

AKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. O'Brien (Conservative) said the House seemed to be proceeding on the assumption that the principle of Home Rule should be accepted without opposition, but as an Irish Protestant he dissented most strongly against Mr. Gladstone's proposals. In Ireland itself one-third of the people, including a large Catholic minority, were opposed to the measure. The measure was itself the child of terror and was forced upon Mr. Gladstone by the exigencies of politics. The leader of the Opposition, who was a champion of evangelical doctrines in Ontario, would hardly receive the thanks of his

Mr. Blake spoke in support of McMullen's amendment for an hour, reviewing with very telling effect the methods and reasons of the Government opposition to his Home Rule resolutions as explained by Mr. Costigan and other members on the Conservative side. The Minister of Inland Revenue pleaded as a reason that he feared certain opposition, and Blake said that as Costigan did not even pretend that such opposition was on the Liberal side, he must have feared his own political associates, and several of them had already spoken in opposition to Mr. Blake's resolution, one supporter stating that he opposed it because it endorsed Home Rule, and another supporting Costigan's amendment because, as he said, though he disliked them all, he thought that would do the least harm that it would do the least to help Home Rule. (Hear, hear.) He said Costigan's sending a private telegram from himself and a few friends to Parnell was a very different thing from a message from the representatives of Canada, and that Costigan should not have assumed that Irish Protestants and Canadian Catholics and Protestants of other races were indifferent to a cause so essentially one of extended liberties. He followed Mr. Costigan in and out of his explanations, showing how one

tions of 1882 were passed, he characterized the policy of Parnell and his colleagues as simply the policy of plunder. With such an expression from the English Premier, and under all the circumstances surrounding the struggle for home rule at that time, it was more consistent and appropriate that the voice of this Parliament should have been raised then, as it was raised, than now in the hour of comparative success. The House was asked to express joy in reference to a subject in which that godlike statesman (Mr. Gladstone), as the member for Grey had styled him, had no right to interfere. The English *House of Commons* had no right to interfere. The Premier's remarks in Parliament when questioned on the subject, and he was found saying that, "although no doubt the Assembly of Canada desires to assist our deliberations, the question referred to in the address appertains exclusively to the Imperial Parliament," the very words contained in the despatch which was afterwards received in reply. It was for these reasons, that he felt in sympathy with the position taken by the Minister of Inland Revenue, who had felt indisposed to invite any action on the part of the house in the matter. Since the question had been brought up, however, he would support the minister's amendment, believing that the motion as pro-

(By command), J. A. CHAPLEAW,
Secretary of State.

The Massachusetts Legislature is asked to pass a bill making the teaching of humanity compulsory in the public schools,

Michigan parties are experimenting with mineral wax from Utah mines. It is claimed to be the best material for insulating wire yet discovered.

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

TERMS EASY, &c

Particulars at 249 **COMMISSIONERS STREET**