MAY 2, 1888

Rome in it must not be tolerated. That inter jeulous, English legislation, are once again ference has been long sought by the most implacable enemies of the Irish and they recognize in it, not the hand of Leo. XIII., but of the which need not be discussed at present, carried their point with the ordinale. So which there (and

But the Irish have not struggled and suffered all these years to secure concessions from the British Government to the Vatican ; they have been fighting for their Own political rights, and any arrangement that Government may make with the Vatioan which does not, include record nition of those rights must and shall be repu. diated by the Nationalists. None, who, have diated by the structure watched, the Home signed by 370 of the merchants of Philadel-Bale movement can underestimate the vast infuence of a decree from Rome, but that infuence has a limit clearly defined in all mindsa limit more likely to be contracted than expanded by misuse. What the Nationalists should do in the face of this new move is to inve a manifesto defining, in precise language their position and expressing their determination to adhere to the programme which has kept Indiand at peace while advancing the cause of liberty and justice.

thriving and promising. It is for the friends of Ireland now to assist the enterprising manufacturers to regain the ground which in 15, now regain the ground which while pro-English clique at Rome who have, by means they lost during years of persecution. While in Philadelphia Mr. White came across a policemen of Chicago were cruelly murdated wery significant memorial of the friendly dis-United States nor any single State has enacted position of the founders of the American Republic towards Irish manufactures, and one, too, from the practical wisdom; of which the Irish people at home might take's hint. In the old Hall of Independence at Philadelphis he found posted up a series of resolutions, dated the 25th of Uctober, 1765, and phis. In one of these resolutions they ask their countrymen "to be frugel in their use and consumption of all manufactured articles, excepting those of Americs, and lawful goods the Irish in America that Mr. White has He shows us that we are treading on a volcano addressed himself, and he has not been disappointed in the results.

THE TRUE REASON.

not

THE PLAN AND THE BOYCOTT. The Dominion Government, having some-The text of the Papal decree, condemning what clumsily dodged Mr. Charlton's troublethe Plan of Campaign and the practice of some exquiry why they failed to arrest the boycotting, is published in full to-day. Un-Kingston deputy-postmaster caught in the der the peculiar conditions which prevail in act of robbing money letters, or, as the Ireland, the Plan and the Boycott are the Government exphemiatically put it, " improonly means by which tenant rights could be perly treating letters," we may venture a secured. Bad laws, constructed and enforced guess at the true answer. The official in in the interest of landlords, had destroyed question being nn Orange Tory, high in the freedom of contract, when the Plan was Order." Ministers like Costigan, Smith, adopted. Tenants in reality were at the Thompson, Chaplean, and the other penmercy of the landlords. The Plan forced the dards, who hold office by the grace of Sir owners of the soil to do justice to those who John Macdonald, Mr. Bowell and tilled it, and gave relief when all their Urange Brigade, dared other attempts to obtain fair treatment punish a "Brother," however grave and clear had failed. Therefore a decree emanating his crime, any more than they dared resist the from Rome which would, if accepted, hand the tenants back, bound and naked, to a vincharger. In this Canada of ours to-day, an dictive and utterly consciousless lot of land. Orange-Tory is above the law. After remainsharks, cannot be regarded as restoring free ing in Canada after his detection as long as it dom of contract. Let the Supreme Congresuited his convenience, it seems the official in gation of the Inquisition consider and proquestion has considerately gone west for a nounce upon the laws which compelled the. eason to relieve from further embarramment people of Ireland to resort to the Plan the Government, which will doubtless at some and the Boycott as their only refuge in further day compensate him for his temdespair of obtaining justice otherwise. Then porary annoyance by some fitting appointwe may be in a position to speak upon the marits of the case, set one thing against slthough to qualify for that he might require [number is a good one. another and draw a correct inference. to go through the form of a conviction. Justice and charity are the two principles systematically set at defiance

RUSSIAN POLICY.

