the liberty and right to make treaties and to ter her own constitution, Mr. Bright said hat such demands suggested not a federation the empire but the entire freedom of Unlike many of our Canadian pries and ultra-loyal nincompoons, this idea of or demand for independence did not throw the venerable and eloquent British statesman into a fit either of anger or disgust. He did not take an angry oath, nor did he invite the nultitude of Englishmen that were listening o him to swear by the eternal that no such consummation as Canadian independence would be allowed or tolerated. No, but what Mr. Bright did say wasthat "whenever the Canadians thought this step necessary the English people would not object. A separation of the relations existing between the mother country and Canada might take place without any disturbance."

TRADE AND TREATIES.

There was a very perceptible diminution the volume and value of the trade of anada during the past year, ending June Mth. The decrease in value was nearly tventy-two million dollars, or about ten per cent, on the whole, compared with the returns of the previous year. In 1883 porters. aggregate trade of Canada amount-\$221,222,000, while in 1884 only reached \$199,587,000. In this contraction, the goods entered for consumption represented a value of fifteen miltions, and the exports over six and a half millions. Canada is not only at a standstill athe matter of trade, but it is actually reregraning. Ten years ago, when there were les people in the country, less manufacures and enterprises of all sorts. the oreign trade of Canada was much arger than it is at present. In 1873 the aggregate trade of the Dominion was about 218,000,000, or eighteen millions more than 1884. The following table will show the netractions and retrogression of our trade :--

| | Imports. | Exports. | | |
|------|---------------|--|--|--|
| \$73 | \$123,011,281 | Exports. \$89,789,922 | | |
| | 81,964,427 | 71,491,255 | | |
| | 132,254,022 | 98,085,504 | | |
| | 116,397,043 | 71,491,255 98,085,804 91,406,496 | | |
| | | | | |

Our morning contemporary, the Gazette, rade to be infinitely healthier and sounder han on its decay and decrease. The whole fact of the matter is hat our trade relations with other ountries are too narrow and too limit d. Canada is unable to expand for want o mai and comprehensive commercial treaties. Ve went more foreign markets, and if the sterest and welfare of the Dominion demand hat we should manufacture goods in spite the mother country, it would only be matter of logic and of consistency to seek market for these products without the per stional policy becomes useless—nay, it bemes a burden when it is not secompanied by int duty of a government in the matter of rade is to see that the surplus products of the country find easy and adequate outlets.

M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

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o the Editor of THE POST:

Sir, The other evening a few friends any suggestions as to the best means of ringing it before the public, it was proposed scribers were not present, but had their mes put down by friends, and I may add opportunity of contributing to such an oband expressions of regret were heard on not bring it before the public, either by lling a meeting, or in some other way that sir wisdom might have suggested. In conasion, let me assure them that it is not yet late; and, from what I have seen and intermediate Education in Ireland. ard, I feel sure if the subscription had been perly placed before the people of Mon-al, it would by this time have reached an ount that would have been a credit to our,

CORRESPONDENCE.

WORDS OF PRAISE AND ENCOUR-AGEMENT.

To the Editor of The Post and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR, -I enclose herewith \$1 for a renewal of my subscription to the TRUE WIT-NESS for 1885. You have my best wishes for the success of this ably edited paper and hope that it will always command power and eloquence enough to calighten and defend the Roman Catholic population of Canada.

> Yours sincerely, R KAVANAOH.

Maniwaki, P.Q. Maniwaki, Jan. 25, 1885.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: SIR,-Enclosed please find the sum of two dollars, one dollar of which to renew my subscription for the ensuing year, the other dollar to procure your truly valuable journal for a new subscriber.

The True Witness, together with furnishing the current news of the day, being the principal advocate in this province in defending the Irish national creed and cause, it cortainly becomes the imperative duty of every true Irishman therein to support their own

devoted national oracle. If your patrons would earnestly exert themselves, I believe each could procure a new subscriber, thereby doubling your sup-

Such co-operation would enable you to strengthen your staff to fight the battle of our country, and prove that we are still the descendants of a nation of patriots, poets and sages, who never will surrender until we pro-

cure ample justice.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that these few lines will aid in stimulating my countrymen to assist in supporting their national cause in this entightened age, when the pen and the press are stronger weapons than the sword or the cannon, I have the honor, sir, to remain your humble and obedient servant,

Savage's Mills, Jan. 27, 1885.

