There & Room and Work for All.

BY E. A. BROWNE. Somewhere, in some dusky corner
Of the poet's busy brain,
With a ceaseless, measured music,
Beats an old and wise refrain:
"Though a million eager claimants
Crowd the ranks of Duty's call,
Hold your choses place, undaunted—
There is room and work for all?"

If, amid the stress and tumult
Of the surging conflict, Life,
Footsteps fiag, and hands grow weary
Of the rude, unequal strife:
If the strong and selfash seeking,
Crowd the weaker to the wall,
Hold your rightful place undaunted—
"There is room and work for all!"

Off the earnest striver, toiling,
With the heavy load of care
Crushes heart and hope and courag
To the black vi ge of despair
Lifts again the irksome burden
That her tired hands let fall,
Nerved anew by the assurance:
"There is room and work for all!"

Ye who miss the chosen pathway,
Still with patient diligence
Seek some field, however lowly—
Earn a worthy recompense.
Do not fold your hands, desponding,
Lo' the writing on the wall
Was not meant for drones and idlers—
"There is room and work for all!"

When you strive with carnest purpose, When you build with careful skill, And the ruthless demon. Failure, Thwarts your honest efforts, still Try again: sincere cadeavor Wins reward, however small; While industry holds the balance: "There is room and work for all?"

"Luck" may set her face against you— Fickle Fortune prove unkind— But howe'er the fates may use you, Keep this maxim in your mind: Till the heavens are rolled together, And the world's foundations fall, There is place for honest labor! "There is room and work for all!"

## AN ULSTERMAN GIVES HIS VIEWS ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

At the St. Patrick's celebration by the land league of Windsor, Ont., W. T. Buchanan of that town—an Ulster Presbyterian and sturdy North-of-Ireland patriot—made the following address, which we hope every one of our subscribers will read, and when they have read it help to distribute copies of it. Replying to the sentiment "The Day we Celebrate," he said: he said: When he looked at it he wished it was

when he looked at it he wished it was in better hands, for it was a powerful subject, the welfare of a people, one of the oldest in Christendom. There was the anniversary of their society; there was the centenary to a few days of the Dungannon convention, the volunteers of '82' which stopped the penal laws, and made them a dead letter, and gave us the united Irishmen. It is said history repeats itself, and what do we find? The awakening and Irishmen united again. Let any one carefully examine the papers, and we find them in the north, Protes and we find them in the north, Protes tants and Catholics, shoulder to shoulder, fighting landlordism in the courts in other parts, whether holding out for no rent —a sad phase but the natural outcome of rack rent, or that he that takes the land from which a brother has been evicted, must meet the word same as it passed must meet the word, same as it passed thro' Jerusalem of old, "make room for the leper." Everywhere we find the same feeling brought about by generations of sore trial. In Canada we find often bitterness to our cause, arising from ignorance, both of the people and of the subject. The people of Prince Edward Island lately got rid of their landlord system, where it was only a fixed and a small head-rest. They are quite right, says Canadian opinion. The Irish want to get rid, by fair payment, of a system which preys on the vitals of a people, makes them pay interest on their improve ments (their money). They are all wrong, say many here. A system swept out of the continent of Europe long since, which went down in seas of blood and horror in France in 86—swept out of Prussia by Stein-cleared out of Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden years ago. Even in Russia, where the name serf shows what they were, we find over 61 per cent. of the peasantry now owning the land they occupy. A system the very thought of whose introduction dared not be mentioned here. Take for example Michigan, an organic law says land can't ed for over twelve years—the moral of which is when you can't work the land secure your money by

mortgage.

It is to be regretted that the present land bill is not more of a radical measure, say on the lines of the Irish Church bill. Its first result will be the ruin of the landlords to a far greater extent than benefit to the tenant. The lawyer reaps the harvest. In short, a reduction got by courts, whether half a crown or ten pounds, will cost £30. We see 71,000 cases lasted up to Christmas, with 600,000 looming up behind them. Three thoulooming up behind them. Three the sand only tried, nearly all now appeal.

and only tried, nearly all now appeal.

