PARNELL'S SPEECH

On the Second Reading of Home Rule,

He Denounces Outrages and Makes an Able Plea for His Party.

(N. Y. Herald)

Mr. Parnell was the next speaker. He was loudly cheered by his followers. He said: "I should ordinarily have lacked confidence in following so able and eloquent a speaker in this contest of giants, but I think thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel even protect the Protestants of Ulster, between the protestants and the protestant through through the protestant through the protestant through the protes just'-(cheers)-and unequal, inferior as I cause the Protestants, according to the last am at many points, I hope I shall not be so far behind as usual. ("Hear, hear!") Without intending to offer any disrespect, I could not help thinking while listening to his speech that in all the lost causes wherewith out intending to offer any disrespect, I could not help thinking while listening to his speech that in all the lost causes wherewith I have seen him connected during many years past, he was never so little effective as when contending against the bill we hope to read a second time tonight. (Cheers). Mr. Goschen sought I think very unfairly, to cast a lurid light on the situation by his allusion to those unhappy outrages in Kerry. I join him to the fullest extent. ("Hear, hear!") But metither do I say that, because evictions have been more numerous in Kerry than in all the rest of Munster put together during month by past, they constitute an excuse for these outrages or any excuse for outrage, though it may supply us with the cause of them. But when I denounce outrages I denounce them in every part of Ireland, whether the rin Ulster or in Kerry. ("Hear, hear!") Mr. Goschen is certainly free from reproach, He has not joined Lord Randolph Caurchill and Mr. Chamberlain in the use of reckless language with reference for which they have not the paltry excuse that it is any business of their palt -an interference for which they have not the paltry excuse that it is any business of theirs or that they had any interest there. My colleagues have in times past been reproached because they have not been careful in looking at the effect of their language, and the doctrine of indirect responsibility has been employed against them to the extent of imprisonment. If that doctrine of indirect responsibility were employed against Lord Randolph Churchill or Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill ought to plead the excuse that he believes in nothing and nobody but himself, so that he could not expect any great importance to be attached to his declarations—(cheers and laughter)—while Mr. Chamberlain might have said, and said very truly, that he was absolutely ignorant of all the circumstances of Ireland. His celebrated projected visit there last autumn not having come off, he really could not know what would be the effect of his language. (Cheers.) However, we have the result now in one murder already committed in Belfast, and I trust that in the future members will remember the importance and gravity of occurrences which may follow in Ulster. These occurrences cannot go further at the outside than outrage and assassination, but they will depend very much upon what is said on this subject and the amount of importance given to the doings of Ulster men. We do say and admit that these occurrences are to be condemned and should be stopped. But while Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Goschen say they must be put an end to by friends have been using for the last eighty-six years, we would say, with Gladstone, try the effect of self-government. (Cheers.) Then if Kerry men resort to outrage they will very soon and that the rest of Ireland will put a stop to it.

ACCEPTED EVERYWHERE, We have had this measure accepted by all leaders, of every section of the national feeling in Ireland, also outside of Ireland, in America and in every country where Irish people are found. (Cheers..) We have not heard a single voice raised against the bill by an'Irishman—(cheers and cries of, "Oh!")—certainly not by any Irishman of nationalist opinion. Of course there are sections among the Irlsh nationalists just as there are sections in the great conservative party. In fact, as far as it is possible for a nation to accept a measure cheerfully, freely, thankfully and without reserve I say the Irish people have shown that they have so accepted this measure. (Cheers.) Even the terrible Irish World, a newspaper which has not been on my side for the last five or six years, says that the Irish race at home and abroad has signified its willigness to accept the terms of peace offered by Mr. Gladatone. (Cheers.) I say that as far as the Irish people can accept this bill they have accepted it without reserve as a measure which may be considered the final settlement of

this great question.

