The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1888 VOL. XVII. NO. 25

The Charlottetown Herald

—IS ISSUED—

EVERY WEDNESDAY

—BY—

The Herald Printing Company,

FROM THEIR OFFICE:

Corner of Queen and Richmond Streets,

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND.

Subscription: One Year, in Advance, $1.00

ADVERTISING AT MODERATE RATES.

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Remittances may be made by Draft, P. O. Order, or Registered Letter.

All Correspondence should be addressed to

The Herald Printing Company, Charlottetown.

Calendar for April, 1888.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Last Quarter 2rd day, 8h., 28.8m., a. m., S. W.
New Moon 11th day, 5h., 52.2m., a. m., E.
First Quarter 19th day, 7h., 39.7m., a.m., N.
Full Moon 26th day, 2h., 9.6m., a. m., S. W.

D M	Day of Week	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	The Moon. Rises	The Moon. Sets	High Water Ch'town
		h. m.	h. m.	af'rn	m'rn	af'rn
1	Sun	5 44	6 23	morn	9 2	1 59
2	Mon	42	25	0 30	9 50	2 55
3	Tues	40	26	1 30	10 44	4 7
4	Wed	38	27	2 21	11 42	5 20
5	Thur	37	29	3 3	aft 44	6 32
6	Fri	35	30	3 37	1 46	7 34
7	Sat	33	32	4 10	2 49	8 32
8	Sun	31	33	4 37	3 52	9 22
9	Mon	29	34	5 1	4 56	9 58
10	Tues	27	35	5 25	5 54	10 32
11	Wed	25	37	5 48	6 55	11 1
12	Thur	23	38	6 12	7 55	11 33
13	Fri	22	40	6 38	8 56	morn
14	Sat	20	41	7 7	9 56	0 4
15	Sun	18	42	7 41	10 55	0 37
16	Mon	16	43	8 20	11 52	1 13
17	Tues	15	45	9 6	m'rn	1 56
18	Wed	13	46	9 59	0 46	2 49
19	Thur	11	47	11 0	1 35	3 49
20	Fri	9	48	aft 5	2 19	4 54
21	Sat	8	50	1 16	2 58	6 17
22	Sun	6	52	2 29	3 32	7 32
23	Mon	4	53	3 50	4 2	8 28
24	Tues	2	54	4 55	4 30	9 19
25	Wed	0	55	6 23	5 14	10 3
26	Thur	4 58	56	7 43	5 37	10 45
27	Fri	57	58	9 1	6 13	11 27
28	Sat	56	7 0	10 14	6 56	aft 10
29	Sun	54	1	11 19	7 40	0 56
30	Mon	52	3	morn	8 34	1 45

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the HERALD Printing Company are hereby required to pay the amounts so due by them forthwith, otherwise legal proceedings will be immediately instituted to recover the same.

January 19, 1887.

Credit Foncier Franco Canadien

LOANS on Mortgage for periods not exceeding 10 years without sinking fund, and from 10 to 50 years with sinking fund.

The borrower is privileged to pay off his loan in whole or in part at any time.

Circulars giving detailed information can be obtained on application at the offices of Messrs. Sullivan & McNeill, Solicitors Charlottetown,

W. W. SULLIVAN,
Agent for the Company.

Jan. 2 1885

Fruit and Confectionery.

B. BALDERSTON has a full supply of the purest and best

CONFECTIONERY.

Manufactured on the premises every day. Customers can rely on their Candies being fresh and pure.

We want every country dealer to call on us and see if he cannot save money by getting his Confectionery from us.

Choice Fruits in their Season.

Best GROCERIES at Low Prices.

Colgate's Soaps & Perfumery.

B. BALDERSTON.

Charlottetown, July 27, 1887.

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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

Solicitors in Chancery,

NOTARIES PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES — O'Halloran's Building Great George Street, Charlottetown.