A GOOD PLACE TO SETTLE IN.

To the Editor of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR, -Will you permit me space in your valuable paper to call the attention of industrious working people to this section of country as a field for settlement. I came here seven years ago with but little means, a large family, but with a good share of determination, to carve out a home for myself and children. I can now say I have succeeded beyond my expectations. I can now stand on a hill near my house and see the smoke laims that these figures indicate our foreign | rising up from five comfortable little homes, each containing one of my children and some of them several grandchildren. They have and than in former years. This is sack each at least 200 acres of land, and if they ing a bone with a vengeance. Our continue to be industrious they will very scon berger) repeated that he did not approve contemporary is quite an adopt at be independent. This country is settled most these methods. "But we all know," said he, extracting sunbeams from a cucumber. The of old country parents, belonging to all sjority of people will prefer to believe that denominations; perfect harmony and good e health and soundness of a thing are better | feeling exist, the demon of religious discord seel on its growth and development rather is unknown amongst us-and I hope and trust it always will be so. As I stated I settled here seven years ago, I struck into the forest four miles from my ucarest neighbor. There was but one Catholic in the settlement at that time, now there are about 30 Catholic families. all of whom are doing well. We have built a nice little church and we have one school in operation, and there are one or two otherschool sections being form. The Ontario Government is very liber and even kind to the settlers; they have opened roads for us, giving employment to the poorer settlers. They give gratis, 100 acres of land to each boy or man 18 years of age, or upwards, and to heads of families 200 acres; there is no market for these products without the per partiality shown to any acct or nationality issue or interference of Downing street. —first come first served. It is a wonder to here is more to be lost than gained in me that more of our co-religionists do not nanufacturing goods that cannot be consum- avail themselves of such advantageous terms by our own people, and which cannot This country is now being rapidly settled by ad a market outside the Canadian borders. Ontario farmers and their sons (some coming the right to inaugurate and maintain a with considerable means). The climate here situate about the same, 451 degrees north latitude, some 400 miles further west, and he power to make commercial treaties. The owing to this we have vegetation a little earlier. We have numerous lakes and streams, the land is fertile, and the country very healthy. It is easy of access, and will in a few months be much more so, as the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway is being rapidly constructed through the heart of the country. Persons with a moderate amount of means could at present buy partly improved places, not far from the railway, at fair value; but of course property is increasing in value, and will con-

tinue to do so for some time. Any person desirous of settling in a new country would do well to apply for any in-formation required, to Mr. Handy, Crown Land Agent, at Emadale post office, Out., or to the writer at Kearney P. O., Ont., either of whom will be most happy to reply to them.
I am, dear sir, your obdt. sevt.,
H. McG.

KEARNEY, Ont., Jan. 19th, 1885.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and com-

THE LATE LORD O'HAGAN.

EULOGISTIC ARTICLES IN THE LONDON PAPERS-SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The morning papers all contain articles highly sulogistic of Lord O'Hagan. The Times says he was one of Ireland's most gifted sons, the news of whose ohn Mullen, (Sorel) 5 00 death will cause sorrow among the parties, 0'D. 2 00 classes and sects in Ireland and England and on the continent.

The Right: Hon. Thomas O'Hagan was born in Dublin in 1810 and was called to the Irish har in 1836. He held for several years aving met together, among other subjects the post of assistant barrister for the County piked of, the subscription list to the Sullivan of Longford, was appointed solicitor-general and was considered, and, after many theories for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's second ad been discussed as to the cause of its administration in 1860 and to the (1rish) ilure, or, at least, partial failure, and after Attorney-Generalyhip in 1861 and was any suggestions as to the best means of sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1865 and was appointed a Justice of the nat then and there a beginning should be Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was member for Tralee from 160, being the amount of the subscription at enclosed. I may say that some of the Bench, and supported the Liberal party. On Mr. Gladstone taking the reins of power in Dec., 1868, Mr. O'Hagan was made Lord at when called on for the amount against | High Chanceller of Ireland, being the first sir names, they felt pleased to have had Roman Catholic elevated to that dignity in modern times; and in June, 1870, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron sides that the parties who started the fund O'Hagan. He remained in office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in Feb., 1874. In Oct., 1878, he was nominated one of the commissioners who were intrusted with the duty of giving effect to the act relating to

READ THIS

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SUUTHERN RED PINE Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satis

BAYARD'S DYNAMITE RESO-LUTION.