I leave the question of the sovereignty of I leave the question of the sovereignty of parliament to go to another point which Mr. Goschen touched upon. He very fairly told us his fears as to the abuse of power by the Irish priesthood regarding education. He has not followed the example of other illustrious speakers by indulging in extravagant language regarding this Catholic-Protestant question. I may say I am quite sure his apprehension is genuine, so far as it goes, and that he does not desire to see anything in the shape of religious discord in Ireland. Indeed, I will not say that, as a Protestant Indeed, I will not say that, as a Protestant myself, if I had not had abundant experi-ence of the feeling in Ireland I might not, perhaps, be inclined to share his fear. But, as it is, I certainly have not such fear. It is rather remarkable, in regard to this question of education, that Mr. Chamberlain proposed to give the central council in Dublin execu-tive control over education in Ireland with out any reserve whatever in regard to Protestants or Catholics. (Cheers.) It is, however, very hard to please everybody. And if we were to please Mr. Chamberlain by agreeing to give education to the control of the body which Mr. Gladstone proposes to establish we would be unfortunate in runming foul of Mr. Goschen; but I think I can assure him that we shall be able to settle this question of education very well among ourselves. (Cheers.)

THE "LOYAL MINORITY," We come now to the question of the protection of the loyal minority. It is a ques-tion upon which great attention has been bestowed. One would think that Protestant Ireland was going to be handed over to the tender mercies of thuge and bandits. Major Saunderson-(Cries of "Hear, hear!" and cheers)—I only wish I was as safe in the North of Ireland when I go there as Major Saunderson would be in the South. (Home Rule cheers.) What do these gentlemen mean by protection of the loyal minority? In the first place, I would ask what they mean by "loyal minority." Mr. Goschen does not seem to have made up his mind even at this late stage of the debate what the loyal minority is. When asked he said he meant the same loyal minority as the one Mr. Gladstone referred to, but he would not commit himself by telling us what aggrificance he attributed to Mr. Gladstone's Goschen does not seem to have made up his mind even at this late stage of the debate what the loyal minority is. When asked he meant the same loyal minority as the one Mr. Gladstone's at the most of the great question has been made to their passions, and that this parliament in the would not commit himself by telling us what significance he attributed to Mr. Gladstone's attement. I have examined Mr. Gladstone's tatement. I have examined Mr. Gladstone's that this parliament in the province, because the opposition had not discovered the polate the time. Consequently I suppose that I may assume that Mr. Goschen also refers to the whole province of Ulster. With you, love, I could stay here forewhen he asks that specially protect it, but we may take it

from the plans of his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain has supplied a plan. He has claimed for Ulster—and I suppose Mr. Goschen, when the proper time comes, will support him in that claim—he has claimed a separate legislature for Ulster. You would not protect the loyal minority of Ireland even supposing you gave Ulster a separate legislature, because there are outside of that province over four hundred thousand Protestants who would still be without any protection, so far as what you propose would live in those countles. So, whatever way you put it, you must abandon the idea of protecting Protestants in Ireland by the establishment of a separate legislature either in Ulter or in any portion of Ulster.

EVERY IRISHMAN WANTED.

We cannot give up a single Irishman. Cheers.) We want the energy, patriotism, talent and work of every Irishman-(cheers -to ensure that the great experiment shall be a success. The best system of govern-ment for a country I believe to be one which requires that the government should be the result of all the forces of the country. We cannot give away to a second legislature any portion of the talent and influence of the Irish Protestants. This class will form a most valuable element in the Irish legislature, constituting, as they will, a strong minority, and exercising through the first order, a moderate influence on the making of laws. We have heard of the danger which will beset that first trial by an untrained 'prentice legislature. I regard their presence as vital-ly necessary in the Irish parliament. We want all creeds and classes in our parliament. ("Hear! Hear!") We cannot consent to look upon a single Irishman as not elonging to us, however much we recognize their great ability. We admit the ability of Irish protestants and their influence. We cannot admit that there is a single one of them too good to take part in the work.

