What the Americans do.

that take extreme views of the fishery

question do not appear to comment

very severely on the United States

authorities for seizing a Spanish smack

that was caught fishing on the coast

of Florida. The vessel was the Clotilde

and her captain said he was a poor man

who was compelled to fish in American

sold the fish found on board and has

confiscated the vessel. Why doesn't

the Herald say the collector is a robber,

pirate etc., as it does in reference to

the Canadian officers who protect our

There was considerable debate in the

House of Commons on 28th ult. over the

tee of the whole House resolutions were

moved and discussed as follows (Hansard

To the Northern and Western Railway

Company, for ten miles of their railway,

intervening between the termini of the

portions of their railway for which sub-

Fredericton and the other from Indian-

to deep waters at Chatham, in the Prov-

ince of New Brunswik, a subsidy not ex-

Sir John A. Macdonald. The Northern

and Western Railway extends from the

city of Fredericton and runs in a North-

erly direction to the town of Chatham on

the Miramichi, forty-six miles, and is now

subsidised from Fredericton to Indian-

town, forty-four miles. It was estimated

those distances would cover the grant.

But the estimated distance was eight

provide for, besides the two miles of ex-

dicates that the latter object, which is to

which the company says cannot be ac-

Sir John A. Macdonald. There is no

Mr. Mitchell. We will come back by

[It will be observed that Sir John was a

little mixed on distances, and also on the

intentions of the city of Chatham. - Ep. 1

of Chatham, so as to have a ferrry cross-

Mr. Weldon. Is it a feeder to the

Sir John A. Macdonald, -We do not

Mr. Blake. This is one of the cases in

which I think the honorable applicant is

to be congratulated. My hon, friend from

a-half to five miles of subsidy, and he has

in his position, when he asks for four and

a-half miles, the Government give him one

third more. Where this tail of one and a.

there are countervailing considerations

sideration. It is one of the most poten-

tained in a letter to the First Minister in

which is recounted a converation my hon.

friend had with that hon, gentleman

during the previous Session of Parliament,

I think, or some time before. The letter

is dated 18th May last, and the hon

gentleman after pointing out that he had

applied for this subsidy the previous Ses-

"I discussed the matter frequently

with the Minister of Railways last Session,

and had a personal interview with your-

self upon that and on other subjects con-

nected with the county. Notably that of

the successor in the Senate to our late

Senator Hon. William Muirhead. I need

in detail, as doubtless you will recollect it.

County where the vacancy was, and find.

ing to Chatham.

Intercolonial Railway?

assurance, but it is the intention of the

City of Chatham to contr bute the bal

and-bye for the original sum.

Motion agreed to.

tension to deep water at the town

town, and an extension of two miles down

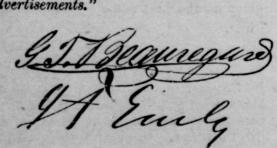
idies are already granted, the one from

The N. Y. Herald and other papers

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Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, N. B. - - JUNE 10, 1886

Politics.

BUTTER CROCKS, ment, which closed last week, aside having failed to carry his ideas into from the debate on the Riel question, has been uninteresting. It has also Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain a been barren of much necessary legis- free opportunity to formulate their lation. The revenue for the next plans with the support of Lord Salisfinancial year-and even more-has bury and the Conservatives, remains to been distributed with a liberality that be seen. Probably the remaining roueither forebodes dissolution or a hope in | tine business of the session will be disfuture prosperity which the present posed of and Parliament prorogued, any satisfactory result. condition of trade does not justify. giving a breathing pause in the strife of The season has not advanced far enough | party warfare for consideration, readjustto show what the harvest may be and to ments and, it may be, compromise bewhat extent the ministry may trust on | tween extremes, where all great constithe bounty of nature to make good their tutional changes eventually settle themdrafts on futurity.