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W. W. SULLIVAN, Q.C. | CHAS. B. MACNEILL.

jan. 17, 1884

CARSLAKE'S

GRAND DERBY SWEEP

$25,000.00

1st horse (in duplicate)	$3,000 each prize,	$6,000
2nd " "	$2,000 "	$4,000
3rd " "	$1,000 "	$2,000
Other starters (divided equally) $2,000 in duplicate		$4,000
Non-starters (divided equally) $4,500 in duplicate		$9,000

5,000 Tickets at $5 each.

Drawing May 28th. Race May 30th, 1888.

Ten per cent. deducted from all prizes.

Address,

GEORGE CARSLAKE, Prop.,
Mansion House, Montreal.

Jan. 18, 1888—4m

SEWING

MACHINES,

AT A BARGAIN.

ONE first-class RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE, new, and also one second-hand for sale very cheap. Apply at the

HERALD OFFICE.

Charlottetown, May 25, 1887

FOUND.

SOME years ago, on the Glasgow Road, a wallet containing a sum of money. Apply to S. Blanchard, at the office of Bayfield & Blanchard.

March 21, 1888.—1m

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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HAS obtained a widespread popularity as a cure for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, CATARRH,

EMULSION

SCROFULA, SKIN DISEASE, NERVOUS, PROSTRATION, CONSUMPTION, IMPOVERISHED BLOOD,

OF COD LIVER OIL

And the many diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Blood and Brain.

WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Puttner's Emulsion

Is made from the purest material, is very palatable, and can be taken and retained by the most delicate.

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Winter Goods,

Such as Ulster Cloths, Dress Goods, Tweeds, Overcoatings, Shawls, Scarfs, Gents' Underwear, Cardigans, Jersey Jackets, Skirts, Gloves and Mitts, Fur and Cloth Caps, Overshoes, Millinery, &c., &c.,

At PRICES TO CLEAR.

Come & Get Bargains.

REUBEN TUPLIN & CO.

Kensington, Feb. 29, 1888.

Prince Edward Island Railway.

1887-8. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1887-8.

On and after Thursday, December 1st, 1887, Trains will run as follows:—

TRAINS FOR THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 1.	No. 3.
	A. M.	P. M.
Charlottetown ....dp.	7 15	1 50
Royalty Junction	7 34	2 12
North Wiltshire	8 17	3 05
Hunter River	8 30	3 20
Bradalbane	9 00	3 57
Emerald Junction	9 09	4 07
Freetown	9 22	4 22
Kensington	9 40	4 45
Summerside ....ar.	10 10	5 20
....dp.	P. M.	
	12 40	
Miscouche	1 00	
Wellington	1 27	
Port Hill	2 08	
O'Leary	3 22	
Bloomfield	3 45	
Alberton	4 20	
Tignish ....ar.	5 15	

TRAINS FROM THE WEST.

STATIONS.	No. 2	No. 4.
	A. M.	
Tignish ....dp.	6 00	
Alberton	6 55	
Bloomfield	7 30	
O'Leary	7 54	
Port Hill	9 07	
Wellington	9 49	
Miscouche	10 15	
Summerside ....ar.	10 35	A. M.
....dp.	11 35	6 30
	P. M.	7 05
Kensington	12 05	7 28
Freetown	12 23	7 43
Emerald Junction	12 36	7 53
Bradalbane	12 45	8 30
Hunter River	1 15	9 27
North Wiltshire	1 29	9 37
Royalty Junction	2 12	10 00
Charlottetown ....ar.	2 30	

STATIONS.	No. 9.
	P. M.
Emerald Junction ....dp.	4 10
Cape Traverse ....ar.	5 00

STATIONS.	No. 10.
	A. M.
Cape Traverse ....dp.	6 45
Emerald Junction ....ar.	7 35

TRAINS FOR THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 5.	No. 7.
	P. M.	
Charlottetown ....dp	2 30	
Royalty Junct'n	2 50	
Bedford	3 25	
Mt. Stewart Junc. ....ar	3 55	
....dp	4 10	
Cardigan	5 22	
Georgetown ....ar	5 45	
		P. M.
Mt. Stewart Junc ....dp		4 05
Morell		4 43
St. Peter's		5 12
Bear River		5 37
Souris ....ar		6 40

TRAINS FROM THE EAST.

