e Scheme Lucidly Explained by the Hen. Premier of the Province in a Master your

Seeing the importance of the Inter-provincial Congress scheme, and the information conveyed on the sal ject in the speech of Mr. Mercier, we give telow some of its most interesting features :

I am quite astonished so hear the honorable member speak of my Conference scheme as a dangerous thing for the Province of Quebec. He has told us that we will be slaughtered by the Premiers of the other Provinces, if we have the misfortune to invite them to come and see us for the purpose of discussing in a friendly way the interests of the Provinces and the best means to be adopted for their protection.

In his abourd timidity, he imagines that we are going to expose ourselves to every possible calamity if we have the audanity to demand better conditions as regards our autonomy and financial relations.

To reassure my adversaries, it is only necesmary to recall the facts :--

In 1883, Hon. Mr. Wurtele said :--"I think the Provinces can in all justice and according to the spirit of the covenant upon which Confederation is based, ask that their annual subsidy be increased.

"Before Confederation the Provinces had the right to levy the moneys required for the public service by imposing Customs and Excise duties and by all other modes or systems of taxation.

"By the resolutions adopted by the delegates appointed to consider the scheme for uniting the Provinces under one Government and upon which the Union Act is founded, the power to levy Customs and Excise duties was taken from the local and conferred moon the General Government.

"This mode of levying was almost exclusively used for providing for administrative requirements."

We say nothing more than this at present. Here is the language of the Speech from the Throne this year :-

of the Dominion to examine a question of vital importance, namely, that of their finan- | fication required in the financial relations becial and other relations with the Federal Government

"The obscurity in some respects, of the British North America Act 1867, and the interpretation given to some clauses of the act, under certain circumstances, have given rise to well founded lears for the maintenance of our local institution, and necessitate an understanding between the Provincial and Federal Governments, with a view to arrive at a state of things more satisfactory to all. "The lapse of twenty years, since Confe-

deration, has shown the insufficiency of the financial arrangements made at the outset. "Upon entering into Confederation, the Province of Quebec, like the others, gave to the central power its portion of the Customs and Excise revenues, which have more than doubled since. It has received, in return,

enly a yearly fixed and settled grant. While the Provinces gave up in this way, the surest and most important of their revenues, they remained burdened with heavy expenses for the support of their local institutions, which expenses must, of necessity, increase with the growth of the population and the development of the country.

"Under these circumstances, and for these reasons, my Government believes the time has come for the Provinces to consider the situation seriously, and to consult together upon the means to surmount the present difficulties, and prevent their recurrence."

Now, what did the hon. member for Mont-

morency say of this project in 1883 ? Here are his own words as they are report-

ed in the *Hansard*. important questions that has yet been aub-mitted to the consideration of this House—I refer to the question of 'Better Terms,' or rather to translate into French the idea expressed by these words, the increase of the annual subsidy which our Province receives obligations of the Local Government. The from the Federal Government. This is a most perious question, as it is both financial and political at one and the same time. I must administration of justice, and was I wrong sav that for a good while past in my own refections on the present and future policy of (when New Brunswick came before us for the country, I have often thought of this question without deceiving myself as to its vailing in this country it would become nedificulties. I have gradually formed an openion on the subject and, on this, the first tween the Federal and Local Governments? favorable opportunity that has occurred to me to express it, I shall do so with all the frankness that I have given to a long study of our financial situation and that I always desire to bring to the discussion of the public interests. I have seen with pleasure that the Govern ment have made of this question of the increase of our annual subsidy an article of their programme and that they have declared to us through the medium of the Hon. Treasurer in his Budget Speech and that they will submit it for the favorable consideration of this House by proposing the adoption of an address to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council demanding this increase of the subsidy and specifying the reasons that justify it. In his speech on the Budget, the hon. leader of the Opposition also referred to this question; but, in my opinion, he did so from an altogether unacceptable standpoint, sup-porting it with figures which I have no hesitation in pronouncing absolutely false. I may say right off that I should oppose every idea of an additional Federal subsidy, if it were proposed to solicit a special favor for our Province or, like the hon, leader of the Opposition, to put in a long plea to prove that we are treated unjustly in the distribution of the Dominion subsidies to the Prowinces."