The hint in the Governor General's heating and hammering of local selfspeech, when he said good bye till next government has been effected and the year, is no sure index to the gambling crude metal is again put back into the mind of an astute man like Sir John A. furnace of public opinion to be finally Macdonald, who, with an affectation taken out and forged into true shape grown into habit through a long life of under the united strength of a consentpractice in artifice, delights in surprises, ing people. and who would rather go crooked than straight to an object, for the love of the

Time will either intensify or obliterate the disaffected bolters in the French camp, while the condition of the country and the temper of Ontario will be spinning-totums for a while. The local election in Nova Scotia, in which the administration goes to the people wit the opposition to Ottawa formulated into "Secessh," cannot be otherwise than an additional element of trouble in the political waters, while the Que bec local election claims its usual inter est. In the latter Province it is difficult even to speculate on the direction in which a people will go who are more moved by impulse and blood than policy or reason. They cast their hearts and not their brains into the ballot box and regret to-day what they did yesterday.

Whether this year or next, the end is approaching, when the country will be face to face with two alternatives and there is much to be done to make the new constituency created by the Franchise bill of last year give no uncertain sound. The policy of subsidies for good, bad and no reasons but party ones, has been reduced to a science by the present Government and the passion for public money has been so cultivated that its effects have been such as to even unhinge the minds of men who, in order to spoil the spoilers, partake of a share in the general scramble. The end of this will be at the bottom of the treasury. In the meantime, help ourselves is the motto for patriot, politician and jobber. Economy will come, eventually, but only when the means of extrav-

agance are exhausted. It has been said by an excellen authority that the present House of Commons is the poorest in ability, independence and public spirit that has ever met in Ottawa, or in old Canada, either. There are several men in it of marked powers, who would do credit to any deliberative assembly, but the rank and file are below mediocrity and have been selected by the constituencies for purposes other than legislative and deliberative. Party has become the of \$25,000 to accomplish this. object and end of Government, so that it is not men that are wanted but followers-mere machines to vote and count; who illustrate that indifference which sleeps on duty and in debate and | complished for less than \$25,000? only wakes up to vote with a regularity and precision which would allow the division lists to be stereotyped, and thus save the time and monotony, as well as the physical effort of being recorded. matter the Senate also-have ceased to be deliberative bodies in the proper sense of the term. They have, by their proceedings, intensified sectional conflict and party struggles for place and emolument. The interests of the coun try are lost sight of in the heat and rancor of politics, as distinguished from statesmanship and impartial administra-Sled Shoe Steel, statesmanship and finance. The majority triumphs ungenerously over the minor. ity with all the malignity of a savage over a fallen foe, and soils victory with revenge. The House of Commons has become more a Congress of ambassadors shall be an amendment in this way. It it would strengthen his hands at next from separate and hostile interests than a convention of the State to deliberate on measures for the general good, framed, if you will, on the lines of a policy which a party agrees to promote but that is not designed to perpetuate a party at the expense of the commonwealth. When the necessities of party stultify judgment and suppress the conscience, or presume to rise above a mere agreement of opinion on some matters of state importance, a schism in the state has begun which may end either in the destruction of the party or a revolution in the state, just as the stronger survive. The defeat of the party that advances so far beyond the limits of its constitutional functions is to be preferred, and its ambition should meet the fate of Cæsar. Great as was, Cæsar, Rome was greater, and in the conflict Cæsar was slain-sic semper tyrannis. And so be it with any party that through long life in office assumes possession of a trust, or, in a lust for

> on the privileges of the people to assail tial applications I ever read. It is con-The advent of honest men to administer the Government of Canada was never more urgent than at present. Whether these men are at hand to meet the hour remains to be seen at the approaching call on the people, which we are impressed to believe is nearer than is generally expected.

power and a base love of money, stands

Home Rule.

Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule for Ireland was defeated on Monday night last by a majority of 30 in a House of 652 members present, excluding the Speaker, out of 670, or only and while regretting that an appointment seventeen absentees. This is the larg- to that office should not be made from the

a struggle second to none in the genera- I would be satisfied provided the two that vast region an interest and voice tion. Although the scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone is rejected and with it the principle of a separate and inde-