As throwing some light on the long endurconduct of Irish landlords. To obtain justice and to exercise charity the Irish have been ing state of Europe, concerning which no one forced to adopt an attitude of rebellion seems able to draw any definite conclusions. against laws which robbed them of the the following passages from a letter written fuits of their toil and reduced them to by the late General Skobeleff, to the late M. lavery in their native land. The boycott is Katkoff, recently published, may prove of some interest. The General complains that nothing new. It has been practised in all ges since men have learned to form prethe want of a settled object as well as a coarcity of money has been the chief cause of mulcation where combination for a definite harm to Russis. Sooner or later, he says, mblic object is a necessity. Even the per-Russian statesmen must avow that Russia Russian statesmen must avow that Russia 000,000. It was with pleasure he had to state should possess the Bosphorus, that not only that the total revenue for the year had been m who cuts an undesirable acquaintance her greatness depends on this possession, \$35,754,993, an increase over the estimates of \$454,993. The yield from Oustoms, which was made more difficult by the Austro-German alliance, and that of her Western frontiers, \$608,776 in 1887. In silks and manufac that whose unprotected state obliges her to main-tures of silk there was an increase from \$702, 465 in 1986, to \$860,305 in 1887, and has year tain an enormous army. A war in the only 1.207.284 gallons of aprits and wine were Balkans, he says, cannot be carried on without | imported, against an importation of 1,403,690 a serious demonstration towards India. In gallons in the year before, and revenue there-irom in 1886 amounted to \$1,943,691, whereas case that Austria should be too exacting in last year the yield was only \$2,700,076, showing her pretensions, and should claim possession conclusively that the temperate habits of the of Salonics, Russia might perhaps form an biliance with England. But it would then be 935 gallous, as against au average of 3 376,410 absolutely necessary for her to have a strong gallons for the two years preceding. Reveru absolutely necessary for her to have a strong from sugar of all kinds shows an increase of 1888 army ready to march in Asia, and which of over \$400,000, amount of duty collected therecould become a danger for Eegland, it she re-fused to keep her engagements. Otherwise, all Central Asia might be sacrificed to Eng-land, if a sincere alliance were formed with her. The writer, however, advises that the her. The writer, however, advises that the | into a surplus of \$97,313. In his last burget operations undertaken in Asis be continued speech he stated that the total revenue expected unless Russia would give up to Western to be realized for the bacal year 1887-88 would be \$36,400,000, made up as follows: Customs, Europe the inheritance of the Ottoman Em. \$22,500,000 ; excise, \$6,400,000 ; mircellaneous, pire, with which are bound up her most vitel \$7,500,000. He regretted to inform the House tus up to the 20th April the yield from Cus interests, and her future. The writer then goes on to explain the importance of the posi-\$227,000. The total revenue from this source in \$227,000. The did not this know the source in \$227,000. The source in sia's continuance as a great power, and, fically; advises that she may be kept in readiness for advises that she may be kept in readiness for war. He had previously written to Heneral Kauffman, expressing himself as might be our portion during the latter part of the fiscal year. From Inland Revenue to the fiscal year. From Inland Revenue in the second during the latter part of the fiscal year. From Inland Revenue to the fiscal year. From Inland Revenue of \$6,450,-000, and from miccellaneous revenue the amount likely to be received was \$7,550,000 The total in Turkey in Asis, that the solution should be scught; it is alone in Asia. It is impossi-borbood of \$36,000,000. Perliament last y-ar ble to separate the idea of a war with Turkey from that of a war with England. This coun-try, if she did not declars, war, would atruggle against us in a secret manner. She would send her officers into the ranks of the Turkish secret from that of a war with England. This coun-try, if she did not declars, war, would atruggle against us in a secret manner. She would send her officers into the ranks of the Turkish army, and would ald the Torks by every that the expenditure in round numbers would be means. We should, therefore, profit by our \$37,000,000. powerful strategical situation to strike Eng. Dut down the Oustoins revenue likely to be reter White's successful efforts to in-reduce Irish woollen goods and tweeds in and in Central Asia, a mortal blow. That is, merica has received gratifying notice in the in the doubtful case in which, perceiving our filenalist press. It will be remembered intention and our means of attaining it, she hat Mr. White paid a visit to Montreal last should, nevertheless persist in not yielding and second a sum of the content of the content was attained and the to be be received at \$22,500,000, being \$500,000 in excess of each mathematication of the content of the con all and secured a number of orders, and we to us, or should refuse to us the complete and re glad to learn that the Irish tweeds re-definite satisfaction we claim." As Skobe-now in debt to England for temporary accom-the definite satisfaction we claim." edly be looked upon as the exponents of The Mr. White went he found a readiness Russian ideas and aspirations, these passages

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE FOR MAY.