Thus, he does not want the Province of Quebec to demand anything special or to appear as an applicant alone at Ottawa. Hear

"To support the reasons which I think should be given in favor of an increase of the Federal subsidies to all the Provinces, it is useful to form a fair notion of the working of the financial system of the Canadian Confederation since 1867. I have watched with keen interest juring the last fifteen years the developments of the financial operations of Canada and of each of the Provinces of the

Union." And further on, the hon. member used the

following language: "In my serious meditations on this subject for some years back, I have constantly placed the question on an altogether different ground from that selected by the hon. leader of the Opposition. A moment's reflection convinced me that in the interest itself of our autonomy, of our nationality, of the maintenance of the Federal system, we could not and we should not desire a partial measure in our favor. I wished to rise to higher and more general considerations than those of a political idea limited to the exigencies of our Province and which, if attempted to be reduced to practice would assuredly prove difficulties that we have all the interest in the world to avoid. I

INTERPROVINCIAL CONGRESS into the not arrived or sy least was very Cunate as well as for that of each of the provinces in particular, the principle of Federal subsidies to those provinces in order to rive it a large application.

TE TENT

" After frequently reflecting on all I have just said, I have come to the coodusion that of the basis of the system of federal aubsidies to the Provincial Government were enlarged Is would be productive of still more magnificent results and the provinces would be prosupplied with resources which they could devote to the development of their prosperity and, as a certain consequence, to the increase of the revenues of the Federal Government that would pay them those additional subsi-dies. The financial situation of the Federal Government is so flourishing that this question might be very advantageously settled without causing it the slightest embarrassment.

And further on still :-"It would be only necessary to amend the constitutional charter so as to provide that the subsidy of 80 cents per head be based on the population of 1881 instead of on the census of 1861. For our Province, this would be equivalent to an increase of \$197,968.80 oo

our aubaidy." Thus the policy I now advocate is not s new one; neither is it revolutionary, as is pretended- It is, in fact, of essentially Con-

servative origin. What was true in 1883 is still more true in 1887. The Government has changed; but the cause and the interests are the same.

Only-and it is well to recall the factthose gentlemen did not succeed in 1883, because the province went alone to Ottawa. If it had gone as I want it to go this year, accompanied by the other provinces, it would have succeed and its rights would have been respected.

What I ask is that the Premiers of all the provinces should meet and calmly discuss the situation, expose their wants, agree upon a common basis of action, and then formulate their joint demand with all the authority possible.

To attain this end, it is not necessary to go "My Government intends inviting the to England to obtain amendments to the con-Governments of the other Provinces and that stitution; it will be sufficient to go to Ottawa and ask the Federal Parliament for the moditween the Provinces and the central power. We have only to repeat what was already done each time that the Provincial subsidies were changed in the case of other provinces than our own.

We have at the head of the Executive of this Province in the person of Hon. Mr Maston a real friend of our local institutions, an intelligent guardian of the rights and antonomy of the Provinces. In 1883, he was a member of the Senate where he did the same honor to his race that he had done them some years previously in the Privy Council.

What did he then say of the demands which the Province made for the purpose of getting a modification of the financial conditions settled by the Federal Act.

Hear and meditate his words, you who profess to be so afraid of my conference. He gives you a lesson of patriotism by which you

may profit. On the 7th May, 1883, he said: "The Province of Quebec does not come here as a mendicant asking better terms in order to continue the administration of its own affairs, it comes here under the broad principle, and the broad basis which were recognized by the Conservatives at the time of the Confederation-principles which I advocate myself in the House of Commons. I say at that time that by the Confederation Act the revenueproducing power of the country was bad.y distributed. It was so distributed that everything inured to the prosperity and advantage of the Federal Covernment and to the disadvantage of the Local Government Every settler brought into this country added two or three dollars to the revenue of the Federal Government; the Local Government do not begrudge it, they are quite happy that it is so; but what is the consequence to them? While every new settler adds to the revenue of the Dominion, he also adds to the Province is obliged to take care of the poor, it has to provide for education and for the when I stated in the House of Common better terms) that by the system now pre-That it was so I said at that time and I repeat

it to-day. "I contend that the means of the Local Legislatures of raising a revenue are entirely crippled while the Federal Government has an ever increasing source of revenue in the prosperity and increase of the population."

Such was the opinion expressed by a sincere friend of the Province on the subject now before us, and I invite my adversaries to consider it attentively before condemning my scheme of a conference.

These words contrast strangely with those of Hon. Mr. Chapleau the other evening at Montreal, when, under the pretext of taking me to task, he spoke of the projected conference in the most unfair terms and sought to convey the impression that it is a new machination against the minority in his Province, a revolutionary act altogether worthy of an annexationist.

It is evident that Mr. Chapleau was amus ing himself, and that he did not stint himself either.

