APBIL 11, 1888

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

farmers are the backbone of the nation. When they are prosperous all goes well with consideration by statesmen and economists, soll depends the welfare of the whole commonwealth. But when the farmers find their labors anproductive of sufficiency, let. alone the modest profit they have a right to expect, and when, on considering the causes thereof, they discover that the reason is not because toe soil is unfruitful or the harvest discouraging, but because of the imposts imposed by Government, which at the same time restricts and isolates them, they quickly realize the lojustice and protest against it. Such a policy persisted in leads to the abandonment of farming, for no man will pursue an unprofitable calling, and national misery is the in-

svitable result. A country like England, possessing manufacturing and shipping supremacy, and to which all the nations are more or less in be adopted.

Bat protection is the grandest system that ever was invented for purposes of political corruption. By it vast sums are surrepeti. tiously taken from the people without their knowing how, while the astute taxationists point to the hideous, unwholesome factory with its emaciated, demoralized workers; to the banks with accumulated capital in a few hands; to the vast and often useless works undertaken by the government, as proofs of a prosperity which in reality leans that the masses have in their individual capacity been robbed each of a porion of the proceeds of their labor, which, in the aggregate, is represented in factory profite, bank surplus, and great public works. But if this huge governmental frand did not rist, there would be many more factories cattered throughout the country; not so arge, perhaps, but doing more work and beter work under healthier conditions. There ould be more capital in the banks, because here would be less wasted, and many thousads would own that capital, where now it is eld by the few. Wealth would be more usly divided, for none would be taxed r the benefit of others. There would no useless extravagance in public nght up wholesale with railway subsidies, or would the inhabitants of every town be all d upon to admire a magnificent customs ouse and post office in its midst-monuments their own gullibility, and which ought to il them, it they wern't fools, how gloriously ey have been humbugged, how magnificentthey have been robbed.

Yet slowly but surely the people are sakening to a sense of the gigantic fraud stupon them by a clique of designing poli alknaver. The debate in the Commons is Il have to be fought at the pollr.

and. Should the United States make but refrain from executing the avericious bybything like an approach to a revenue tariff. anadian Macdonaldite protectionism will selve so quickly that nobody will know bat became of it. There will, nevertheless, main a monumental debt to remind future mention of Usnadians what egregions fools eir fathers were and what a splendid time it John Macdonald and his gang had licking them.

sented in the county councils for licensing and financial purposes. London is to be made a county in itself, with a lord lieuten-ant, bench of magistrates and elected councils (or rather three-fourths elected one-fourth selected). The vestries are not touchedy the corrupt metropolitan board of works will be abolished, and there will be district councils When they we the first thing taken into male a county in itself, with a lord lieutenconsuce they know that on the yield of the (or rather three-fourths elected one-fourth abolished, and there will be district councils elected by men and women ratepayers. The International international as at London police will, however, remain as at present under the central government.

The London correspondent of our Boston namesake, to whom we are mainly indebted for this summary of the bill, says there are, from a Radical point of view, four objections which will be strongly urged, viz :--(1) The selected or indirectly chosen one-fourth of the county and London councils. (2) The proposal to compensate liquor sellers whose licenses are extinguished. This will be especially strongly opposed, not only by temperance people, but by those who know that such compensation will simply go ultimately which all short to let its farming interest⁸ into the pockets of the big brewers and disubserve its manufacturing, but a poor tillers. (3) The sum proposed for the "relief colory, whose only wealth is its territory of local taxation"-a mere bribe to landlords. cannot do so. Here the great bulk of the (4) The police arrangements, which constipeople must live by the soil. To make them tute the chief blot on the bill. After Trafal. proprie mass of a favored few is the most unjust gar rquere London Radicals (and not a few thousand the most suicidal policy that could [Conservativer) will never concept to that arrangement; nor will the local municipalities consent to renounce the control over their police. These are the chief objections to a measure which is otherwise a democratic bill based on the principle that the old order o things in England is really gone and gone forever, and that there must be a reconstruction of the English political system from top to bottom. How rotten that system is at present may be inferred from the fact that a reactionary politician like Lord Salisbury consents to such a measure. Ireland, we may add, is excluded from the operation of

ENIT LANSDOWNE.

the b.ll.

With profound satisfaction the great majority of the people of Canada look forward to the departure of the Marquis of Lansdowne for England on the 24th of next month.

This feeling of satisfaction arises from a mowledge that his presence in this country has long been a menace to the public peace and a constant cause of unessiness to the Government as well as to all those who deprecate the idea of having old country quarrels reproduced on Canadian soil.