pencent Parliament for Ireland, yet the growing necessity and advantages account between Northumberland and the Dominion Government, The Dominion of some rational plan of local self-Government debtor to hon, member for government, not alone for Ireland but Northumberland, for one Senetor abstractfor the rest of the United Kingdom, has ed from Northumberland and removed to received no check in the result of the Westmoreland, so many thousand dollars. division. Indeed we believe that the Creditor, per contra, by one railway ways have only been thoroughy greased subsidy. Account balanced; paid in full for lauching a comprehensive measure Peter Mitchell. I congratulate my hon. applicable to all and peculiar to none. friend upon the cogency of that applica-We wait with interest to see the next tion. Although his reasoning had effect scene in the acts of a drama of constiwith the First Minister, it d.d not prevail tutional evolution. Whether Mr. with the Minister of Railways, because the The session of the Dominion Parlia- Gladstone will appeal to the country or hon. member points out that he made several applications to the Minister of

action will allow Lord Hartington, Railways but could get no reply, and he goes on to say: "At an early date in this Session I again addressed the Minister of Rulways upon the subject, asked him to provide the bonus customary in such cases and referring to the correspondence on tile in his office. I have had several interviews with the Minister on the subject but without So that, having unfortunately not succeeded with the Minister of Railways, he renewed his first application to the First

Minister, who understands-as I observe from certain transactions which have not selves. It may be said that the first unfrequently occurred-notably the one in the Senate Chamber-how to make these arrangements in an admirable political manner. I understand he can swap off a senator for a branch of railway. Mr. Mitchell. I suppose the right hon. | the good promise of a plentiful harvest. gentleman will excuse me if I take upon myself to make the explanations the hon. gentleman seems to desire. He wants to

know why it is, when I asked for four and a half miles I was granted six. It was because I represented the fact that, although the company chartered for the purpose of bullding the line to Douglastown, only made their application to Douglastown, it is necessary to go on to navigable waters, a mile further off; and therefore I asked for the additional mile. because I knew they intended to carry that out and their application failed to represent that. As to the other part in waters, in order to support a large fam- which swapping off comes up, as my honily. Collector Cotteral of Cedar Keys friends says, I will say this, that I understood last year, from a casual conversation, that I would probably get this little bit of railway; but for some reason or other it was not given. Perhaps it was not convenient: perhaps it was because I got my share, but it was allowed to stand over. However, after having written that letter, I happened to pass the chair of my hon. friend and asked him if he had received it. He said he had not. I said I wrote about that little railway subsidy. He replied matter of Railway subsidies. In commit- Oh, Mitchell, you deserve, it Sir; you have earned it. I said I thought I had or I would scarcely venture to apply for it and he has been as good as his word and given me the subsidy. I must say to the credit of the Government, that the head of the Government does not allow any feeling to exist on his part against an hon, gentleman who is independent enough to give him advice. I thank him very much for the little railway I got. As to the ceeding \$3,200 por mile, nor exceeding in point about the senator, I think, if I recollect correctly the conclusion of the conversation, the right hon. gentleman, when he got at what I was at, laughed and said : "Oh, old boy, you want the substance instead of the shadow." "That

> is just what I am after; if you give me the railway, you may keep the senator." Mr. Blake. Then we are to understand that the market value a county puts on a senator, varies from \$18,000 to \$19.

miles short, which it is necessary now to Mr. Mitchell. Whatever it may be. I believe my county is better satisfied Chatham, so as to obtain facilities for to have the little railways than to have a ocean traffic at that point. I observe successor to the senator, though we ought that the application of the company into have the senator too. Sir John A. Macdonald. Oh.

be gained by the grant for two miles, can-Mr. Blake. I really must sustain the not be accomplished by such a subsidy as First Minister. I think he has given the the hon. gentleman proposes. Their hon, gentleman a quittance in full on his statement is that it would take a subsidy own terms. He did try to get the senatorship, but he compromised and said he Mr. Blake. Has the hon. gentleman, would take the subsidy. He has got the any further assurance, for there is none subsidy, with usury thereto, and he ought here, that the grant will accomplish that not to press for the senator too. Besides. the senator is still alive.

Sir John A. Macdonald. That is unfortunate, or he would have it, Motion agreed to.

On 2nd inst., the day of prorogation, while the estimates for wharves and piers in New Brunswick were being passed .quests for a pier at Neguac, N. B., had been wholly disregarded. He had coaxed the Government, then he tried pressure, then he tried something a little stronger. For a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway near Newcastle to Douglastown, in the Mr. Mills-Whiskey and water.