I hope that he did not utter the words that the Tory papers of Montreal ascribe to him ; because if he did utter them he would be compelled to repudiate them before two months.

The hon, member for Montmorency has tried to make us believe that Hon. Mr. Mowat is opposed to the conference and that he is a fee to the Province of Quebec. An assertion of the sort is simply ridiculous. Here is the letter which Hon. Mr. Mowat did me the honor to send me. It speaks for itself :--

To Hon. H. Mercier, Premier, Quebcc:-DEAR SIR,-I have your letter of the 8th and it has been considered by my colleagues and myself. I concur with what you say in reference to the Dominion and the Provinces, and the importance of resisting encroachments on Provincial rights. With regard to financial arrangements, this Province was satisfied (Mr. Mercier :- " Was, not is, Mr. Speaker), with the provisions of the B. N. A. Act and would still prefer them without any change if the principle on which they are based were faithfully carried out by

the Dominion Parliament for the approval of all the Provinces. In view of the financial condition of some of the Provinces and of what has occurred since Confederation, this Government will be glad to consider and discuss any change which may be proposed by any of the Provinces. We approve of your proposal for a meeting of delegates representing, if possible, all the Local Governments of the Dominion with respect to both subjects. The place might be your own city of Quebec,

rights and that he has devoted his whole political career, a not honor ble career by the way, to the defence of those rights when-ever they were menaded. He is one of the most remarkable men of America, and his presence at the projected conference will be a. The Legislature Condemns Salis guarantee of success. His legal attainments, this wast experience ion all such questions, gathered in struggles from which he came out always victorious, and his great sense of justice, will be precious on the occasion

I shall transmit in a few days the official invitation to the Premiers of the different Provinces. I hope that they will all accept it and the frank and loyal hospitality that the Province of Quebec will extend to them in the old City of Champlain. We shall receive them as triends, together with the representative the Federal Government will send us to express the general views of the Dominion.

In concluding, Mr. Speaker, I wish it be thoroughly understood that this conference must not be regarded as an act of hostility towards the Federal Government. On the contrary, it is a friendly proceeding, suggested not by party spirit but by the general interest of Confederation, whose real object is to prevent conflicts in the future, to settle actual difficulties, financial and otherwise, to consolidate our young institutions, to ensure their sure and rapid development in union and harmony under the egis of our constitu-

THE ALLEGED PARNELL LETTER.

A Select Committee of Investigation asked For.

Churchill Urges the Parnellites Not to Trust an English Jury of Taking an Action Against the "Times"—Denials from Sullivan and Egan.

LONDON, April 19.—Mr. Netherclift, an eminent chirographic expert, has compared the signature attached to he Times' Parnell letter with two of Mr. Parnell's signa ures, but declin's the express an opinion in absence of further examples. He says thre are dispirities between the signature to the Times' letter and the two others, and that there are also disparities between the latter two. He thinks the fairest comparison would be with signatures of the same date as that of the Times, not with signatures recently written for a start the times the timestry given by the He says the signature given by the Times, if false, is a very good imitation, but that it would be unfair to give an opinion based upon two signatures written for purposes of

comparison.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Caldwell, Liberal-Unionist, gave notice that he would move for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the charges made by the Times against Mr. Parnell and other Irish Laders in connection with crime in

Irelaud. Commenting on the letter printed yesterday, he Times says: "It is remarkable that Mr. the Times says: "It is remarkable that Mr. Parnell appeared doubtful on what grounds to impe ch the authenticity of the letter. The first seemed disposed to assume that it might be an autograph, which he admits he has sometimes given to evalurers written on the top of a sheet of Lotepaper, or possibly a signature for the use of his private secretary, which fell into unsoupulous hands. Now, however, he asserts that the signature is forged. Such discrepancies as he points out to prove this are extremely little. We possess several undoubted examples of his signature, and in our deliberate judgment there can be no

doubt that the letter is genuine.

Lord Randolph Churchil, speaking at Nottingham this evening, said that if the Parnellites chose to bring an action against the London Times they need not trust an English jury, because they c n take proceedings against the paper in Ireland or Scotland. He would not make himself make himself a party to the accusation, but it might be necessary for the House of Commons, independently of the Parnellites, to take action to clear itself as 各 bo made against a section of its members.

CONH TO DUBLIN.

LONDON, April 20. - Wr. Parnell has gone to Dublin to endeavor to sift the matter of the letter published by the Times.

THE "TIMES" STILL BOLD.

