

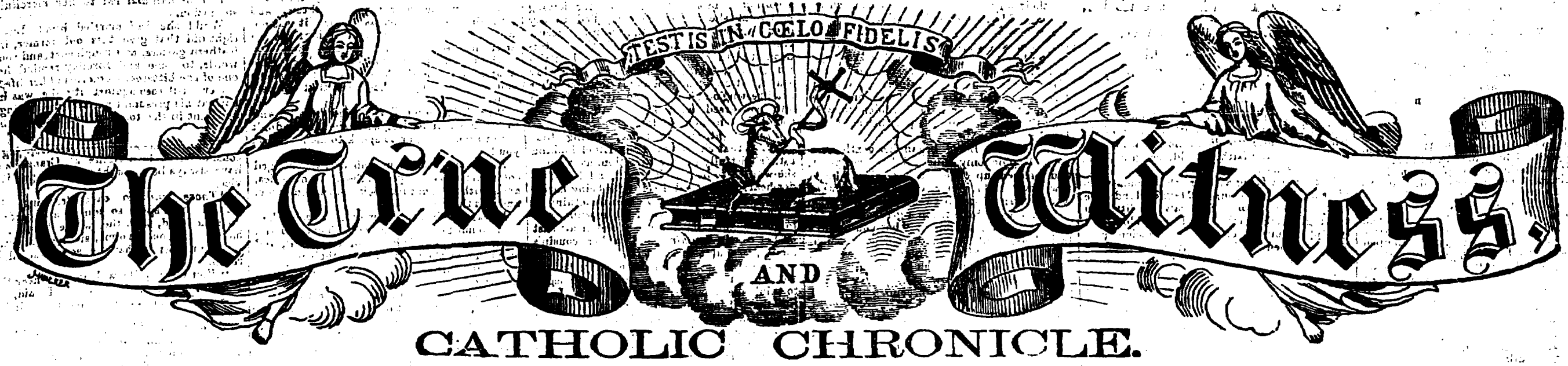
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THE FIGHT BEGUN.

RESULTS OF THE FIRST CONTESTS IN THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Gladstone to Represent Two Constituencies—The Contest Generally Close—Forty-Four Home Rulers Already Elected.

LONDON, July 2.—In the last election Mr. Gladstone was opposed by Chas. Dalrymple, Conservative, and returned by 7,870 votes to 3,248, and Messrs. Parnell and Healy were elected by 6,716 and 6,536 votes respectively to 1,464 and 1,401 cast for their Conservative opponents. P. J. Power, Parnellite, has been returned for the East division of Waterford, unanimously. At the last election he polled 3,291 votes against his Conservative opponent's 314. Mr. Quinn was elected for Kilkenny Town unanimously, and Mr. Plunkerton for Galway, both being unopposed.

YESTERDAY'S POLLINGS.

The following returns from to-day's polling have been received:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Party, and Votes. Includes Col. Hallitt, Conservative (1,600); Mr. Beasley, Gladstonian (1,354); J. Watson, Conservative (1,826); Mr. Jones, Gladstonian (1,260); G. E. Baden Powell, Conservative (3,084); Mr. Nevill, Gladstonian (2,172); Howarth, Conservative (3,645); William Mather, Gladstonian (3,488); Lord Francis Hervey, Conservative (1,135); Goodwin, Gladstonian (800); Rt. Hon. Robert Bourke, Conservative (1,417); Brisbane, Gladstonian (1,146); Duncan, Gladstonian (2,920); Laurence R. Bailey, Conservative (2,700).

LONDON, July 2.—A feature of to-day's polling is the great number of abstentions. In nearly every case the votes are greatly reduced in number. The Liberals have won seats in East Leeds, Southwest Manchester, North Manchester, and in the Exchange division of Liverpool. The Tories have won seats in South Salford, West Salford, Hereford, Hastings, Falmouth and South Bristol, a net Tory gain of two. The Unionist candidate for Newcastle-under-Lyme holds his seat, notwithstanding frantic efforts to defeat him. The Unionist candidate at Bristol is equally successful. Jacob Bright, a Gladstonian, brother of John Bright, elected in Manchester. Sir T. Bramey Gladstonian, who left Hastings to contest Liverpool, lost. At Stockport Jennings (Tory) received 4,702, Gedge (Tory) 4,490; Lee (Liberal) 4,684, and Davey (Liberal) 3,938. In West Leeds, Herbert Gladstone received 5,226, and Chas. Williams 2,970. It is feared that to-day's polling will depress the Liberals.

LONDON, July 3.—Returns up to 1 a.m. show the election of 68 Tories, 13 Unionists, 30 Gladstonians and 9 Parnellites. The results of yesterday's elections indicate nothing clearly except the close nature of the contest. The Unionists maintain a lead owing to the number returned without opposition. Returns from the boroughs so far contested show a balance of the parties. Manchester returns three Gladstonians and three Unionists; Liverpool four Unionists and two Gladstonians; Bristol three Unionists and one Gladstonian, and Leeds three Gladstonians and two Unionists. The only Scotch contest was in Perth, which returned a Gladstonian by a small majority, and foreshadowed the general tendency in Scotland. Three London divisions, East Paddington, North Paddington and the Strand, have given immense Unionist majorities, returning respectively Lord Randolph Churchill, L. L. Cohen and W. H. Smith. Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the return of the Gladstonian nominee, but Mr. Cairne, although opposed by the personal influence of the Premier, succeeded at Barrow. A feature of the elections is the general smallness of the majorities. For instance, Armitage, a Gladstonian, carried West Salford by only 57 majority, and in Central Leeds the majority of Balfour, Unionist, was 13. In the Scotland division of Liverpool T. P. O'Connor's majority was 1,480.

GLADSTONE ELECTED IN LEITH. The most desperate electoral struggle between the Gladstonians and the Unionists ended to-day in the utter rout of the latter in the parliamentary district known as the Leith burghs. Mr. W. Jacks was returned to the last Parliament as a regular Liberal by a majority of 3,579 in a total poll of 8,840 votes. He opposed the Home Rule bill, but was nevertheless considered invincible in his district and was nominated in the present canvass as a Unionist to continue his opposition to the Premier's Irish policy. Mr. Jacks's hostility to Mr. Gladstone angered thousands of Scotchmen of Leith, but they looked upon their opposition to him as hopeless and were unable to obtain a candidate to oppose him, all those mentioned for the seat having declined to run. The Tories, in order to emphasize the Unionists' opposition to the Premier, withheld opposition and left the field clear to Mr. Jacks so that he might go back to the House of Commons with a largely increased majority. At the last hour allowed by the law the Liberal managers nominated Mr. Gladstone himself as their candidate, the Premier consenting. Thus equipped, the Gladstonians went to their work. This was so effective that Mr. Jacks became noised, and to-day withdrew from the field, leaving the Leith membership to

HOME RULE MEETING.

The Citizens of Pembroke Attend a Home Rule Meeting and Subscribe Liberally Towards the Fund.

A meeting of the citizens of Pembroke was held recently in the town hall for the purpose of expressing practical sympathy with Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to secure for Ireland an independent legislature. All classes and nationalities among the citizens were represented. Mr. William Moffat occupied the chair, and Mr. J. P. Sarsfield acted as secretary. The chairman made a neat speech, in which he explained the object for which the meeting was called, pointing out that the struggle now being waged in Great Britain and Ireland by the Conservative and Parnellite factions for civil liberty, that it was not a question of creed or nationality, but a constitutional warfare to obtain for the Irish people the boon of self-government, which we as Canadians so much prize.

Mr. M. J. Gorman, L.B.B., followed in an earnest and practical address, in which he showed the necessity for strengthening Parnell in the approaching contest by contributions to the Home Rule fund. Mr. Gorman, who is himself a Conservative, highly complimented Mr. Gladstone, describing him as perhaps the greatest statesman the world has ever seen—a statesman who had spent his life in bringing about useful reforms. The speaker impressed his audience that all friends of home rule should make it a point to explain that in no way was religion concerned in the matter. The question was solely one of civil liberty. He explained that in the four provinces of Ireland there were unions which extended to every constituency, and whose object was to defeat every Parnellite candidate.

Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, M.A., was the next speaker, and his presence on the platform was greeted with enthusiastic applause. Mr. O'Hagan said: "I feel it to be my duty to join heart and hand in the purpose which convoked this meeting—that of strengthening by sympathy and practical resources the great statesman who are endeavoring to secure for Ireland that measure of freedom for which she has struggled during the past seven centuries. We owe it to ourselves as Irishmen and sons of Irishmen to remember the land of our forefathers were repose their sacred dust. We are bound to the people of Ireland by the solemn ties of kinred and affection. The greatest statesman of the present century, William Ewart Gladstone—a statesman whose whole life has been marked by everything that is honorable, stands to-day pleading at the heart of England for a measure of justice to Ireland. Let us strengthen his hands by our practical sympathy and contribute of our means to the furtherance of an independent legislature at Dublin."

Mr. Andrew Irving said that he believed in home rule. He believed that it would bring peace to Ireland, and therefore strength and stability to the empire. Mr. William Murray said it was unnecessary for him to make a speech at this stage of the proceedings. He hoped to see a subscription list opened, when he would be willing to lend pecuniary aid. A subscription list was then opened, Mr. M. J. Gorman being appointed treasurer, and in a very short time a handsome sum was subscribed and handed to the treasurer. The following are the names of those who contributed, with the amount given by each: Capt. J. L. Murray, \$100; T. & W. Murray, \$50; St. Patrick's Society, \$25; R. & J. White, \$20; Andrew Irving, Wm. Moffat, Wm. O'Meara, John W. Murray, M. J. Gorman, T. A. Mulligan, Robert Russell, John Doran, John Cunningham, \$10 each; Martin Dowley, John Lee, (Stafford), John Gorman, Francis Mooney, Peter Hayes, John McKinnon, Andrew Meehan, M. Gorman, Sr., Edward Behar, M. How, M. Shea, Thos. O'Hagan, E. Beard, M. D. Jewell, Duff, J. A. Thibodeau, Wm. Kennedy, John Hartrey, J. P. Sarsfield, Samuel Dowley, J. Quinn, R. Mackey, W. C. Irving, Robert C. Miller, John O'Donnell, Patrick Murphy, Henry White, M. O'Driscoll, O. Sills, J. J. Mangin, W. Slattey, Captain Doggan, Joseph Darcy, Edward J. Church, \$5 each; Peter Kehoe, \$4; Hugh Francis, J. O'Meara, William McLaughlin, \$3 each; Patrick Hines, Louis McKague, Philip Arnold, J. Archibald Cassidy, Charles O'Neill, Edward Walsh, Patrick Manion, M. Martin, John Tevans, Joseph Bourke, A. Friend, John Legge, J. J. Shields, \$2 each; John Valin, S. Leveille, John Ryan, Thomas Thorpe, Samuel Thorpe, V. Charron, Louis Jette, William Charron, James E. Gorman, James Mullin, Edward Hogger, Thomas Carroll, William J. Long, Philip Dolan, Louis Rajotte, James Kellet, Ed. O'Meara, Ed. Kitts, B. Teevans, E. Leeney, M. Dowley, Jr., Daniel Moran, Edward Kehoe, James Donaghey, Charles Devlin, Thomas Miller, Joseph Hamel, A. J. Fortier, James Bourke, Thomas Meagher, George Mitchell, J. F. Forgie, Joseph E. Whelan, T. A. Colton, James Carney, Philip Arnold, Sr., Patrick Shannon, James Dwyer, Civil Liberty, M. Kelly, Thomas McElaney, \$1 each; Richard Evans, 50¢; M. DePhepson, 50¢. Total to date, \$554.

A draft for £100 sterling was sent to Mr. Parnell by mail, and the following cablegram was also sent him:—"Pembroke, Canada. Home Rulers send you one hundred pounds. More follows." It is expected that, with the contributions yet to be received from persons now out of town and from the country people, another £100 will follow next week.

PARNELL THREATENED.

LONDON, July 3.—Mr. Parnell receives letters every day menacing him with injury or assassination for his "efforts to dismember the Empire." He has not, however, solicited police protection or called public attention to his perilous position. He is escorted everywhere he goes in his campaign work by a bodyguard of personal friends, all stalwart young Irishmen who say they feel perfectly able to take care of him and themselves.

FRA CARLO'S CRUCIFIX.

A MARVELOUS WORK OF ART AT THE PHILADELPHIA CATHEDRAL.

(Philadelphia Record.)

An Ivory crucifix, upon which the figure of Christ is portrayed as he is supposed to have appeared at the crucifixion, is among the most valued works of art at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city. It is also an object of devotion to many of the worshippers at the cathedral, few of whom probably are acquainted with its remarkable history. While the altar of the church does not insist upon their following the belief that the crucifix was produced by miraculous intervention, yet so many remarkable facts are presented in connection with its production as to make it easy for Catholics to believe that the maker of this figure received Divine assistance. The Ivory figure is over two feet long and one foot wide between the hands. It is mounted on a wooden cross and is enclosed in a glass case, which rests alongside the Drexel memorial altar.

The maker of this figure was Carlo Antonio Ponsati, who was born of poor parents in 1803, at Genoa, Italy. From early life he evinced a fondness for religion, and when 20 years old he started on foot for Rome, but, after many days' travelling, sought shelter in the monastery of St. Nicholas, some distance from the Eternal City. He was told that a picture was at his height in that city, whereupon he remained at the monastery, assisting the monks at their labors. His stay was lengthened into years, and finally he took the vows of brotherhood and was known as Fra Carlo. One day, after two or three years of self-abnegation and poverty, the monk was sitting on a knoll outside the monastery, thinking of the crucifixion, when the earth trembled and all seemed to grow dark. As Fra Carlo afterward stated, he could see a light appearing in the distance which gradually grew near and revealed his soul's desire—Christ nailed to the cross.

For days after the disappearance of the vision he was absorbed in the contemplation of what he had beheld, and communicated his experience to his brother monks, who all believed Fra Carlo had been vouchsafed a sight of the crucifixion of Christ. He longed to reproduce the scene upon canvas or in marble, but he had no knowledge of art; had never been instructed even in its rudiments, and was in despair at the thought that there was no means by which he could transmit to posterity the scenes he beheld.

Filled with pious thoughts, he one day entered a cell that he often frequented. Upon the floor he saw a huge dark object, which proved to be an ivory tusk, four feet long by fourteen inches in diameter, and weighing 125 pounds. It was thought no animal of the present age could produce such a tusk, and no one in the monastery could explain how it came within its walls. Fra Carlo determined to take it to his cell and attempt the feat of carving the figure of Christ as he beheld it in the vision. For four years he labored incessantly, at the end of which time he gave to the world the figure which is now in the cathedral. Crowds flocked to the monastery to see the "Miraculous Cross." Its fame reached the leading sculptors and artists of Italy, who examined it critically and pronounced it an imitable work of art, an anatomical accuracy, which could not be considered less than miraculous.

Fra Carlo was finally induced to part with his image to Mr. E. Lester, who was then United States consul at Genoa, for a large sum of money, which was devoted to charitable purposes in connection with the monastery. It was brought to Florence as the suggestion of Mr. Powers, the famous American sculptor, who fancied he could improve the eyes, but after having it set in his studio the days he returned it candidly confessing that it could not be improved by any artist on earth. It was exhibited all over Europe, and the Cosmopolitan Art Association became its possessors by purchasing it from a gentleman who received it from Mr. Lester for \$10,000. It afterward fell into the hands of a gentleman from Pennsylvania, from whom Bishop Newman received it, and upon his death it was transferred to his successor.

AN HISTORICAL EVENT.

MGR. TASCHEREAU RECEIVES THE CARDINAL'S CAP.—THE DAPAL DELEGATES' ARRIVAL.—IMPOSING CEREMONY AT THE PRESENTATION—QUEBEC AGAIN EN FETE.

QUEBEC, June 29.—Count Gazzo, the garde noble of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., who is the bearer of the cardinal's cap to Cardinal Taschereau, arrived here this morning by the Canadian Pacific railway train, and was met at the station by Grand Vicar Legare and by Rev. C. A. Marois, secretary to the cardinal. They at once proceeded to the St. Louis hotel, where the garde noble will reside during his visit to Quebec. At 1 o'clock the Grand Vicar and Rev. C. A. Marois were driven to the St. Louis hotel in the cardinal's equipage, and met the garde noble and escorted him to the palace, the Grand Vicar and the noble guard occupying the rear seat and the secretary the front seat. They were driven through several streets en route to the palace, which were thronged with citizens anxious to see the bearer of the cardinal's cap. Flags were flying, bells ringing, people running to and fro, and amidst the wildest excitement, the carriage was drawn up before the door of the palace. The Count was dressed in the full uniform of a papal guard, having on a blue tunic embroidered with gold, white pants, etc., and wore a green velvet hat with gold lining, while a sword hung by his side. He was escorted to the reception room, where His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau was seated upon the throne, surrounded by his clergy. Upon entering the Garde Noble and His Eminence bowed to each other, when, amidst profound silence, the Cardinal, in a voice not less imposing than that of the Grand Vicar, the Garde Noble then advanced, and with an imposing ceremony, handed His Eminence the sealed official notification of his elevation. Immediately upon breaking the seal His Eminence handed the document to Grand Vicar Legare, who, after reading it in Latin, translated it into French. The Garde Noble then advanced towards the Cardinal and presented him with the red cap, which is of scarlet or red velvet.

MARY IMMACULATE CONVENT.

CLOSING EXERCISES AT THE ABOVE CONVENT AT PEMBROKE.