Province of New Brunswick, six miles a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 a mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$19,200. Sir John A. Macdonald. This road is Mr. Mitchell, continuing, said that the destined to leave the Intercolon al Railway about three miles north of Newcastle that he had been attacking the Govern- unaltered, except in minor details. and run down to Douglastown where ment lately, and that it would be very | Concerning the future of Irish reprelarge sawmills are in operation. It will hard to get the matter through the Coun- sentation at Westminster, those who give great facilities for the fishing trade of | cil, that he (Mr. Mitchell) knew how it the village of Chatham on the opposite was. (Laughter.) He would like the side of the river. It is proposed there Government to grant his request, because

provides now for a railway from a point election. (Laughter.) on the Intercolonial Railway near New-Sir John Macdonald-Will the hon. castle to Douglastown. I would add the gentleman take a senatorship instead? words "or via Douglastown to a point on the River Maramichi, opposite the town

> with disdain. He would rather have the wharf than any senatorship. Sir R. Cartwright implored the Gov-

has asked for something that is quite impossible. He says, "Give the hon gentle man his 'peer.'" Where shall we find it?

Northumberland applied for from four and (Laughter.) Sir John Macdonald said that there got six miles. Many others have applied were no pears in this country, but he had for large quantities and they have got offered the hon, gentleman the next best less. But my hon, friend, so influential thing, a senatorship. Mr. Blake said that a certain amount of

decency ought really to be observed.

Mr. Mitchell-Don't lecture me. half miles long is to be appended I do not don't belong to your party yet. (Laughknow; but so it is. Still I must admit Mr. Blake said the hon. gentleman My friend's application was, besides his should not say quite so openly that the obgreat influence, based upon valuable conject of these grants was merely to

strengthen the members in their constitu-

Mr. Mitchell-Why, you know it is. I am honest about the matter. (Laughter.) At about 8 30 p. m. one of the most barren sessions held at Ottawa since con-

federation ended by prorogation. The following is the Governor-General's prorogation speech. Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

with which you have performed your important duties. The legislation of the session has been not recall the substance of that interview cannot fail to aid in the promotion of

I desire to convey to you my best

thanks for the earnestness and assiduity

short lines of railway which I had asked in the affairs of the Dominion and enable for were subsidised so as to enable the them to lay the wants and requirements county to get substantial benefit in some of their country, with authority, before the great council of the nation. You have The First Minister should state the boons of an efficient judicial system and a speedy and mexpensive mode for the

transfer of property in land. The measure for the establishment of a Centr I Experimental Farm with auxilliary stations for the Provinces will be greatly appreciated by our agricultural popula-I congratulate you heartily on the com-

pletion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, cles in the Irish press in which and on the repayment in money and land of the advances made in its aid from the public treasury. The future prosperity of this great enterprise and the consequent advantage to the best interests of the Dominion I now consider as fully assured. The appropriations in aid of various railways will tend largely to increase the trade and develop the resources of the districts effect to them? [Opposition cheers.) traversed by them, and I am especially The time had surely come when the Govpleased to know that by the provision made for the construction of a railway through Cape Breton that historical island will at last be brought into connection with the railway system of Canada. Among the many useful measures you

have passed may especially be noticed th amendments of the Franchise Act, rendering its working more simple and less predominating sentiment as deserves expensive; the consolidation of the statutes; the arrangement for the organization of a better and more economical system of Parliamentary and Departmental printing, and the amendment of the If there had been any real element of Dominion Lands Act. Gentlemen of the House of Commons :-

I thank you in Her Majesty's name for the supplies you have granted for the pub- any such element. The Irish people would

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen :-In bidding you farewell until next year, I rejoice to be able to congratulate you on the general prosperity of the country and

The Home Rule Debate.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN MAKES A POWERF SPEECH. TUMULT BY THE PARNELLITES -THEY CANNOT MOVE THE RADI-

