

General Business.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented at our counters.

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Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868, for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a capital of \$1,000,000, which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

The Grand Single Number Drawings take place on the 1st of each month, and the Grand Quarterly Drawings regularly every three months on the 1st of June, September and December.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE BY PURCHASING A GRAND DRAWING, CLASS E IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1888. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

Table with 2 columns: Prize Amount and Number of Tickets. Includes categories like 1st Prize of \$150,000, 2nd Prize of \$25,000, etc.

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REMEMBER That the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FULLY SECURED NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Institution whose character and credit are recognized in the highest Court; therefore, beware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

IT COSTS NOTHING TO HAVE YOUR EYES EXAMINED.

at MACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL, Chatham and a pair of Spectacles or Eye Glasses.

FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY. Don't injure your sight by using a common pair of glasses. No charge for consultation.

HUNDREDS FITTED AND DELICHTED. J. D. B. MACKENZIE THE MEDICAL HALL CHATHAM Oct. 6th 1886.

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Dimensions Pine Lumber etc. etc.

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ON HAND, AND TO ARRIVE—100 Chests of well selected TEA.

which will be sold low at small advance for Cash. VERY TEAS at 20c, 25c, and 30c, give general satisfaction and are better than any yet offered.

IN STORE—'Crown of Gold,' 'White Pigeon' and other Brands of FLOUR.

CORNMEAL, OATMEAL, BEEF, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, TOBACCO AND SUGAR, at bottom prices.

ON CONSIGNMENT—100 QL. GOOD CODFISH, R. HOCKEN.

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A Good Man, unmarried preferred, with some experience in the charge of a Livery Stable out of Town, Address in handwriting of applicant, stating wages required.

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Also—Dress Goods, Corsets, Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies' Collars, Gingham, fancy small wares, Key Chains, Buttons, White Cottons from 7 1/2 to 11, and Fancy Trimmings, from 50c. per yd. at 10c.

F. W. RUSSELL'S CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook.

NOTICE TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

The undersigned has been authorized by the ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, and the NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, to accept in either County of this Province, and not exceeding \$50,000.00, on the side of either said insurer, at the lowest current rates.

WARREN C. WINSLOW, OFFICE—WATER ST. - CHATHAM, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - MAY 3, 1888.

New Men and Money.

The London Timber Trades Journal appears to have been acquiring a very erroneous idea of Canadian sentiment in reference to the desirability of an influx of American capital and American trade generally. Discussing the proposed bill to place lumber on the free list in the United States that paper says:—"Canadians may pretend that they like, but we question very much if they would not welcome with open arms the new men and money which directly the Bill passed would hasten to bestow themselves upon her."

We may remark that there are no Canadians, save the monopolist manufacturers and the adde-heads in the employ of the government, who are not anxious to welcome new men and money to develop the resources of the country, and if there is any growth of the annexation sentiment in Canada, it is almost entirely due to the fact that the people fear they will never be permitted to enjoy the free trade relations with the United States, which are so vital to their interests, save through political union. There is not more than one man out of every hundred in Canada, who makes any pretence whatever of not desiring the freest commercial intercourse with all countries, and particularly with the United States, which they recognise as their natural market. Our London friends in the timber trade should not allow themselves to be misled by Canadian cranks.

A Judicial Outrage.

We have, heretofore, refrained from expressing any decided opinion in reference to the course of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in its pursuit of Mr. Hawke, editor of the Moncton Transcript, for contempt, because, however wrong the proceedings might appear, we recognised the duty of refraining from comment, while the matter was pending before that body. Now that the Court has passed a sentence, the severity of which indicates that its temper has outrun its dignity, it seems fitting to say that public sentiment, in this part of the province, at least, is with the defendant, and the respect heretofore entertained for the Bench of the province has not been increased by the proceedings, from first to last.

