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that it had been possible to expound to the house the whole policy and intentions of the government with reference to Ire-land. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish Governand the tenure of land and Irish Government are so closely and inseparably connected it is yet impossible to another than the tenure of land and frish government are so closely and inseparably connected it is yet impossible to another than the tenure of the land of dendating both questions in the last of electrical good questions. In contemplating the many of the property of the content in the last of the last

After reviewing the condition and crime existing in Ireland since 1833, Mr. Gladstone described the coercive legislation enferced during the same period as not exceptional but habitual. He compared Ireland during all this period to a man trying to find sustenance in medicine only meant for a cure. Coer. cion, however, had, he said, proved no cure. Serious dissatisfaction continued prevail in Ireland, and if England and Scotland had suffered similar hardships, he believed the people of those countries would resort to means similar to those the Irish used to ventilate their grievances. (Parnellite cheers.) Coercion was admitted to have been a failure for the past fifty-three years, only two of which had been wholly free from repressive legislation. Coercion, unless stern and unbending and under an auto cratic government, must always fail. Such coercion England should never resort to until every other means had fail-

THE ALTERNATIVE TO COERCION. The basis of the whole mischief was he lact that the law was discredited in Irish neople with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it with a domestic character. (Loud Irish cheers.) It would therefore relieve the provincial councils. No one of these proposals had appeared to the government to be so completely justified by its ment to be so completely justified by its me land, was really not in the same position politically. England made her own laws. Scotland had been encouraged to make Scotland had been encouraged to make her own laws as effectually as if she had a predominating amount of support, aix times her present representation. The six times her present representation. The consequence was that the mainspring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be the English or Scotch. mainspring of the law in Ireland was not fe't by the people of Ireland, to be the Irish. He, therefore, deemed it little less than mockery to hold that the state of the law, which he had described, conduced to the real unity of this great,

noble, world-wide empire.

"Something must be done," continued Mr. Gladstone, "something is imperatively demanded from us to resto Ireland the first conditions of civil lifethe free course of the law, the liberty of dom, and it emancipated the Roman every individual in the exercise of every Catholics in Ireland when the Roman legal right, their confidence in the law Catholics in England were still unemancilegal right, their confidence in the law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country." What then was the civilized country." What then was the civilized country that the confidence in the law part from which no country that the confidence in the law part from the confidence in the law part from the confidence in the law can be called a country that the confidence in the law part from the law part from the confidence in the law part from the law part from the confidence in the law part from the law part from the confidence in the law part from the law part from the confidence in the law part from the confidence in the law part from the law part from the confidence in the law part from the law part from the confidence in the law part from the law part from the confidence in the law part from the la

Gladstone's Home Rule Speech.

(Continued from third page.)

Mr. Gladstone said: "I could wish hat it had been possible to expound to the unity of the British empire?" (Cheers.)

EXAMPLES THAT GOVERN. Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were, he said, united on a footing of strict legislative independence and co-equality. Then, there was, he added, the case of Austria and Hungary. And with regard to those countries, he asked whether the condition of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solid, secure and harmonious than it was prior to the existing condition between that country and Hungary. It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and safety compared with that of the time when Hungary was making war upon her. The claim of Ireland to make the foliation was to have a domestic legislature from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if Ireland was to have a domestic legislature from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if Ireland was to have a domestic legislature from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if Ireland was to have a domestic legislature for Irish affairs. That was the postulate for Irish af Mr. Gladatone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were, he said, united on a footing of strict

equitable distribution of Imperial burto do that, when we have passed through the present critical period and been disarmed of the jealousies with which any change was approached. But for the present there were three classes of people whom they were bound to conside First, the class connected with the land; secondly, the civil servants and officers of the government in Ireland; thirdly, the Protestant minority.

THE CLAIMS OF ULSTER.

The speaker could not admit the claim bill. Another was that a separate autonomy should be provided for Ulster, and fact that the law was discredited in should be reserved and placed under and the free discussion that would follow the introduction of the present bill might lead to the discovery of one plan which most to adopt the plan that seemed the most likely to give general satisfaction.