Debate in the American Senate—Denunciation of Assassination and of Tyranny and Oppression - American Responsibility

The following is a fuller report of the speeches delivered by prominent American Senators in the United States Senate on the resolution of Mr. Bayard relating to the Dynamite explosions:—Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, in moving to refer the resolution to the Committee Foreign Relations said: The resolution now before the Senate expressed the indignation of the Senate at the blowing up of certain buildings in England because, for-

sooth, they were the buildings in which the laws of England were made-laws which guaranteed liberty to the subjects of Great Britain. That reason was not sufficient to Mr. Riddleberger. We could not, he said, he expected to approve all the methods of the Irish people, but while we were ourselves preparing and experimenting with dynamite to blow vessels out of water and to drown people in the ocean it scarcely became us to say that a people who did not constitute a government and could not make a proclamation of war should not use the same instru-

same circumstances. Put any of us in a country where we could not exercise the God-given right of owning a foot of land, even though carned with the sweat of our faces, and then see what methods we would employ. He did not mean to justify the method, but he would not vote for any resolution that might be distorted into an expression of sympathy, or even of common fellowship, with a country that knows nothing but cruelty, and gives none of her surjects the exercise of that liverty that we on this side the Atlantic believed belong to every people.

CAUSE FOR VENGEANCE

Only a short time ago the houses of Congress had heard of a judicial opinion rendered 'over youder" punishing some Inshman, in which the judge violated every principle of the common law, every principle of the Bill of Rights, every principle of Magna Charta, every principle of the constitution in determining questions of fact for the jury. Had any expression of indignation been heard in the Senate then? No. If an English judge, having an Irishman on trial before could say to the jury, "These him, without eliciting any exare the facts," pression of indignation on the part of the United States Senato, he (Mr. Riddleberger) must beg to be excused from expressing sympathy for the blowing up of a building in which laws were made that were administered by such judges. He (Mr. Riddle-"that there is war betwebn England and Ircland-absolute war so far as Irishmen without a government could make it. We are so neutral here," he continued, "that some Senators think we ought not to dig a ditch [alluding to the Nicaraguan canal] without the consent of Eng land-so neutral that we could not give an opinion about anything regarding England except an adverse opinion about poor struggling Ireland."

Although Ireland's natural increase, Mr. Riddleberger continued, had been equal to that of England, there were not by two millions so many inhabitants in Ireland to day as there were twenty years ago. Such was the result of oppression. Any resolution that might be passed here would be construed as a resolution of sympathy and fellowship with a government of cruelty and tyranny. He therefore moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMERICA NOT RESPONSIBLE. Hoar of Massachusetta said :attributed to Her Britannic Majesty's reremiss in the matter of legal prohibition has been at fault in extending the right of asylum upon her soil to Irish exiles. I believe that America has always performed the duties of neutrality as required by the law of nations, and by a sound and wise regard for the interest of other civilized nations. We cannot undertake to deal with mere speech; we cannot undertake to deal with mere violent expressions of indignation; we cannot undertake to deal with mere vapor, and, if we do so, those things would be much more dangerous to foreign govern-ments if they were repressed than if suffered to be discharged and to pass off in the natural way. I think the United States have been in the past, and will continue to be as ready to make strict and efficient laws against the actual originating of crime, of offences, of violence upon our soil to be directed against foreign governments or foreign people, as any other nation ever has been or ever will be. Certainly we can submit our conduct in that respect to a compari- and put up in glass vials. son with that of Great Britain without shrinking or flinching. But that is not the question of the present hour, and I should not have adverted to it but for the utterances or alleged atterances of the British Minister.

Mr. Hoar added that "in voting for the resolution he would do so with the entire Irish race among his constituents as much as the opinion of any other class of American

citizena " Mr. Riddleberger said that he had not assumed that it was a mode of warfare of the Irish people. He denied that any Senator had any knowledge upon which to base such an assumption.

TALK ABOUT PRESSURE.

