campaign and with what we said previous to that campaign with respect to the question of reciprocity with the United States. We have all along said that we had no sympathy with those who decried, or affected to decry, reciprocity with the States, that we were in favor of a reasonable measure of reciprocity, and that we regarded trade relations than now exist between the United States and Canada of very great advantage to both countries. We were opposed to selling the independence of our country to the States for free trade with our neighbor, and we were with the Americans which would be unjust to the Mother Country. What we

The Times seems ready to go into hysterics because we expressed ourselves favorable to a measure of reciprocity with the United States considerably wider in its scope than was the treaty of 1854. This position is perfectly consistent with the attitude we assumed during the late election of the system of which they formed a part went with them. There were many, tude we assumed during the late election of the system of the second section of the statute, each immigrant is entitled to require that the collector shall receive the payment by or for him. Their Lordships are unable to adopt this construction of the statute, or to hold that its effect is to confer any such right as that suggested when the act of bringing intending immigrants into port by the vessel is in controvention of the law."

The Judges also decided that an alien does not possess the legal rights enforceable by part went with them. There were many, who, like the News-Advertiser, with respect to the Education Law, lamented, in the most doleful terms, the new legislation, tional questions raised by the counsel for and predicted that the most awful results would follow the establishment of the new policy. But the irreconcileable and the Council is not the less sound for being sim-Let anyone in England now propose the re-enactment of the Corn Laws and he would ter in violating the law of the land. be opposed by Tory and Liberal, and even his sanity would be called in question. The instance cited by the Advertiser was the most unfortunate one it could have selected.

THE RIGHTS OF CHINESE.

A very important and interesting decision said on this subject before the election and during the election contest is not in the slightest degree inconsistent with what we say now. The man who is willing to deal Musgrave is the Collector of Customs for the and encouraged them. He is mistaken, with his neighbor in a friendly way, and Port of Melbourne, and Teong Toy was a however, in supposing that we are opposed who is ready to do him a good turn as often as the opportunity offers, is not inconsistent when he indignantly refuses to sell himself to him, body and soul, for any earthly advantage. This is the difference between the Times and ourselves.

We are perfectly willing that Canada Colony of Victoria more than one Chinaman.

Port of Melbourne, and Teong 109 was a however, in supposing that we are opposed to unions and unionism. We censured the conduct of the strikers, not because they are members of a labor combination, but because we believed that their proceedings were unfair and nobusinesslike. Their disconding the conduct of the strikers, not because they have because we believed that their proceedings were unfair and nobusinesslike. Their disconding that we are opposed to unions and unionism. We consured the conduct of the strikers, not because they have because we believed that their proceedings were unfair and nobusinesslike. Their disconding the conduct of the strikers, not because they are members of a labor combination, but because they were unfair and nobusinesslike. Their disconding the conduct of the strikers, not because they are members of a labor combination, but because we believed that their proceedings were unfair and nobusinesslike. Their disconding the conduct of the strikers, and the conduct of the strikers, and unionism. We consured the conduct of the strikers, not because we believed that their proceedings were unfair and nobusinesslike. Their disconding the conduct of the strikers, and the conduct of the strikers, and the conduct of the strikers, and the conduct of the strikers. We are perfectly willing that Canada should do all that an independent and self-respecting country which has a proper regard for the rights of its inhabitants should to carry only fourteen Chinese immigrants.

To to establish close trade relations with the She brought over 268. Among them was or refuse the terms proposed by the men. do to establish close trade relations with the United States, but the Times urges, with all the force it possesses, that the Dominion for the sake of gaining unrestricted reciprocity should throw itself into the arms of the United States and thankfully snbmit to any conditions its government may dictate, giving no consideration to the interests of the Canadian industries that may be injuriously affected by the change, and seeing no iman, and, like a prudent man, no matter what his position is, should be at liberty to werk or refrain from working, as he sees fit. So far, the transaction on both sides was fair and businesses. Callector. Ah Toy gained his suit, and was a warded £150 damages. This was a fortune in his estimation, and, like a prudent what they could to prevent the Messra. Dunsmuir going on with their work. Here

Committee in transfer of the Committee in the Committee

who, like the News-Advertiser, with re- this opinion they did not consider it neces croakers were short-sighted and stupid ple. It is equivalent to saying that no Col-

OUR POSITION.

Mechanic's letter is frank and manly We are glad he has written it, for it gives us an opportunity of showing exactly where

labor question.

Our correspondent says that we have commented very strongly on the action of

One of the difficulties, which the Federaor over, was that of representation. How were the thinly peopled States to be represented in the federal parliament? Would it be fair to give them such representation it be fair to give them such repre-only as their population warranted? It would be all right to apportion the repre-involved? sentation of the populous states, such as Victoria and New South Wales, according to the number of their inhabitants, but would it be fair to treat States whose area the advocates of representation by popula- feræ naturæ, lays down this doctrine: the advocates of representation by population, which was the principle agreed upon, were not willing to make any allowance for area or prospect of speedy settlement. They, to the annoyance of the thinly settled colonies, insisted on a rigid adherence to this rule, and no province is to be allowed a greater representation in the House of Commons than is proportionate to the number of its inhabitants. With

allowed a greater representation in the House of Commons than is proportionate to the number of its inhabitants at the time warranted. This arrangement as worked and hered to. The smaller and younger provinces were allowed a prepresentation in that before the number of their inhabitants at the time warranted. This arrangement has worked well. The smaller provinces do not feel too. The smaller and younger provinces were allowed a greater representation in the body and are there for clease suspicious and less afraid of being gunfairly treated than if the number of that hat the gree sensual as to make the property of the late advance in the price of meat, to the scanse and and thickers a small as to make the property of the property of the late and younger provinces were allowed a representation in the body and are therefore, as they get outside the terriforty of the United States, they are of United States than the summon sense as well as sound the property of the United States, is to united States, and thildren, and their capital, the warrangement has worked well. The smaller provinces do no

and the dependence have been contributed by the bear of contributed and the hospital properties of the contributed of the hospital and a ready of the contributed of the hospital and the hospita