STATIONS.	No. 6.	No. 8.
	A. M.	
Georgetown ....dp	7 15	
Cardigan	7 38	
Mount Stewart Jun ....ar	8 50	
....dp	9 00	
Bedford	9 32	
Royalty Junct'n	10 05	
Charlottetown ....ar	10 25	
		A. M.
Souris ....dp		6 20
Bear River		7 03
St. Peter's		7 48
Morell		8 17
Mount Stewart Junc. ....ar		8 55

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

Railway Office, Charlottetown Nov. 29, 1887—tf

Executors' Notice.

THE undersigned, Executors of the last Will and Testament of OWEN CONNOLLY, late of Charlottetown, Merchant, deceased, hereby notify all parties indebted to the said Estate of the said Owen Connolly to make immediate payment of their respective debts to them at the premises on Queen Street, in Charlottetown, formerly occupied by the said Owen Connolly; and all persons having accounts or claims against the said Owen Connolly, or his Estate, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, to the undersigned at the said premises, on Queen Street, within Twelve Months from this date.

Dated at Charlottetown this Seventh day of January, 1888.

ANDREW A. McDONALD,
WILLIAM W. SULLIVAN, } Executors
FREDERICK PETERS,

January 4, 1888—tf

GILLETT'S

POWDERED

LYE

99 PER CENT

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Ready for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 20 pounds Sal Soda. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO AND CHICAGO.

JOHN S. MACDONALD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE:

Newson's Building, Opposite New Post Office.

Charlottetown, Oct. 7, 1886—1y

THE SCOTTISH HOME RULE ASSOCIATION.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Thomas McNaught, Honorary Colonial Secretary of the Scottish Home Rule Association:

OFFICE BEARERS.

PRESIDENT.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Charles Cameron, Esq., L. L. D., and M. P.
Sir John J. S. Kinloch, of Kinloch, Bart.

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Charles Waddie, Glenlffer House, Trinity Road, Edinburgh.

HONORARY TREASURER.

William Mitchell, S. S. C., 11 South Charlotte Street, Edinburgh.

HONORARY COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Thomas McNaught, S. S. C., 51 North Hanover Street, Edinburgh.

51 HANOVER STREET,
EDINBURGH, February, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—On behalf of the Scottish Home Rule Association, I beg to enclose a "Statement of Scotland's Claim for Home Rule." I would be obliged if you would give publicity to the same by publishing it and this Circular Letter in the columns of your newspaper, so that our countrymen may be informed of the struggle that we are making to secure our political freedom. The movement is the people's movement, and we are therefore compelled to appeal for sympathy and assistance to our fellow-countrymen abroad, many of whom are enjoying the privileges of political freedom.

We intend to form a Scottish Party in Parliament, and, with this object in view, we may, at the first General Election, have to contest several Seats in the interests of our Country. For this, and other purposes of the Association, we require funds, and we trust that we shall have a favorable response to the appeal we now make to the patriotism of our countrymen.

May I express the hope that you will open a Subscription List in the columns of your newspaper on behalf of our cause. If you accede to this desire, I hope you will communicate with me and let me know the result of your appeal.

Subscriptions will be received at the National Bank of Scotland or any of its Agencies in the Colonies or abroad, or can be sent direct to our Treasurer here, or to the undersigned.

I am,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
THOMAS MCNAUGHT,
Honorary Colonial Secretary.

STATEMENT OF SCOTLAND'S CLAIM FOR HOME RULE.

Home Rule, now a popular term, is used here to express shortly the right of the Scottish people to manage their own affairs.