A wicked, cruel, unjust, evicting Irish landlord is not the sort of person who should occupy the position of chief magistrate in a free counris; constituencies could not then be try where one-half the people regard such a character with detestation amounting to loath-

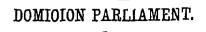
> To the small class of tuft-hunters and still smaller class of Hibernaphobists, his nominal rank may be all sufficing, but to men who admire true nobility and are anxious to see a gentleman worthy of respect representing Her Majesty at Ottawa his presence in the exalted station of Governor-General has long been regarded with pain and humiliation.

Gladly would we write of him on his departure as we have written on like occasion con cerning his predecessors with kindly expressions y clearing the decks for acticn. The battle of esteem and generous words of good will for his future. Gladly, indeed, would we let him There is one way, however, by which the depart in silence, only that our silence would uffict will be spared and the same result Surely be misconstrued. As it is, we can at least

useful notes and reviews close a most interesting should be crystalized into law as sron as possinumber. New York, office of The Catholic ble. He observed that the statements that our World. Montreal: D. & J. Sadlier, Notro manufacturers were not able to compute with Dame street.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

This high class publication continues to hold its own in this age of many brilliant magazines. The April number is particularly fine. The ontents are :- Portrait of Ariosto, from the picture by Titian in the National Gallery; "The Meditation of Relph Hardlot" is continu-ed. Sonnet, "Lithe," by Morley Roberts; "Spanish Armada," by W. H. K. Wright, with illustrations; "Coaching Days and Coaching Ways," by W. Arten "Citizen at "Course Ways," by W. Antram Tristram ; "Glimpses of Old English Homes," by Elizabeth Baleb ; "Amaryllis," by Charles Sayle ; "Et Cætera," by H. D. Traill. All those articles are profuse illustrated in the highest style of art and the whole get up of the magazine is in the most beautiful style New York; McMillan & Co., 112 Fourth Avenue.



The Debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity Resumed - Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Question.

OTTAWA, April 6.-In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon the Speaker announced that he had received from the Registrar of the Supreme Court a copy of the judgment in the Glengerry appeal case. (Opposition applause.) Mr. Prefontaine drew attention to the fact that the translations of the debates in the House were in arrear, and asked who was resronsible. The Speaker said the Chairman of the D shates

Committee would answer the question, Replying to Mr. Mills, Sir John Macdonald

the writ for Russell election had been Raid ordered.

Hon. Mr. Laurier resumed the debate on Unrestricted Reciprocity. He said the Reform party were attacked for their loyalty, but if they chose to retaliate they might be able to show that this gush of loyalty emanated from monopolists who were airaid that reform would touch their interests. Were they so satisfied with the condition of the country as to risk nothing for their advancement? Away with their ignoble fears and cowardly considerations. He was the truest loyalist who stood firm to the example exhibited by their ancestors, whose every effort was assalled with the same talk of disloyalty as to day. With such resources this land ought to be the abode of universal prosperity and contentment. He would be a criminal, however, who didn't admit that in spite of her capabilities there was a deep wound in her young body sapping her very life. He left the assertions of both sides to the judgment of the people of the country, and all but monopoliets would admit the rewas something wrong with the country. He admitted there was no starvation in the country, but it was not enough to a young and healthy ropulation that they should be above want. The great complaint was that there was no outlet for the surplus of wheat. The people of this country produced beyond what they consumed. There was to-day, under the circumstances, a sentiment of irritation which must be checked, or it would become very serius indeed. The Conservative party, previous to 1878, declared emigration was going on, but if they got into power they would put a stop to it. The Government's tyrannical stop to it. conduct towards Manitoba, and the reason why they had always failed to put an end to emigra-tion, was because they had failed to understand that, under proper economic conditions, the labor of the country would be as abundant

and productive as it ought to be. Mr. Laurier quoted the resolution submitted by Sir John Macdonald in 1879, proposing the adoption of the Nastional Policy and express-

Province, but not one farthing had yet been expende Dr. Wilson, shortly after one o'clock, moved the adjournment of the House, but was pressed by the Conservatives to go an, and accordingly proceeded with his speech.