The Times this morning says: "We possess several specimens of Mr. Parnell's signature, written about the date of the disputed document, from which we are able to paral el the pecu-isarities of the signature." Col. King-Harman has written the Times denying Mr. Sexton's assertion that he (the writer) had had dealings with Messrs. Egan and Sheridan. AN EXPLICIT DENIAL.

CHICAGO, April 19.—In speaking of the debate in the British Parliament last night, in which his name was mentioned, Alexander Sullivan said to-day: "While Major Saunderson is a cowardly bully and a brutal calumniator, who has been justly accord by the Parmiller. tor, who has been justly scored by the Parnell-Lord Harlington has become a monemaniac, and is evidently prepared to believe any falsehood, however preposterous, on account of the death of his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish. I knew just as much and just as little about the Phænix Park affair as Lord Hartington himself, and in that respect am in precisely the same position as Mr. Par-Egan, Mr. Brennan and others of the National league whose names have been un-truthfully connected with it. So far as Lord Cavendish was concerned Mr. Paraell perfectly expressed my views and, I believe, those of Mr. Egan, Mr. Brennan and their associates, when he says that he would have s ood, if he could, between the unfortunate man and the knives of

his assailants." EGAN REITERATES.

LONDON, April 19—Mr. Egan has sent a cablegram to Mr. Labouchere, in which he says: "Saunderson's statement that I presided at a supper to celebrate the Phonix Park mur ders is a wiful slander. I have never even heard of such a celebration. Parnell never wrote me such a letter as that quoted in the Times. The whole thing is a fabrication." Major Saunderson, speaking at Tunbridge this evening, reiterstes his charges against the Parnellites, and challenged them to adopt the means of vindication at their disposal.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE. Many bad joints, by which people are crip-pled for life, are made by neglected or badly treated rheumatism. Ida Plank, of Strathroy, Ont., was afflicted with rheumatism in her fingers, so that she could not bend them. Yel-

low Oil cured her, and is a prompt ours for all painful complaints. "Come in, my poor man," said a benevolent dy to a ragged tramp, "and I will get you lady to a ragged tramp, "and I will get you something to eat." "Thanky, mum; don't care if I do." "I suppose," continued the lady, setting a square meal before him, "your life has been full of trials?" "Yes, mum; an' the wust of wuz, I allus got convicted."

A SEVERE ATTACK.

"I never felt better in my life than I have since taking Burdock Blood Bitters. I had a severe bilious attack; I could not eat for several days, and was unable to work. One bottle cured me." John M. Richards, Sr., St. Tara, Ont. For all bilious troubles use B.B.B.

A lady once went a considerable distance to visit an intimate friend who had been taken seriously ill, but the alarming symptoms had said to myself that the measure should extend to all the Provinces of the Confederation. I asked myself if, after the experience acquired since 1867, of the feoundity and strength of the financial system of Confederation, the Confederation, the Confederation of the Confederation is a self-since 1867, of the feoundity and strength of the Confederation, the Confederation of Confederation, the Confederation of Confederation of Confederation, the Confederation of C

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bury's Action Eloquent Addresses by Public Men-Ireland's Cause that of the ally as any a World in !

QUEBRO, April 18th.

The debate on the anti-coercion resolutions was commenced at 7.30 p.m., and lasted until midnight. The galleries were crowded and much onthusiasm manifested.

Mr. Owen Murphy moved the following reso lutions:—"That this House desires to express feelings of the most profound regret that a measure of extreme co-raion has been introducinto the Imperial Parliament, a measure utterly at variance with the spirit of the age and entirely opposed to the rights and privi-leges of common humanity. This House de-sives to place on record its strenuous protest against the threatened encoachment the l berty of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland and hopes that the arbitrary and unjust meas-ure may be withdrawn. That it is the opinion of this House that it would be a gracious act on the part of Her Majesty's Government, in this year of the Queen's Jubilee, to grant Ire land a liperal measure of self-government simi lar to that which obtains in all Her Majesty's self-governing possessions throught the world and it is earnestly prayed by this House that the principle of Home Rule may be conceded to Ireland at the present session of the Imperial Parliamen."