CAL LEADER. LONDON, June 1. - The debate on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons | He challenged the Irish supporters of the was resumed this afternoon by Mr. Joseph | bill to get up in Ireland and say that they Chamberlain, who was greeted with derisive cheers and howls from the Irish real supremacy of the Imperial Parliament stowed upon Egypt and other foreign members. He denied the assertion by Mr. E. Dwyer Gray that he (Mr. Chamberlain) was the author of the article on National councils, published in the Fortnightly Review, and said the details of the article were supplied from Irish sources. "I myself possess," said the speaker, "incontrovertible and incontestible proof that eminent Nationalist leaders have approved the principle of National councils," Here the Parnellites uttered | Parliament to the suzerainty of the Porte loud howls and cried out "Names, names," and the Conservatives and Whigs cheered all knew that the Irish members did not Mr. Chamberlain. The denunciation and accept the measure as a general settle cheering quickly became an uproar which lasted several minutes. Mr. Chamberlain calmly folded his arms and waited for the tumult to subside, but he refused to mention the names called for. Resuming. Mr. Chamberlain at great length explained Mr. Chamberlain contended that it was a why he thought Mr. Gladstone's conces- natural conclusion from what happened sions inadequate. He did not he continued, propose to reply to any of the personal references made towards himself during the course of the depate. They granted to Ireland, if the bill was carried, were, perhaps, amusing, but they were and furthermore, concession after conbelow the level of a great constituiional discussion of questions fraught with the most momentous consequences. Those who oppose the Home Rule measure believe that it would prove most mischievous in its effect uppon Ireland, and postpone had suggested certain lines upon which the people had been enfranchised and for a long time a satisfactory settlement | the measure might have proceeded. His of the Irish question. (Cries of "Hear, plan had been described as a "Popkins hear.") There had been in some Liberal quarters a desire to minimize the importance of a division on the second reading of the bill. Members had been told that the bill was already dead. speaker did not believe that Mr. Gladstone would accept a vote on the second reading on the understanding that it would be re- trying honestly to meet the demand for ceived only as an approval of the abstract

resolution that Ireland ought to have a

parliament of her own. Had the Govern-

voted for it, because it would have been

like the Grattan Parliament or with the

which had, ere now, received the support | each is now enjoying a separate autonomy of the Nationalists. (Cries from Parnellites of "names, names.") The Government to the numbers of the people, and had a proposal, however, had a stronger mean- right to vote-a right which was much ing than that of a mere abstrct resolution. as it pleged the House to the support of the principle of the Home Rule Bill, from the Governor-General, although paid by which Mr. Gladstone said he would never the Dominion Parliament. They were, In conclusion, he referred to depart. The speaker and those thought with him had hoped, since Mr. Gladstone's, speech at the Foreign Office, that the Home Rule Bill might be so remodelled that they could support it; but they had been disappointed. Mr. Gladstone Mr. Blake-How much was it over had since practically stated in the House cheers.) of Commons that if the Bill passed the second reading it would be suspended un. Minister of Public Works had told him | til October, and then re-introduced agreed with the speaker did not wish to reduce Ireland to the condition of a selfgoverning colony, and the changes promised by Mr. Gladstone would not meet the views of these who maintained the position that it would be impossible to make the as it would be under Mr. Gladstone's pro-Mr. Mitchell said he rejected the offer posals. It would be equally unwise to create an Irish Parliament as a subordinate and not a co-ordinate body. (Cheers.) ernment to give the hon. gentleman his Irish members from becoming omnipotent Mr. Blake-My hon friend for Huron and counter cheers.) As to Ulster there was a very important matter. (Parnellite laughter.) The speaker would not go into the question of armed resistance, although that he had said anything inciting to assassination or oatrage. (Cheers.) But if the resistance of Ulster to a Dublin governway, would the British House of Commons override or disregard that resistance? (Hear, hear.) Why

been stigmatized as unpatriotic? Was it cut adrift from long familiar associations as members of the United Kingdom? In defending Ulster, he was governed by no religious bitterness. There could, however, be no doubt that the Protestants of interests. He belonged to a family that always opposed anything like religious | Chamberlain was speaking. ascendency, He was convinced that the Protestants of Ulster had just cause to fear attempts by the Irish Catholics to secure predomination. The Catholic Church, by its tenets and by its faith was bound not to be content with equality. (Cries of "Oh! Oh!") Members from Ireland say "no." Here is a pamphlet written by true and false friends. He assured Mr. the St. John. This valuable deposit has of an eminently practical character and cannot fail to aid in the promotion of the material progress of the country.

