

" (0.5)

Everybody: Expresses: Sympathy for Ireland and Nine Vote Against the Motion.

SPEECHES AND SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

(From our own Correspondent.) Quenec, April 16th, 1886.

The Speaker took the chair at 8 o'clock, Mr. Carbray, amidst applause, arore to propose the Home Rule Resolutions and congratulations to Mr. Glabstone. He explaine that two motions having been placed before the House, one by himself and one by the Hon. Mr. Mercier, a conference took place, and, as a result, it was decided that he would withdraw his address to the Queen, and inatead submit the following resolutions for adoption by the House:-

Whereas, the right of self government is sacred to the Canadian people, and whereas, they be-lieve and know from actual experience that con-stitutional government brings strength, peace,

union and prestige to the nation,
Be it resolved that this house, always sensible to everything tending to the greater welfare, pr... gress and happiness of our glorious nation, de sires to record its warm appreciation and great pleasure at the intention of the Imperial Govern-

That this house regards with great satisfac-tion and sympathy the noble efforts of the Right Hen. Mr. Gladstone to pesceably solve the pro-blem of home rule in Ireland without disinte-

That the Speaker of the House be directed to communicate a copy of the resolutions to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, prime minister of England.

Mr. Carbray said that it had been suggested that the subject was not one for the House to deal with, but he dissented from this view, and said that he felt that the flouse was mainly composed of friends of his race, and they would be glad to take part in cur expressions of congratulation concerning the great question, which had recently reached a climax in the English Parliament. There had of late been many great questions before the world connected with the British Empire, but he held that the Home Rule question overtopped them all. It was one that had been advocated by great patriots like O'Counell. It had been lumbering for a time, but thanks to the efforts of a peor Irish boy, the son of a poor Irish widow, Michael Davitt, it was brought into life again. This did not agree with many of his principles, but he was prepared to everlook any errors when he thought of the good he had accomplished. The hon. member gaid that Davitt did not possess educational abilities, but what he lacked in that direction, so far as shaping Home Rule Parnell.

There were some signs of dissent this expression of opinion, as it is well known that Davitt his considerable educatichal ability.

Mr. Carbray proceeded to refer to Mr. Gladstone's conduct in them atter, and said that the English Premier was acting in the interest of the empire, and his recent utterances and actions were sufficient to cause any of his past actions which had been harsh and unjust towards Ireland to be overlooked and forgiven. The past might be forgiven and Mr. Gladatone thanked for \$49,081.73. Mineral lands \$11,355.97, and the present. There was no doubt lands sold with fishing rights \$1,226 Thirty that the ball had now been set rolling in a manner that nothing could stop and it would surely reach its goal. Statesmen now saw that the union was a failure, and its repeal would greatly benefit the British Empire. Nothing could strengthen that more then extending rights to the Irish and trans ferring them into sympathising and loyal \$19. subjects. It was a san thing that England The had to maintain 50,000 of her best The troops in Ireland, and if that nation Lanzon seignory collections amounted to changed the hostility of Ireland to \$2,400.91; fishery rentals, \$5,336; woods friendship, she would hold her head and forests, \$530,115 77; various fees, \$3,218, higher in the councils of Europe to-day. With reference to the land question, he said that there was no doubt that the system prevailing in England and Scotland was not in accordance with the times, and had to be changed, and, therefore, after Home Rule there was no measure that would go further cated. He spoke till recess, and concluded by moving the resolutions as printed above.

AFTER RECESS.

Hon, Mr. Taillon hoped that the motions would go to the House without discussion and prevent difference of opinion. Hon, Mr. Mercler asked was the Govern ment in favor of the resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Taillon replied, that as a Gov ernment they had nothing to do with the niotion. It would be voted on the individual responsibility of the Ministers.

Mr. McShane seconded Mr. Carbray's mo tion in a speccia in which he referred to all that the Irish brigade had done for France He complimented Gladstone and Parnell, and tendered them the heartiest gratitude of the Itish people in America. He threatened the Attorney-General that he would not get an Irish vote in Montreal East and that he never again would show his nose in l'arlia-The Hon. Attorney-General roplied that

he had proved he was more in sympathy with the Itish people then Mr. McShane was, and that he had a sincere sympathy for Ireland. Mr. McShane tried to whitewash himself by bringing in these motions. The Attorney-General's sympathy for Iroland was shown when he introduced the act against the Orange processions and which he asked Mr. McShane to do, but which Mr. McShane refused, because at the time he was afraid to offend the Orangemen. (Cheers.) He hoped that the Irish people would remember Mr. McShane's policy in this matter.