Mr. Ingalls (rep.) of Kan., said he had observed by the press despatches from London that a disposition existed there in favor of bringing some "pressure" to bear upon the people of the United States to prevent the further operations" of those who were employing dynamite as an instrument of des-The despatches had also stated truction. The despatches had also stated that this feeling had "somewhat changed" on the introduction of the Edmunds bill in the United States Senate. He (Mr. Ingalls) had also noticed the statement that at a railway station an American traveller had been assailed by a mob of infuriated Englishmen because he was an American, and only escaped violence by the display of a revolver. "Mr. President," Mr. Ingalis continued,

"I shall vote for the resolution offered by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard), not as expressive in any way whatever of the inculpation of the American people in these wrongs, not because I believe there has been any sympathy on the part of America with those who have been engaged in these outrages, not as an apology, not as in way what-ever expressive of my belief that there has been any guilty complicity on the part of America, ployed, and my conviction that those who A correspondent asserts the Congress will empley them are not only the enemies of the offer a reward for McDermott's removal.

cause they represent, but of the causeof civilization and good government everywhere. Sir, the bombs that shattered the walls of the Parliament houses of Great Britain and of the Tower of the city of London shook the foundations of every capital in Christendom. There was no Parliament house from Paris to St. Petersburg that did not feel the force and effect of that blow. Those acts are declara! tions of war against society, and as such are entitled to the condemnation and abhorrence of every thoughtful man.

WORSE THAN DYNAMITE.

"But, sir," added Mr. Ingalls, "there is something worse in society than dynamite, and that is the passions and the wrongs and the guilt that make dynamite possible. The worst dynamite is in the soul of man. Poverty, helpless and hopeless; oppression, the wrongs of centuries, are the ingredients of that agency of destruction. If we are to be expected by the adoption of this resolution to express our conviction that the American people or the Irishmen naturalized in America are in any way whatever responsible for those outrages, or that they are in any way whatever the accomplices of those who are responsible for them, I, sir, repel and disavow it. These acts convey a momentous and portentous lesson. No matter what may be said of the course of England towards Ireland for centuries, no matter what may be said of her course in the East Indies, in China, in Egypt, ments of war that we would use under the i in New Zealand, in all portions of the earth where her power has been exerted, there can be but one opinion of the lesson that there occurrences teach. That lesson, sir, is that for nations, as for men, there is nothing so unprofitable as injustice. The thief robs himself; the murderer inflicts upon himself a deeper wound than that which slays his victim, and a nation or a State that imposes chains upon any portion of its citizens or subjects, places heavier manacles apon itself than those which bind its hapless victims. And those who deny the rights of mankind or impair the prerogatives of free-dom anywhere are taught by these occurrences that behind them, silent and tardy it may be, but inexorable and relentless, stands with uplifted hand the menacing spectre of vengeance and retribution.'

Mr. Riddleberger read the published account of the American traveller in England alluded to by Mr. Ingalis, and said it came as near to killing as anything he had seen in connection with the explosions. He was not defending dynamite, however. But could remember Harper's Ferry, where the pike was dynamite, when the constitution tolerated slavery; but when public sentiment said that slaves should be free, constitutions were pricked with pikes and laws were trodden under foot. The people of Reland to-day were as essentially slaves as ever the slaves of the South were -- save only that they were not subject to sale as chattels. They were not citizens in their own country, nor could they be soldiers of their own country. An Irishman could not even be a policeman without first becoming a traitor to his country. No reason had yet been advanced for the adoption of the resolution beyond the mere fact that it was pending, and, concluded Mr. Riddleberger, you dare not vote against it.

CATARRH.-A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease s eradicated in from one to three applications. no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on re-ceipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

TAKING THE VEIL. Three young ladies took the black veil at

the Lorette abbey, near Toronto, on Monday. Their names are Miss Hannahoe, of Lindsay, Miss Drew, of Montreal, and Miss Helen Macdonnell, of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Lynch, assisted by Bishop O'Mahoney, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the young ladies. firmed in 1883, and no representation had The following ladies have taken the veil ever been made to parliament complaining presentative at Washington the suggestion at the Convent of the Marianites Sisters at that the government or people of the United St. Laurent:—Miss Mary Plourde, in relistates have in some mode been to blame or gion Sister Mary of Mount Carmel; Miss Ida Desrosiers, Sister Mary St. Clemantiere; Miss against such designs originating in this country, and I see reported from the British press some indication of a feeling that America Miss Maggie Ellis, Sister Mary of St. Patrick; some indication of a feeling that America C. Cherrier, Sister Mary St. Eusobe; Miss get; Miss C. Proseau, Sister Mary St. Justin; Miss M. L. Wadell, Sister Mary of St. Alphonse of Liguori; Miss Eliza Coallier, Sister Mary St. Francois Xavier; Miss Laura Valois, Sister Mary of St. Cecilia; Miss Virginia Lefleche, Sister Mary St. Damien; Miss Adele Parizeau, Sister Mary St. Melanie; Miss Lea Dugas, Sister Mary St. Louis de Gonzague; Miss Mary Paquin, Sister Mary St. Camille de Lillis ; Miss Amy Corbet, Sister Mary St. Alexandre.