THE IRISH AT WESTMINSTER The question of the retention of Irish members at Westminster is one which I shall touch upon very slightly. With regard to this matter I have always desired to keep my mind thoroughly open, and not to make it a vital question. I have seen the great difficulties rather from your point of view than from ours. I think whon we come to consider the question in committee those difficulties will grow, but I do not deire in any sense to prejudge the question, I admit the existence of a strong sentiment on the part of the liberal members. I will not say it is a very reasonable sentiment. When consider how many times my colleagues and I have been forcibly ejected, and how even the necessity of suspending if not entirely abrogating, the representation of Ire-land in this house has been eagerly canvass-ed by the London press as the only solution of the Irish question. This difficult question requires very serious consideration.
When Gladstone has produced his plan we shall, without binding ourselves beforehand, examine it candidly with a desire to see in it elements which will not injure the permanency of the settlement. We have gone through it all before, and know the sort of coercion there has been during the last five years. You will require even a severer and more drastic meaure of coercion than you have now. You will require everything you have had during the last five years, and more besides. (Home rule cheers) And of what sort has the coercion been? (Renewed home rule

CRIMES AGAINST IRELAND.

cheers.)

I don't say this to influence passions or embitter animosity, but you have had dur-ing these five years suspension of habeas corpus in Ireland, a thousand of your Irish fellow-subjects have been imprisoned with-out specific charge, many for long periods twenty months-without trial, without any intention to try them. (Home rule cheers.)
You have had the right of domicile infringed at any hour of the day or night; you have fined the innocent for the guilty; you have taken the power to expel allens from this country; you have re-newed the Curiew law and blood money of your Norman conquerors; you have gagged the press, seized and surpressed newspapers, manufactured new crimes and offences, applied fresh penalties unknown to your law all this and much more you have done in the last five years. (Home rule cheers.) All this and much more you will do again. (Loud opposition cheers.) The provision of the bill terminating Irish representation here has been vehemently attacked. Mr. Trevelyan said there was no half-way house between separation and executive autonomy for the Irish people. I say there is no half-way house between granting legis-lative autonomy to Ireland and the disen-franchisement and disseverance of that

I. AND C. EXHIBITION. Placing Canadian Food Products Before the British Public.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.) LONDON June 3.—One of the most import ant subjects engaging the attention of the Canadian staff, and also many exhibitors, is how to utilize the exhibition to its fullest possible extent as a medium of making the British consumer acquainted with the merits and cheapness of the food products of the Dominion.
While Canada exports very largely in many
food lines to Great Britain, it is a fact well
known to the trade that much of her output is known to the trade that much or ner output is classed and sold in the English market as American or demestic products. A case in point was given me a day or two ago by a gentleman, who conceived the idea of supplying a portion of the Christmas market with Canadian turkeys. He made his shipment in good gether things of the past. And the reason is that the British consumer will only buy those

brands that he knows. As to the great mass of consumers Canada has no statue, but the United States has, it pays the retailer to keep Canadian articles with American names.

For all this there is but one remedy: To put Canadian food products directly before the consumer and let him see that they are agong the consumer and let him see the consumer and let him see the consumer are agong the consumer and let him see the consumer agong the consumer and let him see the consumer agong the consumer and let him see the consumer agong t the consumer and let him see that they are as good and even better than the American brands, on which he has so long pinned his faith, and Atew days ago, representatives from the several provinces met in the exhibition room, in the Canadian court, for a practical discussion of this grievance. Ira Cornwall, jc., was, on motion, elected chairman and Mr. McGuire, of Combes accretary.

brands that he knows. As to the great mass

mial market in connection was called on to express his views, the meeting having been summened at his instance. Mr.

Tallerman, it may be here remarked, is a man of many ideas evolved amid day dreams that extended over many years, and formulated on a wide experience of men and manners both at a wide experience of men and manners both at having the social and political fabric to its very centre.

Harold Frederick's special cablegram to the New York Times says: An almost unnatural calm has succeeded to delirious excitement with colony to England. To this end he labored for years. For years he figured at every large exhibition in Great Britain. At South Kensington and at the Dublin exhibition he worked like a beaver. The International Workingmen's Exhibition at Islington awarded him a gold cross. After the memorable siege of Paris he hastened thither with large quantities of provisions, Australian meats forming the background, and was eagerly welcomed by the We admit that a small proportion fear the background, and was eagerly welcomed by the treatment they will receive at the hands of starving inhabitants. Napoleon III. invited