In my hand, said the speaker, I hold a little book sent by a kind friend from the well-known bathing town. Bundoran, lying on Donegal bay, whereon an unequalled beach the Atlantic rolls in without break from Labrador and Newfoundland, where the bather has security in its pools, bays and beaches. I give you an idea of that climate; you have there the strongest sea water known; the effect is, at mid-winter, unless in rain or a bitter wind, overclothes are not wanted; in January sea bathing commences and that at the latitude of Nain, Fort Labrador and Hudson bay. Such places, and there are many of them, draw the health seeker from Queensland and from Colorado.

The book is only the official travelling guide, printed in Marlboro' street, Dublin, (six) cents, yet it gives a history of Ireland for the last 40 years that a child can understand, and any rational being draw a moral from. There is the census draw a moral from. There is the census of every city, town, village or hamlet of Ireland, in counties, alphabetically arranged for 1841, '51, '61 and '71. With a sindavit, that they verily believe the matters and things therein set forth to be But their affidavit is made twenty Lurgan, Derry, manufacturing towns in Ulster, we read decrease, decay, decline everywhere. Take a few examples; Cork decreased in population 10,000; Limerick, 15,000; Waterford, 3,000; Sligo, 3,000; Kilkenny, the Marble City, 9,000; Armagh, 2,000; Galway, 6,000; Clonmel, 3,000; Ballyshannon, 1,000; and for the ten years from '71 to '81 take over a quarter million, or 300,000, the strength of two fair counties, and you have the exact state of the land. Further, there is yearly a steady decrease of production by land thrown out of cultivation—a decrease of production and thrown out of cultivation—a decrease of sheep, of pigs, of goats, steady decrease of production by land thrown out of cultivation—a decrease of cattle, of horses, of sheep, of pigs, of goats, and as a natural consequence even of dogs

and cate. Is it any wonder that Irish members of parliament, with a clear knowledge of this state of things before their eyes, are obstructionists? They well know the cause of all these calamities is artificial and not of their people's making. In all honor they can be no less. How have they been treated? Counsel-How have they been treated? Counseling the people to peace, trying to get the land court to work properly by raising test or representative cases—where say a few, tried carefully, of different kinds of tenure, would establish a precedent for hundreds and enable landlord and tenant to settle the bulk of the cases out of court and thereby save the money both of them so much need, now uselessly wasted at law—what is their reward for trying to simplify this huge, cumbrous, unwieldy act? Cast into prison without remand, bail or trial! In all the jurisprudence of England, whose greatest boast is "that if it was not the birth-place, it was the cradle of liberty," they cannot formulate an indictment to try Parnell, Dillon or O'Kelly. Prothey cannot formulate an indictment of try Parnell, Dillon or O'Kelly. Profound constitutional lawyers, they have to go to the code of the Reds of France—to Danton, Marat, Conthon, Robespierre—the authors of the notorious "law of suspects." How does it stand now, when their case and that of the land league got their only hearing at the debate in reply to the queen's speech? After a brilliant de bate extending over many nights, the govbate extending over many nights, the government, represented by such men as Bright, Gladstone, Chamberlain, Dilke, Forster and Harcourt—men certainly, whether as orators or statesmen, second to none on earth—assisted by Northcote, Chaplin, Lowther and Churchill—whose cry was coercion, more coercion—and such Lishers and Dunkett, area readmen as Gibson and Plunkett, ever ready when foul calumny or dirt was to be thrown at their native land—men who could not get a seat at any board in Ire-land, no matter how low, other than the packed senates they represent. Remark the result when Justin McCarthy, Gray and, last, not least, Thos, Sexton, simply and plainly made their statements—gave a correct account of the land league, its a correct account of the land league, its acts, their acts—told a story that could not be contradicted—told by men that could be neither bought nor bullied. The ministry closed up the debate. In vain were they called on by the Irish party to reply. Some able men in the ministry and Tory party were yet to speak, but wisely concluded that least said was soonest mended. The ministry threw themselves on the mercy of their