SOME FOLKS.

have much difficulty in swallowing the huge, old-fashioned pill, but anyone can take Dr. Pierce's " Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. For diseases of the liver and stomach. sick and bilious headache, etc., they have no equal. Their operation is attended with no discomfort whatever. They are sugar-coated

RECIPROCITY DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, January 30 .- At the National Board of Trade to-day a resolution of the New York board favoring a reciprocity treaty with Canada, provided it be truly regentleman would go to the country to advo-cate free trade, and he (Sir John) as an expoconfidence that it expressed the opinion of ciprocal in its provisions, was taken up. An the brave and manly American citizens of the animated discussion followed, on motion of Mr. Henry, of New York, to adopt the resolution. Mr. Parsons, of Detroit, said there was a strong sentiment in Canada and the United States all along the Canadian border in favor of a new reciprocal treaty. The discussion broadened into a consideration of the general question of reciprocity treatics and the sentiments expressed seemed to be in favor of such treaties, if truly reciprocal. Incidentally the pending Spanish American treaty came up and was vigorously denounced withous finding any defenders. Mr. Thurber, of New York, said the reason the United States found reciprocity treaties unprofitable heretofore was that her diplomats had always been out-generaled in making treaties. Mr. Parsons took the same ground and thought the trouble was in the character of the United States consuls abroad. As a rule they were men with no qualifications for their work, were ill-paid and consequently without influence. A motion to refer the resolution and the general question of reciprocal treaties to the executive council was defeated by 14 to 19 and the resolution of the New York board agreed to without division. The general question of reciprocal treaties was then referred to the executive council for report at the next meeting of the board.

> SHADOWING "JIMMY." London, Jan. 30.—It is said the conduct of James McDermott will receive the attention of the dynamite congress. The dynamiters declare that McDermett remains in the service of the British Government as a spy.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION -FIFTH PARLIAMENT. OTTAWA, Jan. 30.-Mr. Taschereau, re

ferred to the abundant barvest of the past season and to the sound financial condition of the country, notwithstanding the pre-vailing depression abroad. This condition of things was owing largely to the trade policy of the government, under the influence of which no financial depression, however severe, would be felt to its fullest extent. The development of the vast mineral and agricultural resources of our young country was a work in which all true Canadians would engage with loyal ardor. To this end our efforts should be directed to inducing immigration from the older countries of Europe to the fertile areas of our great west and to encourage every enterprise that would tend to make life and settlement in those districts pleasant and profitable. He approved of the policy of the government giving large grants of land to sid railway construction and settlement by the colonization companies, and briefly reviewed the sub ject in the speech from the throne.

Mr. Townsend seconded the address in terms highly enlogistic of the government and their measures. at a said an impartial on

quiry into the real condition of the country would hardly justify the glowing statements made as to the general existing prosperity. The depression in financial circles, now partially acknowledged by government supporters, was at one time declared to be impossible if the national policy were introduced. Assurances were given that millions of dollars were awaiting investment if the present trade policy were continued. The result proved that these promises were not reliable, and that not merely acts of parliament were necessary to accure a succession of years of extraordinary prosperity. It was not surprising that a bankruptcy law was foreshadowed in the speech. He main tained that the condition of Canada was a condition of stagnation, of short hours, reduced wages and reduced numbers of work men who find employment, of lost capital, banished profits and hard times generally, and bardest chiefly in those industries which were but a short while ago the chief and prime glory of the hon, gentleman's fiscal policy. He contended that at no former time have occan freights been so low and unremunerative as at present. He regretted the growth of the country in one direction, which he regarded as undestrable, and the large amount taken from the pockets of the people in customs duties, and expressed the hope that no such items as appeared in the public accounts last year in connection with the Exchange Bank would ever be presented to the house for its endorsation. contended that the Government policy had resulted in demoralizing trade and depreciating values, and that the advantage gained by the Conservatives was only temporary. Upon the subject of reciprocity with the United States, it was to be regretted that no intimation was given in the speech or by the Government in any other way that any other than a policy of masterly inactivity was to be