In the May number of "The American Maga" zine" there will be a remarkable discussion of a question of vital importance to every American tizen. Two years have passed since the brave a law even looking to the prevention of a recurrence of the horrible deed. The people seem to have settled into a sense of security and safety. not warranted by the circumstances. During these two years the Amarchists have not been idle, secretly, stealthily, they have spread their permissions doctrines, formed branches of their es. During baneful Order, and laid their plans with the utbaneful order, and had their place who no or most care to prevent another failure. Their leaders are not ignorant men. They are fana-tics, with brains—the most dangerous class in the community. Many of them believe in their the community. They mission and are willing to die for victory. They have counted the cost and will fire the minrs they have dug under our cities, even if they themselves are involved in the common rain. excepting those of Americe, and lawful goods "nemetives are involved in the common ruin. coming divect from Ireland, and manufac. In this setticle the infernal plottings of there thred therein." It is to the descendants of the men who signed that resolution and to nany a heart to throb and blanch many a face. whose hidden fires may at any moment break out and overwhelm us. He forces upon the reader a reality most awful to contemplate and too frightful to endure. If not already too late, the author would by this article create a public semiment that will compel our rulers to make such laws as are needed for the protection of our homes and families, for the very existence of our social system. It is a powerful and timely argument, exposure and appeal. God grant it may not pass unbested nor be too late to accomplish its object. The author is a prominent army officer, who is well known in literary, military and social circles, and many will recognize the writings of one whose pen is as powerful as his aword.

THE CATHOLIC WOBLD MAGAZINE.

The contents of this ably conducted monthly are as follows: "Salvation Outside the Catholic Church," by Father Gmeiner; "The Key of the Position," a finely-argued thes's in favor of dog-matic religion, by Rev. Wm. Barry, D. D., and "Scientific Freedem," by a writer who gives "B. B." as his signature, make up the more solid material of the number. There are three historical articles, which seem to us to be par-sicularly well done and of much interest, viz: sicularly well done and of much interest, viz ; "The Heroes of Mexican Independence," "The brutal clamour for the head of Riel on a Late Kaiser and the Kulturkampf," and "The House Deadly" we meet what we have been long waiting for, namely, a theroughly sensible state-ment of the nonsenve and unbeathfulners of the present style of building and turnishing fashionable dwelling houses. The article is by Mr. John A. Mooney, and is particularly well done. In the department "With Readers and Correspondents" are accounts of two conversions. both extremely interesting, and, besides some shorter pieces, two or three pages of unwaked advice to the reverend clergy, under the head-ing "Hints to Fishers," which some will think a little bit impertment. On the whole, the

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Statement-Sir Richard Cartwright's Masterly Reply.

OTTAWA. April 28.-After routine yester'ay afternoon in the House of Commons, Sir Charles Tupper moved the House into Committee of

Ways and Means. Sir Charles Tupper, after some preliminary observations, gave explanations of the financial statements made in May last respecting the year just expired. Taking financial affairs for year ending 3rd June, it was estimated that the revenue received from all sources would be \$35,ber greatness depends on this possession, bet and commercial center. The first thing, wapons by which they can defend themselves wapons by which they can have done, the duties levied on the various kinds of iron entering into consumption, but people were gaining ground. In 1887 the quan-tity of spirits taken for consumption was 2,864. to be realized for the fiscal year 1887-88 would estimated revenue for the ourrent fiscal year In regard to the year 1888-89, he sterling, and expressed the opinion that in spite of the prosperous condition of various industries, that we were going ahead rather too quickly. At the commencement of the fiscal year the movements in explaining the meaning of the Government, in deference to the banking community, lowered the limit of deposits in the inverse place in which the Irish manu-the found that which will probably be continued until the source form any depositor to be \$300 in any one year, and \$1,000 in all. Originally savings bank deposits were unlimited. The effect, how-the covernment savings bank deposits were unlimited. The effect, how-ever, on the Government savings bank deposit had been that some of the larger doposite held by the Government had been withdrawn and had gone to swell the general business of the country by transfer to the banks where enhanced rates of interest were offered. Deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank show an increase, and mavings bank balances, since the lat of July, are nearly stationary. The effect, balances had wheen to to blige the Govern-ment ato borrows from a the English market