said was soonest mended. The infoistry threw themselves on the mercy of their friends—that as their intentions were like the pavement of a certain place more warm than comfortable, they should get credit for their intentions—and so got out of a position where law, reason and facts were against them, but got out at the expense of Ireland. the expense of Ireland.
Such is the state of Ireland. Unfortunate tenants trying to get relies from a state of affairs which is insufferable, by land courts, by "no rent," any way, every way! Landlords leagued against them, bound to fight every case that comes up with relays of lawyers, appeal in every case, thereby honing to clog the act so as to render it unworkable, as they openly assert in their organs, the Dublin Daily Express of Jan. 6, '28. And, to make

matters more complicated, as there are as many courts in this act as there are castes amongst the Hindoos, I see the higher court has reversed some decisions made in favor of the tenants by the lower courts. When will it end?
One good thing is coming out of it —they are getting united again. Thank God, Ireland has still a good crop of men— men with clear intellects and brave hearts men with dear intenects and orace hearts
—men who will not let the mantles of
Swift, Grattan, Curran, Lord Edward
Wolf Tone, Davis, Shiel and O'Connell
lie empty—that long, long list of brave
men who loved their native land and

## counted it the highest honor to serve her. THE CINCINNATI TROUBLES.

Bishop Elder and the Creditors of Father Edward Purcell.

Bishop Elder sends to a Cincinnati paper the following explanation of erroneous reports that were circulated in reference to alleged treatment of certain creditors of the late Father Edward Purcell.

To the Editor of the Commercial. In your paper of yesterday (26th) three gentlemen claiming to represent sons of the creditors of the Archbishop gave the report of an interview which they had with me March 4th, and they publish a letter of mine on that subject, written to them March 10th.

March 10th.

By this report they stand convicted, on their own admission, of the wrong that I complain of in my letter. A totally false account of their interview, claiming to be made from their interview, claiming to be made from their own statement, was pubnot as they, without a strict regard for candor, try to represent, 'the hostile criticism of an anti-Catholic paper.' It was a simple statement of what the said to have reported about our interview; and whether they were or were not responsible for its publication they cer-tainly were responsible for leaving it un-contradicted from March 7 until yester-

day, March 26.

They now give a statement showing that the previous one was totally untrue: but they did not trouble themselves either to relieve me of the odium conveyed by it, nor to vindicate their own veracity, until my letter extorted it from

them. In these circumstances they are not entitled to any further consideration from me. But my regard for others induces me to add that their new statement, though

true. But their amagavit is made twenty days after the conversation, and the sentiments they have shown in my regard would naturally dispose them to misunderstand some things, and to have an incorrect remembrance of others. Their memory, or their apprehension

fails them on several points. I did not say that nothing could be done for the creditors.

Other persons, too, are exerting themselves, to the best of their ability, to help some

of them.

I did not say that preparations were being made to buy the churches. I have not heard of any such preparations.

I did not say that I thought the money

I did not tay that I thought the money collected by the archbishop was solicited to buy in the churches. I said some persons suggested that it might be used in that way. Whatever I collected myself in Natches, I sent to the Archbishop to be distributed; and since I am in Cincinnati, when charitable persons have given me anything for the purpose, I have had it distributed by priests and charitable ladies and others, to such persons as they thought to be in the greatest destitu-

tion.

As to annulling the assignment so as not to sell the churches, I told them I had nothing to do with that. They and their attorneys knew more about law business than I did. I could not advise them.

In regard to my last statement about In regard to my last statement about my earnest desire that the debt might be paid, and what I was willing to do and suffer for that end, a little change of words can make a very correct sentiment sound very foolish, and they have made such a stupid thing out of it that it is headly necessary for me to say that it is hardly necessary for me to say that it is on'y a burlesque of what I really ex-

I have always told creditors that I had no responsibility for deposits made with Very Reverend Edward Purcell, nor for debts which the Archbishop has assumed. debts which the Archbishop has assumed, unless for moneys used for church purposes. I have nothing whatever bel-

poses. I have nothing whatever belonging to either of them.

All the furniture, church articles, books, or other property, that may be here belonging to them, are under the control of the assignee, to be disposed of when he thinks best. If I shall keep any of them I shall pay for them, and the money will go to the assignee for the creditors.