Hop. Mr. Lynch and Hop. Mr. Flynn de livered eloquent oddresses on the home rale cause, and declared themselves in favo; of supporting the Irleh people. The addresses

Were received with enthusiastic obsering by

the majority on both sides of the house.

Mr. Asselin then moved the following amendment:

That, while wishing the Iden people God speed in their efforts to obtain their just rights from the Baglish Government; and trusting that they will soon obtain the sacred rights of self-envernment, web. we believe that this self-government, yet we believe that this Legulature has no right to interfere in the matter. Dr. Martel seconded the amendment.

Mr. Fancher de St. Maurice, while expressing the heartlest sympathy for the Irish people, complimented them in eloquent terms on their national character, their proud traditions, and wishing them every success, regretted that he could not think that the Legislature had a right to interiers in the matter.

matter.

Mr. Leblanc spoke in the same strain, and said that they had no right to send resolutions to Mr. Gladstone, who answered the Costigan resolutions by saying "Mind your own business."

A number of Conservative members supported the resolutions. Dr. Duhamel (Conservative), Mr. Poupore (Conservative), Dr. Garneau, Hon. Louis Beaubien and other Conservatives joined with the Liberals in supporting the motion. The debate was very exciting throughout.

Hon. Mr. Lynch wished it to be under stood that his course on these motions would be as an individual and not as a member of the Cabinet:

Mr. Carbray entered a protest against the amendment, but sooner than have a division in the house on this question, so dear to Irishmen, he would withdraw his motion. (Chorus of No. No.)
At 12.30 Dr. Martel moved the adjourn-

ment of the debate. Amid cries of "Lost" and "Yes" the Speaker put the motion for adjournment, and amidst lond cries of "No" and "Yes" a scene of excitement ensued. A vote was taken, when the motion for adjournment was lost by 26 to 22 votes.

Mr. Carbray again expressed his hope that the resolutions would be withdrawn before there would be a division. (Loud cries of " No").

Hon. Dr. Garneau entered an energetic protest. He was surprised at what was passing in the House after the example of the Costigan resolutions, and seeing that the Solicitor-General and the Commissioner of Crown Lands, both ministers of the Crown had agreed that the resolution was a fit one for Parliament, had voted against the majority of their supporters in the motion for adjournment.

Mr. McConville, the new member for Joliette, protested against the amendment and stated that he would vote for Mr. Carbray's motion.

After a further exciting discussion the amendment was put to the house. For the amendment-Messre. Asselin, Blanchet, Caron, Deschene, Faucher de St. Maurice, Leblanc, Marcotte, Marion, Trudel

Against -Audet, Beaubien, Beauchamp, Bergevin, Brousseau, Cameron, Carbras, Charlebois, Demers, Duquette, Duhamel, Fiynn, Fregenu, Gagnon, Garneau, Girouard, Laliberte, Lapointe, Leduc, Lemieux, Lynch, McConville, Marchand, Martel, Martin, Mcshane, Mercier, Paradis, Picard, Pouling Poupore, Richard, Rinfret dit Moulin, ohenyn St. Illiaire, Turcotte, Whyte-37.

The amendment was lost, and the main motion to adopt the resolutions was carried amid land and proloaged cheers. Eighteen members were afsent. The di

vision was the first of the session, and the result was received with loud applause. Hon. Mr. Blanchet explained that there was no difference of opinion about sympathy for Ireland, but that there was a difference of opinion that the resolutions should be transmitted to Mr. Gladstone. Other members who voted for the amendment expressed similar sentiments. The sit-

ting ended at 2 30. 200

THE NEW NATIONAL POLICY.

D. B. Woodworth, M.P. 3886,000. John White, M.P .- \$33,000 blind shares. Sir Hoctor Langevin-\$32,000. G. W. Monk, M.P.P. - 32,000 acres. Hon. John Costigan - 50 square miles. Hon. Thomas White-Printing to order.

Darby Bergin, M.P.-Surgeon General and coal lands and timber for his friends. Hector Cameron, M. P .- Railway and general purpose patriot.

M. K. Dickinson, M. P.-Timber limits. Thomas Farrow, M. P. - Salaries for sons and other relatives. Dr. Ferguson, M. P .- Colonization Company promoter. John Huggart, M. P .- Coal lands and

timber. Samuel R. Hesson, M. P.-Feed for sons and other relatives. George Hilliard, M.P.-Coal lands and brother " tixed."

Robert Hay, M.P .- 25 per cent on furni-George Guillet, M.P.-Timber limits and double indemnity.

Joseph Jamieson, M.P.-Constitueroy gerrymandered to order.

J. E. Kilver, M.P.—Heir to Customs Collectorantp of Hamilton. Dalton McCarthy, M.P.-Timber limits

and offices for relatives.