THE YOUNG COMMONWEALTH. | can blind the judgment and deaden the FROM A WORKINGMAN'S STANDsense of justice of men of intelligence who take upon, them to advise the public. So unfair is our Portland contemporary that it unfair is our Portland contemporary that it misquotes and misrepresents Baron Fava's letter in the most glaring way. Does the American public require journals to be dishonest when commenting upon matters in which the reputation of the republic is honest when commenting upon matters in which the reputation of the republic is

PHELPS' SEALS.

Ex-Minister Phelps, in claiming for Uncle large, but whose population, just now, is Sam the seals that swim in Behring's Sea, very small, in the same way? Should wherever they may roam, will find that his wherever they may roam, will find that and no allowance be made for their theory is opposed to the principles of law as capabilities and for the probable expansion of their populations? It seems that Blackstone. He, with respect to animals

union of Wellington in particular. Of course you have a perfect right to your opinion, but I would just like to draw your attention to a few points which you do not seem to take into consideration.

In the first place the man who has nothing but his hands wherewith to earn his living, is not likely to support a union for the sake of amusing himself. It takes time and money to successfully carry on a union, and these are two things of which workingmen generally have none to spare, and it is a feeling of self-preservation which induces him to contribute from what little he has to anything which offers him protection from his rapacious employer and the individual competition of his fellow workman. If the laborer could obtain, without combining, what is considered a fair remuneration for his labor and reasonable hours of work, he would have no necessity to support a union which would then be of no benefit to him; but such is not the case, employers, as a rule, employ the man who will work for the lowest wages, and unless the laborer has some way of pretecting himself he will have to work for just what will keep soul and body together.

MISUELLANEOUS.

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R. H. JA

THIRTY-T

BY ATLANTIC

Petition for the Release Wilson, of the Sear Firemens' Uni

Lord Randolph Churchi at Epsom-Death o

Lady Dunlo's Tro London, April 9.—The

the troubles which have bes (Miss Bilton, the singer actress) since her husband tion of his father, the Earl o uccessfully sought to be div successfully sought to be diversed to the support of the bargain whe since the reconciliation, is been the sole support of both. been denied any assistant relatives. Lady Dunlo is towards motherhood, and health is such that she cannot endure the exactions of hord Dunlo has repeatedly cease work but has fronted with the retort, to live if I don't work mights ago during a "Twperformance at Drury Lane Dunlo fainted at the fall of the was unable to leave the theat hours thereafter. Last even forming in "Venus," at the in Manchester, she was compute stage at the beginning of She was removed to her ke has been since confined to illness is not regarded as set doctors have warned her aga quences of further work in Lord Dunlo feels the situation and tearfully denounces his general and the Clancartys for their refusal to supply money he actually needs. conduct compels a peeress to of a peer of the realm upon theatre.

France and Ital Paris, April 9.—Negotiation factory treaty relations between the control of the

nions was in our mit es, to Irish land bill. H. Fowler, that the salaries of the land be placed on the estimates, kept within control of Parli Mr. Balfour opposed He said sioner ought not to be subject trol of majorities swayed by fluences. Timothy Healy, I, and John Morley supported I tion, which was rejected by 18:

VIENNA, April 9.—The pre on authority, gives a positive d truth of the recent alarmist re have been so industriously affecting the peace of Europe.

Cavendish Beatinck London, April 9.—The Rig George August Cavendish Ber Whitehaven, is dead. He of Major General Bentinck, and London in 1821. He was first parliament from Taunton in 186 he first represented Whitehave appointed parliamentary secre board of trade in 1874, and in 1 mitted to the privy council. ed by a small majority as a from Whitehaven in 1886.

Rismarck's Acknowled BERLIN, April 9.—Prince Beknowledged the congratulate which he received on the confidence of the birthday, by sending his ograph to each well-wisher.

Lord Randolph's Winn LONDON, April 9.—It transp the last moment, Lord Randolp heeded the advice of his frie North, and backed "Nunthorp terday's race at Epsom Downs result of his winning £25,000.

Burled by a Falling W Berlin, April 9.—The walls in Diesterstrass, Hanover, fell to ing all the inmates, twenty in the rulns. Joined the Catholic Chu London, April 9.—The lady

convent established at Wales, by Father Ignatius, the bishop, has turned Catholic, and pected that most of the sister with the establishment will foll

The Case of Secretary Wi LONDON, April 9,-A petition arge number of signatures h led to Home Secretary Matt ing for the release of Secretary the Seaman's and Fireman's un grounds upon which the petitionare that Wilson's wife is in a di tion, necessitating his presence side, and the further allegation jury had prejudiced his case.

Ridiculting the Kaiser.
LONDON, April 9.—A Berlin inveys news that a New York o aper called Puck has been tri anthorities of Berlin for holdi ruler of Germany to the ridicule tempt of his subjects by caricatu fall to convey a proper idea, Ksiser's atandpoint, of the di divinity that attach to the Imperi and have actually provoked as a smile on the faces of His Maje jects. The paper named has b guilty of the crime charged, an