I feel, of course that chapity urges me

I feel, of course that charity urges me to do what I can for any persons in dis-tress. And my regard for the Archbishop makes me feel this doubly strong towards those who have claims on him. And I believe that I have not been idle in executing that charity since I am in Cin-

While self-respect forbade me to present a communication from persons who showed so little respect for me as that committee, I have not failed to talk with committee, I have not failed to talk with
my brother Bishops on the subject on
various occasions, and neither they nor I
could see that the Council had any connection with it. Like me, they have
exercised their charity, and they are
disposed to do so again—after the present suit about the churches is determined.
While writing this I have received a
communication from T. D. Lincoln, Esq.,
whose name is mentioned in the article.
As it is of interest to the creditors and

As it is of interest to the creditors and

others, I inclose it, with his permission.
+WILLIAM HENRY ELDER.
Cincinnati, O., March 27, 1882. CINCINNATI, March 27, 1882.
The Right Rev. Wm. H. Elder, Coadjutor:
DEAR SIR—My attention is called to an article in the Commercial of this morning headed "Disappointed Creditors." As the counsel for the congregations and in-stitutions of learning and charity, and the clergy assisting them, have endeavored to ciergy assisting them, have endeavored to involve you in this controversy as little as possible, you have not been consulted as to the details of the suit, or taken any special part therein, and cannot, therefore, acquainted with what had been done false impression as to delay in prosecut-ing the suit, I make this statement. The assignment of the Most Rev. Archbishop assignment of the Most Rev. Archisholo-embraces everything which he owned or had any interest in, legal or equitable, or which he had a right to take for his creditors. It did not embrace property which he held in trust of others, as his which he held in trust of others, as his creditors had no legal right to that, and he could not in law assign it for such purpose. The question, therefore, relates to the character of the property, whether trust property or not. In the suit which will be for hearing in a few days, Mr. Mannix, as assignee, claims nearly all the Catholic churches, the priests' and school houses connected therewith, much of the other ecclesiastical and charitable property throughout the diocese, such as the cemethroughout the diocese, such as the ceme-teries, Orphan Asylum, the Seminary and the Cathedral. There are over two and the Cathedral. There are over two hundred distinct pieces of property, each depending upon its own title, and purchased, paid for, and improved by different congregations or separate bodies of persons. Some of the congregations owe money to the Very Rev. Edward Purcell which they acknowledge and expect to pay, 1 it Mr. Mannix in this suit is endeavoring to sell all the above named s endeavoring to sell all the above named property to pay the debts of the Archbishop. If he shall finally succeed he will realize a large sum of money for the creditors. Before a peti-tion could be drawn it was necessary to obtain the manner in which the property was originally acquired, improved and paid for; then the proof of the facts pant for; then the proof of the facts relating thereto, reaching back over a period of fifty years, had to be taken. The witnesses left living are many, and are scattered over this country and Europe, and it has been a herculean labor to find them and take their testimony. There have been more than two hundred witnesses examined, and their evidence covers several thousand pages. I can say that in my experience of over thirty-five years of active practice I know

greater interest or magnitude, or which has required so much labor on both sides, or which has been more diligently prosecuted. The article in the Commer cial says, that in their communication to you, the representatives of this meeting of creditors charged me with fraud in keep-ing the papers, and that when their attorney called on me I pointed to a large pile of them and said they could not be from various sources to show the actual state of affairs in Ireland, and concluded by asking his fellow-countrymen to excuse any shortcomings he had shown in the manner in which he had presented the case on their behalf. read in a short time, &c. Some three weeks or a month ago, Mr. Bogardus called on me and inquired about the papers, saying that the creditors had held a meeting, which was adjourned to a day Mr. Blake said he did not feel disposed to named, not over two or three days for ward. I told him that I was examining the papers, that they could not be examined by one not familiar with them, in two or three weeks; that, under the usage here, the counsel who had the responsi