In rising smid loud applause to speak to hi motion, he said that his first duty was to thank the members upon both sides of the House for the flattering reception accorded to him. He said he hardly knew in what terms to address the House in support of his resolutions concerning the present condition and aspirations of his unfortunate country. But with sush a cause and with so: ympathetic an audience he knew that with so ympaniests a audience he know that he need attach but little importance to what words he should say. He was addressing the r-presentatives of a people who had more than once manifested their sympathy with the Ir sh people. He pointed out that amongst the provisions of the Coercion Bill was one sus-pending altogether the provisions of trial by jury and substituting instead a trial before two stipendiary mrgis rates. The judiciary, he

said, of Ireland was well known to be opposed to all the sentiments and sympathies of her people. More than this, in certain cases offenders against the law were to be taken from their own country and reople to be tried in another land across the Changel. Mr. Murphy showed that not only had the Irish representative themselves strenuously opposed the measure, but the greatest statesman of the age, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had risen in his place to combat it, and had shown that there was even more crime in England, Wales and Scotland to-day than in Ireland. He denounced the bill as cruel and inhuman, and expressed his surprise that so humane a Government as that of Great Britanian. tain, for humane it certainly is, should always have been so inhumane towards Ireland. He have been so inhumane towards Irsland. He could only account for it on the ground that England did not know the people of Ireland sufficiently well. They had unfortunately regarded Ireland not as a sister, not as an equal, but as an inferior. Ireland had been persecuted for ages past, trial by jury and even the rights of habeas corpus had been suspended. The result has been a continued protest. The Irish people not only pretested, they had rebelled, and as long as the same they had rebelled, and as long as the same policy of oppression and coercion was persisted in, and as long as there was an Irishman left in Ireland, and as long as there was a vestige of the Irish race left in any part of the British dominions, or under any flag that owed no allegiance to the Queen, so long would they continue to protest and so long would they continue to rebel. Referring to the question of Home Rule, and to the claim that it is essentially a Catholic movement and calculated of promote Catholic ascendancey, he referred to the fact that most of the modern leaders of the Irish people, including Lord Edward Fitz-gerald, Smith O'Brien, Robert Emmett, John Mitchell, Isaac Butt, were all Protestants, and Charles Stuart Parnell, the last leader of the movement, and who was destined to lead the people of Ireland to ultimate success, is also a Protestant. He said it was frequently urged that Home Rule for Ireland meant separation from England and the dismember ment of the Empire, but protested that such a sentiment found no place in the hearts of the great majority of the Irish people. He concluded by saying:—"This is the Queen's Jubilee year. We marked the event at the sitting of this House on Friday last by voting loyal and patriotic address to Her Majesty and I had occasion from the place in which now stand, only a week ago, in seconding the resolutions in reply to the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Parlia ment to refer to the event. In the reference I then made to Queen Victoria, as a ruler, wife and a mother, I was happy say that in all these particulars the In race the wide world over attached no personal responsibility to the Queen for the injuries done their afflicted country, but were imbued with the kindliest feelings towards Her Majesty

-her's has been a long ream, her's has been appy reign. Her relations with the state hav never been strained, she has been a constitutional ruler, her domestic life has been the age been strained, she has been a constitu miration of the world and her court a model intellectually and morally,—all of which has had its influencing effects on the general social tone of the British empire. There remains the op-portunity for the Queen in her Jubilee year to give additional and unexampled lustre to her Crown and her reign. This she can jo by imposing her personal influence, which is equal to the accomplishment of the work, and obtaining the passage of a measure in the Imperial Par liament granting Home Rule to Ireland. Her Majesty should be herself the bearer of the glad tidings. She should summon a royal squadron at Holyhead. She should, in company with her Prime Minister and the Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, cross the Irish Channel, the fleet should sail into Kinstown harbor, he royal standard and the green flag of Ireland's national independence should float together in the breeze. The Queen of a regenerated, a united and happy country should, on landing on Irish soil, be welcomed by the idol of the Irish people, Charles Stewart Parnell. Her Majesty, as she passed from Kingstown to Dublin, would have an opportunity of judging of what is meant by Irish love and loyalty. She has not been permitted to know much of either. Her Majesty should proceed to College Green and in present over the form either. Her Majesty should proceed to College Green and in person open the first session of a restored Irish Parliament, with Parnell as First Prime Minister. This would

be the crowning event of Her Majesty's Jubile year. An event which would open up for Her Majesty the avenues to the hearts of the Irish race, not only in Ireland but the wide world over, their prayers would ascend to Heaven in one grand hallelujah for the temporal and spiritual happiness of the Queen, for the stability and permanence of the British Empire, of which old Ireland would shine out as the brightest jewel in the Imper al Crown. (Loud applause. Hon. W. W. Lynch, who rose amid loud Hon. W. W. Lynch, who rose amid loud applause from both sides of the House, spoke briefly but elegently in support of the resoorly the idea conveyed in them, but also the significance of the language in which they were clothed. To any one who had ever studied