tained how much the Government would have to place on the market. For the present with unimportant exceptions, however, the Govern-ment had decided against any forther outlay on capital account beyond that to which the country was committed. Sir Charles then pro-ceeded to show how the tariff changes bad effected the Canadian iron industry. Explana-tions and a fuller consideration of the Canacian fiscal policy had greatly modified the a tacks of the Bruish press, sufficient time had so far not alapsed to demonstrate fully the effects of the new tarif, the act having virtually come into force at the commencement of the present fiscal

706r. Sir Charles referred to several of the points of the Mills bill, which proposed to grant conces-mons to other countries on condition that other evuntries granted the same privileges to the in United States. He then went on to assert that Mr. Blace declared bimself in favor of pro-tective policy, but that Mr. Laurier and the lab-ral party had not adhered to that policy. Desling with the subj. et of unrestricted recip-rocity, he said that a little while ago the Lib-eral party were drifting towards the rocks of Commercial Union, but now they were high and d y on the sands of Uprestricted Reciprecity. Paterson (Brant)—You were very near there yourself. (Laughter.) countries granted the same privileges to the

yourself. (Langhter.) Sir Oharles Tupper—I am at a loss to know what sort of mental organization a man can pos-mess that he cannot discover the difference between unrestricted offer and unrestricted reciprocity. As one of the British Plenipsten-tiaries, it was his duty to go half way in doing anything to remove freer commercial inter-source. He was prepared to negotiate a settlement of the fisheries difficulty on greater free-

dom of commercial intercourse. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie-It means when you made the offer you did not mean it.

Sir Charles Tupper-That would be a very mean thing. I made the offer in a broad, com-prebinaive and statesmanlike form, meaning we were prepared to negotiate the fisheries settlement upon a platform of freedom of commercial intercourse between the United States and Capada. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie-If they had accepted

your offer, would that have committed you ? Sur Charles Tupper-He would have had to formulate a distinct proposition, and when negotisting upon that ground he could have said Sir Richard Cartwright rose to speak just be-

fore six o'clock, and regretted that the Finance Minister was not present during the reciprocity If he had been, he never would have debate. uttered the intolerab e rubbish he had now.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the Finance Minister had well and carefully read his financial statements, but towards the close of his speech the eld Adam seemed to return, and the House heard a little of the old time misrepreabourd Sir Charles Tupper's statement that the Libera's had no fixed policy, and referred to the Jim Crow policy of the present Government with respect to the monopoly in the North-West, our fisheries rights, and stand-ing offer of reciprocity. Sir Charles Tupper, who had a large share in foster-ing the railway monopoloy in the North-West, actually had the audacity now to claim credit for the noranetics present that was credit for the prospective prosperity that was likely to result to settlers from the abolition of hat monopoly. The House and country were told last year that if monopoly was swept away the country's interest would be sacrificed, but Sir Charles Tupper Explains His Financial the Finance Minister had to yield to threa's what was refused to reason and justice. He showed how Sir Charles Tupper, by misrepresen-tations of the policy of unrestricted reciprosity, had sought to make Americans believe that under such policy British go ds would be smug-gled through Canada into the United States, but no Canadian reformer had ever proposed showed how Sir Charles Tupper, by misrepresensuch a course. He assert-d there was not one thing entering into Canada largely consumed by the poor man that was not taxed except tea. An ordinary artisan or mechanic was taxed either for the Treasury or the benefit of some trust or combine to the tune of \$48 a year. The English artisan, with an income of \$400 a year, escaped with a taration of \$3.52 a year. The Finance Minister did not point out as he should