The closing exercises and distribution of prizes took place at the Mary Immaculate Convent, Pembroke, on Friday last, His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Lorrain presiding. There were also present:—Rev. Father Richard, Mr. Thos. Murray, M.P.P., Mr. Wm. Pouppe, M.P.P., Thos. O'Hagan, Esq., M.A., Captain Duggan, Mr. Thos. Mulligan, and a large number of ladies. The entertainment opened with an instrumental quartet entitled, "Perseverance Polka," which was skillfully played by Misses J. Kennedy, J. Rajotte, M. Pouppe and M. Sammon. A piano solo, "Moonlight on the Hudson," performed by Miss A. Channonhouse, was greatly appreciated. A French dialogue entitled, "Madame a See Nerfs," next followed, and reflected great credit on the young ladies who took part. Tenyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," was then recited simultaneously by the following young ladies of the Calisthenic class: Misses N. Copeland, H. O'Meara, M. Statters, M. Hogan, I. M. Mulligan and W. Kennedy. The "Overture to Zampa," performed on two pianos by Misses B. Champagne, J. Pouppe, K. Meehan and M. Keaney gave evidence of fine execution. A declamation, "The Painter of Seville," was then recited by Miss C. O'Meara. An instrumental duet on the piano and organ, entitled "Prayer from Stradella," was well performed by Misses J. Pouppe and B. Champagne. This was followed by a beautiful piano solo entitled "Chanson Crole," by Miss B. Champagne. A cantata "The New Flower Queen," was the next piece on the programme.

An address in English by Miss M. Keaney and the singing of the "Laudate" brought the programme to a close. His Lordship, Right Rev. Bishop Lorrain, then addressed the young ladies, expressing himself as much pleased with the entertainment which he had just witnessed. He referred particularly to the performance of the young ladies in the Calisthenic class, and spoke of the necessity of physical training in connection with their studies. In a brief address, which he referred to the excellent work being done by the good Sisters of the Convent of Mary Immaculate in giving a religious and refined education to the Catholic young ladies of the town of Pembroke. The following is the list of medals and special prizes that were awarded at the close of the evening's performance:

Special Prizes.—Prizes awarded to young ladies who have obtained highest number of marks, presented by Rev. Father Dowdall: Primary Class, Miss L. Martin; Junior Class, Miss W. Kennedy; Senior, Miss M. Keaney. Prizes for regularity, awarded to Miss W. Keaney; prizes for needle work, awarded to Miss M. J. McGuire; prize for domestic economy, awarded to Miss Minnie Keaney; prize for English composition, third course, Miss L. Fortin; prize for English composition, fourth course, Miss M. Wallace; prize for English composition, fifth course, donor, Thos. O'Hagan, Esq., awarded to Miss Ida Pouppe.

Prize for French Composition, presented by Rt. Reverend Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss Minnie Keaney. Prizes for Observance of Rules, presented by Rev. Father Dowdall, awarded to Miss Mary Sammon. Prize for Instrumental Music (Piano), awarded to Miss Ida Pouppe. Silver Medal, for Music (Organ), presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss B. Champagne. Silver Medal, for Amiable Deportment, presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss M. J. McGuire. Silver Medal, for Religious Instruction, presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Lorrain, awarded to Miss Minnie Griffin and Miss Mabel Pouppe. Silver Medal, for Religious Instruction, presented by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wadhams, awarded to Miss M. A. Sheedy.

A GREAT PULPIT ORATOR.

FATHER AGOSTINO, OF MONTE FELTRO, WHOSE ELOQUENCE HAS SET ALL ITALY ASTIR.

Phenomenal oratorical powers are, if the correspondents are to be believed, shown by an Italian Priest, Father Agostino, of Monte Feltro, whose preaching in Pisa during Lent seems to have created a more powerful impression than has attended the efforts of any other European pulpit orator within many years past. A year ago Father Agostino attracted attention by his brilliant sermons while preach-

ing in Bologna. He not only drew to him and swayed the masses, but demonstrated a surprisingly potent influence over the minds of such men as Zolpanti, the posthetic dreamer; Cenari, the radical advocate, and Carducci, the poet, and the great Cathedral was insufficient to hold the audiences that thronged to hear him. Then he was something of a star, but now he has become a planet of the first water.

His preaching in Pisa this year has thrilled all Italy. Ten loads of people came from Florence, Leghorn, Lucca, and even more distant points, simply to hear this eloquent Franciscan. Two hours before the time for his sermon each day every available space in the Cathedral would be taken, and many persons would find themselves unable even to enter the doors. Merchants abandoned their places of business, lawyers left their court-proceedings and students together deserted the university, workmen threw down their tools, doctors neglected their patients, all to hear Father Agostino's sermons. Among the many thousands thus gathered together, great numbers were persons unaccustomed to find themselves in the house of prayer, and they in order to kill time while waiting, would read the resting pages of periodicals, talk together in low tones, shift their seats uneasily, and cough. Suddenly, at 11 o'clock, the noise of sabres, striking the stone floor would arrest attention, and put a stop to the impatient hum of the multitude. Six carabinieri were required to force a way through the throng to enable the Archbishop, Capponi, to reach his place. Then ensued a profound silence. Father Agostino had appeared in the pulpit, his white hands were crossed, as if in prayer upon the railing, a ray of colored light from a lofty window bringing out in strong relief, his pallid face, his thin covering of curly dark hair, and his Cesar like beard. With head inclined, his eyes half closed, and in a low but chosen few words, he would utter in a few short preparatory phrases the subject of his sermon. Then, raising himself erect and looking about upon his vast congregation, in tones clear, penetrating and forceful, he would begin the swift utterance of a torrent of brilliant sentences, glowing with poetic imagery, powerful with argumentative strength, and thrilling with a magnetic earnestness that never slackened for an instant, nor halted for lack of a word during the space of a full hour. Then suddenly he stops, quickly disappears, effects his exit by a private door, reaches a carriage, and is driven rapidly to his abode. Several times he has had to struggle to prevent the enthusiastic populace from detaining his carriage to make a triumphal demonstration about him.

AN INFAMOUS TRAFFIC.

HOW MONTREAL CONTRIBUTES TO CHICAGO'S IMMORALITY.

For some time past it has been known that a number of young girls were being conveyed to this city to go West, for the ostensible purpose of accepting situations as servants, but in reality to become inmates of disreputable houses in Chicago and other large cities. Up to the present the nefarious trade has been conducted with the greatest secrecy, and until a few days ago, transactions in this line were known only to the chosen few most directly interested in a pecuniary point of view. Emboldened by their continued immunity from judicial interference, and made reckless by their continued success, the operators have become less guarded in their conversation, and in more than one drinking establishment in this city might be heard the recital of the latest ventures in this infamous commerce. The last known transaction in sending young girls to distraction took place on last Tuesday evening, when eleven young girls were put on board the Chicago train in charge of a traveling agent. Of this number four were sisters from the late of St. Ursula's convent in Quebec, the youngest being fifteen years old. All matters of detail are arranged between the keepers of the Western dens and the procurers here by means of a special travelling agent, whose whole time is occupied travelling between Chicago and the Canadian cities. Contrary to general practice, the parties engaged in this trade are men, some of the recidivists of the law, and some of the Government as saloon-keepers. In the last shipment referred to, one of the procurers obtained from the travelling agent \$150 as an instalment on his commission on four of the girls, the balance to be remitted to him when the dupes had been ready for their destination. Others received sums in proportion to the number of victims they furnished. The headquarters where the trade is carried on is situated on Charlotte street, near St. Justin street, and a little vigilance would be exercised by the police in that locality might by the means of arriving at important discoveries. We give publicity to the above facts in order that the young girls throughout Canada may be put upon their guard. According to information received from Toronto the same nefarious trade is being carried on on a great scale, and it behooves the police authorities of Canada to awake from the present lethargy in which they are reposeing and use their utmost endeavors to make an example of some of these procurers, and so-called travelling agents.

Rev. Abbe Picard, of the Seminary, who is so well known for his works of charity, is dangerously ill.

Rev. Father Leyden, O.M.I., long connected with the College of Ottawa, has left for Columbus, Ohio, to take charge of a parish there. A number of friends have presented him with a handsome testimonial.

Mgr. Fabre, accompanied by Mgr. Duhamel, of Ottawa, will leave for Quebec on the 20th instant, to take part in the festivities attending the presentation of the beretta to Cardinal Taschereau on the following day.

GREAT EXCITEMENT IN WALES ABOUT A MARVELLOUS CURE.

LIVING SIX YEARS WITHOUT GOING TO BED

Mr. Editor,—While spending a few days at the pleasant seaside town of Aberystwith, Cardiganshire, Wales, I heard related what seemed to me either a fabulous story or a marvellous cure.

The story was that a professional sufferer who had not been able to sleep for six long years, given up by all the Doctors, had been speedily cured by some Patent Medicine.

Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the liberty while at the village of Llanfyllter to call upon the Vicar, the Rev. T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderful cure.

On my return to Aberystwith, I was impressed with a desire to see Mr. Pugh, whose reputation stood so high. His name is called in the history of the cure, and I had already heard abroad, said he is substantially true, with one exception. I never understood that his case was ever given up as hopeless by any Physician.

Fifteen years ago, he said, I first became conscious of a sour and deranged stomach and loss of appetite, which the Doctors told me was Dyspepsia. What food I could hold in my stomach seemed to do me no good and was often thrown up with painful retchings.

Early in this last spring I had a still more severe spasm of the stomach, and my family and neighbors became alarmed, believing that certainly I would not survive, when a neighbor, who had some knowledge, or had heard of the medicine, sent to Aberystwith by the driver of the omnibus Post, some seven miles distant, and fetched a bottle of Mother Seign's Curative Syrup.

This medicine they administered to me according to the directions, when to their surprise and delight no less than my own, the spasms ceased. I became at ease, and my stomach was calmed. My bowels were moved as by a gentle cathartic, and I felt a sense of quiet comfort all through.

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

For Sale by every Druggist in Montreal.

LADY ETHEL.

By FLORENCE MARRYAT. [Mrs. Ross CHURCH.]

Author of "Love's Conquest," "Veronique," etc.

CHAPTER XXV.—Continued.

As a mind was the only church for several miles round in which the English service was performed, the congregation was generally composed of families who came from some distance to attend it, and it was a great rarity to see a stranger there.

Maggie could not imagine, therefore, what ailed the people when first she had leisure to notice them that morning; for they were bobbing up and down in their seats, and whispering together in a most unseemly manner; until her cousin touched her arm, and turning her head in the direction indicated, she saw in the pew of their neighbors the Appletons, one of those women who, by their spirit and example of self-sacrifice, are doing so much to raise the standard of religion in the Church of England—a Sister of Mercy.

There she sat, in her white head-dress and black robe and veil, attired so soberly and yet with a face so full of cheerful, sweet content, dead to the world, but who should live when the world dies, and apparently quite unconscious of the commotion she was causing.

There was nothing in the sight of her that powerfully affected Maggie, for she knew the Sister's mission and its cause; and the tears rushed to her eyes, as a sudden new hope sprang up in her heart, that a vision of her own possible future had been granted to her. She gazed at the interesting stranger until the service commenced, and then experienced quite a difficulty in tearing her mind away from her and fixing it on the solemn work she had in hand.

But Maggie did it; for to control her in clinations had been one of the earliest lessons instilled by her Aunt Letty, though the late-named lady, guessing the cause, was quite amused by the eagerness her niece evinced to get out of church as soon as ever the service was concluded.

"The Appletons, aunt," she whispered. "Don't let them go without our speaking to them. I do so want to know who it is they had in their pew to-day." But Maggie need not have been in such a hurry; there was little chance of her being disappointed, for the opportunities for gossip were too rare in that part of the country for neighbors to separate after church before they had spoken to each other. And the Appletons, who were not easy at appearing there in company with a friend dressed in so unusual and striking a manner, considered they should only be doing what was due to themselves, by apologizing to their acquaintances for the fact.

"How do you do, Mrs. Bainbridge? I hope I see you quite well, ma'am! My cousin, Miss Thomson" (indicating the Sister, who smiled pleasantly and held out her hand)—"Sister Margaret, as I suppose. I should call her that with a shrug of the shoulder, and a look half deprecating, half amused; and then Mrs. Appleton lowered her voice and became confidential. "A good creature, Mrs. Bainbridge—thoroughly good and honest, I believe—but sadly mistaken in her views, as you must see."

"Oh, I hope not!" murmured Mrs. Bainbridge, drawing her shawl closer around her as some vague fear of the infection of Popery flitted through her mind. "I heard that these kind of ladies did so much good amongst the poor, and were so amiable."

eagerly so eagerly that Miss Lloyd laughed, on their way home, at her new-born enthusiasm for Mrs. Appleton's cousin.

"They were walking together arm-in-arm over the moor, in the style that Maggie loved; for the day had turned out so bright and pleasant that they abandoned the carriage to Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, and preferred to find their way home on foot." Colonel Bainbridge having ridden forward long before, to gain the presence of his beloved sisters.

"When Miss Lloyd began her gentle quizzing, Maggie only squeezed her arm tight, and pressed up closer to her. There never was greater love and confidence between women than existed between these two. "I confess I have taken a great fancy for her," she said, laughing; "but you needn't be jealous, Aunt Letty; there is no occasion, for I think it is Sister Margaret's dress that attracts me, quite as much as herself."

"Oh! my dear, how can you say so? I think it is the most unbecoming costume I ever saw." "And her name, too," continued the girl, musingly, "Margaret—the same as mine—it seems so curious that it should be so."

"But, Maggie, there is nothing particularly strange in this country." But Maggie did not answer. "G. G. says," she burst out passionately, after a brief pause. "How I wish that I could be like the saint she is! A life like that would cure me. To be always working for the suffering and the poor; waiting on them, and nursing them, and teaching them—there would be no time left (she said so herself) to brood over one's own petty troubles. Oh! how I wish—how I wish—that I could throw off every trammel that binds me to the world—that I could feel that I had renounced everything like comfort and luxury for ever, and go forth amongst the sick and needy, as He did, and spend the rest of my life with them."

"Do you think you would be any the happier for it?" quietly demanded Miss Lloyd, after a short silence. "What! doing His work? Aunt Letty, I wonder you can ask the question?" "But would it be His work, my child? That is the point I should like to hear you settle for yourself." "It has always been considered so," replied Maggie, dubiously.

"You say that, but some people—who seem especially called, by loss of friends and consequent exemption from home ties, to make God's family their own. But you would never imagine that a woman—obeying God's voice by leaving her father and mother (for instance) against their wishes, to go and wait upon the father or mother of somebody else—would you?" "No; I suppose not."

"In re-er, whilst we have duties at home, waiting for us to fulfil, I don't think we should ever let our minds dwell too long on anything but our own duties. It is not likely to become ours, and which in all probability we should relish no better than our present one, if it did."

"I shall never be able to do anything more for Him than I do now, at that rate," said Maggie, hearing no more.

ed, and Maggie felt that she could not conscientiously profess to be sorry for having said what she should be compelled to say again; and she, the opportunity room.

And so she left Lady Ethel that afternoon to the company of Colonel Bainbridge, and, taking her book into her trundle's study, sat on a footstool at his feet, with her head resting on his knee, and alternately read and conversed with him, until the gong sounded a summons to dinner.

She thought, once or twice, during that evening, that she caught Lady Ethel looking rather wistfully in her direction, as though she wanted to be friends again, and her tender heart reproached itself with being hard; but when she tried to say or do something to show that the occurrence of the morning was forgotten, the remembrance of the insult cast on her cousin—on Ann—and on her cousin's family, rose up to prevent it.

And so they parted for the night with the most ordinary salutation, and Maggie began to think she should be very glad when Lady Ethel's visit had come to a conclusion.

The next day was favorable for a walk, and having ascertained that Mrs. Bainbridge was going to drive to Borthwick, and would not require her attendance, Maggie's desire turned towards Sister Margaret and Horace-a-Cleugh, only she was not sure whether, after the conversation she had had with Aunt Letty, it would be right to indulge herself by going there.

"You know, dear," she said, frankly to Miss Lloyd, "that we shall be sure to talk about her work and the rules of her Sisterhood, and all the other delights, and I shan't be able to help wishing just a little; and so if you think it best for me not to go, I will send an excuse instead."

"Will you promise me, Maggie, if you should see Sister Margaret, and indulge in that sort of conversation, that you will repeat to her faithfully what you told me yesterday, and my remarks upon it?" "Oh, yes, aunt! I should have no objection to do so."

"Well, then, go, my dear, by all means, for I am quite sure what she will say, and that her advice will do you more good than mine."

and so, mounted on her pony, and accompanied by two three-faced dogs, Maggie set off for Horace-a-Cleugh directly after luncheon.

love; this is a mere child's fancy that you have taken into your silly little head," and returning to her side, as though it was not worth his while to quarrel seriously with anything so young, and soft, and fair as she was, he put his arms round her girlish figure. But she shook herself free from his embrace, as though it had been that of a serpent.

"Don't touch me!" she cried angrily, and in her anger unheeding what she said, "don't dare to touch me, or to speak to me! I hate you!"

As the assertion struck his ear, he changed color, his arms dropped listlessly to his sides, and, without another look, he turned away, and left the room.

It was the first time her unkind words had hit him mortally. Ever since he had come and gone, settling on his heart; for a moment, and wondering as they settled; but their pain had been but transitory, like that occasioned by a stinging fly.

But these, when taken in connection with the tone, the look, the action, that accompanied them, were as poison dropped upon his soul; the effect of which, though salved over, was never entirely eradicated.