> but loss of fortune has not robbed him of his buoyant spirits and he is now working as cheerily as ever in the same general line, for the good of the colonies and of his fellowmen, having a special eye towards Canadian products, and what can be made out of them.
>
> Mr. Tallerman spoke at some length and in teneral layers of the diverses on within the control of the diverses on the control of the diverses on the control of the diverses of the diverses on the control of the colonies and of the diverses of the colonies and the colon general terms of the advantages now within Canada's grasp, and urged the representatives

market, and also in the colonial restaurant. He supports this or some other person to open up samples of her food products in the exhibition market, and also in the colonial restaurant. He pointed out that while there was a desire on the part of workingmen and others looking for cheap food to personally investigate and test whatever Canada raises, there was no supply of such articles to hand. He suggested that the exhibitors might personally secure consignments of samples and place them in his hands for distribution among victors. He offered to put the Canadian staff and exhibitors in direct communication withrepresentatives of several wokingmen's co-operative unions and to ensure a large sale of Canadian cheese, fruit, fish, flour, etc.

This proposition called forth considerable debate, in the course of which the subject was pretty carefully discussed and a sub-committee should be fully satisfied as to the financial basis on which they worked, He, for one, would be glad to de all in his power to work up maritime products in England, but he failed to see the protected practical side of Mr. Tallerman's proposition, so far as trade extension was concerned. Introducing and popularizing Canadian roads of the consumer and products in England, but he failed to see the protected practical side of Mr. Tallerman's proposition, so far as trade extension was concerned. Introducing and popularizing Canadian roads of the consumer and products from the consumer and products are successfully as another thing and entailed a grave financial responsibility. If Mr. Tallerman could effer a cash market for goods he should say so at once.

Mr. Tallerman said that his ebject was to out the consumer and producer face to face, without the latervention of middlemen. He

the letter.

This explanation was further discussed by Mr. Huut, Mr. Payne, C. Starr, of Port Williams, Kings, Nova Scotis, and some Upper Province representatives and exhibitors, and a further conference was resolved on. In the meantime the special committees will gather all possible information bearing on the question. The direct result of the conference has already been to secure more preminence for Canadian products in the exhibition market, and its prometers feel that ultimately great good will accrue from their labors. great good will accrue from their labors.

NOTES

The Princess Louise gave a grand garden party this week to the Canadian visitors. It was largely attended.

Signs inviting Canadian and Indian visitors to step in and buy are freely displayed from provincial stores. In fact, London trade wears just now an India-Canadian tint.

Even that staid old institution, Madame

Tussand's wax works has caught the infection and advertises as its latest attraction a figure of the Queen in a dress similar to that worn by Her Majesty when opening the Colonial Ex-

While the Tories and Unionists Expect a Majority of 100.

Lots of Election Calculations.

Gladstone Issues a Manifesto,

A Long and Dangerous Struggle

Predicted.

In which he Discusses the

(Special to THE SUN)

Whole Irish Question.

NEW YORK, June 13. - Thomas Power O'Connor cables that beyond, possibly, South Tyrone and South Derry, the nationalists are safe in Ireland. Sexton will contest a Belfast division, and Justin McCarthy the Liverpool nationalist division, unless an English home ruler can safely be put in that seat.

Justin McCarthy cables his statement of the negotiations between Parnell and Carnarvon, the conservative lord lieutenant of Ireland, ou home rule. The conference was arranged by McCarthy.

A member of parliament cables to the New

A member of parliament cables to the New York Herald: I expect the first elections will be over by the 7th of July. We cannot judge of the result till a fortnight later. At present, according to forecasts carefully gathered from good authorities on all sides, the ministerialists expect to gain fifteen to twenty seats. The Parnellites say they will transfer forty English boroughs from the conservatives to Gladstone. The conservatives anticipate winning fifty seats, making a total result of three hunon motion, elected chairman and Mr. McGaire, of Quebec, secretary.