The language employed by Mr. Hawke in reference to the Court, was, no doubt, pointed, and calculated to lower it in public esteem, and it constituted contempt, but the provocation was undeniably great, and we think it would have been better for all concerned, in view of all the facts surrounding the case, had it been allowed to pass without official notice. It may be that the circumstances were not fully known to those who initiated the proceedings. If, however, they were, it is not easy to understand what the prosecutors hoped to gain by taking steps which they must have known would lead to their widest publicity—the proclamation of a condition of things which could have no other result than showing that those, at least, in whose action the cause of offence originated had—in the face of positive warning and by their own subsequent admissions—caused a failure of justice, and been guilty of conduct upon the bench which constituted the gravest contempt of court and created a feeling of humiliation in all who desire to see the dignity of the judiciary maintained on the lines of its honored traditions. This, however, was a question of policy, and the mistake of setting the law in motion against Mr. Hawke was made. All the proceedings taken thereafter may have been correct in law, but they do not commend themselves to the public mind as being consistent with nineteenth century ideas of justice. No reasonable man can be found to object to even the lowest court in the land exercising the fullest powers and most summary processes in protecting itself against any interference with its proceedings, its order or the freest operation of all the functions by which its conclusions are to be reached. But when any court has decided a public matter, it ought not to be armed with all the power and machinery of the law to administer the punishment of criminals to those who question the justice, honesty or legality of its decisions. The public have been taught to believe that the processes and power of the Star Chamber are amongst the things of the past and that British justice has long since made it impossible for any man from the country justice to the highest judicial officer of the Crown—to sit as judge of a case in which he is an interested party, but let it now be known that this belief is only a fiction and that one of the most important safeguards by which justice and the liberty of British subjects have been supposed to be secured is not recognised by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

The Electoral Lists.

The people of Canada do not appear to realise all that is involved in the Government's proposition to have the electoral lists printed at Ottawa. The cost will not be lessened by the change, although there is a pretence set up that it will, while the early date at which the work will commence, and which is necessary to the centralising process, will practically lead to the disfranchisement of many who should vote. Moreover, it is well known to those who have had experience in such matters that such lists can only be properly printed in the districts for which they are prepared; and that it is very necessary, in order that the greatest accuracy should be attained, that printers and revisors should have easy communication with each other. The fact grows more and more apparent that the law is a miserable failure in every respect, that it is unnecessary and it is cumbersome and expensive, an infringement on the rights of the different provinces and another of the many violations of the underhand with which Confederation was accepted.

Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 25. The appeal taken by Mr. Cook, M. P. for East Simcoe, against the decision of Judge Ross unseating him has been allowed by consent of counsel. He is therefore confirmed in his seat for the present parliamentary term.

In the house of commons, to-day, Hon. Mr. Thompson introduced a bill to amend the supreme court act. He said that in consequence of the illness of Justice Henry and Taschereau, it was proposed that four judges should constitute a quorum, and if the court was equally divided, it should be reargued before five judges.

In answer to Mr. Weldon (St. John), Hon. Mr. Chapeau said it was the intention of the government to introduce a bill to suspend the revision of dominion voters' lists during the present year.

Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to Mr. Davies, said that an engineer was sent from time to time to look after the pipes in Prince Edward Island. The wharves and piers were under the direction of the minister of marine, but repairs were made by the public works department.

A long discussion took place on a motion of Mr. Gordon, of British Columbia, for correspondence in reference to seizures of vessels in Behring Sea. Messrs. Gordon and Prior condemned the seizures by Americans as a gross outrage and act designed to cripple the seal fishery of British Columbia.

After recess Mr. McCarthy introduced a bill to amend the Canada temperance act by providing that in elections under the act voting should be for or against the Scott act, instead of for and against the petition and also to provide that licenses may be issued within 60 days after repeal of the Canada temperance act in counties where people have voted for its repeal.

Hon. Mr. Mills (Annapolis) moved an amendment to the Scott act providing that no person shall be excused from testifying on the ground that he would incriminate himself.

Mr. McCarthy said such a provision would force persons charged with violating the Scott act to perjure or incriminate themselves. The amendment was dropped.

After some minor amendments had been adopted the bill was reported from committee.

Mr. Jamieson moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Scott act in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Dominion Alliance. The bill was discussed by Messrs. Jamieson and Fisher.