CHAPTER XXVII. GALL AND WORMWOOD. Colonel Bainbridge left the house without speaking to his wife again; and as soon as the carriage containing his mother and himself had passed the dining room windows, from which he kept his eyes carefully averted, Lady Ethel, considerably nettled to find her power was not quite so great over him as she had imagined, shook out her ruffled plumes, and went into the drawing room with the intention of making Maggie Henderson a sharer in her indignation.

But here she was disappointed, for the apartment proved to be empty. Miss Lloyd having left the house on a round of cottage visits, simultaneously with the departure of her niece.

Lady Ethel rang the bell, and hearing that everyone was out, threw herself into a chair and commenced to turn over the freshly-cut pages of the various magazines and papers with which the Castle was always liberally supplied. But they did not interest her; for though she pretended to be completely indifferent to the scene that had just taken place between her husband and herself, in reality she was not only piqued but a little bit unhappy on the subject; added to which there was a nasty uncomfortable feeling knocking at her heart which bore a strong resemblance to fear lest she might have gone too far with him; and on discovering which, she experienced quite as much surprise as Colonel Bainbridge would have done. She kept glancing at the clock and wondering how long it would take him to call on "that old foggy at Borthwick;" and whether he would return home in a better humor than he had left it; and if he did not, that she could do, without compromising her dignity, to bring him round again.

As this thought flashed through her mind, Lady Ethel smiled consciously to herself; for she knew, well enough, how he had been caught and entangled by the wondrous light in her liquid eyes, and the golden meadow of her hair; and that she had but to exhibit one or other of her many charms to bring him back, adoring to her feet.

whom she had married to her merciful consideration.

Well! she had married him! But what right did that give this old farmer, in his leathern gaiters, and rough coat, and rough words, to come and soberly remind her of one of the bitterest memories of her life?

Her spirit rose against it; she was indignant at his presumption; and the feeling was apparent in the tones of her voice as she replied: "I was not aware that ever dropping was considered to be a virtue at Cranhaws. I have always been taught to look upon it as a vice."

"There was no ever-dropping," Lady Ethel! You spoke so loudly and with the door unbarred, that the whole house might have heard you! To me, sitting in my study, it was impossible that the sound should not reach me."

"You were quite welcome to hear them. I am not ashamed of what I said," she answered with an assumption of indifference. "Not ashamed! My dear, think twice of what you affirm. Not ashamed of telling the man to whom you have been married scarcely two months—who is entirely devoted to you, and whom you have sworn solemnly to honor and obey—that you hate him! Surely, upon reflection, you will retract your words."

"But Lady Ethel tossed her head in the air and was silent. "Perhaps I should not have taken upon myself to speak to you," continued the old man; "we're it not that you seem very friendly; and that I know you hold the happiness of my only son—my only child—in your hands. He has been a very good son to us, Lady Ethel; from a boy I cannot remember that he ever willfully disobeyed his mother or himself, and, as you may suppose, all that concerns him is of the deepest interest to us. He is very much attached to you; his whole heart appears to me absorbed in the admiration of your personal appearance" (here Lady Ethel with a smile of self-satisfaction again turned her face towards the speaker). "Yes! yes, my dear! I know that you are very beautiful—I am neither too old nor too vulgar to perceive that! (at this allusion the girl colored)—"but your beauty will be of little avail to you in the sight of men, and none at all in the sight of God, if it is not joined to a meek and more tractable spirit. You have the face of an angel; but if you were to die to-night, my dear, do you think that would make you fit to take your place amongst the company of heaven?"

"I don't know anything about it," she returned, bravely; "and I don't care. If you have any more pleasant truths to tell me, Mr. Bainbridge, you will oblige me by doing so at once, for you interrupted me in my reading, and I shall be glad to return to it."

"The reading can wait," said her father-in-law, as he laid a sacrilegious hand upon the number of "Temple Bar," she was holding before her face, and laid it quietly upon the table; "for my business is of greater importance. I must warn you, Lady Ethel—both for my son's sake and your own—against the course you are pursuing with him. He possesses a noble temperance, kind, generous and long-suffering; but if you out-step your privileges—if you once thoroughly arouse his jealousy or destroy his faith in you—you will find his is a nature that does not easily forget. At present you might do anything with him, for he loves you far too well for his own peace of mind, and is blind to your faults; but if you repeat the game you were playing with him this afternoon—you will do it once too often, that is all!"

Lady Ethel's cheeks were flaming, and her foot was beating an impatient time upon the hearthrug. "And if I do, it is my own concern, and no one else's!" "Bardon me! It is not only his happiness but ours which you seem bent upon destroying!"

ELECTORAL MANIFESTO.

Hon. Mr. Morrier's Address to the Electors of the Province.

THE NEW PROGRAMME OF THE ALLIANCE.

MONTREAL, June 26th, '86.

GENTLEMEN: I am pleased to be called to choose new members to represent you in the Legislative Assembly, who, within the limits and in the spirit of the Constitution, will be the masters of your provincial destinies during five years.

The dissolution of the Legislature will restore to you the powers that you intrusted to your representatives in 1881; but you will enjoy these powers only during the elections, after which they will pass into the hands of those whom you will have chosen.

Allow me to invite you to think well on it before putting again with these important powers. The situation is serious, because you are involved in all that you hold most dear after religion—the autonomy of your province, constitutional guardians of your religious and national rights.

The choice of members that you will make will be either the loss or the preservation of those sacred rights, according as that choice will be the fatal product of party spirit, which blinds, and which no essential principle justifies, or the intelligent product of true patriotism, which enlightens, and which is the safeguard of the public interests and national honor.

The situation is characterized by a painful simplicity. Our province is no longer respected as a subject by its representatives, but has sacrificed its party spirit. Its finances are in a ruinous condition and the annual deficits paralyze the legitimate development of its resources and seriously compromise its future. An enormous debt, created within the space of ten years, absorbs the most available part of its revenues to meet the payment of the annual interest.

This situation, almost desperate, demands a prompt and energetic remedy, and this remedy consists in the union of all good citizens, irrespective of race or creed. It is disunion, born of party spirit, that has done the harm; it is union, born of patriotism, that will repair it.

After consulting with a large number of honest and enlightened people, divided in politics up to the present, it was deemed opportune to agree upon a basis upon which this union, so much to be desired, could be effected, and to offer to the country a programme of government, broad enough to take in all men of good will, and clear and precise enough to make sure of its being loyally carried out. Here is the programme:—

"Considering that the autonomy of the Province is in danger; that at Quebec, as at Ottawa, the policies of the two Governments combined are proving the ruin of our Province; that the federal Government is..."

"That the federal Government follows year after year the course of its legislative enactments by a series of measures such as the License act, and in recently the five Franchise acts, which are substituted, without reason, to Provincial legislation, and which has subtracted from the municipal powers of the representatives in the constitution of the electoral list."

"That these centralizing measures are the result of a system of government whose object manifestly tends to the destruction of the guarantees stipulated at the time of confederation and to the imposition in the provinces, little by little, of a system of legislative union."

"That this peril cannot be averted except by the existence of a provincial administration, strongly constituted, active, economical with the public monies, independent of the central power and strengthened by the support of national feeling."

"That, on the contrary, the debility and the subordination of the present local ministry to the will and policies of the federal ministers are a public disaster."

"That by his anti-patriotic attitude in the discussion on the Riel question, and, more recently again, in the withdrawal of his resolutions in favor of the amnesty of the Metis, the Provincial minister has exhibited to all eyes a state of dependence, aggravated by the existence of an electoral conspiracy for which the public treasury paid the cost, which perverts the dealing of the constitution and menaces our public liberties;"

"That the framers of the constitution desired to establish in the seat of the province a veritable government and not a simple clerical office receiving each day its orders from Ottawa."

"That it is urgent to put an end to these dealings as disastrous to political and electoral probity as they are to the conservation of our provincial autonomy;"

"In presence of all these dangers, all good citizens, without distinction of origin or religion, thinking aside all party feeling, have united to unite themselves in an independent representation to the province, and are determined to have respected our constitutional rights;"

"Consequently they have agreed upon the following programme:—

1st. An energetic maintenance of the principle of provincial autonomy against all interferences, direct or indirect.

2nd. Centralization to all degrees and the extension of municipal powers.

3rd. The maintenance of all religious guarantees and others upon which are founded the present system of public instruction. Practical direction of education in the way of agriculture, the sciences and trades.

4th. Respect and protection of all rights of minorities.

5th. The immediate adoption of energetic and practical means to improve the financial condition of the province and to prevent the direct loss of its resources.

6th. Economy of public monies and the suppression of immunities and administrative expenses which are not strictly indispensable to the public service to augment as much as possible the funds of the province. Reform of the system of ministerial bookkeeping, which has given place to so much abuse.

7th. Amendments of the laws and regulations concerning the Crown lands in a sense favorable to the colonies, to the protection of our forests and their intelligent cultivation by traders of good faith.

8th. Electoral reform in the largest manner, in order to render the ballot accessible to all classes of society, and notably to teachers, to the same of farmers and workmen, to clerks and students, etc., etc.

9th. Reformation of the laws concerning masters and servants and better regulations of the work of women and children.

10th. Judicial reformation in a fashion to render the process shorter and less expensive.

Such is, gentlemen, the programme which it is believed should be submitted to your patriotic consideration; this programme can, at least it is hoped, serve as a basis to the union so feverishly desired and rendered so necessary under the circumstances.

I need not add that I pledge myself to carry it out faithfully and loyally if the electors of the Province give it their approval. But to render their approval of the programme sure, it is requisite that the new representatives be free men and not slaves; honest men and not speculators, patriots and not traitors.

Each county, gentlemen, can and should choose for its representative a man disposed to serve his country before his party. Let such a man rally around him all good citizens and he will be able, in the House, to aid by his

work, and his vote in the great work of the national reparation.

We make an supreme appeal to all men of heart and we ask them, in the name of our common country, to unite to save this province of Quebec, so dear to all, and which is threatened with danger from all sides.

The present government has compromised the national honor and shattered the public fortune; it is, in a word, incapable of presiding any longer over our destinies: its reign of crime should end in these words: Unfaithfulness, severity and treachery.

The Government should then be made to disappear. Gentlemen, the destinies of the country are in your hands. The hour is solemn. Remember that it is easier to lose than to reconquer the public liberties.

The fate of Ireland, struggling since nearly a century to recover what the treachery of her representatives and party spirit had robbed her of, is a terrible lesson for us and demonstrates the truth of the maxim that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and the condition of good government.

Be assured, gentlemen, of the high consideration with which I have the honor to remain, Your very humble and obedient servant, HONOREE MERRON, Member for St. Hyacinthe.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, June 28.—The idea of turning church gatherings into political meetings is Sir John Macdonald's latest device to prop his falling fortunes and turn the tide of his unpopularity. Congregations who are poor, in debt, or in the throes of church building cannot be blamed for securing all legitimate attractions at their fairs and picnics. For them it is a good thing to get Sir John to attend and make a speech. Because of religion is helpful and the nature of the man, it is a good thing to get Sir John to attend and make a speech. Because of religion is helpful and the nature of the man, it is a good thing to get Sir John to attend and make a speech.

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political controversy. It is felt that the intrusion of party special at gatherings for religious purposes is an undignified and degrading. But it would go further: since the Premier has challenged criticism of his own morality, and inquired into his warrant for assuming the double role of religious advocate and political propagandist. All will agree that the Premier of this country occupies a position of tremendous responsibility. In a word, as well as a political sense, it is therefore a matter for congratulation that he has unequivocally declared himself on the side of Christianity. Had he not done so in plain words, many persons who should judge his faith by his conduct would be led to form a very different conclusion. Still there are others, men and women, whose opinion may differ from the weight and importance of the kind, who will not rest contented with...

A MERE DECLARATION

The first thought that must occur to those men and women who are not rest contented with the mere declaration of the Premier of his faith is this: He has learned from history and experience that the difference between the sincere believer and the hypocrite is that the latter will do anything to save his own skin. The man and woman, for whom at present I presume to speak, hold as a great living truth, never to be lost sight of, that the moral laws are as supreme in politics as in any other sphere of human action. Some of them may smile, perhaps, at this solemn statement of an obvious truth. But the enforcement of the moral laws in politics is a necessity, a principle exactly the reverse of it. The practice in political life of arts devoid of the sanction of morality has been common, but it is not destined to survive or even to continue. This practice has taught men to regard politics with a distrust, and to apply to it the epithet of "dirty." But the politician who is not content with a dirty, but who is a man endowed with power who did not abuse it. Nevertheless the public conscience in this age demands morality in government, as it does in business, in literature, in art, in social intercourse. It would be...

THE WORST SORT OF ATHEISM

To imagine that principles, the application of which are indubitable in all the spheres of existence, are not applicable to political affairs. Yet this is the doctrine to which Sir John Macdonald's public conduct is a living illustration. Then must we regard his mouthings as a religion whose fundamental truths he utters under false pretences? Is it not a spectacle to make the angels weep to see such a man laying a corner stone of a church with ungodly ceremonial, knowing, as we do, the trickery, falsehood, corruption, downright public robbery and blood-guiltiness with which he has maintained himself in power?

Among a people not utterly lost to a sense of the value and dignity of sacred things, the doctrine would be cause enough to bring upon his head a veritable cyclone of wrath and indignation. The toleration which men are at times too willing to extend to politicians should stop right here. No solemn masquerade adds infamy to the record, and should by the very nature of things, be a warning for all time. The cause of religion is disgraced by such an advocate, and though he may draw a crowd and thus aid in the increase of church funds, the ultimate effect is to debase and injure the idea of religion in the minds of many, who thereby divorce it from that sanctity and reverence which are its proper purpose which should be its only human reliance.

A passage in a recent speech by Lord Granville strongly emphasizes the view here set forth in these letters as to the necessity of England securing the friendship of the Irish by conceding Home Rule. It is a concession dictated by the highest statesmanship, for, as I have already shown, it is the only way by which American friendship, with the possibility of future alliance, can be secured. The passage is as follows:—"Mr. Gladstone recently expressed to me his opinion that the formidable strength or 'absolute weakness' of the Anti-English 'party' in the States depended on whether 'we freely gave self-government to Ireland' or refused the boon. No one is better able to give a sound opinion on this question than the late American Minister to England. His words are: 'Lord Granville says a simple, but a very strong and powerful influence over the foreign relations of the Empire—an influence that may perhaps involve the future salvation or destruction of Great Britain. The time is at hand when the masses of Englishmen will have to decide between aristocratic domination in the councils of the nation and the rule of the people. The result will do not depend on the ultimate result, but should it not be secured in time, England will be placed at a terrible disadvantage in the coming inevitable struggle with Russia. Englishmen must realize that justice to Ireland is not only good policy, but the highest wisdom. The Irish people is the first power on the earth to day with which England has to reckon. She has it in her power to establish...

with them and thereby secure the friendship of the greatest British statesman and the largest portion of the British people have declared in favor of Home Rule. Let but the majority declare the same and the sorrowful past will be forgotten in the law of a more glorious day full of hope and happiness for Ireland, peace, strength and sincerity for England. I will not attempt to picture the alternative, for I believe that no power on earth can prevent, though it may delay, the triumph of Home Rule and the victory of national justice over a cruel, tyrannical Tory faction. The Irish people have many loyal sons who have their enemies vanquished to take care that their enemies shall not have the power to inflict further injury or thereafter raise the standard of retrogression. They will have a duty to perform in this respect in Canada, as well as in the Old Country and the United States. The men and the party who have shown such a lack of loyalty to Ireland must be taught a lesson that will be a wholesome warning for all future politicians to beware of Irish resentment. In the hour of victory much can be forgiven, but it would be an imbecile invitation to future aggression were the Irish people to permit even a thought of forgiveness to stay their hands. Then the day comes for Sir John Macdonald, his Tory party and his party, for their antagonism to Home Rule. Let them remember when dealing with him that they are dealing with a man who has a right to be angry. "Spoke male of fire and children of the sun, With whom revenge is virtue."

The same spirit that inspired the penal laws prompted opposition to Blake's resolutions. That spirit must be killed utterly. Until it is killed there will be no fair play in Canada for the Irish. Therefore, their plain duty is before them; let them do it in such a way that no man will doubt their purpose or their power ever again.

A large and influential meeting of French and Irish Catholics was held yesterday evening for the purpose of considering what action should be taken to mark the elevation of Archbishop Duhamel. After the adoption of congratulatory resolutions it was decided to present His Grace with an address of welcome and his party, for their antagonism to Home Rule. Let them remember when dealing with him that they are dealing with a man who has a right to be angry.

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societies of a political or quasi-political character in order that they may be manipulated in order to suit the exigencies of the Conservative party. Especially have these managers cultivated distrust of the Irish, and if they have not succeeded the fact is owing to the intelligence and good feeling of the French Canadians, who, if they do not quite follow the design, are naturally inclined to do so in harmony with their Irish co-religionists. It has, however, been admitted that the selfish demagogues alluded to have had a measure of success in the past, but the action of the Conservative Government in the North-West and the judicial murder of Louis Riel have opened the eyes of the French Canadians to the...