There are some who assert that, although the Union of England and Scotland in 1707 was accomplished in defiance of the wishes of the Scottish Nation, and by bribery on the part of England, yet the benefits to Scotland have been so great as to counterbalance any inconveniences felt by it through the removal of its Legislature to London. This is an utter fallacy. What Scotland desired was a Federal, not an Incorporating Union. The Incorporating Union has been productive of untold evils to the smaller nation. The Union was carried through by the most shameful corruption, against the remonstrances of the Scottish Nation, the open hostility of the citizens of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and of a large section of the people in other districts of the Kingdom. Scotland entered the Union without a penny of debt upon her National resources. Today she is a joint obligant in an enormous debt of nearly seven hundred and forty million pounds sterling, mainly caused by the French war, fighting the enemy of England, not Scotland—for the Scots were always a peaceful people, at war with no country but England, and that only in self-defence. Prior to the Union we had free trade, free imports, and free exports. The cottar then enjoyed his mug of home-brewed ale, and the artizan his cup of claret, free of duty. Free trade was abolished, and heavy fiscal and excise duties were imposed, not only on all imports, but also on exports. The Union was the main cause of two Rebellions in 1715 and 1745; after each of which some of the best blood of Scotland was shed upon the scaffold. The Capital of Scotland was well nigh ruined, and grass grew upon her streets. Scotland was drained of her best blood and of her treasure. To such a state of poverty did the country sink, that estates were purchased for less than the annual rental of the present day. The aristocracy and landed gentry became to a large extent non-resident and this evil has increased every year. The Union brought Secessions and Disruption upon the National Church, which, then the Church of nearly the whole people and in the van of freedom, has been rent into three divisions, producing bitterness and strife which have not yet been allayed. This was produced by the Act restoring Lay Patronage in the reign of Queen Anne, which was passed through Parliament against the desires of the whole Scottish Members.

To what cause then is due the material prosperity of Scotland? Our National prosperity is due to the mineral wealth of the country, the inventive genius of her sons, and the rise of the middle class. Modern mechanics, as well as political economy, sprang into existence in Scotland, and she in common with the rest of modern Europe shared in the prosperity of this century. It is the energy of the middle class, however, of which our nation is largely composed, that has created such great industrial centres as Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen. Had Scotland's industries been mostly agricultural, like those of Ireland, the result would have been the same as in that country, or as it exists in portions of the Highlands of Scotland at the present time.

What is the position of Scotland now? The fears which our ancestors entertained have proved only too-well founded. Our National Institutions have been assailed by those who knew little and cared less about the National sentiment of our people. In England our Scottish Courts have been treated as non-existent, the jurisdiction of our Supreme Court has been set at naught, and in defiance of the Treaty of Union, Scotsmen are now compelled to appear in English Courts, if served with an English Writ while casually in England. The estates of deceased Scotchmen are dragged into Chancery, if, perchance, any small portion of them is situated in England. The Appeal to the House of Lords is not only a means of oppression to poor Scottish litigants, but the English Law Lords often decide according to English opinion and in ignorance of Scottish Law. It is the highest compliment to the wisdom of our Scottish Parliaments that the Laws enacted by them have stood so well the test of time. The system of Law which Scotland has reared is the admiration of the jurists of Europe. Modern requirements, however, call for the enactment of new laws, and here it is that the neglect of Scottish business tells most seriously upon the prosperity of the country. The legislative neglect of Scotland has been, and is, such as no other country in the world would have borne so long with patience. It is next to impossible to get any new laws passed for Scotland. The present compulsory Education Act was delayed for twenty-five years, and the Criminal Law Amendment Act for thirty years, after Scotland was ripe for legislation in regard to both. The law of Hypothec has not yet been entirely abolished, although this was demanded twenty-five years ago. The Imperial Parliament has become an unwieldy machine, completely congested and unable to overtake all its multifarious duties. There are many questions ripe for settlement in Scotland—such as Religious Equality, Land Laws, Liquor Traffic, Game Laws, Fishery Laws, Local Government Boards. These and all other questions affecting our Religion, Education, and the administration of Justice, can be properly settled only by a Scottish Legislature sitting in Scotland.