clothed. To any one who had ever studied Irish history they were full of significance, because they involved the question of liberty. Irish sgitation for ages past had been an appeal from the Irish people to the sympathy of the lovers of liberty the world over. He quoted from clauses of the Coercion Bill and asked if the people of this Province would consent to such a measure If ever the Minister of Justice should introduce a bill to take away the rights and liberties of the bil to take away the rights and liberties of the people of this Province, he knew the French C nadians well enough to say that they would

try under the ægis of its free constitution, and expressed his desire to see the same enjoyed by the people of Ireland. Some minds might recoil from the idea of Home Rule, but in a Province like this, where we cajoy the mos-sure of liberty which here prevails, we can sympathetically desire the same for the Irish people. He referred to what Irishmen had done. for Bogland, meationed a number of illustrious names in the roll of Trish history, referred to the fact that England's greatest general of the present day (Wolseley) is an Irishman, and referred fee ngly to the memory of Robert Emmett. The honorable gentleman alluded also to the visit here of Justin McCarthy and of Michael Davits. When he had introduced the first mentioned of those distinguished men to the first mentioned of those distinguished men to the floor of the House,—the Levislature was not then in sitting, and he was not as now surrounded by a galaxy of talent and of beauty (applause),—Mr. McCarthy had said when told that it was here we met to legislate for the Province of Quebec, "Would to God that we had the same condition of affairs in Ireland." That, he took it, was just what was desired and what was asked for by the Irish people. A few months after Mr. McCarthy's visit, we had here Mr. Michael Davitt. and he frankly admitted that he had gone to hear him with something of that he had gone to hear him with something of the same feeling of apprehension with which he would approach dynamite. But he had been agreebly disappointed, and he was glad to be able to testify that notwithstanding his intense agitation for the rights of his country and his countrymen, Mr. Davitt was indeed a loyal man. The name of Papineau was very properly honored by the French Canadian people, be-cause he was identified with one of the greatest events in the national history; just so would the name of Charles Stewart Parnell be honored by the Irish people throughout all ages. Thank God, the old party lines in this Province which were drawn over the principle of personal liberty had now disappeared for ever. He made an earn est and eloquent appeal for the right of self-gov-ernment for Ireland, and said that when it was once granted, the Irish would become a free, a happy and a posperous people. The question of Home Rule was now being discussed the world over, and he had no apprehension that this House would not unanimously set its stamp of approval upon the resolutions now in hands of the Speaker, and urge the men who ruled the destinies of the British Empire not to check the ambition and dampen the energies of the people of Ireland. And when that country shall be accorded that Home Rule government which our people now enjoy, he was convinced that is no part of Her Mojesty's possession would there arise a greater messure of rejoicing

than from our own Province of Quebec. (Loud applause.) The Hon. Mr. Mercier followed amid applaus to heartily concur in the resolution submitted. He remarked that it was a strange sight to see that a deliberative assembly composed for three quarters of French-Canadians should busy itelf with the affairs of Ireland. There was in deed a strong link between the Irish and French-Canadian peoples. Both had suffered injustice and both highly valued the boon of constitutional liberties. It was a noteworthy sight to now see men pleading for the cause of Ireland in the language of France (applauso). He was glad in the extreme to have an oppor-tunity of joining his voice with that of his col-lesques in asking for Home Rule for Ireland and condemning the coercion act which was now being introduced in the British Commons. Ireland, whose sons had shed lustre on the whole world, was well worthy of the position and standing of a free people. In the name of the people of the Province of Quebec he asked jus-

tice for Ireland (app'ause.)

Hon. Mr. Taillon had the highest admiration for brave little Ireland, which had so long opposed the encroachments made upon its liberties. Though he did not quite agree with the text of the resolutions submitted he approved of the principle which they contained. He strongly hoped that Ireland would receive what

she was justly entitled to.

Mr. Hall was glad to speak on behalf of the Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants of his constituency and to approve of the resolutions which were now before the House. He had had occasion not long ago to take the same stand at a public meeting held in Montreal and his course had been approved of. Ireland was entitled to justice and she should and must

optain it. Mr. Poupon was also heartily in favor of the resolutions. All British subjects no matter where they lived were entitled to the constitufree men and and unfair to deprive Ireland of them. hoped the resolutions would be adopted without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Owens had sympathy for Ireland and her strugole for constitutional liberties. But he had to be consequent with himself and take the same stand he had already taken, and that was that it was unconstitutional for the Legislature to meddle in matters beyond its jurisdiction. Mr. Owens was several times interrupted by the crowded galleries and the Speaker several

times t reatened to have them cleare i.