Bogardus' name in connection with the suit, I asked him whom and how much of the debt he represented. He replied that he represented three creditors and about \$2,000 of the indebtedness. There are over 3,000 creditors, and from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 indebtedness. All are represented by Messrs. Mannix & Coggrave, Messrs. Hoadly, Johnson & Colston, and other prominent lawyers. I did not then learn the number of the creditors, or the amount of the indebtedness of the Archbishop they held, who were at that so-called meeting of creditors. But I have since been informed that it was comparatively small, both as to number of persons and amount of indebtedness represented. As to the charge against me, I have not heretofore thought it worthy of a reply, whether I or the other counsel associated with me, Messrs. Matthews, Ramsay and Matthews, Messrs. Matthews, Ramsay and Kramer, have any of the Archbishop's property in our possession. We are receiving nothing from the assignee for our services. Our compensation is expected from the congregations and parties, whose property and interest we defend. I do not believe that anything has been neglected on either side, or that, considering the magnitude of this suit, it is not progressing as rapidly as it could, with any regard to justice and right; much less that the counsel engaged therein have done anything which would justify any harsh or unkind remark. Yours, most respectfully.

The Costigan Resolution Dis-

The Costigan Resolution Discussed by the House.

Blake's Eloquent Plea in Favor of Self-Government.

OTTAWA, April 20. - The Speaker took the Chair at 3.25 p. m.

Mr. Tupper moved the third reading of the Bill to authorize the construction, on certain conditions, of the Canadian Pacific Railway through some other than the

Yellow Head Pass.

Mr. Mackenzie said the hon. gentleman should insert a proviso to the effect, that this pass should only be allowed on condition that as good a grade could be found there as by the Yellow Head Pass.

Mr. Tupper declined to introduce such a proviso, but asid this matter was one that would be carefully considered by the Government.

would be carefully considered by the Government.

The third reading was carried on a division and the Bill was passed.

Mr. Costigan then moved as an amendment to the motion to go into Supply his series of the resolutions in connection with the Irish question, the full text of which has already been published. He said a meeting of Senators and members were called to dispute the matter and draw up resolutions. cuss the matter and draw up resolutions, So far as he was concerned he thought it better that this matter should have been brought up by those outside of Parliament. Several drafts of resolutions had been sub-Several drafts of resolutions had been submitted, but many changes had been made in them with a view to making them of such a character as would not be objectionable to Parliament. He had not made any personal canvass in the matter, yet trusted to the justice of the cause, which was one that should commend itself to the Canadians. The importance of the duty he had to discharge and his honest convictions were sufficient excuse for his rising to move these resolutions. In the Parliament of a country like Canada, where we have freedom resolutions. In the Parliament of a country like Canada, where we have freedom and wise government, the greatest sympathy should be extended to a country where they had not these blessings. It was not policy to attack the various Governments of Ireland, but he would say what was admitted by all parties, that Ireland had not been wisely and well government. There was a necessity for some change in the government of that unhappy country, and he hoped he would not be accused of attacking the policy of the British Government when he moved a resolution advocating some measures of self-government for Ireland, as the leader of the Government had declared his opinion that that was necessary. A fear had been expressed that if Ireland had Home Rule that the Protestant minority would suffer at the hands of the Roman Catholic majority, but he did not Ireland had Home Rule that the Protestant minority would suffer at the hands of the Roman Catholic majority, but he did not think that opinion was now held by many people. He pointed out that many of the Home Rule leaders were Protestants and Home Rule leaders were Protestants and the sufficient to enable the tenants or bed, less sufficient to enable the tenants or bed, less sufficient to enable the tenants or bed, less sufficient to enable the tenants. people. He pointed out that many of the Home Rule leaders were Protestants and had no such fears. The record of Ireland in the past, when it had self-Government, was sufficient evidence to his mind that it would be more prosperous if it had it again. If there were any people on the face of the would be more prosperous if it had it again. If there were any people on the face of the earth who loved the soil on which they were born it was the Irish; yet they were told that the only hope for them was to go to the United States or to the North-West. He would be glad to see those who left Ireland go to our North-West, where they could by their industry and toil soon make could by their industry and toil soon make homes for themselves; but this was not the true way to settle the Irish difficulty. He asked the people of Canada not to judge the Irish people too harshly on account of the reports of outrages that were telegraphed across the ocean. He believed these reports had been greatly exaggerated, but he was willing to go half way and say that there were crimes committed there which brought a flush to his face; but he believed that in many cases they would not have occurred if those patriots who are now imprisoned, and who had been struggling to obtain liberty by constitutional means, had been free and in a position to advise the people. liberty by constitutional means, had been free and in a position to advise the people. He held that the Government therefore were responsible for the outrages. The time must soon come when the system of legislation in England must be changed, and a Federal system introduced. The people of Scotland were also awaking to the necessity for a system of local self-government. Notwithstanding that Irishmen had received such had treatment from the English Government. such bad treatment from the English Gov such bad treatment from the English Government, they had done as much as any other British subjects to build up the empire. The more the bonds with which Ireland was bound down were relaxed the more strongly would she be bound to the empire. Give them their rights and they would be found, like Canadians, loyal and true subjects, who were always willing to defend an empire, which protected without crushing them. Mr. Costigan then read a number of extracts from various sources to show the actual