The pecuniary loss is no less serious to Scotland. Our country is the most heavily taxed portion of the United Kingdom, as a few figures will show. In one year (1871), the taxation per head of the population was as follows: Englishmen paid £2 : 2 : 11¼; Scotchmen paid £2 : 12 : 6¼; and Irishmen £1 : 6 : 0½. Scotchmen thus paid nearly 10s. per head more than Englishmen and more than double what Irishmen paid. Thus while Ireland contributed somewhere like eight millions to the Imperial Treasury, Scotland's contribution was upwards of nine millions, although the population of Scotland is about a million less than that of Ireland. The results in any other years that may be selected within the last twenty-five years, though not so grossly unfair, are equally startling. During this period Scotland has paid annually into the Imperial Tresury nearly double the amount per head of the sum paid by Ireland, and from 2s. 6d. to 12s. more per head than the amount contributed by England. Scotland has, during these last twenty-five years, paid at least ten millions more in proportion than has been exacted from England. The exaction from Scotland, a comparatively poor country, of about a million a year of taxation more than should be imposed if the rate per head were the same as in England, is due mainly to the fact that while real estate in Scotland is assessed at its full actual rental, under valuations carefully made annually, the valuations in England are made only every third year, and at sums much below the actual rentals. Further, while Ireland contributes only about £1,200,000 to the Exchequer for the support of the Army and Navy, the interest of the National Debt, and other Imperial charges, Scotland, after defraying her own expenses, sends upwards of £6,600,000 for these purposes. Ireland has been relieved of about ten million pounds of the loans got by her from the Imperial Exchequer during the last forty years, but Scotland has received no such consideration.

What return does Scotland get for her handsome contributions to the Imperial purse? Putting aside Imperial expenditure, which ought to benefit the three kingdoms in equitable proportions, instead of being confined almost entirely to England, let us see what grants were received for "local and provincial purposes." During the year 1885, £495,480 was spent on public buildings in England, and £280,212 in Ireland, while Scotland had to be content with £10,000, which was all expended on the erection of sheriff-court buildings. But it may be remembered that one-half of the cost of these buildings had to be raised by local taxation, while in England the whole cost of the erection of county court building is defrayed by the treasury. Public money is thus spent with a lavish hand in England and Ireland, while a beggarly return is given to Scotland.

Now let us deal with the salaries and expenses of the Civil Departments of the three kingdoms. The grants for the salaries in the Civil Dartments were, to England, £532,249, to Ireland, £203,836, to Scotland, £50,464—not one-fourth of what is granted to Ireland, and not one-tenth of the grants to England.

What were the expenses for the administration of law and justice in each of the three kingdoms? English law and justice cost £3,911,341; Irish, £2,169,210; Scotch, £485,745. Our Universities and Scientific, Art, and other Institutions are starved, and grants are given to us with a stinted hand and doled out in a most niggardly manner. It has been truly said, "Ireland receives all benefits and few burdens; Scotland, all burdens and few benefits; England, burdens and benefits alike." Scotland is taxed for her locomotion, while it is free in Ireland and comparatively so in England. She is taxed to support the London Metropolitan police, none of the expense for the support of that force being defrayed by the ratepayers of that city; while even the maintenance of the public parks in London is charged to the Imperial revenue. Scotland is taxed to provide pensions for the English and Irish police, while her own police are denied a similar boon. The expenditure for police and education in Ireland is almost entirely provided for out of the Imperial funds. It has been calculated that the annual loss to Scotland from having her affairs, including Scottish private bills, mismanaged in London, from over taxation, and from the expenditure in England alone of our proportion of the Imperial taxes, amounts to about two millions each year; while the other estimated losses to the country, from our nobility, gentry, public men and officials requiring to live at the seat of government in London, bring up the grand total to over four million pounds, or a fine of one pound a head of our population paid to England every year.