Mr. Robidoux fully sympathised with Ireland
and hoped the resolutions would be adopted without a dissenting voice. Mr. Casgrain also took the same ground in an

eloquent address, c ncluding by the exclamation of "God Save Ireland," amid the applause of the House.

Mr. Lareau also delivered a nest and practica

address in favor of the resolutions.

Mr. Flynn, in an eloquent address, plainly showed that there was no necessity whatever for the present very stringent measures which it

was proposed to adopt.

The Hon. James McShane complimented the mover and seconder on herr elegant addresses, and said it was remarkable that one was a Catholic and the other a Protestant. (Applanse.) The whole civilized world was now in favor of granting Home Rule to Ireland. Scatland and Wales had elected men to support Hadstone in his endeavors to give justice to Ireland. The measure would have been adopted but for the action of the renegade Chamberlain, Hartington and the Unionists. He was sorry to see that one man had been found to eppose the resolution, and he predicted that the mem ber for Argenteuil would not come back again to the House. He thanked all who had taken a stand favorable to the resolutions.

Ir. Cameron was in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and thought that it was a disgrace for the British Government to introduce a coercion measure in this age. He had questioned the constitutionality of the Legislature adopting this resolution, but since the lawyers had spoken

he had nothing to say.

'Mr. Sussi r concluded the debate with an eloquent address in fav. r of the resolutions, and eulogizing the patiotic, love of liberty and courage of the Irish race. The resolutions were then put and unani-

mously carried amid cheers,
The House ordered that this should be cabled
to Lord Salisbury, Gladstone and Parnell. They were also sent to the Upper House with a re quest that they be concurred in.

WENT BACK ON THEIR RECORD. When the Hon. Mr. Garneau brought up a motion in the last Parliament to condemn the execution of Riel the Hon. Mr. Taillon and his supporters refused to accept it because they said they did not wish to interfere, claiming that the matter was beyond the jurisdiction of the House. They ran the elections on the non-intervention cry. Last evening they all ap-proved of Mr. Murphy's anti-coercion resolution—t, their honor let it be said—but the fact is there all the same that they did go beyond the juri-diction of the House. No doubt it was their conscience which guided them last evening, while on the Riel question they were entirely guided by party feelings.

THE PREMIER THANKED The following letter explains itself :-

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Quebec, 19th April, 1887.

MY DEAR MR. PREMIER: I tried to catch your ear last night after the adjournment of the House, but I did not succeed. I had some words of thanks to communicate, and I cannot satisfy my conscience or my inclinations without saying over my own signa-ture how deeply restified I am for your entire action in regard to my Home Rule resolutions. not stand it for one moment. He referred to Nothing could have been kinder, or in netter the measure of freedom enjoyed by this countaste, or more effective in the direction of my

ims than the assistance I received at your hands—the words which fell from your lips when you took the flor were such as to give you an affectionate lasting place in the race to which belong. Believe me, Mr. Premier,

bearing and gratefully yours. I would be seen in Owen Musper, M.P.P.

To the Dissident Liberal Unionists to Rally Against Coercion.

Salisbury's Policy - Lord Randy's Ranting-King-Harman Makes a Comparison.

LONDON, April 19.-Mr. Gladstone spoke at LONDON, April 19.—Mr. Gladstone spoke at the dinner given by the Righty club this evening. He said the time had arrived when it was necessary to measure his wn position and the position of the Unionist. He never entertained a suspicion that the Parnellites associated themselves with crime and his official ciated themselves with crime, and his official knowledge was at least as good as that of Lord Hartington. The burden of proof lay upon the accusers, not upon the accusers. Not upon the accusers showed a rational probability of the truth of their charges, they were worthless calumniators, and should be shunned as pests of society. Continuing Mr. Cheldren were of society. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone sa d he hoped the Liberal-Unionists who had abatsined from voting on the second reading of the Crimes bill, would ultimately rally against coercion. Nothing has occurred to make the prospects of Home Rule more hopeless than it was twelve or even six months ago than Mr. Cham-berlain's statement that the round table con-ference had collapsed because he (M. Glad. stone) would not deviate from the provisions of the original bill. It was utterly untrue that he tried to induce the Unionists to work wish the Home Rule Libera's for party purposes outside of the Irish question but had failed in his en-deavor. But bitterest of all was the sight of Liberals supporting the Coercion Bill. He had hoped that a considerable number of the Liberals who had voted in favor of the Crimes Bill would eventually refuse to accept the measure unless they were assured that there would be combined with it a bill for the relief of Ireland. For that reason he had asked in the House of Commons yesterday the question would the Government stand or fall by its relief bill as by its coercion bill? The evasive answer he reseived show d that the Government meant to force through the overcion bill and let the relief bill take its chances. He briefly criticized the purp ses and alleged necessity of the bill, and said that the question should be referred to the judgment of the nation. He did not wish an early dissolution of Parliament, but they must appropriate reflection on the part of the large reflection on the part of the large reflection on the part of the large reflection. arouse reflection on the part of the electors, and he believed a dissolution would produce that effect. Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour.