C. H. Muckintosh, M.P.—Full price not known but comes high—ask Whitehead. L. McCallum, M.P .- \$8,000 on an improper award for a damaged schooner. D. Orton, M.P.-C. P. R. physician, timber limits and coal lands. J. C. Patterson, M.P.—Timber limits'

M. W. Pruyn, M.P.-Nephew put on the teach. Thomas Robertson, M.P.—After a place.

Alex. Robertson, M.P.—Timber limits. J. C. Rykert, M.P.—Probably a millionaire corruptionist.
Dr. Sproule, M.P.—Timber limits. Joseph Tassé, M. P .- Printing at his com

George Taylor, M. P .- Timber limits and public works. H. A. Ward, M. P.—Timber limits for his nfunt relatives. Clarke Wallace, M. P .- Colonization Com-

nany Patriot. Peter White, M. P.--Aid for Pembroke, and for railway in which he is interested.

PERSONAL.

His Lordship Bishop Duharael, of Ottawa, who arrived in the city yesterday morning, as reported in THE POST, left for home yesterday atternoon at 2 o'clock, Mr. Godfroi Boilean, Esq., M. P., of St.

Genevieve, was yesterday sworn as a Justice of the Peace for the district of Montreal by Mr. Schiller, Clerk of the Crown.

Circulars, Ci culara. Oirsulare. Rubber Circulara, Rubbei Circulare. Rubber Olrculara. Rubber Circulara, Rubber Circulars, Orculars, Rubber Rubber Circulars. Rubber Circulara Oirculars. Rubber

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DIED. CUTLER.—In this city, on Sunday, the 11th inst., Wm. Cutler, aged 22 years.

SMYTH-In this city, on the 17th inst. Robert Smyth, carter, a native of County Sheo, Ireland, aged 51 years.

WHALEN.—In this city, on the 14th lest, dolin, aged 23 years and 6 months, son of James Whalen. O'BRIEN.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Michael O'Brien, aged 50 years, a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

NEVILLE .- In this city on Sunday, the 11th inst., John Neville, aged 76 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland.

PENDER -At Quebec, April 15th, at the arn of H. years, Sarah Pender, daughter of John BUCHNEY-At Mount Pleasant Village,

Quebec, on Wednesday rooming, Mrs. Widow Matthews Buchney, age 1 65 years. McWILLIAMS-In this city, on 15th inst. Annie Redmond, aged 50 years, beloved wife of Constable McWilliams.

McDONELL. - In this city, on the 13th inst. Julia O'livien, aged 78 years, a native of in-County Tipperary, Ireland, beloved wife of Patrick McDonnell.

OROURKE.—At Boston, Mass., April 11, after a long and painful illases, Hugh, coast son of John C'Rourke, Esq., J.P., of this cit., Interred at Malden Cemetery, Boston. 852 BATTERTON.—At Quebec, on the lith inst., Mary Elizabeth, aged seventeen years and tive months, youngest daughter of James Batterton of H. M's. Custams.

CANNON.—In this city, on the 16th inst., Elizabeth McKeown, wife of the late Janua-Cannon, blacksmith, a native of the Camity Armagh, Ireland, aged 70 years.

MURPHY .- In St. Gabriel Village, after a painful illness, which she here with Christian fortitude, Mary Ann Kelly, aged 29 years, belowed wife of John Murphy and daughter of Barth, Kelly.

ST. JEAN DAPTISTE SOCIETY RESOLUTIONS OF SYMPATHY WITH IRE-LAND.

A very important meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society was held on Friday night last, in their hall, when Mr. Aldophe Onimet presided. Resolutions approving of Gladstone's Home Rule Bill were passed, and the chairman was requested to sign them officially, and forward them to Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell. Resolutions of condulence were then passed to the memory of the late Mr. Fordinand Gagnon of Le Trarailleur, of Worcester, Mass. The celebration of the 24th of June next was then discussed. A letter from Mr. A. Contant, tendering his services for the Mass, and offering to sing a new Mass called " Messe Contant," recently composed by him, were taken into consideration. Letters congratulating the society upon its recent decision regarding the formation of a general St. Jean Baptiste society, were read from the Chairmen of the St. Jean Baptiste Societies of Quebec, Three Rivers, St. Hyncinthe, Nicolet, Munitoba, the United States and the Maritime Provinces. The meeting then adjourned. its maga-

THE LICHTNING SHOT CUN WEIGHT 74 TO 9 Lbs 2 LENGTH BURGE 28 TO 16 TO 16

fend the Orangemen. (Cheers.) He hoped at the Irish people would remember Mr. ichane's policy in this matter.

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