THE SETTLEMENT OF 1782.

Referring to the great settlement of 1782, Mr. Gladstone said: "It was not a real settlement, and why? Was it Ireland that prevented a real settlement land that prevented a real settlement being made? (Irish cheers.) No! it was a mistaken policy of England, listening to the pernicious voice and claims of as-cendancy. (Hear.) The Irish parliament labored under great disadvantages; yet it had in it a spark of the spirit of freecivilized country." What then was the problem before him? It was this—how to reconcile imperial unity with diversity of legislatures. Mr. Grattan held that these purposes were reconcilable. More than that, he demanded a severance of the parliaments with a view to the continuity and everlasting unity of the empire. Was that an audacious paradox? Other countries have solved the problem, and under much more difficult circum and under much more difficult

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HAMILTON, ONT. March 25th, 1886.

NO REPRESENTATION AT WESTMINSTER. The speaker said he would now pass to the plan how to give Ireland a legislature to deal with Irish as distinguished from imperial affairs. (Hear.) He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable dilemma. Ire-

which Engusamen, sectemen and Irishmen alike are unalterably attached."
(Loud cheers, prolonged by the home rule members.)

COERCION A FAILURG.

After reviewing the condition and results and an administrative nature. The political economy of the three countries must be reconciled. There should be an public inconvenience and misfortune. It would be a great misfortune for Great Britain and a greater misfortune for Ireland. He conceived dens. Next there must be reasonable safeguards for the minority, and why could not this minority in Ireland take care of itself? He had no doubt about its ability duties as were immediately connected with the customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were: First, that the general power of taxation over and above these particular duties should pass unequivocably into the hands of a domestic legislature in Ireland; second, that the proceeds of the customs and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland, and for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland, and payment of the of the Protestant minority in Ulster, or elsewhere, to rule on questions which were for the whole of Ireland. Several schemes for the separate government of Ulster had been submitted to him. One was that Ulster province should be exceptions of the present bill. Another was that a separate auton. they would have the right of addressing address of the two orders. the crown, and se possess all the constiomy should be provided for Ulster, and a third suggested that certain rights tutional rights they had now. (Oh! and cheers.) It would therefore relieve the the present terms of service and under in the British house, one class who could vote on questions connected with the

> leave to it every other power. The lat-ter plan had been adopted. The admin-istrative power would pass with the legislative power. FUNCTIONS OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

SELLING OFF

Tinware. Crockery

that the 101 Irish members in the house of commons should be members of the order of the legislative body would consist of 103 members, the second order would consist of 206.

THE VICEROY.

It was proposed to retain the viceroy, but he would not be the representative ginning with the Deven commission, the of a party or quit office with the outgo
The County would be ing government. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogatives she now enjoyed or would

joy.

The religious disability now existing, which makes Roman Catholics ineligible to the office, would be removed.

THE JUDICIARY. balance after these obligations were discharged, should be entered into the been concerned in the administration of

ture from the constabulary in excess of \$1,000,000 per annum. The govern-\$1,000,000 per annum. The government had no desire to exempt the peace of the country and another of Ireland in reference to its final posiwhich could only vote on special and particular questions which were brought before parliament. Again, it would be very difficult for gentlemen in Ireland to decide who should go to Westmister rity of life and property was the first particular for the country and another which could not provide the control of the Irish legislative body. The speaker had no jealousy upon that subject, as the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property was the first to decide who should go to Westmister or who should remain in Ireland, and at the same time to maintain the feed unit duty of a local government.