of the disposed to the disposed to give a silent vote on this subject. He had already expressed the opinion that unless some measure of self-Government was granted to Ireland the disgrace of the British nation would be continued and Irish immigration would not come to Canada. It was needless for the purposes of the disgussion needless for the purposes of the discussion to refer in detail to the history of Ireland any further back than since the union. We all know the base treachery by which the

union was accomplished. He believed the neferious means by which this union had been accomplished had done not a little to made it unsuccessful. For years past Ireland had been governed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and the experiment had proved a dreadful failure. In 1841 the population of Ireland had been 8,200,000, but since that time that country had been the scene of misery, eviction and emigration, so that now the population had fallen to 5,160,000. During the last thirty years no less than 2,750,000 people had emigrated from Ireland. It was sometimes said that Ireland was overcrowded, but that was not the case, for the number of people in proportion to the acreage was smaller in Ireland than in France, Belgium, and other European countries. Ireland was a magnificent agricultural country, and had also splendid mineral resources. It had a population free from crime of the ordinary kind, a population which had shown its great capacity for rising when in any other country but Ireland. With such advantages as these how did it come that the condition of the country should be what we know it to be at the present time? No man could deny that the material position of the people of Ireland was one that ought to cause all of us who call ourselves British subjects to have a feeling of shame. The wretchedness of the people of Ireland arose from a feeling that their wrongs would not be redressed for the want of so ne machinery to carry on the management of their local affairs. If we went over the history of the Parliamentary Government of Ireland for the last eighty years we would find a very good reason for a deep-rooted and widespread disastisfaction. Some of the grievances of Ireland had been dealt with by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. But this only showed the unsatisfactory nature of the Government, for Catholic Emancipation was only granted thirty years after the union, and then it was granted grudgingly, out of fear of civil war—the good was minimized by the delay which took place, and by the