After referring to the Pacific Railway he alluded to the Chinese question, and said it disposed of according to the political exigen-was to be regretted that only a report of the cies of the party which might happen to be commission and not a bill was to be brought down. He believed the government policy was one of centralization, of high tariff, of sectional taxation and extravagant expenditure. Such a policy could not but result in alienating important portions of our Dominion from

the union itself.

Sir John Macdonald said :- The hon, gen tleman had said that the chief cause of the depression in the country was to be found in high taxation, but was there any evidence that the people of the country objected to the present system of taxation? The tariff was introduced in 1879, with the general assent of the people; it was conthat it was unjust or oppressive. hon gentleman ought not to set up his own opinion and that of a small minority on this subject against that of the great majority, who were undoubtedly in its favor. The hon, gentleman knew that a large majority of his followers in the country would not allow him, if he ever succeeded to the government, to carry out the extreme views on free trade that he had been advocating. He had just admitted for the first time that the country had enjoyed a brief gleam of prosperity. A perusal of the speeches made by the opposition on the floor of parliament during the past four years would show that this was the first time an admission of this kind had ever been made by one of their number. But prosperity did exist at the present time, no matter what the hon, gentleman opposite might say, and when they asserted that real poverty existed in the European sense, or even in the American sense, they made an untruthful state-ment. No industious man need fall to earn a fair day's wages or a fair day's work. price of cotton and of nearly every article, the home manufacture of which had been stimulated by protection, was lower than ever before, and while production in certain lines had been in excess of the demand wages were still sufficient to enable operatives to sustain themselves and their families. Another result of the introduction of the new industries had been to induce our native operative class to remain in the country and thus escape the suffering with which their fellow laborers in the United States are now visited. If the hon.

A Voice—Try it to morrow. Sir John said they had been trying it, and out of nine elections held during recess seven supporters of the government were returned and only two members of the opposition. [Cheers]. He believed this majority indicated pretty correctly the majority in the whole country on the question. Reference had been made to certain remarks made by him (Sir John) while in England, which were being distorted to imply disrespect to the rural population of Cauada. What he said was that Canadian boards of trade, as exponents of our commercial interests, were as a whole in favor of the introduction of an insolvency law, while the rural population were opposed to it. True, this statement had been abundantly proved in the house and country. While in England he was waited upon by the leading commercial boards there in reference to the necessity of a bankruptcy law in Canada; and while guarding carefully against expressing his own he advised them to pursue the course they had commenced of keeping up communications with Canadian boards of trade on the subject. For the information of the house, however, he would state that it was the intention of the government to ask for the appointment of a special committee for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the whole subject. With reference to reciprocity with us, the Americans knew well enough that Canada was ready on their in vitation to confer with them on this subject, but it was not by becoming frightened

nent of the National Policy, he would be

beaten at almost every poll.

desired would be secured. The government of Canada has its attention and activity devoted to developing Canadian trade and negotiating commercial treaties with the various civilized countries of the world, and he was happy to say that they had every assistance from Her Majesty's government in this work. Recently, they had associated Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, with the English ambassador at Madrid as joint envoy, for carrying on negotiations be-tween Canada, as part of England, and Spain. (Cheers.) No mention of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been made in the speech, because there would be no necessity for legislation on that subject during the present ession A factory bill would be introduced by the member for Cornwall (Dr. Bergin). On the subject of giving greater representa-tion to the people of the Norchwest, there was much preliminary work to be done before any important changes could be introduced. It would be necessary to know first, by taking a consus, where the people are located, and in what numbers, and to what extent the electoral franchise was to be exercised, and ere long, no doubt, the present Northwest districts would be made provinces, and would have representation like the others in the Dominion parliament. Objection had been taken to the statement made by him while in England that the liberal conservatives were the true liberals. He belived that statement was true. (Cheers.) He believed that the liberal conservative party was the progressive party, and the party that was destined to develop the country (cheers), and that if the hon. gentlemen opposite were to succeed to power they would introduce a restrictive policy that would retard and struct the presperity of the country. While he said also that the conservative party drew its inspiration from England and the reform party from the United States, he did not hesitate to say on the same occasion that the reformers were equally loyal with the conservatives to English institutions. An examination of the statute book from 1874 to 1878 would prove that it was only during those years that our legislation was modelled in any way after that of the United States. Hon. Mr. Mills-Except the case of the National Policy. Sir John said that in the instance referred