Mr. O'Brien moved the six months' bill and argued that the Scott act had done more harm than good to the temperance cause. The debate was continued by Messrs. Mills, Freeman, Haggart, Bain and Casey. Mr. Jamieson charged Mr. O'Brien with shirking the vote on prohibition last session, but after examining the records had to withdraw his statement and apologize.

The motion to adjourn the debate, moved by Mr. Haggart, was rejected by 88 to 44.

The bill was read a second time and the house adjourned.

APRIL 26. When the house went into committee on the bill respecting the stationery department, Mr. Rykert was called to the chair. Hon. Mr. Mills called attention to the absence of Deputy Speaker Colby and asked why he was not on hand? If there was any necessity for a deputy speaker that functionary should be on hand to discharge his duties.

Sir John was unable to say why the deputy speaker was absent. He would inquire whether he was ill or not.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Colby was not stamping for the Tory candidate at the local election in Missisquoi.

Sir Richard Cartwright said it had become the practice of servants of the house to absent themselves when important political exigencies demanded it. Recently three translators were dismissed for speaking against the government at political meetings. The plea of illness had been put forward to account for Mr. Colby's absence, but if he was stamping in an election campaign he ought to be treated as the translators were. He also understood that the Tory translators were taking part in local election contests.

Speaker Oulmet said he had given no permission to any employee of the house to go to Missisquoi. The matter then dropped.

After recess Sir Richard Cartwright called attention to the recent defalcation in Kingston post office. He stated that when Shannon, assistant postmaster, had been caught in the act of robbing letters, but yet had been allowed to escape to the United States with plunder in his possession.

Hon. Mr. McLellan said Shannon should have been arrested, but the officer who caught him in the act of rifling letters was so astonished that he did not act but asked for instructions from Ottawa. Meanwhile the culprit had made his escape.

Mr. Wilson (Elgin) said that Shannon was a near relative of a man who had rendered excellent service to the first minister at the election held in Kingston in 1874, and possibly that fact accounted for his being allowed to escape punishment. He read the evidence given by James Shannon at Sir John's election trial in 1874, showing that he had disbursed for corrupt purposes a large amount of money received from Sir John Macdonald.

Sir John Macdonald said the man caught pilfering was a brother of James Shannon, but that the two men had not been speaking terms for years. He accused Mr. Wilson with making a malignant attack upon himself.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said there was certainly room for suspicion of favoritism in connexion with this affair, and the first minister had no right to impute motives to any member who, in the discharge of his duty, expressed his opinions on a matter of public interest.

Mr. Rykert brought up the claim of Mrs. Gowankow, whose husband was killed during the Northwest rebellion. The claim was supported by Messrs. White, Barron and Cartwright.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said that as the rebellion had been caused by neglect and maladministration of the government, it was but right that the government should compensate sufferers by it.

Mr. Lister complained that the postmaster at Arksa had been dismissed from his office because he was a Liberal. If the spoils system was to be introduced, those opposed to the present government should know that they might act accordingly.

After remarks by Messrs. Cartwright, Cook, Somerville and Landeink, the house went into committee of supply.

In committee on the estimates for the House of Commons and printing, a long session took place in regard to the employment of seasonal clerks. Hon. Mr. Laurier and Mr. Fisher alleged that some of these were now engaged in electioneering in Missisquoi.

Athanasie Gaudet, M. P. for Nicolet, died of dropsy this afternoon, at Water Street hospital. He had been ill several months, but only went to the hospital Monday last. His funeral occurs to-morrow afternoon by the Canadian Pacific to Nicolet.