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

[SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR AND TAKEN FROM THE MONTREAL DAILY POST. LONDON, April 124.-Gladstone made a mit

take last evening in the Commons that is likely widely felt. The immediate effect will be com-paratively trivial, but the moral influences may be more disastrons to the aspirations of the Gladstonian Liberals, whose position is critical, while on the verge of reunion with the disaideats and a consequent return to power. It is positive, however, that the results of Gladatone's speech will be felt only by the old leader him-self and will basten his retirement. A direct outcome is the defeat of his amendment, which reflected a vote of 310 to 217. This disposes of all serious opposition to Goschen's budget, which will now be pushed through. Gladstone spoke for an hour. The passages directly referring to Hartington and the Unionists were delivered wich unusual vehemence, which was extremely unwise, as was speedily demonstrated. The attack on the leader of the Liberal wing of the Government party appears to have overreached its object, which was manifestly to whip the Unionists into line with the old Liberals. On the con-trary, Mr. Gladstone excited them to antagonism, and many Unionists, previously undecided, voted with the Governmens. The effect for the moment was disheartening to the Liberals and encouraging to the Ministerial party. The Conservatives and Unionists are in high glee over the result, considering it a strong evidence of the continued cohesion of the Unionist forces.

LONDON, April 24 .- The duty of attending Emperor Frederick professionally devolves upon Ur. Hovell at night and Dr. Mackenzie during the day. The latter seldom retires until one o'clock. Dr. Havell reports to him at halfpast seven, describing the patient's spent night and symptoms. Ur. Mackenzie pays his first visit to the Emperor an hour later, and decides for himself his condition. He then sends a cipher despatch to the Queen and Prince of Wales, and sometimes, when the case is critical, to others of the Royal Family, including the Duke of Connaught in India. Dr. Wegner sees the Emperor only in consultation. Dr. Krause confers with Dr. Mackenzielan hourfor two every evening. Dr. Bermann occasionally visits the Imperial patient, adding his name of authorita-tive endorsement to the public reports. Whatever disagreement may have prevailed, perfect harmony prevails now. The one object of the medical attendants is to prolong the life of the doomed man's rapid exhaustion, and to relieve

the extent of the power of the last sufferings of the patiens.

Two items of news are currently reported of special interest in connection with the Bou-langer movement. The first declares that the French ambassador to the Vatican sounded the Pope with a view of obtaining his arsist-ance and his influence to combat the plebiscite in favor of Gen. Boulanger. The second is that Gen. Bogandovich, who was relegated to something like banishment by the St. Petersburg Government because he was implicated in the discovery of certain correspondence between Boulanger and Katkoff, has been fully restored by the Czar to his old position of Chalcellor to the Ministry of the Interior. It is not unlikely that the Pope's attitude toward France is affected by sympathy with the Monarchists and the outlook of the restoration of the Bourbons ; while the action of the Czar does not augur well for the Boulangerists. A Spanish priest, who lately had bequeathed to him £80,000, went to Home in company with a number of pilgrims and gave the whole amount to the Pope, receiving a planary indulgence from His Holiness,

In the absence of Sims Reeves, an American tenor named Lawdon has made a debut in London with distinguished success at a concert in aid of the Homeopatic hospital. LONDON, April 26.—Lord Churchill's attack

on Balfour in the House last night created the greatest consternation among the Unionists. Nothing could more have demoralized these supporters of the Government or done so much dis. redit to their political position. This is the third event during the week tending to disintegrate the ministerial coalition. Although the voting has not been favorable with the Luberals

THE QUEBEC HOUSE.

5

Its Constitution and National and Beligions Character-A Probable Government

Majority of 24.