TRUE CHARACTER OF TORYISM. They have also formed a pretty correct opinion of the Home Rule agitation and the sympathy strongly expressed by the Irish people and press with them in their indignation against the actions of the Saskatchewan Congress and the Regina tragedy, has brought about a more cordial feeling between the two peoples than has existed for some years. Promoters of sectional jealousy and distrust, such as Joseph Tassé, M.P., who trade upon their nationality for their own selfish purposes were alarmed at a movement which looked no good to their little eye. It was no astonishing therefore, that at the meeting last Sunday, held for the purpose of taking suitable action relative to the erection of Ottawa into an archdiocese and the appointment of Mgr. Duhamel to the archiepiscopal chair, an effort should have been made to perpetuate the old division in spite of the contrary sense of the greater number of both French and Irish. The mover on the occasion was exactly the sort of person likely to be made a tool of in a job of this kind. It will be remembered that he was one of the medical "experts" selected by Sir John Macdonald to report on the mental condition of Louis Riel. That his report was singularly in accordance with what his employers required is one of the peculiar facts connected with the case of the Regina Métis leader. Nor has the fact since that sad event he has risen from the position of a somewhat impetuous practitioner to the comparative alliance of a builder of rows of houses passed without observation and comment among those who pretend to be able to put that and that together. But I would score to think that he could not be so completely and so perfectly correct as a professional man and a supporter of the Government. Other less generous may draw what conclusions they please. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and services as great as those rendered by Dr. Valade at a critical moment deserved especial, valuable recognition. We all know how the change charged with their elixir in the case of the President and his cabinet. However that may be Dr. Valade attempted to raise...

THE FLAG OF DISCORD. By making a speech in which he protested against the Irish taking part with the French in presenting an address and a carriage to the Archbishop. He thought the Irish ought to do so in connection with the Regina tragedy. He thought the Irish ought to do so in connection with the Regina tragedy.

HOME RULE ELECTION FUND. The following from the Citizen will show how well this fund is getting along:—"At a meeting of the active promoters of the Irish Parliamentary fund, held at the hall of the St. Patrick's Literary Association on Elgin street last night, some fifty contributors were present. Mr. Wm. Macdougall, who has also written a letter warmly advocating the cause of Home Rule. It is said that Mr. Macdougall will be nominated to oppose Sir John Macdonald in Carleton Place. This county is not by any means the Tory stronghold that it used to be. At the last general election, Sir John, though elected, was a minority of 21, on the total poll, which stood at 629; Mr. Macdougall, 517; M.P. (Independent), 629; and Bronson (Liberal), 617. Since then the Liberal vote has gained considerably by the extension of the franchise. Mr. Macdougall is, perhaps, the man of all others best fitted to deal with the Premier on the hustings. He knows him from the centre to the skin and possesses a wealth of experience, and is well acquainted with a wide variety of circumstances which admirably adapt him for the work of demolishing the pretentious fabric of Sir John Macdonald's flaccid reputation. While upon the subject of Home Rule contributions I would draw attention to the announcement made by the Citizen the other day that two Members of the Crown had contributed \$200 each to the Home Rule fund.

NAMEBLY CALLED FOR. But the organ has attracted public curiosity on the subject. Somebody said Mr. Bowell was one of the two, but his Orange friends repudiated the imputation with scorn. So do I. The ex-Grand Sovereign of the Universe is an honest hater of everything Irish, who should be asked to contribute to help Parnell, would as well have the philanthropist to the knife-grinder.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:—I would see you damned first, but then you kick me down stairs."

But the Orange man, that is the sincerely bigoted among them, mostly to be found in rural parts, are beginning to have a vague sort of notion that Sir John has been doing things. They want an explanation of his letter to the Catholic bishops. To secure the hanging of Riel was a grand proof of his reverence for "the Order," and the Orange doctrine, that it is no sin to break faith with Papists, must go a long way to procure him forgiveness. Still their suspicions are aroused, something after the manner of the rejected lover:—"Was all very well to dissemble your love, But when you kick me down stairs."

Certainly Sir John's famous letter contains as pretty a piece of dissembling as could be imagined, while the promised kick out of his Orange friends could not be improved upon. From these and similar instances of Sir John's methods, I have been led to the conclusion that he does not care a solitary cent for the Catholics, Orangemen, Tories, Jews or Ashites, so long as he can use them for his own purposes. We see that he is just as ready to attend a Catholic Church picnic as to lay the corner stone of a Methodist conventicle. This is creditable to his toleration and calculated to win votes. It is arrant humbug all the same. RIDDRAU.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS:—It is not my intention to follow up your infallible correspondent "Observer" through all his details and riddles. I am a farmer too, but my farm needs all my attention, and I cannot spare much time, neither do I wish to occupy much of your valuable space, nor give you unnecessary trouble in contradicting so many glaringly false statements which I notice in "Observer's" bilious dox that appeared in your issue of the 7th...

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I can also inform the Toronto Printing Company, who now runs the Irish Canadian, that the readers of that paper are Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, and that as such they take very great interest in the Home Rule question and in every other question affecting the present and future welfare of Ireland; and that the greater portion of them are greatly displeased at the barrenness of the Home Rule news which the Canadian furnishes under its present managers. It is but poor consolation to furnish us with lengthy articles on the merits of our great men of the past, while we are almost kept in the dark regarding the heroic efforts of our present great men, who are now engaged in the most momentous struggle that Irishmen were ever engaged in. We would like to hear their great pleadings; such pleadings will form part of the future history of Ireland, and as that history won't be written until many of us will be in our graves it will be a sealed book to such of us as have no source of information but through the medium of the Irish Canadian.

We would also wish to hear what some great Englishmen have said in behalf of our struggling country and what some small-souled Englishmen, including Catholics, have said against her. But I fear the readers of the Irish Canadian must do without that sort of information, as they heretofore had to do without it. But it may come some day in the present managers of that paper will see up from their torpor. If they don't wake up to the earnest desires of the Irish race in this country touching matters affecting their kindred in Ireland, they may soon find their mistake to their cost. Let them not fancy that standing between certain Irish Catholic M.P.'s and criticism of their acts as such is the proper way to gain and retain the support of the intelligent portion of the Irish Catholics of Canada, especially when such acts may be of a questionable nature, as in the case in point. Again I tell the Toronto Printing Company, that were it not for the potent manner of Patrick Boyle many Irish Catholic names would have been withdrawn from the list of the supporters of the Irish Canadian ere now. But even the magic charm of that...

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1886

THE prospects of a Liberal Home Rule triumph in Great Britain are brightening. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., states, on authority, that according to the reports from the constituencies Gladstone will have a majority of 57 in the new parliament.

"We want to hold Ireland by life," exclaimed the Grand Old Man in his Liverpool speech, which is described as a magnificent effort, and the dense masses of people who listened cheered the generous sentiment to the echo. Michael Davitt was evidently right when he said years ago that Ireland's enemies were not among the British democracy, but among the aristocracy and titled classes.

THE Young Men's Liberal Convention was opened this morning in Nordheimer's Hall. Delegates from all parts of the Dominion and from all the Provinces were present. The proceedings so far have been characterized by the utmost enthusiasm and unanimity, which speak and augur well for the triumph of the cause of Reform in the coming general elections.

THE Montreal Gazette is making desperate efforts to outstrip the Toronto Mail in its hostility to Home Rule and its Orange-Tory hate of Mr. Gladstone. In this morning's issue the Gazette manages to apply to the Grand Old Man a choice selection of its vile vocabulary; it mixes him up with the "demagogues," charges him with telling the "blackest of lies." Just as if Mr. Gladstone ever studied the white code of "political expediencies."

THE rancor and the rabidness of the Gazette towards the veteran statesman drove it so far as to compare him to the chief of the Assassians and bomb throwers. Says the Gazette: "The tactics adopted by 'Mr. Gladstone in his Liverpool speech would be more in harmony with the aims of 'Herr Most than with those of an ex-Premier of Great Britain." Further comment is unnecessary.

CENSURED FOR ITS LIES.

IT was natural to expect that the Montreal Gazette would not show any impartiality or fairness in its reports and criticisms of the proceedings of the Young Men's Liberal convention, that has been held for the past two days in the Nordheimer's Hall. And the expectation was more than amply realized.

THE Gazette was not only partial and unfair in its reports, but it was deliberately untruthful. The falsity of the Gazette was so glaring and shocking that the convention was compelled to give it the lie direct.

THE Herald of this morning also enters a protest against the degrading conduct of the Tory sheet which yields so shamefully to "party and political exigencies," and thus writes of its contemporary:—"A review of the proceedings of the Young Men's Liberal convention increases our respect for the intelligence and the patriotism of its members, and it is much to be regretted that our contemporary, the Gazette, should abuse its position and bring discredit on the profession of journalism by a stupid attempt to misrepresent and ridicule a fine body of promising young men who have met to discuss public affairs, and who are willing to devote part of their time to the service of their country."

THE HOME RULE FUND.

EVEN at the eleventh hour aid will be most gratefully received by Mr. Parnell to help him bring the great electoral battle that is now being waged to a successful issue. We have urged upon the Irish citizens of Montreal to be up and doing, and not allow the name of the Canadian metropolis

(to be found wanting on the list) of honor of those who would tender Ireland a helping hand in this the greatest crisis in her history. It was, as usual, hard to get the ball rolling, but now that committees have been struck, with Mr. Edward Murphy as general treasurer, to canvass the city for collections, we hope that public generosity will be equal to the occasion, and that there will be no hesitation in giving speedily and heartily. It would be well if all monies collected for the Home Rule Election Fund were made to reach Mr. Murphy as a central point, so that they could form a respectable amount. The money that has been, or will be, subscribed through our columns will be handed over to Mr. Murphy. There is no time to lose. The treasurer ought to be able to cable between three and five thousand dollars to Mr. Parnell by Wednesday evening next.

A DECEIVER.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD, attended an Irish Catholic picnic the other day at Carleton Place, where he delivered a political speech of a very low type, and in which he had the face to solemnly aver that he, Sir John, the Premier of Canada, was in favor of Home Rule for Ireland.

He declares before a large assemblage of people that he is in favor of Home Rule and he keeps in his cabinet a man, McKensie Bownell, who pledged himself by formal resolutions at the meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of North America in Toronto to send men and means to oppose Home Rule in Ireland.

CUSTOMS FRAUD AND BRIBERY.

A most serious charge has been made against the Customs Department in connection with the settlement of a recent seizure of goods of a well known fancy goods firm in this city. It was the Trade Bulletin that unearthed the scandal and took the responsibility of publishing it. Two ministers and two members of Parliament are said to be implicated and to have shared the "swag" that was levied on the offending merchant to hush up his violation of the customs laws.

Four thousand dollars is the amount named as having been divided up among the "boodlemen." The system of conniving offences committed against the Customs laws is supremely unjust and injurious to honest traders, whose interests are thus seriously imperilled, but when it is accompanied by corrupt practices and unflinching bribery it is time for the people to awaken to the gravity of the situation and demand that the criminals be brought to justice.

In the present instance the charge of corruption and bribery should be investigated to establish either its truth or untruth and clear the Ministers and members of Parliament who are said to have been parties to the transaction. The Trade Bulletin returns to the subject in its last issue and avers:—"That the sum of four thousand dollars was paid by a partner of a certain firm in this city, not very long since, to a second party, for the purpose of settling, or hushing up, a case of fraud upon Her Majesty's Customs, we have no more doubt about than we have of our own existence. That the case was at once settled, hushed up, or, as Mr. Wolf would put it, held in abeyance until there was 'sufficient evidence to convict,' we are equally certain. But how the whole of the \$4,000 was appropriated we admit plainly, as we did in the previous issue of the Trade Bulletin, that we are not so certain. We are nevertheless in a position to refute the assumption of the Gazette that the \$4,000 was misappropriated by the 'ambassador.'"

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND HOME RULE.

THE Ottawa Government's hostility to Home Rule for Ireland was well manifested during the late session of Parliament, but no one supposed that that hostility was to be erected into a system and that it should be forced upon Canadians whether they liked it or not. Still that is what is happening.

The Civil Service Board of Examiners, which is under the immediate control of the Ministry, has taken its cue on the Home Rule question from its masters. Wishing to be in harmony with the sentiments of the Orange-Tory ministers, the officers of the board selected as one of the papers to be used in the Civil Service examinations an extract from a rabid Orange article that appeared in a foreign paper. It will be instructive to quote the specimen of literature which the Board of Examiners lay before the young men of this country for study and appreciation. It reads as follows:—"The British press is justly incensed over the recent very injudicious and unstatesmanlike speech of Vice-President Hendricks in laudation of Parnell and Home Rule for Ireland. Few people would have believed that a Vice-President of the United States could so far forget himself as to utter such indiscreet sentiments. Very much less has often been serious offense and caused war between nations. But Mr. Hendricks had not well settled down in the Vice-President's chair before he satisfied all that he was entirely unfitted for his high position, and the speech referred to only more clearly demonstrates what was already too apparent."

This is a most unworthy attack on the memory of the dead Vice-President of the United States, Mr. Hendricks had nobly stood up for the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, and delivered an oration on the question, which evoked applause and admiration on all sides except in the Orange ranks. That an Orange expression of opinion on that great effort should be made an official subject of study for young Canadians is more than can be tolerated. As the Ottawa Free Press very justly remarks, there are no paragraphs enough in the realm of literature for analysis, without the Civil Service examiners thrusting before the Irish and Liberal supporters of Home Rule who are candidates a paragraph which reflects not only on that cause, but on the deceased vice-president of the United States. The extract is particularly unwise and offensive.

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But, as a correspondent of the Irish Canadian says, it is not the only page of the Civil Service Blue Book to which just exception might be taken, which would appear to justify the conclusion that systematic attempts are being made to inculcate through official sources an anti-Irish opinion and feeling. On this score we are pleased to see the Irish Canadian protesting energetically against such a policy obtaining any further footing at Ottawa. We quote its protest with pleasure. It says:—"We beg to say that no more flagrant insult than this could be offered the Irish people of Canada; and that the official who is responsible for it, be he whom he may, is unworthy any position under the Government of this country. As head of the Board, we look to Mr. Chapleau for an explanation of this outrage. We know he is not guilty of it—he may, indeed, never have heard of the outrage—but one or other of his subordinates must know all about it; and his name we demand, so that the Irish-Canadian public may learn who it is that we pay for defaming us and our friends. We fancy Mr. Chapleau—true son of Lower Canada that he is—would not tamely submit to abuse of la belle France—and that by one whose salary he helped to pay—and we hope that the honorable gentleman will not permit the individual capable of such wanton insult to his Irish fellow-citizens to escape the chastisement that he deserves. The Department of State should not be contaminated by a skin so full of venom, and the evil spirit should be exorcised with all possible despatch. Mr. Chapleau must chant the incantation, or share the odium with his slimy subordinates."

CANADA'S INTERESTS.

IT appears to be a moving fact in Canadian politics that so long as the Tory party exists, and especially so long as Sir John Macdonald leads it, a Reform party is a necessity. The unholy alliance which brought about Confederation wrecked the old Reform party of the two Canadas. But those who condemned the methods by which that measure was brought about and subsequently opposed the manner in which the new federal system was carried on unite in forming what has since been known as the Liberal party. The events connected with the Pacific scandal demonstrated the correctness of the attitude assumed by the Liberals.

Unfortunately, however, the Government which came into existence was not led by a composed, man imbued with Canadian ideas. Perhaps the best explanation of the weakness and final overthrow of the Liberal ministry was given by Mr. Mackenzie in his reply to the address presented to him by the passengers aboard the steamship Oregon on his recent voyage to England. He said:—"His Administration had fallen in an attempt to harmonize Canadian commercial policy with that of the Mother Country, where it had been most successful. The issue was plain and the result of the electoral contest was that the projected policy failed, and of course he and his colleagues retired. He might, however, say that that policy would triumph yet. He trusted it would especially as, as he believed it was, if not essential to the unity of the Empire, at least most important that Britain and her great colonies should follow the same policy in regard to commercial legislation. No doubt could be entertained that Canadians should, as a general rule, do what was best for Canada, but it was also desirable that in the general interest of all portions of the Empire the Mother Country and the great British colonies should together pursue a great civilizing power Britain should pursue such a policy as would foster and promote and protect liberty of action in buying and selling, and our patriotism should not be supposed to be subject to any strain in following such a course, especially if the course is abstractly the right one."

BY THIS IT WILL BE SEEN THAT MR. MACKENZIE fails to understand still, as he did when he was at the head of affairs, that Canada must have a policy of her own. The conditions of commerce are so widely diverse between the Dominion and England that the mere sentiment of loyalty will not bear the strain of material and business necessities one moment. While some Canadians are proud of being British and profess in expressions of loyalty to England, they do not consider that to be British and loyal to British institutions involves the sacrifice of their commercial welfare. They are loyal to the Queen, not to the manufactures of England. That is a very different thing.

Had the trade policy of Great Britain been as beneficial to Canada as to herself, the colonies would all be in accord with it. That we have adopted a fiscal system of our own proves a diversity of interest between Great Britain and the Dominion, the true meaning of which Mr. Mackenzie has not grasped. Nor is it probable that the diversity will ever be removed so long as existing economic conditions continue. While admiring the honest simplicity of Mr. Mackenzie, we must look out for ourselves. He would be an impracticable statesman who should seek to harmonize interests so opposed, in a commercial sense, as those of England and Canada—interests which can only be harmonized by the sacrifice of everything by the colony.

The people of this country are realizing every day that their position in the world, in the comity of nations, is a false one. How they can change that position to their advantage is the idea working at the bottom of

the constitutional alterations through which they have passed. And it will go on working until Canadians can go to the capitals and on the markets of the world and make terms for themselves. In proportion as the men at the head of affairs in Canada are subservient to English ideas in politics and commerce, they are out of harmony with Canadian interests. In one thing only can we adopt the idea of the English economist, lately led by John Stuart Mill and now by Herbert Spencer. That is—"First make ourselves strong, and then we will be in a position to help others." The mistake Mr. Mackenzie makes, as it is a chief accusation against Sir John Macdonald, is that he looks too much to the old country for commendation instead of to Canada.