M. C. Colby, M. P., deputy speaker, is seriously ill.

OTTAWA, April 27. In the house of commons, this afternoon, Sir Charles Tupper made his budget speech, from 3.30 until nearly six o'clock. The speech was much shorter than usual and exceedingly tame. The first hour he spent in reading financial statements which had been prepared, it is said, by George Johnson. He estimated that the total revenue for last year was \$25,754,983, an excess of \$455,000 over the estimate of last year. He gave some details as to articles upon which duties had been collected, laying stress upon the fact that the imports of coal had largely been increased. The revenue from sugar duties increased by \$800,000 last year, and the duties upon wool by \$600,000. He estimated that the revenue from the current year would be \$36,000,000, and the expenditure would be \$37,000,000. Still he hoped that the deficit would not be so large as now appeared probable. As to the next fiscal year, 1888-89, he estimated that the total revenue would be \$36,900,000, but he was unable now to give a close estimate of expenditure, as no provision was yet made for mail subsidies and steamship subsidies. With respect to the public debt he said the government had borrowed £1,000,000 sterling in England as a temporary loan. Since May the country had experienced financial stringency and three banks had ceased to transact business. There had been a bad crop in Ontario and there had been no increase recently in savings bank deposits.

Sir Charles reviewed trade returns of last year with the view of showing that inter-provincial trade was growing and that confederation was something more than a union on paper. With respect to the relations with the United States and threatened retaliation by the Americans, he said the cloud which hung over the commercial and political future of Canada last year had been dispelled, and quoted from the message of President Cleveland and Mr. Bayard's letter to the Boston board of trade to show that this was so. The fisheries treaty had been ratified by the parliament of Canada and he did not believe it would be rejected by the United States senate. He did not propose making any changes in the tariff as he desired to show to investors that it was not necessary to constantly changing our tariff arrangements. There was, he believed, general satisfaction with the present tariff and he proposed that it should be allowed to remain as it was. He was hopeful that the changes made last year in the interest of the iron industry would be productive of good results and that Canada would soon be able to supply her own iron. He

intended to propose some changes in the customs act with a view of meeting provisions of the act now before congress known as the Mills bill. He did not believe that a return to the reciprocity treaty of 1854 would prove beneficial as many imagined. There had been great changes in business in both countries since that treaty was abrogated. Five years ago the Americans had placed certain articles on their free list but that action had escaped the attention of members on both sides of the house.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Attention was called to that matter by myself.

Hon. Mr. Mills—We had an hour's discussion on it.

Sir Charles Tupper—When Sir Richard Cartwright—in the budget debate of 1886.

Sir Charles Tupper—Well for myself I may say that my attention was not called to it.

Hon. Mr. Jones—That's rough on your predecessor (McLellan).

Sir Chas. Tupper, proceeding, denied that the effect of his resolutions would be to make fruits and shrubs and trees dutiable again. The government had placed these articles on the free list and they would remain there. The government also proposed to take power to abolish export duties on logs because the Mills bill now before congress provided that lumber should only be free when imported from countries which imposed no export duties on logs. The standing offer was also to be re-adjusted so as to include only those articles in which it was generally admitted that it would be in the interest of Canada to have reciprocity. He spoke of unrestricted reciprocity as a chimerical idea, one that would involve direct taxation.