The grant of representation in the House of Commons to the North-West House of Commons to the North-West Torritories will, if sanctioned by the Im
Say no. Here is a pamphiet written by the Prime Minister on "Vaticanism"—

(laughter)—in which he says: "To secure civil rights has been the aim of Christian of Chamberlain that so long as this generation lasted the people of Ireland would not forget his speech. Until now the henorable member had been fighting under cover. At last they had him in the der cover. At last they had him in the by the Maine commissioness, so that the secured through the persistent additional 200,000 salmon fry will be placed, shortly, in Grand Lake stream by the Maine commissioness, so that the secured through the persistent additional 200,000 salmon fry will be placed, shortly, in Grand Lake stream by the Maine commissioness, so that the est attendance on record as far as we ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was, and find perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was, and find perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was, and find perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was, and find perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was, and find perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was, and find in the same commissioness, so that the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was, and find in the same commissioness, so that the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was, and find in the same commissioness, so that the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was, and find in the same commissioness, so that the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the vacancy was seeking to the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the perial Parliament (of which there is no ing you resolved to give it to another country where the perial Parliament

policy." That was absolute truth. If it give over the working classes of England was worth while to carry the argument further he could give statements which Catholic bishops recently made to the at the same time conferred upon them the same effect. (Cries of "quote, quote!" from the Irish members.) Was Ulster not justified in fearing attack on its material interests when the Nationalist papers were describing the Belfast linen industries as one of the curses of the country. (Cries of "No," "No," from the Parnellite members.) He had seen a series of arti-THE LINEN MANUFACTURERS WERE DE

> reverse. They existed. The practical question was, Would Parliament give ernment should give them more information than that conveyed in Mr. Gladstone's recent references to Ulster. The time had come when the Government ought to say whether there is in Ulster or in a portion of Ulster (hear, hear,) such a separate consideration, and whether they will devise a system to give the position of Ulster such consideration (Cheers.) finality in the bill he should have voted for its second reading, but he failed to see not regard it as final. Had such a bill been offered to Scotland the people would indignantly have rejected it. Scotland would be content with concessions much less extravagant, such as the possession of local autonomy with the preservation of the supremacy and integrity of the Enpire. Was there any man in the House who could maintain that the bill did not weaken the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, or at least, throw a doubt upon it? (Ministerial cries of "no" "no.")

of its Nationalist members. They want to weaken that supremacy. (Opposition cheers.) They only support the bill because they believe it throws a doubt upon it and it leaves the supremacy a mere constitutional figment. We want a real and effective supremacy, and will not lower the powers of the British over Cyprus. (Opposition cheers.) They ment, and that if they pretended to so people not to take the earliest chance to repudiate all. Alluding to a reference during the debate to the case of Canada, IN LOWER CANADA AFTER THE REFORMS OF

that reforms like these would have to be firm the principle of Home Rule. cession would have to be made to Ireland until there came the ultimate demand for separation. (Hear, hear.) Demands had been made upon him to state an alternaplan," and those approving it were called puny whipsters by Mr. Healy, whose magnificent physique enabled him to look down upon men not gifted by Providence hard upon them to be accused of arrogancy and presumption when they were an alternative scheme. Members would and asked how members could talk find lines of his alternative scheme in the constitution of Canada, not in the relations ment submitted a mere resolution affirming | between Canada and England. The re-Ireland, he (Mr. Chamberlain) could have and the Dominion Parliament were those he would establish between England and CONSISTENT EITHER WITH THE CREATION OF Ireland. As to Ulster, he reminded them that the constitution of 1840, which united the two Provinces of Canada, was establishment of a legislative council found not to answer, and the result was such as the speaker had suggested, and | that the two Provinces separated, and under the Dominion Parliament. That Parliament had representatives according used. Another important feature of the Canadian administration was the fact that likely to be influenced by local bodies. (Hear, hear.) On these lines would he legislate for Ireland. Nothing he had heard from Mr. Gladstone altered his determination to vote against the secend reading of the Bill. They were threaten-