This pecuniary loss has a most serious effect upon the prosperity of our country. A great deal of the wealth of Scotland is derived from her fisheries; but her coast is rock-bound, subject to violent storms, and our toilers of the sea take their lives in their hands while plying their ordinary avocations. A series of Harbors of Refuge would protect our fishermen and seamen, who could run for shelter from the pitiless gale, but it is only after years of clamor that we have succeeded in getting a promise from Government to erect one at Peterhead. We have no money to spend on these works. England takes all our money, and we are helpless. The millions sterling of Scottish money which are yearly squandered in London would furnish eight of these Harbors of Refuge, and would soon make a network of them round our coast, and save the lives of thousands of our countrymen.

The cry of wretchedness comes yearly from our Highland population, and makes life bitter in the Lowlands of Scotland. Poverty and Poor Rates were at at one time unknown in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Destitution and misery now prevail among our Crofters and Cottars. The imposition of Poor Rates gives little or no relief. Even many of those who are assessed are, through their poverty, unable to meet this burden. This misery and destitution are now spreading, and are largely attributable to the Seat of Government being in England. Our countrymen beseech us to send them bread, and our Government send them soldiers and gunboats. Hunting-grounds are at a premium in the Highlands and Islands, and the natives of the glens, who have dwelt there from remote antiquity, have been removed to make way for deer forests. The land being thus taken from the people, numbers of them are driven into the larger towns, where they sink into the lowest grades of misery, many of them being found among, what are termed, the lapsed masses. How are we to assist them? The Imperial Parliament will do nothing until our people are goaded to fury and rise in revolt; then they pass a Crofter's Act, which only gives temporary relief and assists in making the wretchedness and misery more apparent.

All classes have to lament in Scotland the gradual closing up of the rural walks around our towns, and especially in many parts of our towns, by the encroachments of landlords and sportsmen. Many of them are Englishmen of great influence in Parliament, so that the wrongs thus inflicted on the public are denied a legislative remedy; and, as our present Lord Advocate replied, when urged lateiy by the Scottish Rights and Ways Society to place the sights of ways in Scotland under the protection of the Procurators Fiscal, who prosecute every petty thief at the public expense, the Treasury will not give a shilling to defend the right of the public to traverse their native land.

The "Land of brown heath and shaggy wood, land of the mountain and the flood" is no longer as open as it used to be to its toiling sons, and they are being deprived of the innocent recreations of the mountain and the river side.

Another serious drain to Scotland is the constant immigration to London of her men of talent. Whenever a Scottish painter rises to eminence he removes to London, where most of the nobility and gentry of Scotland reside, who ought to be the natural patrons of Scottish art. Our literary men do the same, musicians and poets follow, and "Edina, Scotia's darling seat," is rapidly sinking into the position of a provincial town. This would be remedied to a great extent by the restoration of "Legislation's sovereign powers." She might then hope to retain her own sons, and thus better to peserve the name of Modern Athens.

Efforts have been made from time to time to obtain a remedy from the Imperial Government, but, as time rolls on, matters grow worse, and London becomes larger and richer every year. The time assigned to Scottish business in the House of Commons is the small hours of the morning, and after the Scottish members have debated among themselves, the English members troop in at the sound of the division-bell and vote dead against the Scottish, if so instructed by the Party Whip, and by their numerical majority, swamp them. This has been done again and again, in measures which the hearts of the Scottish people were set on seeing passed into law.