But the period of their domination is passing away. Canadians have not failed to observe that the settled policy of England has been to leave Canada to her own devices. Since British statesmen discovered that they could not govern Canada so as to make her tributary to English commerce they have taken care that they shall not be put to trouble or expense on her account. They withdrew their troops from Canada, dismantled their fortifications, told us plainly that we would have to take care of our own defences and followed up the policy of abandonment by the sacrifice of Canadian claims whenever they were opposed by the United States. We need not go back even so far as the Washington treaty for proof of this, for does not the recent action of the British Government, in refusing to sustain the Dominion in the present fisheries dispute show that we have nothing to hope for from England in cases of foreign aggression?

The sooner Canadians understand and apply the logic of these facts the better for themselves. Mr. Blake, by his outspoken demand for the right to make our own treaties, is fully in accord with popular sentiment. It is suicidal policy to trust the management of matters affecting our most vital interests to another party, and that party predetermined to make them subservient to her own.

TORY TACTICS EXPOSED.

FOR some time past a well known member of Parliament has been boasting round town and elsewhere that he would "smash the Post" and that he did not give a rap for the strictures passed upon his public acts or those of the Tory party. When asked how he intended to do the "smashing" and what means he had to kill THE Post, the well known member of Parliament would look wise, wink significantly and shake his head and say "it's all right;" "he had in his possession letters from J. P. Whelan that would accomplish the purpose." Finally a letter, written or inspired by him, was published in the Ottawa Daily Citizen, asking for the production of the mysterious document. Considering that this game of back yard politics had gone on long enough, and wishing to know what and how much was in it, we wrote to Mr. J. P. Whelan, who was absent in Quebec, to ascertain the facts and lay them before our readers.

We give below the letter we wrote to Mr. Whelan, the communication that was published in the Citizen, and Mr. Whelan's reply.

Montreal, June 23rd, 1886.

J. P. WHELAN, Esq., Quebec. DEAR SIR,—I notice that an anonymous communication has been published in the Daily Citizen of Ottawa, charging you with having written letters to a well known member of Parliament offering to surrender the independence and control of the paper into his hands in consideration of Government patronage. As I am unaware, and have never been informed of any such transaction between you and the alleged M.P., I would respectfully request that you acquaint me with the particulars, because if any such surrender of the paper's independence occurred, it would be a most serious matter, and I would, with regret, to sever my connection with the editorship. I enclose you the clipping from the Citizen containing the communication above referred to.

Yours truly, H. J. CLOHAN, Editor Post.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE MONTREAL POST.

The following is the anonymous letter that appeared in the Ottawa Citizen:—"Editor of the Citizen:—Sir, I have good reason to believe in the truth of some very curious rumors which are now floating in the air regarding certain letters bearing the signature of John P. Whelan, and addressed to a well-known member of Parliament, and in regard to the independence of the Montreal Post and the Nationalist of Montreal. In consideration of such gifts, grants, privileges, immunities or other advantages as are offered by the general run of the Government, Whelan offers to surrender forever the independence of the paper to the Tory Ministry of which he is now or may hereafter become a member."

Concurrent with or immediately following in the wake of the "talking disclosures" involved in the "Cable's secret," which the industries J. P. W. through the help of a general run of a gentleman, had been in all their hideous atrociousness, it appears to me, have these letters. What say you, Mr. Editor? What say you all, gentlemen? Yours at the call of patriotism, A Catholic Who is Not For Sale. June 15, 1886.

The following is Mr. J. P. Whelan's reply to the above letter:—"ST. LOUIS HOTEL, Quebec, June 25th."

DEAR SIR,—I have received your favor of the 23rd inst., with the clipping of the Ottawa Citizen. In answer to your enquiry, whether such letters as therein referred to were ever written by me or anyone connected with the office, pledging the support of the paper to the Ottawa Government, I beg to say that early in the summer of 1885, I met Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, and asked him how it was that the paper received but little of the general advertisements from the departments at Ottawa, notwithstanding that the paper for several years had supported the general policy of the Government. I wanted to know the reason why we were differently treated from other papers. Mr. Curran replied that it was true that THE POST gave a general support to the Government, but at the same time it frequently passed some very severe strictures on the Ministersial and their measures, especially the C. P. R. policy, the Franchise and other acts. The articles against Sir John A. Macdonald, "The Grand

Old Chief" were particularly objected to. That this being the case, it would be a delicate and difficult matter for him (Mr. Curran) to secure from the Government a fair share of official advertising, as they did not know when they had us, attacking them one day and supporting them the next. He went on to show how the Conservative party voted justly towards the Irish Catholics in the matter of public offices, that as the C. P. R. was an accomplished fact and the Franchise Act passed, and as there was then no probability of any question or issues of importance to arise on which the paper might differ with the Government, "why not," Mr. Curran said, "give him a letter that would strengthen his hands, and by which he could insist upon obtaining for the paper an equal share of the advertising."

At the same time he stated that such letter would be of personal benefit to himself. On these representations I wrote a letter to him at Ottawa, in conformity with the views he expressed. Some time after he returned to Montreal and gave me back the letter, complaining that it was not precise enough, and contained too many previous and qualifications; that it was of little use to him.

I then said, "Well, then, what do you want? Write me yourself, and if it is any benefit to you I'll sign it." Thereupon Mr. Curran sat down and wrote a letter, which I signed personally and without consulting any person connected with the paper or the office. This is the letter that Mr. Curran is now boasting around the country, and, with many mysterious airs, boasting that he can and will ruin THE POST as well as myself. As I looked upon the matter as of little importance to myself, and of no consequence or leading effect upon the policy and views of the paper, I did not even trouble myself to take a copy of it, and I am therefore not in a position to forward a copy for publication. I, however, call on Mr. Curran to cease his present hole-and-corner manipulation of the document and his attempts to place all manner of dishonest and malicious construction upon its contents, by leading the public to believe that it was written recently, and at my dictation, and trying to create the impression that we were prepared to change our attitude towards the Government on the North-West policy, and on its opposition to the defeat of Mr. Blake's Home Rule resolutions, if the paper was accorded patronage.

On both these questions the paper, in the performance of its duty, was not only forced to condemn the Government in severe terms, but also to criticize and deplore the stand taken by the Irish Canadian members in dealing with these grave issues. This explains Mr. Curran's desire for retaliation against myself, and his attempt to injure THE POST on account of my action. Since signing that letter to Mr. Curran I have learned on reliable authority that his principal object in writing it, and having it in his possession, was to secure a position in the Cabinet as an Irish Catholic representative. I now call upon him to publish it.

I have nothing but contempt for the personal charges and insinuations contained in the Citizen. It is evidently from the pen of an Orange Irish Catholic who has felt the lash which THE POST has applied to them. Yours truly, J. P. WHELAN.

THE GLOBE ON HOME RULE.

MR. GLADSTONE, by dividing the British people into two parties on the question of Home Rule, has shown himself a master of political strategy, and has thereby laid the foundation of the ultimate success of the cause. On one side are those who believe that since England has utterly failed to govern Ireland she should be permitted to govern herself, and on the other those who advocate the policy of crushing out the national aspirations of the Irish people by repressive and coercive legislation.

The combination against Mr. Gladstone is formidable, because it appeals to every force of Conservatism, race hostility, prejudice and religious bigotry. Against that combination the Grand Old Man sets up an appeal to the justice and generosity of the English masses, and it is this appeal that will triumph in the end.

In view of the fact that all the Tory organs of Sir John Macdonald's Government, from the Mail and Globe up, are daily denouncing the struggle of the Irish people for Home Rule, as well as directing their vulgar attacks against the great English champion of the cause, Mr. Gladstone, we think it well to place before the Irish Canadian people the sentiments that are entertained by the Liberal press of Canada on the subject. Probably no paper inside Ireland, and certainly none outside of it, has for the past four or five years written with greater force and fearlessness in favor of granting legislative independence to the Irish people than the Toronto Globe. The Globe of to-day has nobly made up for the errors of the past. It is now a powerful advocate and true friend of Irish freedom. To give our readers an opportunity to judge for themselves, we quote one of its articles, which runs as follows:—"Should Gladstone succeed, the victory will prove that the English masses are largely free from the intolerance, the passion for tyranny, the brutal contempt for the rights of the weak, that have always distinguished the bulk of the English upper classes. His success would be strong evidence to the Irish people that they have been ground down all these hundreds of years, not by the will of the people, but by that of the landholding aristocracy of England. The Irish will feel that the heart of the greater country is with them, and understand that in Englishmen they have brethren in whose justice and good will they can forever trust. The demonstration of that would bind the two peoples together by ties stronger than all the written bonds that statesmen can devise. How glorious a triumph for democracy would it be, if on the first occasion of Ireland's appeal to the great masses of newly-enfranchised English, they should bestow blessings on her with both hands. Then the English would have purified themselves from collusion with the oppressions of the long dominant 'upper class' that has cursed both nations; then a union of the heart would replace the disunion of long compulsion, and mercy once again be shown, indeed twice placed.

"If, on the other hand, the verdict should be against Ireland, the consequences would be deplorable. The Irish would justly feel that the masses of England are their enemies, not to be softened by any appeals to generous instincts, not to be led to mercy even by their own greatest man, but inexorably hard of heart and unjust. Then there would be no course open to the weaker nation but to employ every device of agitation and obstruction to force their necessary liberties from a Phœnix-like people. And the whole civilized world is that case would cease, if it did not give distinct moral support to, even the wilder demonstrations to which the despairing Irish might resort. "The situation is one in which, as Democrats of British extraction, Canadians cannot but have an intense interest. It is one which will eventually in making our blood of England a byword and a reproach among the nations, or endowing them with the noblest fame to be reached by a powerful people—that of being merciful and generous to the weak. Will they be 'wise in time' when 'his madness doth defer'? Will they unite the Irish to themselves by the enduring bonds of gratitude and affection? Or will they persist in a course which—some moment of England's utter peril will prompt the Irish, with the reluctant approval of the world, to throw their whole strength in with the foe of the Kingdom, and bring to ruin the great fabric of the Empire, whose one weakness is the long iniquity of Irish misrule?"

THE PRESS AND THE PANDER. THE publication of Mr. J. J. Curran's correspondence in the Gazette has not done much to aid him in either "smashing THE POST" or "killing a fellow shareholder." The Daily Witness, after reading it, published its impressions of the matter in terms far from unfavorable to THE POST or complimentary to the member for Montreal Centre. The Witness says:—"Mr. Curran, the 'infamous story for the purpose of discrediting THE POST newspaper. It would puzzle a moral philosopher to determine whether the Dominion Government, THE POST newspaper or Mr. Curran himself is 'the most discredited of the three parties concerned. Mr. Curran now betrays all the parties for whom he acted as a go-between in guilt, and the Gazette blundered into publishing the mischievous revelations, apparently acting on its old rule that it 'always best to publish anything, against an enemy of the Government.' Our contemporary La Presse holds that all through the business Mr. Curran has played a most unworthy role. It says: 'Let us remark in passing that the moral level of our 'political men has reached such a low depth that a member of Parliament imagines he does a laudable and laudible act by coming before the public to declare that he participated in an immoral bargain, that he had acted as a pandorer between a joint stock company and a Government for the purpose of corrupting an organ of public opinion; that as if he 'who holds the pocket is not so guilty as the one that fills it.' \* \* \* But the negotiations amounted to nothing, and still he displays with vulgar cynicism his own turpitude, so as to create a scandal, ruin an opponent and to take away public attention from the misdeeds and crimes of the Government."

THE GAZETTE AND MR. J. J. CURRAN.

THE personal dispute between Mr. J. J. Curran and Mr. J. P. Whelan has developed almost into a matter of public concern. The assailant, who was putting in his dirty work in dark corners, bar-room passages and other political sanctuaries, and who was making ungentlemanly use of private and confidential correspondence against his opponent, was compelled by a formal challenge to unmask and appear before the public in his true colors. For months he had been hawking around these confidential letters and whispering into everybody's ear (that with the aid of these documents he would do at the opportune moment "smash THE POST" and "kill J. P. Whelan, or compel Whelan to support him." It was about time to lure the enemy into the open and oblige him to show his hand. This has been done, and now we, as well as the public, can look on the fight and watch its progress from a more favorable standpoint.

Our anti-Irish country, the Montreal Gazette, has quite naturally come to the assistance of its friend Mr. Curran, and as usual indulges in much abuse and mere misrepresentation and falsehoods. The Gazette, with Mr. Curran, is ever anxious to make it appear that it is because Mr. Whelan did not obtain the Government printing that THE POST and TRUE WITNESS opposed Sir John's administration on their North-West policy and their execution of Louis Riel.

The fact is that it was because we condemned and continued to condemn the Government for their ill-treatment of the half-breeds and for its maladministration of the North-West affairs that Mr. J. J. Curran found no favor in the Ottawa departments. Mr. Curran complained to Mr. Whelan that as long as the editor of THE POST attacked Sir John and his friends he (Mr. Curran) was powerless to act.

This does not bear out the charge that the editorial columns and their influence were sold or could be bought. We do not question the fact that efforts were made by the business manager to secure the share of printing and advertising that should have been given to this paper, even without soliciting it. But the capacious maw of the Gazette was always open and over in the road; it swallowed everything, THE POST had supported the N. P. and general policy

of the Government for six or seven years, and during that time had never asked or troubled a Minister or a member for five cents worth of patronage. As long as we supported it, *The Post* was in its eyes all that was fine and good. Mr. Curran particularly seemed to lay special claim on its space and influence, and all for nothing. The paper, however, never benefited a single cent by being under their distinguished patronage; but we have prepared wonderfully since we have got from under their demoralizing wings.

**TORY TACTICS EXPOSED.**

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR.—In today's issue of the Montreal Gazette there appears a lengthy correspondence from Mr. J. J. Curran addressed to myself and purporting to give the proofs that I offered to all THE POST and TRUE WITNESS to the Conservative party for a consideration. As THE POST and TRUE WITNESS are owned and run by a joint stock company, of which I am only one of about two hundred shareholders, it would certainly have been ridiculous on my part to attempt to effect a sale of property which I did not own, and which, as Mr. Curran well knew, I could not deliver; and it is simply a piece of cool effrontery on his part to try to make the public believe that I was ready to sell the paper or its influence.

Now, as to the shares or interests I possess in the company, no sane man can deny me the right to dispose of them as I please. Notwithstanding my large interests in the company, I never sought to impose my personal views in the editorial columns, or to use the paper in my personal interests, either directly or indirectly. The editorial department has been entirely distinct from the business department; of the latter I am the manager, and it was my duty as such to seek, and at the hands of Mr. Curran, to increase its business. As to the editorial columns, they have been entirely in the hands and under the control of the editor. As proof of this I will quote an extract of one of Mr. Curran's letters, dated Nov. 19th, 1885, or three days after the execution of Riel. He writes:—

"MONTREAL, Nov. 19, 1885.  
"DEAR SIR,—I have just received your letter. You ask me to give my opinion as to what should be the future course of THE POST. I must say, in a frankness, that I cannot conceive what you mean. You have already told me that you have no control over the paper. You gave me no document pledging the paper to give an independent support to the Government on the ground of their acts, if justice is to Irish Catholics, and the ink was hardly dry when the paper was abusing the very political friends whom you asked me to interest in its favor. When I spoke to you about it afterwards, and told you how I felt in the matter, you only laughed at the whole affair and said you never paid much attention to the editorial articles. Under the circumstances, I must decline to advise you as to the future course of the paper."  
"J. J. CURRAN."

As the public can now see, even by his own admission, this dispute is reduced down to a personal business matter, and has nothing whatever to do with the policy and attitude of the paper. The above extract also clearly demonstrates that I only promised to give the Government an independent support, not, as he would have it appear, in consideration of Government patronage to the paper, but because, like thousands of my fellow-countrymen, I was deluded into the belief that Sir John's Government was friendly to the Irish Catholics and was prepared to give them what their numbers and influence entitled them to. It was on this ground that I was prepared to continue the support of the Government, as the paper had done from the start, on account of its N. E. policy.

Although having supported the Government for six or seven years, I never troubled during all that time with Mr. Curran or any other member for official patronage, as is shown in one of my letters which he publishes, while as business manager of the paper I should have insisted on obtaining a fair share of the patronage that was being granted wholesale to all the Tory organs. And if Mr. Curran was the friend of the paper that he pretends to have been he would have seen that the paper was not ignored; but I presume all his time and influence were expended to advance the interests of himself and relatives, who, by the way, I have heard on reliable authority draw in one way or the other the modest sum of \$32,000 a year from the public coffers. If my action is so venal in seeking patronage for a paper of which he is a shareholder as well as myself, what term will we apply to his course in placing his friends and relatives at the public crib? I refer to this, not that I begrudge him and his relatives the emolument he is simply reminding him of the old adage, that people living in glass houses should not throw stones.

The difference between Mr. Curran and myself is that he is successful in benefiting his own, whilst I only endeavored to benefit a whole joint stock company, and in trying to keep in existence the only daily organ of Irish opinion on this continent.

Mr. Curran lays special stress on the statement that he has done all in his power to aid the paper from its inception and promote its interests.

The public can judge of the value and amount of support he has given the paper, from the fact that he is a stockholder to the extent of two shares, the calls on which have not yet been paid, and also from the fact that the amount of advertising or printing from the Government would not pay the wages of the office boy or printer's devil. And, furthermore, even of that small amount of advertising some of the departments have failed to pay the accounts.

The statement of Mr. Curran that I threatened to suspend the paper unless I obtained assistance is equally false. What I did want was that preferential stock be to the extent of \$50,000 raised, of which I agreed to take half, the other half to be taken by his friends. This was wanted to enable us to move into better premises, buy new machinery, a fast press, and thus place the paper in a position to compete successfully with the other papers of the city. He has again showed how sincere he was in offering support to the paper. Any assistance that he could get was given to anti-Irish organs, whose whole existence depends on Government patronage.