Proceeding, Sir Charles boasted of the development of the northwest, and predicted a glorious future for the country.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that the financial minister had read his financial statements carefully and well, but towards the close of his speech the old dog barked at the return, and the house heard a little of the old time misrepresentation and distortion of fact (Cheers). He ridiculed Sir Charles Tupper's statement that Liberals had no fixed policy and referred to the present government's Jim Crow policy with respect to the Northwest railway monopoly, the fisheries rights of the dominion and the standing offer of reciprocity. And the minister, who was more responsible than any other man for fastening the railway monopoly on the Northwest, had now the audacity to claim the credit for the prospective prosperity that was likely to come to our Northwest settlers from the release of that monopoly. (Cheers) Last year the house and country were told that if the Northwest monopoly was swept away, the interests of the country would be sacrificed, but he had yielded to the threats of violence which was refused to reason and justice. (Cheers) He showed how the policy of unrestricted reciprocity had been misrepresented by Sir Charles Tupper, who sought to make the American people believe that under unrestricted reciprocity Canada would be made a channel for smuggling British goods into the United States, but no Canadian Liberal had ever proposed any such thing, and the proposition advanced by the Liberals had been approved by Secretary Bayard, Mr. Butterworth and other leading Americans. (Cheers) Reviewing Sir Charles' financial statements, he showed that the surplus claimed on last year's operations was purely fictitious, having been cooked up by crediting dominion lands receipts to ordinary income (although these receipts had been hitherto treated as capital) and by charging rebellion losses and survey expenditures to capital. He gave Sir Charles Tupper credit for frankness in admitting that the revenue for the next two years would not be sufficient to meet the expenditure. Having given an increase of subsidy to Prince Edward Island, the government could not well refuse the demands of the other provinces for financial assistance, neither could he very easily refuse to pay the interest on the debt of \$15,000,000, for the surrender of the Canadian Pacific monopoly involved a charge of half a million dollars a year upon the country, although this surrender might have been secured when this company was sung for assistance some years ago. He had no doubt that as soon as the ink on this proposal was dry new demands would be formulated and pressed upon the government by the C. P. R. company. The finance minister had made no reference to the provision for the admission of Newfoundland into the confederation. He condemned that project as dangerous. He feared that in this matter the interference of the imperial government was showing itself. The British government found Newfoundland a troublesome colony to manage, and were seeking to saddle their responsibilities on Canada. Annex Newfoundland, with its French shore difficulties, and the exigencies of the imperial government would make Canada pay a second bill to France just as she had to pay a second bill to the United States. With the exception of tea and coffee every article imported for ordinary consumption was highly taxed. An ordinary Canadian mechanic with a small family, earning \$400 a year, had to pay \$48 or \$50 a year of taxes, while an English mechanic, with the same family and earning the same amount had only to pay \$3.50 of taxes upon the same necessities of life. Under a system of specific duties it was impossible to avoid unduly burdening the poorer classes. It was alleged that the protected manufacturers were so kind and generous that they did not charge high prices in face of the fact that a select committee of the house was now engaged in investigating the methods by which these men combined together to exact the utmost farthing out of the people who were obliged to purchase their goods. As to the alleged increase in the coasting trade that was due to new regulations, which required all fishing vessels frequenting Canadian waters to report at the customs whenever they entered one of our harbors, so that there was in reality no increase in the coasting trade or shipping of the country during the past two years. Sir Richard closed by moving an amendment condemning the extravagance of the government and inequalities of the present system of taxation, and arguing that as a remedy for the existing condition of affairs it was the duty of the government to endeavor to bring about closer commercial relations with the United States.

Hon. Mr. McLellan moved the adjournment of the debate, stating that he had not been able to grasp Sir Richard Cartwright's arguments sufficiently to enable him to answer to-night.

The house adjourned at 10.45.

OTTAWA, April 28. The first half hour of to-day's sitting of the house of commons was taken up in discussing, with closed doors, a question of privilege in regard to the management of the speaker's gallery. Some members complained that the wires and daughters of cabinet ministers monopolized the whole

of the place to the exclusion of ladies belonging to families of private members.

Sir John Macdonald moved that government business have precedence on Wednesday hereafter. He desired that the governor-general should be able to prorogue this parliament.

Hon. Mr. Laurier agreed to this provided that an opportunity was given for the discussion of a measure to amend the Canada temperance act.

After some discussion it was decided that government business should have precedence after this week and that Wednesday's order of business should be the order for Mondays.

Hon. Mr. Chapeau introduced a bill to amend the franchise act, explaining that it was proposed to suspend the revision of voters' lists for this year and to provide for the printing of lists by the government in Ottawa.

Hon. Mr. Laurier said the bringing of all lists to Ottawa to be printed would lead to endless confusion. He urged that the whole act should be wiped out and provincial lists used at dominion elections.

Messrs. Mills and Charlton took a similar view, the latter pointing out that in no English speaking country in the world did the government arrogate to itself the right to prepare electoral lists.

Mr. Davies urged that the government should adopt manhood suffrage and the principle of one man one vote, and do away with their fancy franchise.

Hon. Mr. Jones said that the policy of suspending the revision of electoral lists practically disfranchised a large number of men who were qualified to vote in counties where by-elections were being held. This was a cowardly attempt on the part of the government to stifle public opinion.