The House of Commons contains 670 members. England and Wales send 495, Ireland sends 103, and Scotland sends only 72 members. According to population, Ireland is over and Scotland is under-represented; but what is more serious is the difficulty in finding suitable Scotchmen to undergo the expense, worry, and breaking up of family ties involved in attendance for more than half the year at the sittings of Parliament in London. To the London barrister a seat for a Scottish constituency secures professional advancement without interfering with his business. Accordingly, we find among our 72 members of Parliament, 32—nearly one-half—of whom 16 are London barristers, the other 16 have not residence in Scotland. Our country appears to have become the happy hunting-ground of the English carpet-bagger. Can it be wondered at, if, with such representatives, the interests of Scotland are neither understood nor protected?

If we had legislation for Scotland in Scotland, and for Imperial matters in London, the comparatively short sessions would form no obstacle to our obtaining a real Scottish representation. Our landed proprietors, who are now thankful to return to their estates if they can keep them, would gladly discharge Parliamentary duties in their own Capital, and the representation of a Scottish constituency would be brought within the reach of many an able Scottish workman who is shut out for the present from the sphere of his most laudable ambition.

Let us here briefly recapitulate the evils that afflict our country from having lost the control of her own national affairs:—

1. Legislative neglect.
2. Unjust taxation draining the resources of the country.
3. Unfair distribution and expenditures of the National and Imperial Revenues.
4. The perpetuation o strife among our churches.
5. Usurpation of English Courts over domiciled Scotchmen and Scottish successions.
6. The Appeal to the House of Lords a means of oppressing poor Scottish litigants, and altering the laws of Scotland to suit English opinion.
7. General neglect of the fishing and mining industries.
8. Grave defects in the Land Laws.
9. The closing of the old paths, and other means of innocent recreation.
10. The expatriation of native talent.
11. The deterioration of our Parliamentary representation.
12. Annoyance and expense arising from the administration of Scottish business in London.

To cure these and other evils which afflict our country, the restoration of a National Legislature and Executive has become a necessity. No scheme to facilitate Private Bill legislation, nor any Convention or Assembly in Scotland to consider Scottish measures, prior to their disposal in the Imperial Parliament, will meet the needs of our case. Our laws, affecting Scotland alone, must be passed in Scotland, where alone they are to be administered. While we desire the right thus to manage our own national affairs, we also claim the right to be heard in the Imperial Parliament on all questions touching the interests of our mighty Empire. There is no desire on our part to impair the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—the integrity of which must be preserved by the proper representation at Westminster of each portion of the United Kingdom. In the delegation by the Imperial Parliament to each of the three kingdoms of the powers required for its internal legislation and administration, we recognize the necessity of protecting the rights of minorities by prohibiting undue interference with life, liberty and property. While Scotchmen first, and Britons afterwards, we would welcome the opportunity which would then be given to the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire to send representatives to the Imperirl Parliament, if it were relieved of the local legislation which at present retards the great plan of Imperial Federation.

This movement is no new movement, for, since that day on which the Scottish Union Commissioners had to fly for their lives from the fury of Edinburg citizens, eager to prevent their country from being incorporated with its powerful neighbor, down to the present time, there has always existed a band of patriotic Scotsmen who have looked forward to again beholding Scotland managing her own national affairs. Through these long years this hope has never been lost sight of. It seems brighter at the present time, and since the Scottish Home Rule Association was formed in 1886 its membership has rapidly increased, and now includes a considerable number of the electors of Scotland. The movement, however, receives comparatively little support from the upper and middle classes, some of whom have been blinded by the glamor of the conflict about Home Rule for Ireland, and others, wrapped in selfish ease and apathy, are indifferent to all national movements unless it closely affects their own personal interests. Many of our Scottish members of Parliament view the movement with a jealous eye, knowing that, once accomplished, their occupation would be gone. But, like all other national movements, its strength lies among the people, and history is only repeating itself. It was the common people who in time past led the movement that preserved our national independency. Again, it is the common people who fortunately possess now the power as well as the patriotism, that mainly support the present movement against the thraldom of having our national affairs mismanaged in England.

Edinburg, February, 1888.

Unmarried Women.