Mr. Curran endeavors to make a point out of the fact that the paper has ceased to attack the C. P. E., and charges that it had slandered the syndicate and opposed the U. P. R. all for the purpose of blackmailing. Mr. Curran may have an opportunity of proving the truth of the charge elsewhere. In the meantime I wish to say that this assertion is in keeping with the character of all his statements. I denounce it as a barefaced falsehood and himself as a slanderer.

Now we get down to the pith of the whole thing, viz. the opposition of the paper to the administration on account of their North-West

policy; their execution of Riel; their hostility to Home Rule; their despotic practice on the Catholic bishops and Irish priests, and finally on account of their brazen and unblushing corruption and bribery in and out of parliament.

Mr. Curran has the cool effrontery to assert that the paper's opposition to the Government on these points is due to the fact of its not having obtained Government help. This is a very monstrous assertion. The paper never yet hesitated to speak out freely and honestly where it found principles of faith, justice and freedom violated, no matter by whom, whether friend or foe. No one can point to an article ever written or published in THE POST and TRUE WITNESS that was contrary to those principles, and that was not in accord with the sentiments of the Irish people and up to the standard of Canadian or Irish patriotism.

As to the North-West rebellion and the execution of Riel, the paper had from the beginning of the outbreak condemned in severe and unequivocal terms the misgovernment and oppression of the half-breeds that led to the rebellion, and had always urged the Government to deal out justice to the Metis and clemency to their chiefs. So that the assertion of Mr. Curran that the paper had opposed Sir John because it did not get the Government "ada" falls to the ground. No Irishman with the least spark of manhood and love of justice could ever condone the crimes of the Government in oppressing a people and hanging a man for a political offence, especially at the dictation of a bloodthirsty sect and a party exigency.

Finally, Mr. Curran has a personal complaint against the paper. He feels sore at the strictures passed upon his tyrannical conduct, and calls the paper a slanderous abuse. Mr. Curran labors under very ridiculous delusion when he imagines that THE POST and TRUE WITNESS should have followed him into the Orange-Tory camp to oppose Blake's Home Rule resolution, and endorse an Orange amendment to please the Tories and Ulsterites in Great Britain.

The paper had a truer sense of its duty to the cause of Irish freedom and of its responsibility to the Irish people than to show itself recreant to Ireland in her hour of peril by joining hands with her Orange enemies, or by failing to condemn the men who, instead of upholding the cause of Home Rule, proved false to it. As Mr. Curran was one of these false friends, the paper had, in the impartial performance of its duty, to censure him and repudiate his course on that issue, which was nothing short of treason to Ireland.

There are several other assertions in his correspondence to which I will shortly reply. However, before closing this letter I wish to inform Mr. Curran that his threats to "smash THE POST" and to "ruin myself" do not cause me any alarm. Others have tried that game and have failed; and he is not going to be any more successful.

Yours truly,  
J. P. WHIRLAN.

**OUR OTTAWA LETTER.**

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, July 1.—DOMINION Day comes at a good time of the year for holiday-making. To those pent up in office and who it is difficult to get away when nature is at its best in field and forest. At such a time any day is good enough for an anniversary, and so we celebrate it. It is not because it stirs the patriotic instincts or raises glorious memories of national achievement, but because it gives us relief from the routine and drudgery of everyday life. We are having a civic celebration here to-day, which, by its very nature, is in keeping with the occasion. A parade of the fire brigade—there is no brigade better on the continent—to remind us of Cartwright throwing cold water on McLellan's public financial hickories, or like dear, good John Henry Pope blowing his nose with his fingers and finding there was "something in it."

**A PROCESSION OF TERRIBLES**

To deepen our awe when we recollect the gorgeous ceremonies at the opening of parliament, when exalted Irish Landlord Lansdowne, Sir Knight Macdonald Langensay, Canon O'Rourke and Father Middleton and their belted heroes of the service, civil and unclerical, dressed up like specimens in an ornithological museum, astonished and dazzled all eyes; a balloon ascension, to show us how the public debt has "gone up" since Confederation, and as an official representative of the Tory Government, a horse race where each event has become a national settlement, to be held by the Government in order to clean out the unsophisticated, exactly as Sir John is fixing his Goryunder and Franchiser for the general election. Fortunately, in all these cases the crowd has "got the wink" and everybody wants to let one way, so there are no takers. Finally, a grand patriotic display to honor the late Sir John, to be held at the National Club, and to give the public a beautiful and a grand demonstration of the best elements of the Tory Ministry, viz. a grand spiritual exorcism—pop-poppo-poppo—ker-sump! and all the brilliant stars come down so many sticks, never to be seen again. O yes, the whole thing is in excel-ent keeping and reflects great credit on the moving spirits who have got up so splendid a procession to show the Government what they can do. The odds so long as we are happy? But seriously, Ottawa ought to rejoice on Dominion Day. Whatever other places may have to say against the event it celebrates this city has no cause to complain. Confederation has given it a great impetus towards becoming

**A GREAT CITY**

and when its natural advantages will have been developed, it will be a very great city, one of the capitals of the world. At least that is what we who have our little stake in the country planted now think. We have kept the secret pretty much to ourselves, but I give it away now, so that hereafter Montrealers need not say they were not told in time to connect their names with the Ottawa and take a share in the magnificent prospect. N.B. I am agent for choice Government corner lots, which Ministers will give away for a consideration on the understanding that they may buy them back at fifty thousand per cent. advance on what they got for them.

**THE PILGRIMAGE AMONG THE PARISHES**

continues, and Sir John plays the part of Ophio with great admiration, keeping well up to the apostrophe, "Be all things to all men." Father O'Donoghue's picnic at Carleton Place was a most successful event. The Premier was there to give color to the proceedings and make a point or two for the party. As it was an Irish Catholic gathering he declared himself a Home Ruler, but he never said a word about the letter he received from Lord Salisbury thanking him for having backed Blake's Home Rule resolution last session. He also forgot to explain his own famous letter to the Bishops or tell how it is that he has no "confidence in the breed." But he cracked an ancient chestnut, paid a doubtful compliment to the women, slandered about himself, and finally collapsed, physically and mentally, and to be taken in charge by his medical attendant and conveyed home. Sir John is really a wonderful man.

"And why because he thinks himself immortal."  
"All men think all men mortal but themselves."  
But let it pass, Sir John's willingness to be

anything, an Orange anti-Home Ruler at Fal-lowfield, a Home Ruler at Carleton, anything in fact as occasion may require to catch a vote, reminds one of an Englishman who had lately returned home after a tour in America. Among other wonders he related this of Canada: "You go into a place for a drink. They have only one barrel in the shop. No matter what you call for they draw it from that barrel; brandy, gin, rum, whiskey, port, sherry; it is all in it, and all comes from the same tank." So it is with Sir John.

**HE IS ALWAYS ON TAP**

and whatever political he may be, the crowd may all for be drawn from the same old cask. At Carleton Place the Premier repeated his pet phrase about "the wave of infidelity, Atheism, Positivism, Nihilism," etc. The introduction of positivism is a new note and rather a discordant one in Sir John's tune of "isms." He must have been intoxicated with the embrasure of his own vocabulary when he said that, or else he is a stranger to the writings of Comte. Perhaps, if he really knew what he was talking about, and deliberately bracketed Humboldt and Herr Most together, he did so through fear that people would read Comte's warnings in his "Politics" against the dangerous notion of an indefinite power of reason in human nature. Huxley has described the positive philosophy as "Catholicism without Christianity, with Comte as Pope irresponsible to God or man." If this be true, Sir John ought to be tender towards a system the counterpart of his own. His philosophy is Toryism without morality with himself as God. However, let those who care to go into this matter further study Frederick Harrison and Comte, that eminent Englishman, who has never failed to oppose English injustice, passion and prejudice, and who is now a Home Rule candidate for Parliament, with J. H. A. Macdonald, then draw his own conclusion. But the fact is, Sir John in this, as in everything else, is grossly misused. He thinks it good cause to abuse men who are absent, and after the Punitan plan

"compound for sins he is inclined to  
by damning those he has no mind to."

OTTAWA, July 3.—A gentleman who knows whereof he speaks assures me that the visit of the Premier to Carleton Place was brought about by Mr. John Haggart, M.P. for North Lanark. The Irish vote is a considerable factor at an election in that riding. Our amicable and astute friend John is aware of this. He is also aware that since his vote and the vote of his party in the House of Commons against Sir Blake's Home Rule resolution his Irish constituents have made up the principle and policy of Home Rule, and may be applied to the Irish in Canada. Hence he conceived the brilliant idea of getting Sir John to attend the Catholic Church picnic and declare himself a Home Ruler. Everything was arranged accordingly, but somehow Sir John did not draw so large a crowd as was expected. An attempt was made to get up a big reception for him at the railway station; but, sad to relate, a monkey and a hand organ would have brought a larger crowd than appeared on the occasion. It was also expected that Perth, Smith's Falls and other places up the line would have sent a good many people to see and hear the Premier, but the train only brought seven persons, some of whom were trampled Grits. Many of these who attended had read

BLAKE'S GREAT SPEECH  
at Owen Sound, where he had laid down the platform of the Liberal party. Not unnaturally they expected a speech from Sir John which would give them a fair text for comparison between the policies of the two leaders. Imagine their disappointment and disgust at the imbecile drift, stale jokes and questionable allusions to which they were treated by the man whom they had been taught to regard as something like a demi-god. But they should not be too critical. Are they not aware that it was his duty to come down to the level of his constituents? And so he told them how the bottom had fallen out of Purgatory; how he tried to make Father O'Donoghue turn Protestant; how all girls must expect to become mothers; how he caught a big fish in Foster, the mackerel; how he was such a funny old fellow, and a lot more of the same sort of stuff. *Lupus in ridicula ris e elementarius sene.* Such was the snore he twaddled brought suitable to a gathering of Irish Catholics. He also complimented their intelligence by saying he was a Home Ruler, with the moral reservation, no doubt, that he was such on the Salisbury plan—"twenty years of serenity, assisted by emigration." Of course the Irish were flattered, charmed, and amused, wildly enthusiastic, and they will vote, every man of them, for the Tory John Haggart to stay at home.

**INTERESTING**

Is it here among all diversions over the contest now going on in the old country. Home Rulers are of opinion that no matter what the result of the elections may be, the demands of the Irish people must be satisfied. Until they are, parliamentary government, or any government in fact, will be impossible. The question is now narrowed down to—No Home Rule for Ireland, no Home Rule for England. It is a very simple one for those certain classes and certain people who are accustomed to imagine themselves the masters of conquered Ireland, to talk of what measure of freedom it would be well for them to grant the Irish. They forget that there is a perfectly free Irish people and power outside Ireland which they cannot govern as they will, nor coerce as they please. In fact it is all the other way. It is eccentrics who are to be coerced. And the question that arises now is,—how is England going to govern herself without Irish assistance, not how she is going to govern Ireland? Suppose Gladstone is defeated: what then? Will the Tory-Whig-Radical combination put their heads together to crush the last spark of nationality out of Ireland, or will they turn about, Jim Crow fashion, and bring in

**A HOME RULE BILL OF THEIR OWN?**

Should they win the elections and adopt Salisbury's patent plan, they will find themselves worse off than ever, for then they will have to deal with an implacable enemy. An enemy such as Pharaoh found in the Israelites. Then the pulpits of the new Egypt will not lack texts from the Book which he said to the source of English government, "And should the seven plagues descend, improved and perfected with the resources of modern civilization, the world will behold with astonishment how Providence can punish tyranny on the Thames in these days as tyranny was punished on the Nile four thousand years ago. I make this prophecy in terrible earnest. But let wisdom prevail, let justice be done, and all will be well. If not, the experience of Balshazar may be added to that of Pharaoh. But I hope for better things. We are at the dawn of a new era and this is the struggling of the new day of democratic freedom against the aristocratic powers of darkness. I do not doubt or fear the result, but I dread the intermediate period. Irishmen have grasped the meaning of the situation better than Englishmen. Therefore they would preserve the Empire. Its integrity is necessary for the full fruition of

**IRISH FREEDOM.**

Wherever the flag of Britain floats to-day

there are Irish hearts and hands to defend it. Are they less true at home than abroad? Try them. It is really lamentable to see a nation that boasts, not without reason, of its liberality and enlightenment consigned to lunacy over a proposition which must be accepted, from which there is no escape. More than all it is astonishing to see her philosophers, who have taught the world to study and apply the lessons of history according to the scientific method, the most impractical among her people. This affords us a view of the "British Philistin" in a light not contemplated by Matthew Arnold. Froude, the "apostle of sweetness and light," is himself one of the most pragmatical of political pigs among the howling host. However, amid the dust and uproar one luminous fact is patent to the meaneast comprehension. It is this, that, through, and about, the warring factions, it is seen better by those at a distance than by those in the midst of the struggle. It is that parliamentary government in England is impossible till the Irish question is settled on lines satisfactory to the Irish.

**HOME RULE SUBSCRIPTIONS**

are rolling up handsomely. One thousand dollars have been forwarded from this city, and five hundred more will shortly follow. Outlying settlements are also contributing. Yesterday \$53 were handed to Mr. McCabe, treasurer of the fund, from subscriptions at Maniwic, Ottawa county. Other subscriptions are also mentioned, including one from an Indian chief. The close nature of the contest ought to stimulate the efforts of every Irishman in the country, for only in this way can they help the great cause now at stake.

**SECOND ANNUAL PILGRIMAGE**

Of the Irish Catholics of St. Ann's Parish to St. Anne de Beauport—An Edifying Spectacle.

On Saturday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, amid the strains of the beautiful hymn *Ave Maria Sicut*, rendered by the choir of St. Ann's, under the leadership of Mr. Daniel Hollan, Mr. P. Shea, organist of St. Ann's church, presiding at the organ, the steamer Canada, of the Richelieu Line, left her berth at Jacques Cartier pier, on her way to the beautiful shrine of the good St. Anne, at St. Anne de Beauport, freighted down with about 600 of the devout Irish Catholics of St. Ann's parish, who were making this pilgrimage to this holy shrine in order to obtain from God, through the intercession of the holy St. Anne, favors relating to either the ill of the body or the longing desires of the soul. At 8 p.m. the lot of the exercises commenced and were carried out throughout the pilgrimage in the following order:—Saturday, 6 p.m. Rosary; 6.30, supper; 9, sermon by Father Cattulle, C.S.S.R., and evening prayers; 10 p.m., retire. Sunday, 4 a.m., morning prayers; on arriving at St. Anne de Beauport, procession to the church; 12 noon, leave St. Anne de Beauport for Quebec; 5 p.m., leave Quebec, exercises being followed the same as on Saturday. On Saturday evening, at 9 o'clock, the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Cattulle on the necessity of making a good preparation in order that going pure and humble of heart our petition to the good St. Anne would be heard. He earnestly admonished his hearers not to be cast down if the special privilege they were asking were not granted, God in His wisdom knew what was best for their eternal welfare. The Rev. Father spoke for about fifteen minutes and was listened to with the greatest attention by the pilgrims. After the sermon confession was heard until after midnight. The Canada, reached Quebec at 9.30 a.m. and the pilgrims were transferred to the steamer Brother James, which reached St. Anne de Beauport at 6.30 a.m. The pilgrims formed in procession on the wharf, the ladies in advance, carrying the picture of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, the gentlemen following. In this order they proceeded to the church, where Mass was said and Holy Communion administered, after which the pilgrims dispersed to the convent and the different hotels for breakfast. At this stage we must compliment the good sisters of the convent for the order and neatness displayed in the dining room and also for the superiority of the meals furnished, and can only express the hope that this convent will be well patronized in the future. After breakfast recreation was taken until 9.30 a.m., when the pilgrims again assembled in the church for a special mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Cattulle, C.S.S.R., the sermon of the day being delivered by Rev. Father Strabbs, C.S.S.R., on the virtues of St. Anne and how, through her intercession, numerous victories were obtained over the devil, the world and the flesh, and earnestly urged his hearers to contrite their supplicants in a spirit of humility, and surely their prayers would be granted. After the sermon the pilgrims advanced to the altar rail to kiss the holy relics of St. Anne, and those having kiss of the body had the perusal of it touched by the relics. This part of the ceremony is the most edifying. Gazing on this immense throng as they approached the altar rail with fervor and devotion bending on their countenances, one cannot but express the hope that their prayers and supplications have been heard. At 12 noon the pilgrims left for Quebec, which city was reached at two o'clock p.m. The steamer Canada being advertised to leave Quebec at 5 p.m., the interim was occupied by a great number of the pilgrims in viewing the signs of the ancient capital. A number remained aboard, and those were handsomely entertained by the Emerald Snow Shoe Club of Quebec, who boarded the steamer, headed by their genial captain, Mr. James McKenna. Singing was indulged in until the hour of departure for Montreal. As the Canada left her berth the above club assembled on the wharf and sang "Auld Lang Syne," and gave three cheers and a tiger for the Irish Catholics of St. Anne's, which were responded to heartily. On passing Diamond Harbor a salute was fired and flags and handkerchiefs waved from galleries and house-tops as a mark of respect, for which the St. Anne's pilgrims wish to return thanks. On the return journey the same order of exercises was observed as in going. At 5 this morning, after prayers, Rev. Father Cattulle thanked every one for their good conduct during the pilgrimage, and also the committee who carried it through, consisting of the following gentlemen:—M. Loughnan, Morgan J. Quinn, E. H. Herbert, D. Kieley, Jos. Johnston, John Burke, W. Stinson, M. Casey, W. E. Walsh, P. Mulhall, M. Ross, Davis, Thos. Jones, D. Gallery, and T. J. Quinn, secretary.