David Tallerman, who is in charge of the Canadian and Australian sections of the colonial market in connection with the exhibition, was called on to express his views, the meeting Make your choice. My prediction is that,

desire to transport the surplus food of that colony to England. To this end he labored for it was difficult to realize that only sixty hours before the whole place had been literally treatment they will receive at the hands of the Irish parliament. We shall do our best, as we have been doing, to allay the fears of this small section. When the bill becomes an act we shall not cease from the work of concillating the fears of this section of the Irish people. Theirs is not the shame and disgrace of those fears. The shame and disgrace of those fears. The shame and disgrace belong to the gentlemen and lords belonging to English political parties, seek to rekindle the almost expiring embers of political and religious rancor. (Home rule cheers.)

starving inhabitants. Napoleon III. invited him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of him to the Tuilieries to show the quality of knight trembling under the pressure of the mendous demonstration of passion and enthusiasm that St. Stephens has ever witnessed. All three parties seemed to have exhausted to have exhausted to have exhausted the mendous demonstration of passion and enthus siasm that St. Stephens has ever witnessed. All three parties seemed to have exhausted to

FLUNG ALL POLITICAL ENGLAND into chaos. There is not at the present momen

the strain of the political attuation is grievously affecting personal friendships. Civilities and public intercourse are maintained between MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS COLLEAGUES.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS COLLEAGUES.
They continue to refer to each other in the house as "my right hon. friend," but in private and to some extent in public, personal bitterness expressed, begins to assimilate English politics to French politics. The animosity shows itself most strongly against Mr. Chamberlain. Gladstone, regardless of the risk to his voice, meditates a fourth Midlothian campaign, but speaks first at Glasgow, where the Irish are multitudinous. His spirits and strength are both marvellous.
The Times' cable says: The deplorable scenes in Ulater are regarded by all parties with dismay, not only as discrediting the people of the province, both

WILL GLADSTONE WIN?

than now, a great filip having been given to business by the recent appearance of the Queen with its accompaniment of extravagant society entertainments and re-opening of many long clesed town residences, all of which revived the former periods of English court life. In a single moment all this bustling activity has been paralyzed. Fashionable society is scattered again and political economists are speculating on a dismal future.

than now, a great filip having been given to business of being right. But, gentlemen, we have done our part. The rest remains for you, electors of the country. May you be enabled to see through and cast away all delicity of English court life. In a single moment all this bustling activity has been paralyzed. Fashionable society is scattered again and political economists are speculating on a dismal future.

GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

(Associated Press.) London, June 13.—Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian in which he says: In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland, the ministry advised and Her Majesty was pleased to sanction the dissolution of parliament for the decision by the nation of the gravest, likewise the simplest, issue submitted to it for half a century. It is only in the sense of the gravity of this issae, which induces me, at a period of life when nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after atting in thir. aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thir-teen parliaments, for a seat in the fourteenth, and with this view to solicit for a fifth time the honor of your confidence. At the last elec-tion I endeavored in my addresses and speeches to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late government was for ordinary purposes, it had a great advantage for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure preceeding from that government would have preceeding from that government would have received a warm and extensive support from within the liberal party and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session and have left the partiament of present session and have left the parliament of 1885 free to prosecute, now stagnant, the work of ordinary legislation, with the mu'titude of questions. My earnest hope was to support the late cabinet in such a course of policy on the 26th of last January. The opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground to the exclusion of every other. The hour, as all felt, was come, the only point remaining to defect than coercion, and John Morley other. felt, was come, the only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with. In my judgment, the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of the government of Ireland other than coercion ought, as I thought to be sought for and to be found. I land other than coercion ought, as I thought to be sought for and to be found. I therefore viewed with regret the fall of the cabinet, and when I was summoned by Her Majesty to form a new one, I undertook it on the basis of an anti-coercion policy, with the fullest explanations to those whose aid I sought, as my colleagues. When I proposed to grant Ireland a domestic legislature to maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the Empire, a government was formed and the work was at once put in hands. You will now understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have thrust aside every other apply. first time, have thrust aside every other sub-

ject and adjourned our hopes of a useful and progressive legislation. Thus, gentlemen, it is that this great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireand manage her own affairs. There are two clear, positive and intelligible plans, before the world, that is the plan of the government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well con-sidered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask parliament to renew the re-pressive laws and enforce them resolutely for twenty years, by the end of which time, he assures us, Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of local government, on the repeal of the coercion laws, you may wish to give her.