In view of the bye-elections on Saturday the standing of the Quebec House at present will be found interesting. The following are

THE G	OVERNMENT	SUPPORTERS.	
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ALL GUTEANEENT SUPPORTERS.
PilonBisgot BissonBeaubarnois
Biston. Reathernois
SylvestreBerthier
Rocheleau
MorinCharlevoix
Robiden
Robidoux. Chateaugusy
St. Hilaire Chicoutimi and Saguenay
LarochelleDorchester
Girouard Drummond and Arthabaska
ChampagneHochelaga
Cameron
Cameron
Boyer
Basinet. Jollette
BasinetJollette GagnonKamouraska
GodetteLaprairie
ForestL'Assomption
LemieoxLevia
L'IsletDechene
LaliberteLotbiplere
Legris
Bernstchez
David
McShane
Latestales Number of the second secon
LatontaineNapierville
RochonOttawa
Tessier
RinfretQuebeo Centre
MurphyQuebec West
Cardin
Martin
Lareau
Mercier. St. Hyacinthe
Marchand (Speaker) St. John
Bourbonnais
Bourbounais
Lussier
GladuYamaska
Tota ¹ , 39.
Person all additions and the second state

Seven elections are still contested. STRAIGHT OPPOSITION.

	STRAIGHT OFFICIATION,	
1	OwensArgenteult	ł
	BlanchetBeauce	1
,	Faucher de St. Maurice	
	Martin	
Î	LynchBrome	
	MoIntoshCompton	
2	Pinne Com	•
	Fiyna	1
	Johnson	
	Spencer	
	Taillon	
	Desjarding	
	Hall	í.
	Dorais	
	Poupore	
	Casgrain	
	Picard	
	Daplessie	
	Deperture Charles Charles Charles	
	Robertson	
	BaldwinStanatoad	
	Mantel Terrebonne	J.
	Total, 20	

Two elections are contested. INDEPENDENTS.

	Beauchamp
1	Lapointe Vandreuil
2	Deschence
	Total, 3.

SEATS VACANT.

Shefford and Laval.

The election in Laval takes place on the Sth of May, and the defeat of Mr. Leblano by Mr. Fortin is confidently expected. The County of Shefford returned a supporter of Mr. Mercier, the late Mr. Brassard, and it is certain to cloct a Ministerialist.

SUMMARY.

Government	39
Straight Opposition	20
Independent	3
Speaker	1

dous landlordry. There are many things in purely human affairs contrary to justice and lieland is at war with the Tory Government. The oppressed people of Ireland cannot take parms and fight in the open. They tried hat mad experiment and found it only itsetted their chains the firmer. But with he wisdom that comes from long suffering, unewerving determination to ight it out to the bitter end, they have found way of making their oppressors feel the pitterness of defeat without giving them the atisfaction of shedding blood. Deprive the hish people of this power and back we go to the old terrible system with dynamite intead of the pike as the arbiter. Those who are cognizant of the depth and extent of the forces kept under control by the system of which the Plan and Boycott are by no means the most essential features, can alone form a correct idea of the mischlef that may result from the decree. Ninety-eight is not forgotten, neither is Forty-sight. One has but to revert to th early poems of Thomas Darcy. McGes to catch the meaning of the present nove ;---

in the government of Ireland and the

gences. It is but a secular form of excom

ats on the principle of the boycott.

Aronso and awaken the alecpers : Tell the tollers tales are plotting to bold them still is thrall. Tyranous lords are playing their fsudal game ie tyra owners of earth and heaven, the bodies and souls of men. De fature circleth heaven on its gray portentious the cheeks of prelates and sore afraid are uce facud by the thinking tollers, they'll fice in fear, he right divine of the fittest we shall have the reign of men."

IRISH MANUFACTURES: and the

Mr. Peter White's successful efforts-to inion, The Dublin Nation says that every thin a market for his goods is one to which the atrictest economist could not object. he asks from American friends is a andly preference in the first instance; and wards if the Irish made goods are found

THOROLD BAZAAR.