**RIEKING**

He apologized again taking up the subject on which so much has been spoken and written of late, feeling it a duty owed to God and man to add yet another protest against the state of immorality in this neighborhood. It is no use denying it; it is staring us in the face whichever direction we may go; and we are powerless to prevent it. Much as this nauseating subject has been ventilated of late, there has not as yet been a blow struck at the root of the evil.

In the first place we say most emphatically that the fact exists, much as interested parties may state to the contrary or quibble about the words "traffic" or "cohabitation," out of which so much was made in the late controversy. No matter how much it may be condoned and winked at here, we can enumerate at any time when asked over twenty cases of bargain and sale of young Indian girls to white men within the last three years. We wish to leave entirely out of the question the case of those persons known as "old timers," or those who married according to the Indian custom when there were no white women in the country. There would not be one word said by the missionaries further than to point out to these men the superiority and security of the married state, if this were the extent of the evil; but it is not. In nine cases out of ten either the man or the woman proves unfaithful within six months. Now, what is the consequence? Either the girl returns to her parents only to be sold again at the first opportunity, or she becomes a common prostitute. But, bad as this state of things is, it is not the worst we have to record.

It has been rumored that if we do not cease to agitate this question, a league will be formed against the missionaries. God forbid that the charge of moral cowardice should be brought against us at the Great Assize. God forbid that the voice of conscience and of truth should be stifled by the threats of persecutors. Already the beautiful little church in the town of Fort Macleod has been destroyed by the hand of an incendiary, together with all its contents, including an organ costing two hundred dollars, and for no other motive that can possibly be conceived.

Now, sir, may I ask, is there no remedy for this state of things? As long as the law continues as it is at present, so long will this continue. Where are our leading men in the law? Are there none who will come forward and aid in ridding us of this terrible curse? Are we to train young and interesting girls, who in many instances have been baptized by us, and over whom we have pledged ourselves to keep watch, and guard, only to see every promise crushed and blighted? Only let us have a law, such as exists in the State of Montana, and we believe, in other States, compelling a man to marry the woman with whom he cohabits, or whom he has purchased, and that under the severest penalties, and we venture to say that within a year this state of things will cease to exist.

A case of the most distressing kind has just come before me. A young and clever girl, for two years under my charge, had just been bought by a white man for a few dollars. The man declares that as long as the girl is faithful he intends to do well by her; but we say, why do you not marry the girl? If she is good enough to live with, she is good enough to marry. But here, as in fact in every case, the favorite plea is used, "The Indian custom of marriage is quite good enough." Now, the Indian custom in nothing more than a right of possession by purchasing—as a man would buy a horse or a slave.

Is ours a land where such a thing can be done with impunity? Let the Government of Canada and the North-West answer by legislating on this serious question, and setting it at rest forever.  
Yours, etc.,  
H. T. BORNE,  
Missionary to the Piegan Indians,  
Fort Macleod, June 23.

**A SERIOUS CHARGE.**

Two Ministers and M.P.'s Levy Hoode to the Amount of \$4,000.

The *Trade Bulletin* makes a most serious charge against a couple of Cabinet Ministers and members of Parliament in connection with the alleged settlement of a recent seizure of goods of a well-known fancy goods firm. It states that a very long since a certain official connected with the firm involved was ordered post haste to Ottawa to see what could be done to extricate the house from the unenviable and embarrassed position it then occupied before the public. The official in charge of this important mission, two ensuing ministers, and the two mentioned as being the parties, returned as he left, and informed his employer that if he would consent to give two Ministers of the Cabinet and two members of Parliament \$1,000 each (at the same time mentioning names), a settlement could be effected.

The principal, in his eagerness to have the affair withdrawn from public gaze, thereupon instructed his assistants to treat with the powers that be upon the terms mentioned, and a check for \$4,000 was given him to carry them out. "Further than this," adds the *Bulletin*, "we cannot speak with any degree of certainty, as we have no means of proving that the proceeds of this check were actually paid to the two Cabinet Ministers, John Dillwyn, the two members of parliament above referred to. We do know however that the case was settled immediately, notwithstanding subsequent despatches from Ottawa to the effect that no official settlement had been made. There is something rotten and mysterious about this system of condoning offences committed against our Customs laws, by which the interests of honest traders are seriously imperilled."

ment and hope, to Rev. Fathers Cattulle and Melanger, C.S.S.R., who also did their share in administering to the spiritual wants of the pilgrims; but we cannot say as much at present for the choir, but we will leave them until the pilgrimage of 1887, when we may be able to say a word in their favor. At 6.15 this morning the Canada reached Montreal, and the pilgrims dispersed to their homes, thoroughly well satisfied with their second pilgrimage of the Irish Catholics of St. Ann's parish.

**XORRA**

The redoubtable Dan Gallery was caterer for the pilgrims, and performed his duty to the full satisfaction of everyone. His waiters were kind and attentive, and the menu was first-class.

Mrs. Sissett, who had been using crutches for several years, being unable to walk without their aid, deposited them before the Statue of St. Anne, and, through her faith, walked away without them.

**A FOUL TRAFFIC.**

**A MISSIONARY'S PROTEST AGAINST A HIDEOUS SYSTEM.**

The Traffic in Indian Girls—An Appeal for Help—The Government Asked to Interfere—The Montana Law in Such Matters, etc.

To the Editor of the Mail.—Sir,—I must apologize for again taking up the subject on which so much has been spoken and written of late, feeling it a duty owed to God and man to add yet another protest against the state of immorality in this neighborhood. It is no use denying it; it is staring us in the face whichever direction we may go; and we are powerless to prevent it. Much as this nauseating subject has been ventilated of late, there has not as yet been a blow struck at the root of the evil.

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**HOME RULE ELECTION FUND.**

Balance of Parliamentary Fund.....	\$ 28 17
J. P. Wheelan.....	50 00
John Curran.....	10 00
Edward Scollan.....	5 00
Julian.....	1 00
John Collins.....	2 00
Martin Donohoe.....	1 00
Patrick Foley.....	1 00
Patrick Kehoe.....	2 00
Richard Gahan.....	5 00
Michael Connors.....	1 00
P. Kyle, Merrickville, Ont.....	10 00
Tnoc O'Hara, Montreal.....	1 00
Charles Dowd.....	1 00
Patrick Smith.....	2 00
P. C. (French Canadian).....	2 00
W. H. Cunningham.....	10 00
James Kirwin.....	5 00
John Tierney, Arrapric, Ont.....	5 00
Peter McGonigle.....	

# YOUNG LIBERALS.

## Proceedings of the First Day's Convention.

### POLITICAL QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.

#### Tory Misgovernment Emphatically Condemned.

#### CHEERS FOR GLADSTONE AND PARNELL

#### A Resolution in Favor of Irish Home Rule Adopted Amidst Wild Cheering—The Riel Question—Other Business.

president for each province; two secretaries, one representing the French and the other the English element; a treasurer; a committee consisting of five from each province, who, with the officers of this association, shall form the executive committee; the object of the association shall be the formation of Liberal principles; the time and place of meeting and the control of the association shall be left to the executive committee; the association to meet and elect officers once a year; that a nominating committee consisting of four from Quebec, four from Ontario and three from the other provinces be named to nominate officers and report at the opening of the session to-morrow morning.

This report was adopted without a dissenting vote.

Mr. Edgar Judge handed in the report of the committee on resolutions.

The first resolution, proposed by O. F. Picaud, seconded by J. F. Edgar, was read by the chairman:

"That the Young Liberals of the Dominion heartily approve of the policy and conduct of the Liberal Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, and desire to record their high appreciation of the honor, integrity, statesmanship and public services of their leaders, the Hon. Edward Blake and the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, and pledge themselves to do their utmost to place them at the head of the Dominion Administration."

Mr. Picaud made a short speech in French in support of the resolution, after which it was carried enthusiastically. Three cheers were given for Mr. Blake, three for Mr. Laurier and three for Mr. Mercier.

The second resolution, dealing with manhood suffrage, was referred back for revision.

The third resolution, proposed by T. G. Mathers, Winnipeg, seconded by H. J. Snellgrove, was as follows:—

"That in the opinion of this Convention the recent outbreak in the Northwest Territories was caused by a denial of justice on the part of the Government to the original settlers of those territories, by delay in the redress of grievances, by the indifference shown to petitions and requests for redress, and by the unjust local policy of the Government under which immense tracts of land were granted to colonization companies without regard to the rights of bona fide settlers, and by the partiality, dishonesty and tyranny of Government officials; that the feeling of insecurity and discontent must prevail so long as such conditions are retained in their present position, and that the titles of those holding land by occupation as well as Indian titles vested in half-breeds should have the fullest recognition."

Mr. Mathers, of Winnipeg, the proposer, spoke warmly and at some length in support of the resolution. He spoke of the neglect and indifference with which the petitions and representations of the Metis were treated by the Government and its officials. He considered that as rebels when they are successful are regarded as patriots, the Metis are deserving of that title of honor, because since the insurrection everything that they contested for has been given them by the Government.

Mr. Snellgrove and some French delegates spoke eloquently to the resolution and it was passed unanimously.

The fourth and fifth resolutions were moved by D. E. Cameron, seconded by H. H. Barron, and were as follows:—

Resolved—That the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic shall be submitted to a special vote of the people.

Resolved—That the question of the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act be left to the constituencies, as at present, and that where the act is adopted by popular vote the Dominion Government should provide the necessary machinery for the proper enforcement of the same, the Privy Council, the highest court in the realm, having decided that prohibitory legislation is within the power of the Dominion authorities.

Mr. J. D. Clark proposed, and Mr. F. H. Chrysler seconded, that resolution number five be put as an amendment to resolution number four. This motion gave rise to a rather warm debate. On being put by the chairman, the resolution in this form passed by a large majority.

It being observed that Mayor Beaugrand was present in the hall, he was invited by the Chairman to take a seat on the platform, which he did amidst the cheers of the audience.

When the discussion on the prohibition question was over, His Worship welcomed the members of the Convention to Montreal in his official capacity as Mayor. He said he was sure that the citizens of Montreal, of all parties and all creeds, were glad that the convention had selected their city as their place of meeting, and therefore, in their name he bade them welcome. As a member of the Liberal party, he was delighted to see the young Liberals in convention, and he knew that they would discuss the subjects in which all Liberals were interested with moderation and good temper. They should remember, however, that there was such a thing as a party discipline, and that no section of the party could be independent of every other section. It would never do, he said, for Tom, Dick and Harry to meet and to form a platform for their party. Individual ideas would have to give way to general opinion. Mayor Beaugrand spoke of the Hon. Mr. Blake as a leader of whom Liberals, young and old, had good reason to feel proud.

THE EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order shortly after eight o'clock.

A DOMINION ASSOCIATION.

The General Committee reported that they had selected Messrs. Kerr, Robinson, Chrysler, and Cameron (Ontario), Messrs. Dorion, Ryder, Picaud, Martineau (Quebec), Mathers, Harrington, Cadran (representing the other provinces), as a special committee to organize a Dominion Association of Young Liberals and to report to-day. Carried.

COMPLIMENTING CARDINAL TACHÉ.

Mr. D. E. Cameron (Ontario), moved seconded by Messrs. J. X. Perrault and D. Barry:—

"That the Young Liberals of Canada in a convention assembled have learned with extreme satisfaction the elevation of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec to the high dignity of Cardinal, and they extend their warmest congratulations to this great favorite of the Dominion to one of the most worthy sons of Canada;

That these congratulations be immediately telegraphed to His Eminence by the President of the Convention."

Carried amidst applause.

LETTER FROM THE LEADER.

The secretary then read the following letter:—

TORONTO, June 26, 1886.

DEAR SIRS.—On my return to town I hasten to express my thanks to the Executive Committee of the Dominion Liberal Association for the honor conferred upon me by their selection as president of the Dominion Association.

I regret that it is not in my power to accept this invitation.

I hope the convention will be very successful. I shall watch with the greatest interest the reports of its deliberations. May they be such as shall tend to increase the force and maintain the unity of the Liberal party.

Yours truly,  
Edward Blake.

Messrs. Walker and Martineau, Secs.  
A letter was also read from Mr. Gagnon, M.P.E., for Kamouraska, expressing regret

at not being present and wishing the convention all success.

Mr. A. Dorion then moved, seconded by Mr. W. F. Kerr, and it was

Resolved, That it has been established by irrefutable evidence that in many instances the Indians of the Northwest who are wards of the Government have been wronged and defrauded by those who are specially appointed to care for them and promote their interests while at the same time being charged with the duty of promoting the settlement of the Dominion by the means of the church and other religious societies. That the missionary efforts of the churches are counteracted and hindered, many sufferings brought upon the Indians and a state of dissatisfaction with the Dominion Government to such an extent that it has become necessary to cancel all appointments of agents or instructors, who are known to be tyrannical, unjust or immoral, and to fill their places with men of integrity, sobriety and purity.

INDEPENDENCE.

It was then moved by J. X. Perrault, seconded by P. G. Gorman:

"That to secure the proper development of the trade of the Dominion, the Canadian people should have full power to negotiate their own commercial and other treaties with other powers."

Mr. Martineau moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Dorion:

"That this convention expresses the hope that the result of commercial independence will be the complete political independence of the country."

A motion to adjourn the debate was unanimously adopted.

NOVA SCOTIA HEARD FROM.

The secretary then read the following telegram from the Premier of Nova Scotia:—

"HALIFAX, June 30, 1886.

"I regret that I cannot attend the convention, for the success of which you have my best wishes. Political issues in Nova Scotia are best kept apart from ordinary party lines. Excessive taxation, neglect of our provincial rights and general misgovernment in Ottawa have not only intensified the original grievances of Nova Scotia, but produced a constitutional revolt against the union. The desire of our people is to be released from Confederation. We must press for that regardless of party alliances; but while Nova Scotia remains in the union the Liberals of the province will very cordially co-operate with their brethren of the other provinces in bringing about a change of government at Ottawa, feeling assured that the whole country will be benefited by having the affairs of the Dominion directed by a statesman of the lofty and splendid abilities of the Hon. Edward Blake."

"W. S. FIELDING."

The convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, when it will be a vote on the Independence question.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met yesterday morning shortly after ten o'clock. Mr. A. P. McIntyre, vice-president, in the chair.

Mr. Cameron, Lucknow, Ont., chairman of the committee to arrange for a Young Liberals' Dominion Association, reported that the committee had made the following nominations:—

Honorary President—Hon. Edward Blake, President—A. L. Prefontaine.

Vice-Presidents—N. W. T. and British Columbia, J. A. Cochrane, Qu'Appelle; Manitoba, T. G. Mathers, Winnipeg; Ontario, D. E. Cameron, Lucknow; Quebec, Ernest Picaud, Quebec; New Brunswick, Jas. Harrington, St. John; Nova Scotia, Hon. S. W. Fielding, Halifax; Prince Edward Island, Hon. L. H. Davies, Charlottetown.

Secretaries—T. O. Robitaille, Toronto, and A. Dorion, Montreal.

Executive Committee—Geo. M. Reid, London; J. D. Clarke, Hamilton; J. D. Edgar, Toronto; J. T. Hawke, Ottawa; J. A. Foran, Belleville; Chas. Langelier, G. M. Deschamps, Quebec; B. M. Ryder, St. Albert; L. P. Brodeur and H. J. Cloran, Montreal; Clifford Sifton, Brandon, Man.; Smith Curtis, Portage la Prairie, Man.; F. E. Burnham, Emerson; Dr. McArthur and Fred. C. Wade, Winnipeg.

The report was unanimously adopted amidst applause.

The adjourned debate on Canadian independence and Canadian treaty-making powers was resumed.

The two amendments to the main motion (already published) having been withdrawn, Mr. Cloran moved, seconded by A. Dorion, that the discussion of the question be adjourned until next session.

The amendment and the main motion declaring in favor of Canada negotiating her own commercial treaties were then adopted.

NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Mr. J. G. Barthe then moved, seconded by Mr. G. M. Reid, London, that in the opinion of this convention all restrictions on the trade and commerce of the Dominion are detrimental to the best interests of the people, and that it is absolutely necessary as a step towards the more equitable government of Canada that, on the earliest possible moment, the taxes on coal, on flour and on other necessities of life, as well as raw material for manufacturers, should be abolished. Carried.

IMMIGRATION.

Moved by Mr. Dumont, seconded by Mr. McMahon, "Whereas the resources of the Dominion offer a sufficient inducement to all desirable classes of immigrants; and, whereas, the present policy of assisted immigration subjects our wage earners to unfair competition; therefore be it resolved that the expenditure of public money, in giving assisted passages, should be discontinued. Carried unanimously.

TORY MISREPRESENTATION.

Messrs. Cameron, Lucknow, Cloran and others protested against the false and unjust report made by the Tory organ, the Gazette, of the proceedings of the convention. The remarks of the speakers were applauded, several of the delegates remarking, "We expected that."

IRISH HOME RULE.

Mr. Thos. Daily moved, seconded by E. J. Donohue, "That this convention express its sympathy with the gallant efforts now being made by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell and their followers to grant to the people of Ireland a Parliament to manage their local affairs; and the establishment of such a Parliament in Ireland is, in the opinion of this meeting, in accordance with the wants and rights of the Irish people, and would tend to the peace, harmony and prosperity of the Empire."

Moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by H. J. Cloran, that a copy of this resolution be submitted to Mr. Gladstone and to Mr. Parnell.