Among the benefits I anticipate from your

acceptance of our policy are these: The consolidation of a united empire and a great dition to its strength; the stoppage of a beave constant and demoralizing public treasury; abatement and gradua! and that the development of the resources, which experience shows to be the natural consequence of free and orderly government; the edemption of the honor of Great Britain from immemorial in respect to Ireland, by the judgment of the whole civilized world, and lastly the restoration of the parliament to its dignity and efficiency and the regular progress of the

well, gentlemen, the first question I now put to you is, how thall Ireland be governed? There is another question behind it and involved in it. How are England and Scotland to be governed? [The last of the manifesto failed to reach us up to 4 a. m.]

London, June 13.—An immense gathering

LONDON, June 13.—An immense gathering of the members of Primrose league was held yesterday at Hatfield, the seat of Lord Salisbury. Lord John Manners, Right Hon. Wm. Henry Marriott and Lord Salisbury addressed the assemblage. A veto of confidence in Lord Salisbury was passed, to which he responded. Lendon, June 12.—It is stated that parliament will be dissolved on the 24th inst., and that the writt for the new elections will be issued on the 25th. issued on the 25th.

Lord Randelph Churchill will recontest Paddington in the comisg election. He will address the electors of Paddington on the 26th inst.

inst.
SLIGO, June 13.—The residence of a leading
Orangeman was burned last night by a mob.
The military charged and shot some of the
rioters. Extra police have been drafted. The
town has been quieted today.

LONDON, June 12.-Parrell has requested LORDON, June 12.—Parrell has requested the publication of the following: "I positively deny that I sought the interview with Earl Carnarvon. I also differ with the Earl as to the two conditions upon which he alleges was based the interview, namely, that he was acting entirely on his own responsibility and that he declined to hear or say one word to the detriment of union. Earl Carnarvon did not lay down any conditions previously. I admit that there was foundation for the third condition mentioned, that is that he hoped it was understood that he was not engaged in making any treaty or bargain. Earl Carnarvon said he sought the interview to ask my views as to a constitution for Ireland. It was soon obvious that he wished to give his own R. Hunt of Summerside, P. E. I., took a very conservative view of the matter, holding that in touching Canadian goods the committee should be fully satisfied as to the financial basis on which they worked. He, for one, would be glad to de all in his power to work up marifime products in England, but he failed to see the protected practical side of Mr. Tallerman's proposition, so far as trade extension was concerned. Introducing and popularizing Canadians and dinarial food articles was one thing; to sak produces we have been done to seed over their specialsproducts was another thing and entailed a grave financial responsibility. If Mr. Tallerman said that his ebject was to put the consumer and produce face to face, without the intervention of middlem. He had the necessary acquaintance to do this, as he had been over the field before, and was now operating the Colonial market, but he could not season be been over the field before, and was now operating the Colonial market, but he could not season be been over the field before, and was now operating the Colonial market, but he could not season personal financial liability. He was prepared, however, on behalf of trades at his beck to give the fullest guarantee that very transaction would be financially carried out to the letter.

This explanation was further discussed by Mr. Hutt, Mr. Payne, C. Starr, of Port Williams, Kings, Nova Scotis, and some Upper Province represent twice and exhibitors, and a further conference was resolved on. In the meantime the special committees will gather ail possible information bearing on the question. The direct result of the confergence has already been to secure more premiance for Canadian products in the exhibition market, and its promote the confergence was resolved on. In the meantime the special committees will gather ail possible information bearing on the question. The direct result of the confergence has already been to secure more premiance for Canadian products in the exhibition market, and its promote the confergence was

left, believing that we were in complete accord upon the main cutlines of a plan for the accord upon the main cutlines of a plan for the settlement of the question of the government of Ireland. I have reason to believe that the earl impressed his views upon the cabinet and that many of his colleagues shared his views, also that the earl resigned the lord lieutenancy of Ireland because we did not give the conservatives a majority at the polls. I spoke at Wicklow and acted during elections under the impression that I had gained from that interview."