to by the hon, gentleman, the exception proved the rule. The license question had been referred to as an important omission in the speech. It was unfortunate that the Supreme Court judges and not given reasons for their recent decision on this subject, but no one could doubt the wisdom of settling once and forever, thus early in the history of the Confoderation, all possible questions of conflict of jurisdiction between tederal and provincial powers, [Cheers.] The boundary dispute would have been settled long ago if the repeated proffer of the Dominion government to refer the whole matter to the judicial committee of the Privy Council had been assented to by the government of Ontario. In the meantime the Dominion gov-ernment was in duty bound to respect the decision in the case of the Queen vs. Reinhardt until it should be reversed by a higher court. The question of rights in rivers and streams was one which the Dominion Government held to be a question of law and not to be cies of the party which might happen to be in power. He believed the speech was a straight-forward business like statement. If the house would adopt the measures that would be submitted to them they would feel at the close that they had passed the annual session in the service of their country. (Loud checra).

Sir Richard Cartwright followed, replying to some of the statements made in reference to his independence atterance by Sir John at Montreal, and declaring that no amount of adverse criticism would induce him to refrain

from expressing his convictions. The resolution was then carried.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 2.—The Ontaria legis lature sat to day for twenty minutes, and transacted only routine business. Mr. Meredith complained that returns ordered last session were not yet brought down. They were promised forthwith. A message from the Lieut. Governor was received trans-mitting the reply of Lord Lorne to the address passed by the house at the expiry of his term of office. His Lordship expressed an unabated interest in Canada. Interim estimates to the amount of \$350,000 were passed, Mr. Mowat promised some government bills this week, and the house adjourned at 3.45.

Mr. Meredith, leader of the upposition, has given notice that he will move for the issue of a writ for a new election in East Simooe. the judges having declared this election void. Mr. Carnegie intends to move for a committee to enquire into the management of the agricultural college at Guelph. Mr. Ermatinger will ask the government they intend discontinuing the annual grant of \$10,000 to the Provincial Fair Association. A number of petitions praying for the abo-

lition of tax exemptions are being presented,

but the government has already set its face face squarely against any such legislation.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 1.-Messrs, Redmond and O'Brien, Irish nationalists, returning here from a meeting at Cardonough, were met by a procession of their friends bearing torches. The mayor ordered the police and military to prevent their entry into the city. O'Brien departed for Dublin. Redmond entered the city quietly. Riots occurred during the evening between Orangemen and nation-

BIRTH.

MADORE.—At No. 85 Dezery street, Hoche laga, on Thursday, the 29th inst., the wife of J. A. Madore, of a son, 25:2

DIED. HADDLESEY.-In St. Gabriel Village, on " the 25th inst., Sarah Gormaley, widow of the

late William Haddlesey, aged 71 years. MADDOCK -At Point St. Charles, on Mon

day, the 26th inst., Michael, youngest son of John Maddock, aged 13 months. McEVENUE.—In this city, on the 28th inst., of water on the brain, Henrietta Beatrice, infant

daughter of J. E. McEvenue. DARCY.—At Longue Point, on the 29th inst., Elizabeth Darcy, aged 43 years.

VICKERSON—At her residence, Pinette Bridge, Charlottetown, P. E. I., en the 13th inst., Lavinia, the dearly beloved wife of Albert Vickerson, in the 38th year of her age.

WILSON.-In this city, on the 28th inst., Mrs. R. Wilson, aged 83 years.

REDMOND.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Frances, youngest daughter of J. F. Redmond. DOOLEY .- In this city, on Saturday, the 31st inst., Margaret Hassett, aged 65 years, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, beloved wife of John Dooley.

SNEATH.—In this city, on the 2nd instant,
Mary Mullins Sneath, eldest daughter of James
R. Sneath, aged 5 years, 8 months; DONNELLY. - In this city, on the lat inst.

James Donnelly aged 33 years.

Montreal, Jan. 31, 1885.