ed with dissolution. (Cheers and counter DISSOLUTION HAD NO TERRORS for him. (Cheers.) Of one thing he was confident, namely, that the Unionist majority in Parliament would be strength. He rejoiced that this great issue would soon be submitted to the only tribunal whose decision he could accept. (Parnellite cheers.) He trusted in the ultimate good sense and patriotism of the British democracy. No doubt the British democracy had a passionate devotion to Mr. Gladstone (cheers), who had earned and deserved it by fifty years of public service. Cheers.) The democracy was practically House of Commons a fluctuating body, unanimous in favor of giving the Irish people greater control of their own affairs, but it was not unanimous upon the method of carrying out the principle of the bill, It was upon Mr. Gladstone's method, and not upon the principle of the bill that What they wanted was to prevent the they were now going to the country. (Cheers.) He hoped the election contests would be marked by a fairer temper than either at Westminster or Dublin. (Cheers that lately displayed. He had been accused of showing animated personal spite and spleen. (Cries of hear, hear, from the Parnellites.) especially by the Irish members who had formerly assailed in the same style Earl Spencer and Mr. he resented as absurd the Parnellite charge Gladstone, whom they were now lauding with fulsome adulation, These charges against him were as unjust as they were not know that every personal and poiitiment were expressed in a constitutional calinterest would have led me to cast my lot with Mr. Gladstone. Not a day passes that I do not receive scores of letfor the bills aud dish the Whigs. The HAD THE RESISTANCE OF THE PROTESTANTS | temptation is, no doubt, great (laughter). but I am not base enough to gratify my personal ambition by betraying my country. (Loud cheers.) I am convinced because they were proud of belonging to that when this discussion is over, Liberals the great empire, and opposed to being will not judge harshly those who have pursued honestly the path of duty, even though it leads to a disruption of party ties and loss of personal influence and power, which it is the legitimate ambition of every man to seek among his political friends and associates. (Loud and proonged cheering by the Conservatives and Ulster were peaceful for their religious Radicals.) The House was crowded, and there was much excitement while Mr.

Mr. Sexton followed and was cheered by the Parnellites. He said that Mr. Chamberlain had no fear of a dissolution because he was going to the country to dered Mr. Wilmot, the superintendent of masquerade as a Unionist Liberal rely- fisheries, to place 200,000 salmon fry in ing on Tory votes. The speech which the St. Croix and 50,000 in the Magagua-Mr. Chamberlain had just made would davic, this spring, the transfer to be made enable Ireland to discern between her from the Rapi te des Femmes hatchery in can recollect and shows an interest and ty, viz., Westmorland, I stated to you that reasonable doubt), give the people of as a central power is the aim of the Roman an ally of a party that was seeking to Croix Courier,

to champions of class privileges and to consign Ireland to a Government that advocated twenty years' coercion. Unlike Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington deserved and would receive the respect those opposing him. Lord Hartington had no injured vanity to resent, and had throughout refused to enter the Cabinet because he could not tolerate the principle of Home Rule. Lord Hartington had offered Ireland some crumbs, such as had been given to Lazarus, but Ireland was not a beggar for alms, but demanded what it asked for as a right. He (Mr. Sexton) had never heard that the meagre charity bestowed upon the beggar at the gate had in any way affected the ultimate destination of the rich man. but after all the question was not whether (Laughter.) There were two policies conthese fears were well founded or the tained in the opposition to the bill-a negative policy to throw out Mr. Gladstone and a positive one to take his place -but the country would find that the question was really between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury, between the present bill and the policy of enforced emigration backed up by twenty years' of coercion. To renew the Coercion Act meant going back to the Cromwellian methods, which would be no nearer success than the coercive measures of recent years. As to Mr. Chamberlain's federation scheme, there was nothing in t'e bil to hinder federation if it was found desirable in the future. Regarding the retention of the Irish members, they all felt that for a long time they would have enough to do to put their own affairs in order, though they had no objection to consider any proposal to assist the British Legislature in the consideration of Imperial affairs. Whatever should be the fate of the bill the Irish people would cherish, with lasting gratitude, the memory of Mr. Gladstone. Sir Vernon Harcourt and others also spoke. Mr. Gladstone announced that the debate might be terminated on Friday.