It seems certain, says the *Hospital*, that the number of unmarried women is rapidly increasing, and is likely to further increase. The conditions of society at present are not favorable to marriage. Women are not trained to be efficient and economical at home. Domestic duties are despised by mothers and daughters, and calls, amusements, and pleasure are looked upon as the natural things to expect both before and after marriage. Any one who has eyes to see with, cannot fail to perceive that among the upper and middle classes the young woman who secures neither wealth nor position is looked upon as a complete failure. If mothers and daughters are to continue as they are, marriages will become more and more difficult and more remote, and by consequence the number of unmarried women will rapidly increase. What are these women going to do? Are they going to cripple amiable and generous brothers through all the earlier and later years of their life-struggle, and to make it impossible for them to marry too?

If women fear to face life with a husband of merely moderate means, they will have to learn to face it alone and on their own account. Many of them are quite prepared for this, but unhappily these are the very women who would be willing to face it as the wives of poor men if the favorable opportunity should occur. It is not the capable and the generous-hearted who refuse to marry men who are not rich, but the vain, the frivolous, the silly and incapable. That is what constitutes the difficulty of the problem. What are we going to do with the hundreds of thousands of young women who have been bred to bad French, worse music, and no arithmetic at all; who dance and play indifferently, and have not the least idea when the dumpling is on the table how the apple could possibly have got into it?

There are now a good many very clever women who constitute themselves the advocates of what are called "Women's Rights." Here is a commonplace but urgent problem for their solution. What can they and what will they do for their badly-trained and incapable sisters? The really practical thing to do is to create a strong public opinion among women themselves in favor of a totally different ideal of young womanhood from that which prevails at the present time. Instead of the would-be artistic and simpering misses who now set the fashion among their sex, let us have some robust and useful young women who if they find themselves without aptitudes for study, teaching, or other literary work, can make shirts, concoct a beef-steak-pie, instruct their younger sisters in arithmetic and history, or the kitchen-maid how to scour a pan. There is a prompt necessity for root and branch reform. The present system of bringing up girls among the so-called educated classes is laughable in its utter absurdity. Vain mothers and weak fathers are more responsible for the existing state of things than their daughters; and it is they who must be brought to see their mad folly before any amendment can reasonably be looked for.—*Catholic Mirror.*

Ironical Wills.

SINGULAR WHIMSICAL PROVISOS.

Mr. Darby left his wife a shilling "for picking his pockets of sixty guineas." Someoneone else gave to John Abbot and Mary, his wife, sixpence each, "to buy for each of them a halter, for fear the sheriff would not be provided;" and to a certain Mary Davis the sum of 5s. was left, with the remark that it is "sufficient to enable her to get drunk for the last time at my expense." A London bookseller heaped coals of fire upon the head of his spouse when he left £50 to "Elizabeth, whom, by my foolish fondness, I made my wife, without regard to family, fame, or fortune; and who, in return, has not spared most unjustly to accuse me of every crime regarding human nature, save highway robbery." There is something very plaintiff about this. The misfortunes of matrimony naturally play a considerable part in many wills, and a companion picture may be found in the story of the French merchant who died in 1610, leaving a handsome legacy to a young lady who had refused to marry him twenty years before, in order to express his gratitude for her kindness and forbearance for not taking him at his word. A certain German, who had all his life been supposed to be poor, died in Berlin, leaving a fortune of 235,000 marks. In his will he directed that, with the exception of 3,000 marks, the whole of his property should be handed over to the authorities of his native place in Bavaria. The 3,000 marks were to be divided equally among some of his relatives and one friend. It was stipulated that none of these legatees should follow the coffin, and the relations obeyed his injunctions in all strictness. But the friend insisted on going to the the churchyard and throwing a few handfuls of dust into the grave. The tribute of affection was handsomely rewarded, for on further search a codicil was found directing that in the event of any of the legatees disregarding the injunctions not to follow the coffin, the one who disobeyed should have the bulk of the property that should have gone to the town.

A clumsy foot may tread the right road.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.