Emancipation was only granted thirty years after the union, and then it was granted grudgingly, out of fear of civil war — the good was minimized by the delay which took place, and by the manner in which the act of justice was granted. The people of Ireland were then taught the dreadful lesson that England's difficulty was Ireland's opportunity. Nothing was really done towards conciliating the Irish people. The next great measures of relief for Ireland occurred nearly twenty years after. These were the Acts for the relief of the poor and the law for the holding of encumbered estates. These two were matters of acknowledged difficulty and of old standing. In these two cases the feeling of the British Parliament was only aroused by famine and pestilence. It was not until more lives had been lost than had ever been lost in all of England's wars, that the British Parliament thought it proper to take these matters into consideration. It was nearly twenty years more when the diseastablishment of the Church took place, although this was a matter which was just and the state of the church took place, although this was a matter which was just and the state of the church took place. the disestablishment of the Church took place, although this was a matter which was just as urgently required fifty years before. And how was the redress of the old grievance brought about? Mr. Blake read from one of Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian speeches in 1878 to show that the people and the politicians of the United Kingdom were only led to believe that this matter was within the speech grant of practical politics by acts of the range of practical politics by acts of violence. It was forced on the British Par-liament, and therefore did not excite the gratitude of those towards whom this act of justice was performed. This was the first measure that had really given the Irish tenantry a real interest in the soil, for it gave them an opportunity of converting tenancy into ownership, and at once increased the number of Irish proprietors by 5,000, or very nearly one third. Ireland was a country of small agricultural holdings, it being divided into no less than 533,000 holdings, the bulk of which were yearly. The ownership of the land in Ireland was one in 257, while in France the proportion was one in eight, and gratitude of those towards whom this act of justice was performed. This was the to clothe themselves in rags and keep from starving, would have been bad enough had the landlord lived in Ireland and spent the enormous rents there. But, as it was, the landlords were absent and the rents were practically a tribute paid to foreign countries. The Church Act, with the land clauses of Mr. Bright, was a good one, but it turned out not to be as useful as was an it turned out not to be as useful as was anticipated, owing to the fact that the legal expenses were so great that it made it almost impossible for the tenants to obtain the ownership of the land, and also to the fact that there appeared to be a want of sympathy on the part of the Treasury Department. In 1880, under increasing pressure, the last Land Act was passed. He (Mr. Blake) would not now discuss its complicated delays, but he would say that as the Act made no provision as to arrears of rent, not to speak of other defects, it could not be looked upon as entirely successould not be looked upon as entirely accessful. No doubtit was a great measure of relief and gave more than many people thought it would be possible to obtain from the Parliament of the United Kingdom, but it came so late that a large portion of its benefits, so far as the creation of good feel-ing was concerned, was lost. This was the record of eighty years of remedial legis-lation for Ireland. Could anybody wonder that under these circumstances there should have arisen a cry for self-government? There was a still darker side to the question. Justice was refused and force at the same time was applied. There were Arms Acts, Coercion Acts, Suppression of the Press Acts, and other coercive measures, which were willingly passed by the same Parliament that refused justice to the people of Ireland. It could not be denied that the Government of Ireland during the last

the Government of Ireland during the last eighty years was not a constitutional Government, but a Government of force. Ireland is now to a large extent in a state of an archy, and ruled only by force. There were Reformers who would have promoted measures to remedy this state of affairs long since, but this was impracticable, because the matter was not within the range of practical politics. The people of the United Kingdom had not been roused up to the necessity, and there people of the United Kingdom had not been roused up to the necessity, and there was a powerful class who had made it impossible to bring the matter up successfully. Mr. Blake quoted a speech made by Mr. Gladstone some years ago, showing that he was in favor of local self-government for Ireland, and also from another speech he had made since he had attained to power, in which he expressed the same opinion, but declined to pressed the same opinion, but declined to move in the matter until the Home Rulers formulated their demands, and stated ex-actly how much Home Rule they wanted, and

how much authority the Local Parliament should have. Mr. Gladstone had made at

how much authority the Local Parliament a should have. Mr. Gladstone had made an attempt to shift the responsibility from the shoulders of the majority, who were is duty bound to settle the matter, to the shoulders of the eminority. This was not atatesmanlike, for the question could never be settled unless grappled with by the majority, and the longer this was delayed the worse the matter would be. Mr. Gladstone schnowledged that self-government for Ireland was necessary, yet instead of taking the matter up boldly and introducing a measure providing for it, as was his bounden duty, he sought to throw the responsibility of the matter on a handful of Irish members.