Hon. Mr. Chapeau admitted that the cost of the franchise act was too large, but it would be reduced.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) argued that lists from all parts of the dominion could never be made correct if printed at Ottawa. A gross injustice was being done to many people who were disfranchised through the suspension of this act. He instanced the case of a local member for Westmorland, a man of wealth, whose name was left off the dominion lists and was still off. So far as New Brunswick was concerned, the people there were satisfied with the manner in which lists had been prepared by municipal officers.

Mr. Weldon (Albert) said that the local member referred to had voted against him at the last election. (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Mills pointed out that as Mr. Chapeau said, it would take 10 months to print electoral lists, some lists would be printed nearly a year before others.

Mr. Marshall moved his resolution in favor of the establishment of mutual relations with Great Britain, stating that his object was to bring to the attention of the house the necessity of procuring closer trade relations with the mother country. He denied that he had any reference to imperial federation, but was prompted by a desire to secure advantages for Canadian products in British markets. He did not propose to allow the matter to rest until the government of this country took some action to secure closer trade relations with England.

Mr. McCarthy said that though not prepared to admit that the national policy was a failure, or that the existing depression was due to it, he considered that it would be in the interest of the farmers to have advantages in the markets of the British empire as against foreign nations. He contended that the prices of farm produce were higher in Canada than in the United States.

Mr. Mackenzie—And yet you offer reciprocity in farm products. (Laughter.)

Resuming after recess Mr. McCarthy said he believed that there had occurred in the past too much looking to Washington. If we did not purchase from England we would not sell to them, for no country could sell to another from which it did not buy.

Hon. Mr. Mills—That is what we have been selling you for years.

Mr. McCarthy said there was a party in England ready to put a duty on foreign imports while allowing imports from the colonies free, and it was the duty of the government to hold out their hand to that party. He admitted that which he proposed, manufacturers of this country would not have such extreme protection as they had now.

Mr. McCarthy said he did not believe that the adoption of such a policy as proposed would provoke any retaliation or further discrimination against our products. The American tariff had done their utmost against us. We could not expect England to give us any advantages in return, and our manufacturers should be willing to give some concessions to English manufacturers in order to enable them to pay for food products which they would buy from Canada.

After some remarks by Mr. Casey against the resolution, Mr. Fisher asked how it was, as Mr. McCarthy said the prices of farm produce were higher in Canada than in the United States, that this government offered unrestricted reciprocity to America? Why was it that we were sending our produce to the United States if better prices were to be obtained in Canada? In fact Mr. McCarthy's whole presentation of the case was absurd. The member for Simcoe has asserted that if unrestricted reciprocity with the United States was adopted, Canadian cattle would be scheduled by the government of Great Britain and that the government which that gentleman supported kept on the statute book a standing offer of reciprocity in "animals of all kinds." (Cheers) If any such proposition as that now before the house was adopted, Sir Richard Cartwright would be provoked, not only against Canada, but Great Britain.

Mr. Tupper (Pictou) argued that the policy proposed by Mr. McCarthy would help the West India trade. At present the United States bought large quantities of dried fish to ship to the West Indies.

Hon. Mr. Jones—The N. P. was to cure all that. What is wrong with it? (Laughter.)

Mr. Tupper was not prepared to lay down any specific policy, but would support any proposition looking to closer trade relations with the mother country.

Hon. Mr. Mills pointed out that, notwithstanding the importance of the question brought before the house, no member of the government had offered an opinion upon it, and he did not believe that the first minister would ask the house to adopt the resolution. The proposal amounted to a proclamation that the present fiscal policy was a failure and that a new departure must be made.

On motion of Mr. McNeill, the debate was adjourned.