OTTAWA, April 6. In the House of Commons yesterday after-noon Dr. Platt (Prince Edward) resumed the reciprocity debate. He asserted that he was here as one indication that the people of Prince Edward were not only in favor of the resolution before the House, but were anxious that it manufacturers were not able to compete with those of other countries, was more calculated to degrade and dishonor Canada than anything else that could be said.

that could be said. Mr. Jones, of Digby, said he would have voted in favor of the amendment by Mr. Jones had it not been attached to the resolution of Sir Richard Cartwright, as he believed the latter would be detrimental to the interests of the Mr. Mills delivered an effective, although not

lengthy speech. He commented on the fact that the leader of the Government had not yet spoken on the subject and pointed out the discrepancy between utterances of those who supported the Government at the commencement of the debate and the Government's policy now. It was pretty evident that between the First Minister and these who followed him and the Finance Minister there was a wide difference of opinion. He contended that our experience in the past showed it was time to look after Canada's interests, and it was of the utmost consequence we should support the resolutions before the House. He showed the abaurdity of the cry that unrestricted reciprocity would lead to annexation, by pointing out that the trade between various States of the American Union had not weakened their local governments. The post ion taken by the Government was that we might send a horse free into the States, but if wanted to admit the harness free of duty it would pull down the political fabric of the country. If the Government believed in arguments of this sort, why did they indulge in free trade in any articles at all? Why not build a wall of tariffs so high that it would prevent any trade between the two countries. Reformers wished to release the trade from the shackles which confined it, and the only way they could do it was by the adoption of the policy indicated in the resolution of Sir Richard Cartwright. By this plan the tax on commerce between this country and Great Britain would be relieved in a great degree from our present fiscal binders, and would be enabled to do what under the present condi-

tions we were unable to perform. Mr. Cameron (Inverness) spoke britfly sgainst the resolution. followed by Dr. Fiset, w just started when six o'clock was called. who had

AFTER RECESS. Dr. Fiset resumed his address, asserting that the policy adopted by the Government in 1878 to enable them to get into office had proved such an utter failure that it was being abandoned piecemeal.

Mr. Wilson (Argenteuil) then spoke at considerable length.

Mr. Somerville next delivered an effective speech, showing that the Government had very suddenly changed their policy, and, in spite of previous declarations, were now of opinion that the markets of the United States should be open to the spricultural products of this country. He quoted from the Gazette the articles of Monday, and asked sar-castically, if events had not shown that it was the Government who had licked the dust before the Americans, and had virtually swallowed their own words. Continuing, Mr. Somerville said, protection d.dn't and couldn't protect the workingman. Reliable figures showed that the highest rate of wages was obtained in countries where free trade was in force. It was not creditable to Canada that our manufacturer should to secon-fed at the expense of the country, but it was gratifying to know that there were some who on fair terms did not fear competition with the markets of the rest of the vorld

Mr. Peter White remarked that he could not believe that farmers were in such dire distress as it was stated they were, and therefore could not support the heroic remedy prescribed for them

Mr. Mulball delivered a good speech and showed that the trade of Canada with the States last year was five times the value of all other countries of the world, showing that trade sought the nearest market. He pointed out the

Coughlin, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Desouniers, Desjardins, Dickiason, Dupont, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson, (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland), Foster, Freeman, Gaudet. Gigault, Girouard, Gordon,

Grandbois, Guilbault, Guillet, Haggart, Hall Henderson, Hesson, Hickey, Hudspath, Ives, Jamieson, Jones (Digby), Labelle, Labrosce, Landry, Largevin (Sir Hector), Laurie, Mac donald (Sir John), Macduwall, McCarthy, McCuller, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pioton), McDougall (Cape Breton), Mc-Greevy, McKay, McKeen, MoLelan, McMillan (Vaudrevil), McNeill, Madill, Mars, Marshall, Masson, Mills (An-napolis), Moffat, Montagur, Mont-plaisir, O'Brier, Patterson (Essex), Perley (Assiniboia), Perely (Ottawa), Porter, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Riopel, Robillard Room, Ross, Royal, Rykert, Scarth, Shaply Small, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Therien, Thompson, Tiedale, Tupper (Pictou), Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward (Albert), White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilmet, Wilson (Argentzuil), Wilson (Len-nox), Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland), Wright. Total, 124.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

Mr. Alex. McNeil, M.P., who is described by the Stratford Beacon as the great constitu-tional authority of Wiarton, the other day de-fined Imperial Federation as "constitution, intercommunication, consolidation, and concerted action." This will prove reassuring to any who action. may have thought it was some new brand of chewing tubacco.-London Advertiser.