After recess, Mr. Blake continued—He said there could be no doubt that the difficulty experienced by the leader of the Raglish Government was having to deal with an inert mass of people. Not long ago there was a large meeting in Scotland, where resolutions were passed in favor of a Triennial Elective Local Parliament, and he was reioleed to see such an agitation commenced in Scotland which could not help but have a good effect in induencing public opinion. With reference to the question as to whether this was a matter that we had a right to take up, he pointed out that an address had been moved in this Parliament in 1869 sympathizing with Irish disestablishment, but had been defeated on motion of Sir John Madonald, who moved the previous question, contending that this Parliament had no business to pass such an address, which was calculated to import the heart-burnings of the Old Country into this country. He (Mr. Blake) contended the hon, gentleman was mistaken on that occasion as to the opinions of the people of Canada, and he hoped that he would now take a different line and not argue the precedent he had himself established. We had an interest in every question affecting the constitution of the Empire at large. There was another reason why we should interfere. We were federalists ourselves. We have experienced the benefits of Home Rule, and there w of Canada. He had intended to move a resolution on this subject himself when he was called away from the Capital by private business, and when he returned learned that another member had taken it up. He regretted that the hon, gentleman had emas-culated his resolution so as to make it speak only hypothetically of self-govern-ment for Ireland. We should not cast a dealt when the action hills of self-government for Ireland. We should not cast a doubt upon the practicability of self-government being consistent with the integrity of the Empire. There was another thing in the resolution which he did not approve of. The gentlemen who were confined in Ireland on no charge, and who were denied the right of trial by jury did not, he understood, ask for clemency. The resolution should simply express a view that the Habeas Corpus Act should be restored. He concluded with a brilliant peroration, in which he asserted the right of Canadians to interfere in a matter which so importantly interfere in a matter which so importantly affected the interests of millions of their fellow subjects in Ireland. He resumed his seat amidst great applause from both sides

of the House. Sir John Macdonald followed, claiming that the object of the hon leader of the Opposition was simply to manufacture political capital. He supported the resolution, which, he said, he hoped and believed

would pass the House.

The debate was continued by Cartwright, Wright, Casey, Brecken, Paterson, Bunster and Anglin.

"Golden Medical Discovery" has been used with signal success in con sumption of the lungs, consumptive night-sweats, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis, and kindaed affections of the throat and chest.

Sold by druggists. A Georgia editor, in noticing a Fair which recently came off in Macon, says: "One of our contemporaries took a valuable premium, but a meddlesome and firm policemen made him put it right back where he took it from."

"Men must work and women weep, So runs the world away !" But they need not weep so much if they use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription, which cures all the painful maladies pecu

liar to women. Sold by druggists. A gentleman meeting an "uncertain" acquaintance, who said: "I'm a little short, and should like to ask you a conundrum in mental arithmetic." "Proceed," returned the gentleman. "Well," said the turned the gentleman. "Well," short man, "suppose you had ten dollars in your pocket, and I should ask you for five dollars," was the prompt answer. short man,

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases,

Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use Hop Bitters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great wuffed up not and cure the worst cases, even when you have been made worse by some great wuffed up not and the control of the control puffed up pretended cures.

A young lawyer of the City of Providence tells a story about himself which is good enough to go on record. He was trying a "rum case" at Bristol not long ago, when a witness was put on the stand to testify to the reputation of the place in to testify to the reputation of the place in question. This witness, a stage driver, in answer to a query as to the reputation of the place, replied, "A rum shop." The lawyer inquired; "You say it has the reputation of being a rum shop?" "Yes, sir." "Whom did you ever hear say it was a rum shop?" The witness did not recollect anyone he had heard say so. "What!" said the lawyer, "you have sworn this place has the reputation of being a rum anyone he had neard say so. "What!" said the lawyer, "you have sworn this place has the reputation of being a rum shop and yet you cannot tell of anyone you heard say so?" The witness was staggered for a moment in the words of the lawyer, "I had him"—and the lawyer staggered for a moment in the words of the lawyer, "I had him"—and the lawyer was feeling triumphant when the witness gathered himself together and quietly re-marked, addressing the lawyer—"Well, you have the reputation of being a smart lawyer, but I never heard anyone say so. How to Get Rid of an Unwelcome Vis-

"Rheumatism" says Mr. A. McFaul, proprietor of the City Hotel, Kingston, "used to hold its own pretty well, but "the days of that here are o'er." St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy has complete the company of the company time. Oil, the Great German Remedy has com-pletely conquered the rheumatism, and no man need suffer from it longer. I had it badly until a short time ago but I used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured, and so can any one be cured in a similar manner.

"I have a little poem that I tossed off in an idle hour the other day, what shall I do with it?" writes a young lady in Iowa. Go up on the roof and toss it off again, selecting a day when the wind is high.