Farnell Councils Patience.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Times' London correspondent had an interview last evening with Mr. Farnell. The correspondent—"Mr. Farnell, what view do you take of the claim that even the Coercion Law ought to be obeyed under all circumstances?" The Irish leader replied—"While usually holding it to be especially necessary at this time that the Irish people be most circumspect in avoiding the commission of any illegality, I consider that so far as regard actions which are newly constituted offences by the coercion measure of last session, such as the maintenance of the organization of the National League in proclaimed districts, the assertion of the rights of freedom of public meetings, liberty of speech and freedom of the press in proclaimed districts, all of which are struck at by the Crimes Act, I say that the Irish people are absolutely bound to REFUSE TO OBEY SUCH AN INQUITOUS LAW, and to deny that it has any moral sanction. Their struggle to assert these rights has my entire sympathy. I consider that they are carrying it on most bravely. I believe that the names of the men—many of them in humble positions—who are cheerfully facing a plank bed and the rigors of penal imprisonment in defence of their principles will worthily live in the history of our country." As to the proposals of some immediate change Mr. Farnell is not sanguine. He said—"From all the indications afforded by the bye-elections, it is evident that at the next general election those electors who abstained from voting in 1886, and thereby returned the Tory Government with a hundred majority, will in the main vote to restore Mr. Gladstone to power with about a similar majority. It cannot be too clearly understood that this was the intention of the Liberal Government throughout Great Britain which did the mischief. But as to when the opportunity of a general election will come is a question. The time is only just approaching in which it will be possible to test the cohesion of the Liberal Unionists to their Tory allies. The Government are rather prematurely planning themselves on the unopposed second reading of the Local Government Bill. This measure depends on a multitude of details, and the battle ground of these will be in committee. In that stage at any moment a question may arise which will really strain the solidarity of the Unionist coalition. Many important interests are assailed. The Tory county party view with distrust and dislike the whole measure, and are sure to show this by a bad attendance on committee. But whether or not we succeed in upsetting the Government.

UPSETTING THE GOVERNMENT this year over the Local Government Bill or some other question, it must be remembered that the final result of the restoration of a Parliament to Ireland is assured beyond a doubt. For an event of such magnitude, which up to 1883 was certainly not expected, save as the doubtful outcome of years of struggle and suffering, but which has now become the certain prospect of a year or two, we can surely afford to have a little patience. To the American people especially, without whose aid we could have made none of this enormous advance, and who, looking from a distance, may be disposed to regard the present progress as slow when compared with the stride taken in 1885, I would say that what we have to do at present is to use this interval to

CONSOLIDATE AND SECURE OUR GROUND for the next step when the time to take it arrives with every confidence that it will be the final and crowning one. Although the pause may seem to be long, it is essential and valuable. It is as nothing compared with the many centuries that Ireland has waited in hopeless misery and sacrifice. We must learn to know how to wait as well as how to advance. The most victorious armies have not been compelled at times to rest in seeming inactivity behind their trenches, and it is just as necessary for a nation if it desires freedom to learn how to do this at the proper time in patience as it is for an army. I have said a period of waiting was an advantage to us. It is educating and will educate the people of Great Britain. Men who in 1885 followed Mr. Gladstone in his great measure from belief in the man, now follow him as well from

BELIEF IN THE CAUSE. There are thousands of Liberals throughout the country who at that time were without sufficient information to enable them to defend Mr. Gladstone's policy, and who are now as ardent Home Rulers, and as capable exponents of the necessity of such a measure for Ireland as any of the Irish members themselves. In history, too, this improvement is notable. I believe from all I hear that if an election were to take place we should make a clean sweep of three members there. If the United Presbyterians are to become convinced that they will not get on with Home Rulers, and the present Government, most stupidly, I think, is doing all it can to compel this conviction, Churchill's speech this afternoon on the Irish County Councils Bill was one of the most important of the session and certainly the ablest he has ever delivered on any subject. His disclosure of the views held by Salisbury's Cabinet in 1886 was of the first magnitude in importance, dismistrically opposed as they are to the views announced in Belfast in the debate to-day. His foreboding of grave disaster to the Tory party at the polls if a general election, perhaps close at hand, arrived, produced a tremendous sensation and seemed most ominous. In fact the speech was undoubtedly the hardest blow this Government has yet received, and it will have far-reaching results in the country. These results, toward which events are shaping, must be in our favor. Let us wait alertly but still in patience, and see what they are."

LONDON, April 27.—The statement that the pope has issued a decree condemning the plan of campaign in Ireland is confirmed. His holiness says he does so because he is convinced that the plan of campaign is illegal. He says that