The reading of the motion was received with loud and enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for some time, and after addresses by Messrs. Duffy, Barry, Cloran, Dr. Graham, B. J. Coghlin, L. O. David, J. M. Taylor, Toronto, and others, they were unanimously adopted, cheers being given for Gladstone, Parnell, Blake and Laurier.

THE LATE HON. L. S. HENNINGTON, M.P.P.

Moved by G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., seconded by J. E. Noyes, "That this convention has learned with deep regret of the death of the late Hon. L. S. Hennington, one of the most distinguished leaders of the Liberal party in the Dominion of Canada, whose arduous services on behalf of pure Govern-

ment and the best interests of the Dominion, and whose name and sympathy with the young men of the country deserve the heartfelt recognition of this convention. It is further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family." Carried.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Mr. A. Sutherland (Parkdale) moved, seconded by Mr. J. W. Harrington (St. John), and it was resolved, "That this convention is convinced that no settlement of the respective fishery rights of Canada and the United States will be satisfactory unless the policy of England in the negotiations is based upon the recommendations of the Canadian Government." Carried.

MANITOBA LANDS.

Moved by H. T. Duffy, seconded by Jas. Knowles, jr., and resolved, "That the public lands of Manitoba be given back to that province upon such conditions as should be found just and equitable." Carried.

THE RIEL CASE.

Mr. A. F. McIntyre (Ottawa) then moved, seconded by Mr. H. J. Cloran:

"That this Convention approves the course of the Hon. Edward Blake in relation to the execution of Louis Riel, and is desirous of joining in the censure of the Dominion Government for that act, for the reasons stated by the leader of the Liberal party at the late session of the Dominion Parliament."

Messrs. McIntyre, Cloran, David, Mayor Beaugrand and Jas. McShane, jr., M.P.P., delivered brief addresses in support of the resolution. They pointed out the unjust manner in which Riel had been executed, when all knew well that he was not sound in his mind. They also censured the Government for its maladministration of North-West affairs, and concluded by expressing satisfaction at the fact that this question had been taken up in a broad and national manner, and all hoped that the unity which now prevailed among all liberal minded people would continue, and that the rights of all the provinces would be looked after.

THE FRENCHISE ACT.

Moved by Mr. Robitaille, seconded by Mr. Martineau, and resolved, "That the convention condemns the Franchise Act adopted by the Dominion Parliament, approves the principle that the Franchise is a subject which should be dealt with exclusively by the Provincial Legislature, declares that the preparation of Electoral lists should be delegated to the municipal councils of the country, and pledges itself to use every legitimate effort to secure a repeal of the said act and so save to the people of Canada the enormous costs involved in the operation of the act." The convention then took recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Edgar Judge called the meeting to order at three o'clock, and expressed the hope that the speakers would be brief in their remarks, as there still remained much business to be done.

THE VETO POWER.

Mr. J. P. Noyes moved, seconded by Mr. A. M. Taylor, and it was resolved:

"That this Convention protest against the unjust and unconstitutional encroachments of the Federal Government upon rights guaranteed to the several provinces of the Dominion; believes that the veto power now possessed by the Governor-General in Council with respect to provincial legislation should be abolished, and further believes that the courts constitute a supreme check upon unconstitutional provincial legislation." (Carried.)

THE SENATE.

Mr. Williston then moved, seconded by Mr. Jas. Mitchell:—

"That the Dominion Senate as at present constituted is utterly useless as a legislative body and has failed to realize the hopes or expectations of those who at Confederation had looked to the second chamber, composed entirely of members nominated by the Crown, would prove a non-partisan body and a check upon hasty and imprudent legislation by the House of Commons; that in the opinion of this Convention the Senate should be reformed in such a way as to make it an elective chamber, without interfering with the present proportionate representation of the various provinces. Be it further resolved that the territories of Assiniboine, Saskatchewan and Alberta ought to be granted representation in the said elective Senate."

Mr. L. P. Brodeur moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. P. G. Martineau:—"That all the words in the motion be erased and that the Senate be abolished."

Mr. Williston and Hawke advocated the motion, while Messrs. Dorion, Tremblay and Brodeur favored the amendment, which on being put to the vote was carried by a division of 53 against 26.

APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

Mr. James Knowles moved, seconded by Mr. Taylor:—"That the Judges of Provincial Courts should be appointed by Provincial Governments." Carried.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Moved by Mr. Cameron, seconded by Mr. Robitaille:—"That in the opinion of this convention terms of arbitrators should be appointed with compulsory powers to settle labor disputes between public corporations and their employes; and this convention further recommends the appointment of a commission to enquire into and report upon the whole labor question." (Carried.)

An amendment to postpone the question was rejected, and the main motion carried.

MANITOBA RIGHTS.

Moved by T. G. Mathers, seconded by W. F. Kerr, and resolved, "That the right of the Province of Manitoba under the British North America Act to charter railways within its boundaries should not be interfered with." Carried.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.

Moved by Mr. A. M. Taylor, seconded by Mr. Walker, "That legislation by the Imperial Parliament be sought with the view of restoring to the Dominion the power possessed by the former Province of Canada to alter or amend the constitution of the country," was lost.

Moved by Mr. Williston, seconded by Mr. Ryder, and resolved, "That the system of superannuation and granting of pensions to members of the Civil Service is attended with great abuses, and having due regard to existing rights should be entirely abolished." (Carried.)

LAND SPECULATION.

Moved by Mr. Clarke and seconded by Mr. Brodeur and resolved, "That in the opinion of this convention the policy of granting the public lands to speculators pursued by the present Dominion Government is to be condemned, and that in future all the public lands should be granted to actual settlers only." (Carried.)

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Moved by Mr. McMahon and seconded by Mr. Tremblay, and resolved, "That no member, solicitor or employee of a corporation seeking or receiving land, contracts, money, subsidies or other pecuniary advantages from the Government should be permitted to sit or vote in Parliament." Carried.

BRIBERY IN ELECTIONS.

Moved by Mr. Hawke, seconded by Mr. Chrysler, and resolved, "That in the opinion of this convention, bribery in elections is a conspiracy against the public welfare and should be made punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine in the case of both briber and bribee." (Carried.)

of this convention, bribery in elections is a conspiracy against the public welfare and should be made punishable by imprisonment without the option of a fine in the case of both briber and bribee." (Carried.)

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Moved by Mr. T. C. Robitaille, and seconded by Mr. Tremblay, and resolved, "That the Civil Service of the Dominion be such as call for immediate action; that the annual expenditure upon the Civil Service be far beyond the requirements of the country; that the present system of examinations is farcical and useless, merit being wholly ignored; that a complete measure of Civil Service reform is necessary by which the expenditure may be reduced, the nepotism and favoritism practiced by the present Government rendered impossible and the public service rendered independent of political parties. That this convention desires to place upon record its condemnation of the practice of importing men to fill positions in the public service, which can be properly and efficiently filled by Canadians. Carried.

GERRYMANDERING CONDEMNED.

Moved by Mr. Robitaille, seconded by Mr. D. E. Cameron, that the Dominion authorities shall have no power to change the electoral divisions; but that the Provincial Government shall have full control of all such matters.

Moved by J. Knowles, seconded by J. E. Allan, that the subject be postponed until the next convention.

It was moved by Mr. Williston, in sub-amendment and resolved, "That this convention condemns in the strongest possible terms the gerrymandering of the constituencies, as undertaken unwarrantably by the present Dominion Government, and resolves that the evil shall be undone at the earliest possible moment." (Carried.)

RECIPROcity.

Mr. E. Judge moved, seconded by Mr. E. Picaud, and it was unanimously resolved that this convention is strongly in favor of a treaty of reciprocity with the United States.

CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

A lengthy motion, moved by Mr. Wm. Mitchell and seconded by Mr. H. S. Snellgrove, with regard to having Canada represented at the coming Congress of American States at Washington, was postponed until next convention.

PENNY POSTAGE.

Moved by Mr. Knowles and seconded by Walker, and resolved, "That this convention is of the opinion that the two cents postage system should be established in the Dominion."

This completed the business of the convention, and on bringing it to a close the chairman returned thanks to all those who had attended it. He said that the work of the convention would have a good effect upon the electorate, and he also hoped that the efforts of the Young Liberals towards obtaining good government would be rewarded. He also thanked the press for the fairness they had shown in reporting the proceedings of the Convention, with one exception, which was the organ of one of the Ministers at Ottawa, which had been most unfair and unjust and had falsely reported the proceedings. He hoped that at other conventions they would also be treated well. In concluding he said that he had been chosen by all the delegates and had accepted the position knowing that it was a great honor to him. The Tory party had done everything to prevent him receiving that honor. It was for him a vindication (cheers), though he did not need that, as his friends were perfectly well satisfied with his course. He closed by thanking all for their attendance at the first convention of Young Liberals held in the Province of Quebec.

Mr. A. M. Taylor (Toronto), then moved, seconded by Mr. Graham (Montreal):—"That the thanks of the convention are due to the different Montreal clubs for bringing this convention to success."

Mr. Taylor, in speaking to his motion, returned thanks for the manner in which the Ontario delegation had been received, and hoped that the visit would be returned by the Montreal contingent. He was proud of the Young Liberals of Quebec and all had been charmed by their eloquence.

Mr. Graham also spoke to the motion in the same strain, after which it was carried.

Mr. Hawke returned thanks on behalf of the Ottawa delegation, and then moved, seconded by Mr. Robitaille, "That Ald. Prefontaine leave the chair and be replaced by Mr. Cameron. Carried.

Thanks were then voted to Alderman Prefontaine for the manner in which he had presided at the Convention.

After some remarks by Messrs. Tremblay, Cameron and McIntyre, Alderman Prefontaine returned thanks.

A vote of thanks was also unanimously passed to the secretaries, Messrs W. S. Walker and P. G. Martineau, for their arduous duties in connection with the Convention, which had been brought about by a resolution offered by Mr. Walker on the 25th September, 1885.

The Convention was then closed with cheers for the Queen, Blake, Mercier, Laurier, Mowat, the Young Liberals and Alderman Prefontaine.

EASILY CURED.

Mrs. Berkinshaw, 26 Pembroke street, Toronto, cured of a bad lameness of the knee-joint, upon which the surgeons were about to operate. Other treatment had been tried in vain. Hagar's Yellow Oil was the remedy used.

A gentleman at Allendale, S. C., who is fifty-one years of age, has begun cutting a new set of teeth.

AFTER TWENTY-THREE YEARS' SUFFERING.

Rev. Wm. Stout, of Waton, was cured of scrofulous abscess that seventeen doctors could not cure. Burdock Blood Bitters was the only successful remedy. It cures all impurities of the blood.

German engineers have succeeded in diminishing the swaying in locomotives, and with it the wear of the rear driver flanges, by making the tender coupling more or less rigid laterally, and, indeed, four-wheeled locomotives have been used on some roads for line engines by having heavy shoot bolts on each side entering sockets on the tender—in this way preventing either vertical or horizontal swaying.

A MIDNIGHT ALARM.

There is scarcely any fright more alarming to a mother than the ominous sound of croup—so liable at the hour of night. When Hagar's Pectoral Balsam (for the throat and lungs) is at hand, croup and distressing coughs lose half their terrors. It cures coughs, asthma and bronchitis.

Three hundred observers have enlisted in Massachusetts to take thunder-storm observations this summer.

BELSHAZZER'S WARNING.

"Tried in the balance and found wanting," is the general verdict rendered against most of the so-called cures for lung troubles. Such a decision has never been given against Dr. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." On the contrary, it is conceded by thousands who have tried it, to be the only remedy for consumption (scrophila of the lungs) and scrofulous diseases generally. It will not cure when both lungs are most gone, but it takes when the disease is in the first stages it never fails. It is also specific for such scrofulous affections as fever-sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, and great tingling ulcers, and for blood taints generally, from whatever cause arising. By druggists.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—In all outward complaints a desperate effort should be made; at once remove these annoying inflamments, and establishing a cure. The remarkable remedies discovered by Professor Holloway will not only accomplish this desirable result, without any of those dangers or drawbacks which attend the old method of treating scrofulous inflammations, scrofulous affections, and scrofulous annoyances. The most timid invalid may use both the Ointment and Pills with the utmost safety with certain success, provided a moderate attention be bestowed on their accompanying "Directions." Both the preparations soothe, heal, and purify. The one assists the other most materially in effecting cures and renewing strength by helping exhausted nature just when she needs such succor.

MARRIED.

FULLERTON—KELLY.—On Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Reverend J. Hayden, C.S.S.R., Robert Fullerton to Mary Ann Kelly.

DONAHUE—KENNEDY.—At St. Anthony's Church, by the Rev. Father Lacombe, on the 21st inst., William Donahue to Miss Ellen Kennedy, daughter of the late Michael Kennedy. All of this city. 14-2

DUCLOS—FARRELL.—At St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Abbe Bruchet, assisted by the Rev. Father Lacombe, Robert Ducloux, Mary, youngest daughter of Francis Farrell, all of this city. 14-2

DINAHAN—MULLIN.—On Monday, the 28th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Mr. R. T. Dinahan to Miss W. Mullin, daughter of Mr. M. C. Mullin, of this city. 13-2

POLEY—SHANAHAN.—At Cadillac, Mich., on Sunday, June 27th, John Poley, of Montreal, to Miss Elizabeth Shanahan, of Osgood, Ont. 14-2

WALSH—SHEPHERD.—At St. Ann's Church, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Father Catillo, Richard Walsh, of St. Martin, to Miss Mary Ann Sheehan, daughter of the late Thomas Sheehan, of this city. 14-2

DIED.

McCAULEY.—In this city, on the 25th of June, Annie McCauley, aged 21 years.

AT THE FESTIVE BOARD.

The Annual Banquet of the Club National...

The annual banquet of the Club National...

Mr. T. G. Robins, of Toronto, then proposed...

The chairman proposed a toast to "The Queen."

The chairman then proposed a toast to "Canada Independence."

Mr. Selkirk Cross proposed a toast to "The Commerce and Industry of Canada."

Mr. Edgar Judge replied in all earnest manner...

Mr. E. J. Coghlin also responded, and among his remarks...

Mr. McShane followed, and was received with applause...

Mr. Lussier gave a toast to the "Young Liberals."

Mr. Primateau proposed one to the "Sister Clubs."

Mr. Cameron addressed a special address to show that Canada had all the elements of a nation...

Mr. X. Perrault also responded to the toast, and expressed his pleasure at seeing that independence was making so much progress...

The chairman then gave the toast of "The Liberal Party," which was received with great enthusiasm.

Mayor Beauregard, when he rose to respond, was loudly applauded.

Mr. A. F. McIntyre was loudly applauded during his remarks.

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of their forefathers. (Cheers.) In concluding, he appealed to all to rally to the support of the Liberal cause...

Mr. T. G. Robins, of Toronto, then proposed a toast to "the autonomy of the Provinces."

Mr. E. J. Coghlin, M. P. P. for Chateaugay, in responding, remarked that the upholding of the autonomy of the Provinces was pre-eminently a Liberal doctrine.

Mr. G. W. Stephens, M. P. P., also acknowledged the toast in a few well-chosen remarks.

Mr. Selkirk Cross proposed a toast to "The Commerce and Industry of Canada."

Mr. Edgar Judge replied in all earnest manner, paying a high tribute to the memory of the late Hon. John Young...

Mr. E. J. Coghlin also responded, and among his remarks held that the National Policy was going to ruin the country...

Mr. McShane followed, and was received with applause. He referred to the great strides which Canada had made in the paths of commercial industry...

Mr. Lussier gave a toast to the "Young Liberals," which was responded to by Mr. P. Ernest Tremblay.

Mr. Primateau proposed one to the "Sister Clubs" which was acknowledged by Mr. Snelgrove, of the Cobourg World...

Mr. Cameron addressed a special address to show that Canada had all the elements of a nation...

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GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Bleach, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula...

CONSUMPTION, which is Scrofulous Disease of the Lungs...

CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body...

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all kinds of coughs...

PRICE \$1.00, OR 6 BOTTLES FOR \$5.00. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 683 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

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READ! READ! READ! A Diamond Ring guaranteed in every \$200 package. A Twenty Dollar Gold Piece in every \$500 package...

ALL ABOUT A SUCCESSFUL HUNT IN ALABAMA. Mr. William Hunt of Vinetou, Autauga Co., Ala., came to town to forward his ticket...

A Louisville lady says that milliners are the sharpest dealers on earth, and suit the prices to their customers' pocketbooks.

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Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature of Louisiana and Charitable purposes...

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore...

190,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractional in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES. CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000. 1 do do 25,000. 1 do do 10,000. 2 PRIZES OF \$5,000. 10 do 2,000. 10 do 1,000. 10 do 500. 100 do 200. 300 do 100. 500 do 50. 1,000 do 25.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. Approximation Prizes of \$750... \$6,750. Approximation Prizes of \$250... 2,500. 1,907 Prizes, amounting to... \$355,600.

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JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF I. And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for this disease...

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ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEC, 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 DRAWING.

PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY. Will take place Wednesday, 11th August.

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING. First Series - \$100,000.00. Second Series - \$25,000.00. Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for (6 cents United States).

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a judicious application of the fine properties of the most delicate Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many a heavy doctor's bill."

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These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and so most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

FITS. Epilepsy permanently cured by a new system of treatment. Two Trial Bottles sent free. Send for Treatise giving full particulars. Epileptic REMEDY (No. 1) BROAD ST. CANADA. N. Y. Sole Agent for Montreal. T. PEARSON, Box 1350, MONTREAL.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE. Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system...

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, ERYTHEMA, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, AND EVERY SCOURGE OF DISEASE ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVERS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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THE STEAMERS OF THE LONDON, QUEBEC AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

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