Does it need to be said for the thousandth time that the tax on whiskey, felt by a small proportion of the population, is one which every man can abolish for himself-by letting the stuff alone-wh le the taxes on clothing and other necessaries, felt by everybody, can be removed only by Congress? If there is any principle that is both sound economy and true democracy it is that luxuries and vices should be taxed heavily and necessities lightly.-New York World

The result of the "crushing reply" made by Mr. Joseph Tasse to Mr. Laurier's speech at 'Epiphanie, on Monday, was a reduction of the Fory majority at that blace from 94 to 73. Mr. Tasse, according to the despatches sent to all the Tory papers, made "the greatest sent to all the Tory papers, made "the greatest effort of his life." He saked the chairman to intro-duce him as Mr. Joseph Tasse, former member for Ottawa, and according to his own story, fairly annihilated Mr. Laurier. Had our Joseph conty addressed another member that only addressed another meeting there the Liberal candidate might have had two hundred majority.—Ottawa Free Press.

Some people have rather peculiar ideas of the value of colonies to the mother country. A contemperary, this morning, in the course of an article advocating judicious emigration to Ca-nada, says: "If is our business to see that those who leave our shores shall be no loss to us, but simply be as though they had gone to a neighboring town." Well, we don't know if it neighboring town." Well, we don't know if it is our business, and, if it be, we fail to see how the settler in Canada remains as useful to England as when he lived in Liverpool or Manche ter. How much use will he be to us when the States have absorbed the Dominion, as they are bound to do some day ?- Lordon, (Eng), Evening News.

The New York Mail and Express has adopted the custom of printing a selection from the Scriptures at the head of its editorial page each day and some of the other New York papers are trying to find out what principle governs the selection. Whatever it may be the idea is an excellent one, for a good many people in that died, city would never get any biblical knowledge in any other way.-Barlington Free Press.

And My son in law Ives, the member for the Texas cattle ranche, and the living example of Tory patriotism, had the abandoned impudence to rise in the House of Commons yesterday to lecture the Opposition abont "loyalty." Mr. Ives' loyalty was well attested by h s refusal to invest any of his surplus b odie in Canadian enterprises, while organizing cattle ranches in Texas and building railways in Mane. He indicates by his conduct that he has no confidence in our country's future. Probably he believes there will not be much left of Canada by the time he and his fellow ranchman are through with it. About the time that Mr. Ives was on

abould demay the only adequate sxpression of high civil sation which it is its office to establish and .naintain—an identical standard of personal surity and morality for men and Women.

ALL UNDER WATER.

TREMENDOUS ENTENT OF DAMAGE BY THE OVERFLOW OF GERMAN RIVERS.

BERLIN, Apall 4 .- The following details about the inundations, obtained from official cources, will undoubtedly interest German-Americana. The alluvial lands of the Vistula and Nogat, which is one of the two arms of the former after it has reached Marienburgs are now a single field of destruction affecting seventy-nine villages with about thirty thousand inhabitant. The shole of this vast tract about the town of E ong, from three hundred to four hunard quare miler, is under water. There is no possibility either of harvest this year or of spring ould vation 'as the submerged land lies below the river and the Baltic. Experts say it will take months of labor to steam pump the water away. These alluvial soils are the best agricultural land. It has for the most part been cultivated by yeoman farmers who were, till floods everwhelmed thom, in fair circumstances. The houses of laborors are rendered ered uninhabitable. From localities the Odor and its alluent, the Warth, appalling accounts come of twenty to villages and five towns submerged In the country of the Lower Elbe the chief cantres of misery me Domitz in Mecklonburg and Lenzin in Prussia. The population affected is from 50,000 to 80,000. Moreover, in East Prussia, there is a tall of snow to the depth in some places of fifteen feet, eighteen feet and twenty feet. It the enormous masses dissolve suddenly the damage that is still before the inhabitants of those districts is even more serious than what has already happened. Moneyed relief comes in slowly, and it is said appeals will be soon nade to prosperous Germans in the United States.

STABBED FOR KISSING.

TORONTO, April 5 - Walter Palmer was ar-rested at 1 o'clock this morning cu a charge of feloniously wounding his acquaintance, Thos. W. Larmer. Larmer was removed to the General Larmer, Larmer, was removed to the General Hospital, where a wound in the left hip, six inches in length and somewhat deep, was stitch-ed up. During the right the injured man was feverish and restless, and there were serious symptoms, but he will, no doubt, recover. It appears that Palmor and Larmer visited a hearding house on water street leat night. boarding house on water street last night, and in a moment of passionate administration and excitement Larmer boldly advanced his suit with one of the fair occupants by kissing her. Palmer resisted this boldness and a quarrel resulted. No blows wore exchanged at this time, but when the two men left the house the quar-rel was renewed on the street and in the gho Larmer was wounded. Parmer was ded to juil to awart the result of the inju-: ct ed.