SALISBURY'S POLICY.

DUBLIN, April 19.—At a Primrose meeting o-day a letter was read from Lord Selsbury, in which he said the Government's palicy was pased to a great extent upon their sen-e of the primary duty of protecting from pillage and oppression a section of the people who are warmly attached to their British connection, and who have run great risk on account of that attachment.

THE DIFFERENCE.

LONDON, April 19.—Col. King-Harman, in a speech at Ramsgate this evening, said it was true he was a Home Ruler in 1870, but the neaning of home rule then was absolutely different from its meaning now. Then the Loyslist party had been greatly out aged by certain leg-islation introduced by Mr. Gladstone and many Loyalists said that if Ireland was to be thus treated it was better to see what her own people could do, but they never hinted at reparation.

CHURCHILL AS A PROPBET. At Nottingham, this evening, in addition to is reference to the all-ged Parn il letter, Lord Churchill said that for forty-five years Mr. Gladstone had not wavered in his resistance to the Irish revolutionary party. It would be difficult to calculate how many persons had been executed or imprisoned during that time. He did not envy the feelings of Mr. Glad tone when the latter remembered the number of persons whose lives he had contributed to secrifice because they advocated the same principles he himself was now advocating. From the time the Crimes Bill became a law, crime would diminish, and outrage, terrorism and in imidation cease. Even now the introduction of the bill and its reception by Parliament had produced in Iroland a most beneficial effect. Irishmen would soon tire of paying double taxes to the National League and to the Queen, The moment they saw the Government had the power and intenti n to suppress the League all Irichmen would acquesce in its suppress. In concluding, he referre to the L beral-Unionits, denying that he had ever intended to speak lightly of them. He dwelt streng y upon the necessity of keeping them up to the scratch of combating their natural vacillating tendency.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Bosche's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty in cents per dozen has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flour for Dyspepsis and Liver Complaint, and the Garman Syrup for Court and Liver to the August Flour for Dyspepsis and Liver to the August Flour for Dyspepsis and Liver to the August Flour for Dyspepsis and Liver to the bard to the forman Syrup and Liver to the forman Syrup and Liver to the first formal for the formal for the formal for the formal formal for the first formal formal formal for the formal for the first formal for for Courh and Lung troubles have, perhaps, the largest sales of any medicine in the world The advantage of increased size of the bottle will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted in every town and village in the civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cans remain the same size.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC TO GLADSTONE.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, April 22.—The following was sent last night to William Ewart Gladstone, London: The Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, representing filly thousand veteran soldiers, at their annual encomment here, to-day, passed resolutions approving of your efforts on behalf of the brave people of Ireland and extend to you and them their warmest sympathies and best wishes your great struggle for justice liberty.
[Signed]
W. A. MoHENRY,
Department Commands.

A judge, delivering a charge to a jury, said "Gentlemen, you have heard the evidence. The indictment says the prisoner was arrested for stealing a pig. This offence seems to be be coming a common one. The time has come when it must be put a stop to; otherwise, gentlemen, none of you will be safe."

SURE TO SATISFY.

There are many remedies for coughs and colds, but there are few that prove so satisfied tory as Hegyard's Pectoral Balsam, which is pleasant and reliable cure for all throat and lung troubles, including bronchitis, asthmacroup, whooping cough and the pulmonary complaints of young or old.

Under the heading "Shipping News," a collection to the heading "Shipping News," a collection to the heading "The launch of tem coary has the following:— The launch of the Clythia passed off successfully. The christening was performed with the customary rise by Miss Isabella Campbell. Her weight in the coardinate of the coardinate o 1,200 tons, and she is made to carry six has?