The Grand Drawing for prizes, as previously announced, will take place on the Slat of this month. Persons holding ticke:s. and who have. not as yet returned the duplicates are requested The to those produced by other countries. to do so before, the date of their drawing. (The however, of the stationary bilances of these and brothers should allow considers.) being the government of the stationary bilances of of the stationa

scandalous extravagance in regard to our public expenditure, and he proved this by a compari-A in of our expenditure with that of the United States in 1845. Unrestricted Reciprocity would be an effec-

tual remedy for many of the evils that ex sted. The Reform party intended to fight the question on the lines they had commenced, from one end of the Dominion to the other. It was the silliest of silly follies to think that because of an adverse vote they were going to drop this question As an amendment to the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, Sir Richard Darswright moved the following amendment; "That the net debt of the Dominion of C nada was \$140,363,069 on 36th June, 1878. That the net debt of the said Dominion was \$228,235,786 on Sist March, 1888. That

the total annual expenditure of the Dominion was \$23,503,158 for the year ending 30th June, 1878, and #35,658.161 for the year ending 30th June, 1887. That the estimated expenditure for the year ending 30th June, 1887, was \$35,-421,440, wholly apart from divers known un-provided expenditures, which will raise the totel amount likely to be so expended to at least 37 millions, and of the total annual expenditure of 135 millions. In the space of 11 years, that said debt and expenditure have increased in a ratio very far in excess of the increased wealth and population of the country during the said interval. That the said expenditure is provided for by a system of taxation so adjusted as to press with extreme and unjust severity upon the thrifty and industrious producer, and especially upon all farmers, day laborers, mechanics, artisans and factory operatives, who are at present subject to customs taxations on articles necessary to life and comfort amounting to nearly one thousand per cent, more than that levied upon members of corresponding classes in Great Britain and Ireland. That the mischief caused by the present system are further aggravated by the very general substitution of specific for ad valorim duties whereby the irjustice of this existing mode of taxa'ion and unfair preference shown to rich consumers over less wealthy is at one and the same time increased and concealed, and that is is ex-pedient that said injustice should by remedied and that the wealthy classes should be com-stated that the Cabinet have almost decided to in view of the fact that there has been contemporaneously a very great reduction in the debt and amount required for necessary taxation by the United States. And that this House is of the opinion that any enn-siderable addition to the debt of taxation of the people of Canada will work very greathardships to the great bulk of the population and will tend

lebate. House adjourned at 10.45.

A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY.

LONDON, April 27.-In the parliamentary election in the Mid-Lanarkshire division to-day, Bonsfield (Conservative) 2,917, and Hardie (Labor) 617. At the last election the Home Rule candidate received 8,779 and the Liberal-Union ist 2,090.

She, ecstatically : "How kind of nature to beatow upon the blind the faculty of distinguishing colors by the sense of touch "" Ha He.

that the Government, while giving the country a local Government bill, is holding tenaciously to one of the worst abuses of the most unpopular policies, characteristic of the Conservative party, namely, giving to the classes all the advantage of variations is taxation as compared with the impliced upon the masses. The agitation concerning the Wheel Tax demonstrated how ready the country is to adopt such a position against the Salisbury administration. The second matter which favors the Liberals is the proposal to make legal sentences imposed for offences in Ireland cumulative on appeal, thus frightening the defendants from seeking justice and placing them under a more vigorous and brutal tyranny than any wettern nation has known in modern times. This utterly barbar us idea cnaracteristic of

BALFOUR HAS BEEN CONDEMNED

in debate as perfectly inexcusable and without warranteven by the Government journals. Now has come Churchill's scathing arraignment of cabinet. Churchill specially emphasized the fact that the policy for Ireland, which he enunciated in office on behalf of the Govern ment, namely, that Ireland was entitled to local government just as much as E. g.and and Scot-land, was then submitted to Lord Salisbury and Sir Alobael Hicks Beach, then Secretary for Ireland, and fully end tred by them. Not one then dissented from his deciar tion for auto nomy and the extension of county seli-govern mean was then looked upon by the Tory administration as the one remedy for the evictions in Ireland and the sufferings of the people.