The concluding portion of Gladstone's manifesto, which failed to reach us in time for yesterday's issue, is as follows:-

written a letter in reference to his interview with Parnellin which he says that thet meeting was due neither to his nor to Parnell's initia-tive, but was brought about by other parties. The Earl continues: I am unable to under-stand how Parnell misapprehended my con-ditions of the interview. I recollect perfectly stating them. The purport and timer of the conversation left an entirely different impression on my mind. I proposed nothing. As Parnell talked I put questions, suggested difficulties and raised objections for him to answer or explain. He dwelt upon the character and functions of a central lagislature, the recognitions tions of a central legislature, the necessity of developing Irish industries, the congestion of population in parts of Ireland, commercial depression and the relations and difficulties between landlords and tenants. I remember his alluding to some kind, I think some limited kind, of protection as necessary to promote Irish industries, to which I replied that what. ever individual opinion might be as regards protections, such proposal must arouse great objection among many classes. I said nothing atatutory parliament, with power to protect Irleh industries. I regret that my impression was so different from Parneli's. I do not wish to impute any unfairness to him. I found him during the conversation frank and straight-

must be made clear that there is another alternative, namely, to give Ireland local con-trol of her local affairs on the same scale as given to England and Scotland, and on prin-

ciples as applicable to the these countries as to Ireland."

The Edinburgh Scotsman says that Glad. stone, in his manifesto, misrepresents the issue. Parliament, the Scotsman contends, never voted on the question of coercion versus home rule. If it had it would never have defeated the government on this issue.

The conservative provincial papers bitterly criticize Gladstone's manifesto.

The Irish papers do not make their comments on the manifesto a feature of the issue,

but criticize it as a matter of course according to party leanings.
The Manchester Guardian says that of Glad. The Manchester Guardian says that of Gradtone, Salisbury and Chamberlain, Gladstone
alone sees the desperate circums tances in which
the country is placed by the mistaken policy
on the Irish question, and that he alone perceives how those circumstances can be best
dealt with. We are confident, adds the Guardian, that the country will endorse the premier's diagonieis and proposed remedy, for they are based on rigorous common sense.

DUBLIN, June 14 —A number of Protestant residents of Sligo held a meeting today and declared themselves innocent of the charge of having damaged the bishop's palace.

At Kilrush today 500 tenants met the agents of their landlords, most of whom considerately offered various abatements of rent up to 50 per

## abate on judicial rents, the tenants declined to рчу. Parnworth & Jardine's Wood Circular.

cant. In cases were landlords refused

LIVERPOOL. June 1 -The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been nine vessels, 5,370 tons, against eight vessels, 4,506 tons during the corresponding month last year, and the aggregats tonnage to this date from all places in the years 1884, 1885 and 1886, as shown by the tables below, has been 76 648, 66,454 and 62,703 tons respec-

has been 76 648, 66,454 and 62,703 tons respec-tively.

The advance of the spring does not bring with it any improvement in the tone of our market, prices are lower, and there is a want of confidence in the future which pervades business generally. The aggregate consump-tion of deals and boards show a slight advance business generally. The aggregate consumption of deals and boards show a slight advance during the month as compared with last year, owing partly to special local circumstances, but there has been more than a corresponding falling off in the deliveries of timber. Stocks are too large for the present limited demand, and prospects so discouraging it is very desirable imports should be greatly restricted.

New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Spruce and Pine Deals—Of spruce deals the import has been 1,507 standards against 670 standards corresponding time last year. The demand has continued inactive throughout the month, the deliveries compare unfavorably with last year, and the sales, chiefly by auction, have been very duil; prices have steadily declined, and the stock, although less than last year, is still too heavy. Pine deals have been seldom enquired for, and prices are unchanged. Birch has been imported more moderately, but the stock is still too heavy, and the demand falling off; late sales show a further de line in value. The following tables show the leading imports from the 28th Februaay, 1886, to date, and for the same period in the two pre-