London, June 4.-Mr. Morley made

a lengthy speech in support of the bill last night. Regarding the suggestion to

make Mr Parnell Secretary for Ireland

he said neither Mr. Parnell nor his col-

leagues would accept office. If they did

they would soon lose their whole influence

with the existing state of things. (Irish cheers.) What was wanted was to get hold of those having interest in the system and desirous to carry on a regular and orderly method of government. It was his opinion that had the country favored the continued existence of the spent half the money and attention beport instead of a taunt to us. We had taught I reland to be a mendicant instead of self-reliant by alternative bribes and subsidies and worst land system the world was first necessary. Did Sir Julian think that a modus vivendi was possible twenty years of coercion? (Cheers and withdraw the remark,' responded Mr. accept it they could not bind the Irish | Morley, 'if a single member on the opoury's speech.' Regarding the talk of ostracism, Mr. Morley thought the supto complain of threats in that direction after what had been said lately about the long purses with which they were to fight at the next election. Members told the House that they were willing to afthus defeating their own object. crisis was a grave one. The case to-day was different from that of O'Connell. to which Lord Hartington had referred. tive to Mr. Gladstone's proposals. He absolute position they formerly had; The dispersion of the Irish across seas ment. In regard to local government grant. Lord Salisbury, speaking at Newport in 1885, argued that it was imposwith his great personal gifts. It was sible to ignore the advantage of a large central authority over the mere local one, Moreover in Ireland they had had pretty against them the principle of legitlative autonomy for lations between the provinces of Canada Irish administration would be brought about. The Government had chosen to because they felt that they ought to be prepared with a plan They had never expected to succeed by one blow or to carry the scheme by a rush. He was anxious and willing to consider any proposal which did not interfere with the principle of the Bill, nor substantially with the power it intended to confer upon the new Irish Legislature. To vote for the second reading of the Bill was to vote for the principle of autonomous legislation for Ireland. The Government denied the vote could mean more than this, because the Bill to the Judges in Canada were appointed by be produced in the autumn might contain modifications of cortain general proposals. bury's remark about not paying attention to what people said on their death-beds. and said it was well known that men on their death-beds left their last will and testament. This bill might be regarded as the last will and testament of the present Government.

TP O'Connor, in his speech, said he thought he was justified in saying that the argument of separation had vanished from the minds of all reasonable politicians. (Cries of dissent.) He said those who had brought forward the separation ened. (Cheers and cries of "Oh! oh!") argument overlooked the fact that the present hierarchy was the great obstacle to a revolution. There was not a single section of Catholics that would for a moment tolerate the endowment of a State Church in Ireland. In the last election he (O'Connor) tried to return the weak Conservative Government. If the Conservatives had been successful the Home Rule Bill would have been introduced on the day the house met. During that election every branch of the National League in England was a Tory Committee-room for Conservative agents. At Bolton they paid for printing and circulating Parneil's manifesto.

The bill was defeated by thirty majority and the dissolution of the British Parliament is imminent, Gladstone having advised Her Majesty to that course, in order to secure stability of Government.

Restored Fisheries.

The Calais Times says: The present run of salmon in the Notombega River is the greatest ever known since the restocking of the Penabscot commenced. The waters in the basin are seemingly alive with fish. From three o'clock ir the morning until night the river's westters urging me for my own sake to vote ern bank swarms with anglers, many of whom are visiting spostsmen. All the craft that can be had are brought into service. The fish rise steadily to the fly at times and then they act sulky. Those which have been can be have weighed from fifteen to twenty-four pounds each It is not every fisherman who lands his fish. The list of disappointed and crestfallen ones is numerous. The champion thus far is a Bangor lumberman, who has eaught some thirty or more, his largest being a twenty-four-pounder. He has a \$1,000 outfit. Commissioner Stillwell keeps two men on guard, day and night, to prevent any violation of the law by peachers. He says he will begin the dis-

tribution of sea salmon fry the present From Mr. Frank Todd, the indefatigable fishery overseer of this district, we have received the gratifying intelligence that the Department of Fisheries has or-