THE CIVIL SERVICE. With respect to the civil service the courses might have been taken—one was to endow this legislative body with particular legislative powers, the others was the same as that of the constabulary and to except from the sphere of its action the transfer of the civil service to the those subjects which the government legislative body would effect a great thought ought to be accepted and to leave to it every other power. The latvants now serving to claim the pensions that would be due to them upon the abolition of their offices, provided they served two years in order to prevent the

our money, and we have done all this in the endeavor to give Ireland good laws.
This is quite true with regard to the effect course of legislation in 1849, but and the general course of legislation in 1849, but and surest foundation we can find the describe other than as the influence of the Almichte that the bottom and convictions and will of the Almichte that the former than a course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life that the search of the almichte that for more than as the influence of the almichte that for more than as the influence of the almichte that for more than as the influence of the almichte that for more than as now taught us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life that the search of the endeavor to give Ireland good laws.

This is quite true with regard to the general course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life that the search of the endeavor to give Ireland good laws.

This is quite true with regard to the general course of legislation in 1849, better of practice and of life that the best and surest foundation we can find the proposed that the course of general course of general

pre- memory of Sir Robert Peel. (Cheers.)
twenty-five minutes, and resumed his en. The whole labor of the commission had been frustrated by the domination of selfish interests. (Parnellite cheers.) He utes. The bill passed its first reading did not deny the good intentions of the without a division. British parliament to pass good laws for Ireland, but he said, in order to work out the purposes of government, there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. (Hear, hear.) It is sometimes necessary not only that good laws should be passe but also that they should be passed by the proper persons. The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the people, dis-tinct marks of character, situation and history require not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from congenial and native sources, and that, besides being good laws, they should be their own laws. (Irish cheers.) 'At times I doubted whether this neces sity had been fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. If doubts could be entertained before the last general election they cannot now be enter

The principle I have laid down I am

not laying down for Ireland exception-ally. It is the principle upon which, within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, parliament has not only adhered, but has revolu-tionized our method of government. When I had office at the colonial office. When I had office at the colonial office, fifty years ago, the colonies were governed from Downing street. The result was that the home government was al-ways in conflict with the countries which had legislative assemblies. We had con-tinual shocks with the colonies then. But all this has been changed. The British parliament tried to pass good British parliament tried to pass good laws for the colonies, but the colonies said, "We don't want your good laws; we want our own good laws," and parliament at length admitted the reasonable. inconvenience from a rapid transition of the service, and at the close of that time has now come home to us from across both parties should be free to negotiate the sea, and the house has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. \* \*

"We now stand face to face with what is termed 'Irish nationality,' venting itself in a demand for general self-govern ment in Irish, not in imperial, affairs. ON PATRIOTISM.

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said : "I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism which in itself is not bad, but good, (Cheers.) The Welshman is

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Tital

full of local patriotism. The Scotchman is full of local patriotism. No; the Scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, the ver was, and if the need were to arise, and the nead were to arise, the scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, and if the need were to arise, and if the need were to arise, the scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, and if the need were to arise, south of patriotism. No; the Scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, the scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, the scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, the scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, the scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, the scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, the continuation of patriotism. The scotch nationality was as strong as it ever was, and if the need were to arise, the country of Bannock-burn. (Cheers.) If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an ever was, and if the need were to arise, the country of Bannock-burn. (Cheers.) If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to heir soil with an ever was,

Macara, Wingham.

Macara, Wing

With regard to the history of the land question no man could know that until he had followed it from year to year, beginning with the Description.

Mr. Gladstone finished his address at nion, did the highest honor to the 8 o'clock, having spoken three hours and

Thos. F. Calbick left for British Colimbia Tuesday morning last There was a successful social at Mrs. McDougall's, on the cut line, Monday night, in aid of the Bethany Presbyterian church. Councillor McLellan was present, and aided much in making the proceedings interesting.

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Cameron," and insert few weeks ago, and fer well-deserved drubbi tered to the truly Seaforth Expositor. "hired man" tried to of the pit into which writing a labored arti although Mr. Camer language imputed to tor, nevertheless the per was perfectly ju the member for Wes Star was worthy of a

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Now the tru nominal editor never wrote th the unmistake "hired man," a ly taken the bit be restrained. "Needs must wi and the editor ry plight, is kind of straw " 'arf bricks"

litical opponer