Churchill taunted the Government with mak ing no objection to his app-als to mass meetings and winning favor for the Salabury administra tion by promising that Ireland should speedily have local government and just treatment. He reminded the Government that they defeated Gladatone last election only because the nation believed they would not withhold granting the same liberty to Ireland as they claimed for Eng-land. Churchill's language was strong and eloquent. and his incontrovertible p esentment of facts had a damaging effect on the reputation

Bardoux, a friend of President Cornot, has stated that the Cabinet have almost decided to pelled to bear their fair proportionate share of arrest Boulanger for military insubordination, the burden of taxation. That this House views Little oredence is attached to this rumor, for it with alarm the extremely rapid increases of the is certain that such a fatal step on the part of debt and taxation of the Dominion, especially the French Government would only serve to in crease Boulangor's prestige with the mob, and anything so silly and suicidal would not likely

be perpetrated by men of ordinary sense. LONDON, April 27.—In well informed Con-servative circles it is stated that no more sentences will be increased on appeal in Ireland. There may, however, be a fe w cases of this sort merely in order to keep up the appearance to the great billy of the population and will tend powerfully to place them in a position of great disadvantage as regards the people of the United States, besides serionsly prejudicing their chances of securing improved commercial relations with the people of that country." Mr. McLelan moved the adjournment of the such bad odor in consequence of Palfour ad-ministration of affairs that they have been obliged to change their court in this instance. A New York correspondent of the Daily News cables his paper Mr. Endiont's denial of the report of his daughter's engagement to Joseph Ohamberlain. All London, however, repeat the statement, with the additional information that Ohamberlain's residence is being enlarged and improved and other elaborate preparations are on font for the reception of the bride. There is no official denial of the engagement thus far forthcoming on this side. Edward Lloyd, the tenor, sais for America on the Etruris to-morrow.

They who thine by birth, learning, or other and brothers should allow considers. prizes to be drawn for around ment stol borrowsfrom the English market before the English to english

Vauant.	• •	•	••	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•			2
																65

Even should Mr. Leblane be elected in Lival the parties would stard as follows, giving the three Independents to the Opposition, and the representative of Shefford to the Government :

Government.														40
Opposition	•	•	•	•	••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	24

Government Majority.. 16

In view, however, of the Government's great strength with the electors it is more than probable that they will be able to carry the two vacant seats and also secure the support of three Independents, thus mustering 44 members-irrespective of the Speaker-thus obtaining a majority of 24 in a full House.

This majority may perhaps be increased, as it is said that parhaps one or two members now in opposition will support the administration. Since the meeting of the Legislature the Government have won all the bye elections except one (Mississquoi), as follows :---

Laprairie	Godette
	Rochon
Hochelaga	Champagae
	Legris

Out of the Government supporters five are ranked as Nationalists-Measure, Duhamel, Trudel, Larcohelle, Bourbonnais, Lussier, Cardin-and the others are Liberale. Independents style themselves Conservative-Nationalists.

There are eleven English-speaking membrs,-Messre. Lynch, Owens, Cameror, Johnson, Spencer, Hall, McShane, Murphy, Kobertson, Baldwin, Pourore, of whom three, Messre. McShane, Murphy and Pourore, are Catholica. Turse Eoglish-speaking man bers are Government supporters, Mesers. Ma-Shane, Cameron and Murphy, and eight are in opposition.

This is the standing of the Legislative Council :---

Conservatives
Government
Total

Oat of the seven seats placed to the credit of the Government, two are vacant, but are to be filled in a few days. It is probable, however, that during the coming ression the Government will be able to secure a majority in this branch of the Legislature.

MURDERED FOR THEIR MONEY.

COLOBADO SPBINGS, Col., April 30.-An old lady named Kesrney, and her eight-year-old grandson, named Hand, living on a ranche sev-eral miles porth of this city, in a desolate section of the country, have been murdered, it is supposed, for their money.

DUELLING FOR A BRIDEGROOM. SAN MARCIAL, N.M., April 80 .- A remarkable story romes from a Mormon settlement in the Lima Valley that is vonched for by the Federal authorities. Two girls named Mary Seemore and Swah Ballon; aged 18 and 16, be-came rivals for the affections of a young cowboy named Whitman; and they fought a duel, in which Miss Ballon was seriously wounded. She says she was abob before she had an opportunity to use her weapon! The wound is not fatal.

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