IMP	ORT OF		
	1884.	1885	1386.
Quebec pine Logs	nil	nil	nil
st John pine do	926	1.022	nil
Pitch pine do	35,572	35.188	31,040
Biltie and European tim-			
ber logs	587	1,510	nil
New Brunswick, etc.,			
dea's pie.es	192,863	90,665	141 581
Quebec deals do	190,073	61 918	99 163
Baltic deals do	15,886	20,472	19 341
Norway Flooring boards,			
pieces	1,104,124	957 174	1,245,279
Pitch pine blanks do	18,371	16,301	
TONNAC	BE FROM		
	1884.	1885.	1886
QuebecTons	4 800	1 300	2,794
8t. John do	6,693	4,922	5,851
Other ports do	1.919	1,603	477
Pitch pine por s do	32,182	28,827	22,049
Baltic and European			
portsTons	31,054	29,802	31,532

he month of May:		4.5
	jo	84
	186	m p tion
	Stock June,	Congum for the
Quebec square pinefeet		42,00
11 Waney 11 11	212,000	42,00
St. John's pine 11	24,100	n
Other ports " "	17,000	8,00
Red pine	17,000	1.0
Pitch pine, hewn	251,000	62,0
sawn, (logs & planks) "	823,000	289,0
Dantzig, etc. fir	44,000	ī
Sweedishand Norway fir !!	32,000	12,0
Oak, Canadian and American "	173,000	26,0
" Planks "	165,000	69,0
" Paltic "	5.000	1,(
Elm 11	17 000	1.0
Birch	122,000	16,0
East India Teak.	219 000	10,0
Greenheart.	108,000	11,0
N.B. & N.S., etc., Spruce dealsstds	11,022 795	0,9
11 1110 11 11 11 11	190	

Quebec deals ... ... ... ... ... 4 158

haltic Red deals, etc. ... ... ... ... 3,099

Norway, etc, boards ... ... ... ... ... ... 227

If Flooring ... ... 3,452 Spruce Deals-Early in the mouth, St. John. by auction, at an average of about £6 to £6 2.6 per standard, the last sales being at from £5 15s, to £15 17s, 6 per standard.

N. B. and N. S. Pine Deals.—No sales to

Scantling and boards, at from £5 to £5 7s. 6 Pailings.—No sales to report.

If a man could drill a hole as fast in proportion to his size as a mosquito he could drill a. 1,500-foot oil well in two hours.

the Advice AFTER HIS TRAVE

Tall trees thro are often taken fo covery is a comm cise often resul reached America that have not sacr ally returned from and disheartened

"Good morning It was A'ex. La reporter, and he, was busy in his ris Water street. Mr. Lang condu childish, blossome "Glad to see th "glad to walk the Mr. Lang told went to sea in 18 years ago; sailed i rigger eight or nin in business at his g slip, off Water str "I always did w "and liked the ped in the world—but miners, the Pacif strange attracti of the fact,' conti put the maching

The reporter gr "As I told you, attracted to the closed up a fairly for San Francisco "I staid in Sai found no induces No man can work Mr. Lang, "unle cent. of his wage ters do well who days a week, at a employed. Caulker works tw earn 30 cents an tain.
"This is in San Lang; "riggers; g

smiths earn \$2 a per day. But bo one day in three of promising. Mon work about the ships at a wage o be called upon without extra p Sundays as well their working h man, and let us credit him— One month's pay.
And then we will
of a very poor to
5 per cent. on his Car hire, for he co Water tax....

feed himself and visions are a hu in San Francisc Not much char "I thought so. cisco about five or 80 miles no found the co more promising, per day—get em half days a week board. Some of there were in de from \$150 to \$2

reliance was pl The reporter the iron ship Iol for Hull, Eng Iolanthe was G was the first m Captain Stanto thirteen years James Crooksha ly had a shipy
Marsh bridge.

age, I left the a
gow, Dublin, the
inburgh, Kılmar
came back to N and thence to In the o'd cou "In Glasgow, ship laborers—o stalwart and ho

out work for se went 160 miles talk there of th but I saw a gre Well, 1 have about as good a Brunswickers will show their and pursuing earnest men. pursue my bu charge molass and heavy good

West's Pain colic in five cholers and cl

to anything wh

Quinine is the it does not alway Lake, Michigan, chronic chills and various other r Burdock Blood f Much suffer

> cramps, chills bus, 25: A There could be proprietors of offered to refu

ly keeping a the house. A

remedy, if it fal Winter has with all the plaint, flux,

West's Pain I E. C. McGover known resident by his physician kidney and liver relief in Burdoo

West's Live

Scrofula, or h glands of the ne ing evil in more and sore thro Hagyard's Yo