JAKE SHARP DEAD

NEW YORK, April 5.- Jacob Sharp, the noted briber of aldermen, died at 9.20 p.m. at his late residence, 354 West Twenty Third street. Sharp graw gradually weaker during the ovening and had several fits of coughing and convulsions. Shortly before no o clock he had ano-ther and more serious attack. Dr. Loomis was not there and little could be done for the dying man. He struggled hard, but his vitality could not endure the str in any longer, and at 9.20 he

THE VOICES OF WOMEN.

ACCLIMATIC DIFFERENCES IN TONE-YOUTHFUL TRAINING ESSENTIAL

In speaking of what we lately said as to the voices of American women being high and barsh in comparison with those of Eaglish women, the Savannah News as's us to make an exception in favor of the Southern women, to whose voice, it contends, "high and harsh is not a term that applies.

We very gladly and in justice make the exception so far as concerns a large part of Southern women, especially of the more Southern States. The women of Charlesion, of Savannah, of Mobile. and of New Orleans have always been distinguished for the sweet ness and melodicusness of their voices, and for a very charming manner of speech generally. Whether this most excellent thing in woman is due to the effect of the elimate on the organs of speach, or to the conditions of life and society in these Southers regions, we shall not undertake to say, but probably they both have an inflaence on the veices of the women to make them solter, gentler, and lower than the faminine voice to the northward. There are also little perularities of speech, of modulation and intonation, which are very charming, and give the Southernwomen distinction among a multitude. It is possible, too, that negro nurses have had something to do in modifying the Southern

BE ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL

The Local Government Bill, now before British Parliament, is really a measure the establighment of municipal instituas under popular control, in place of the d systom which vested the management of untry affairs in the hands of the equirarchy d the clergy of the established churob. at like all democratic measures introduced aven of privilege to make it obnoxious to ue reformera.

The chief features of the bill are these ounty and district councils elected by houseold suffrage, both men and women voting as hey do for municipal councils; the county ouncil to levy rates, maintain roads, bridges, ylums, etc., to control reformatory and inustrial schools, enforce the rivers pollution et and to regulate matters connected with gistration, weights and measures and adulration of food and drugs. These councils ould also take over many of the powers now vested in the local government board, such gas and water, electric lighting, artisans' wellings, etc. This new council will also be ble to borrow money for county purposes, s budget, however, being audited and concolled by the local government board. The olice will be managed by a joint committee agistrater. With the magistrates the ounty council will also share the control of livided into districts, each with a licensing mmittee. Against any declsion of this mmittee ppeal lies to the county council. be idistrict councils will take the place of he local boards, which now hold sway in to him than he has been to the poor. than and rural sanitary districts, and will ave miscellaneous powers extending from as protection of infant life to the licensing of wnbrokers and the storage of petroleum. en great towns are to be made counties in emselves, viz. : Manchester, Liverpool,

roduct of an impenitent thief, who, for a paltry consideration on his rack rents, desolated one of the loveliest valleys in Ireland.

Since he committed that crime against humanity his life in this country has been one of fear and seclusion. He is the first Governor-General we ever had who dare not go abroad without being escorted by a cloud of spies and detectives, and we can well believe that the terror of Insh vengeance should have led him to beg the British Government to remove him from an atmosphere . which such men as he cannot breathe with comfort. Yet nothing is so sure than that, so long

as he is our Governor-General, he is, as far as the Irish of Canada are concerned, as safe from harm as any other man in the Dominion. Our only desire is that he get out of the country as quickly and as quietly as possible, and never come back. To Irishmen he is the embodiment of a horror burned into the hearts and brains of generations. Words have not yet been invented to fittingly express the unfathomable fury the Tories, it contains enough of the old that fires Irish blood when the shadow of the evictor falls upon the path. It brings up a vision of the blazing thatch, of helpless age

perisbing on the bleak hillside, of the dving mother and her famishing baby, of the (caff ld reared for the expisiton of the crimes of frenzy, of the fever ship and the track bemath the waters from Ireland to Grosse Isle, white with the bones of the victims of exterminators among whose names that of Lansdowne stands out blackest of all for relatiles atrocity.

But let the Evictor of Luggacurran go in peace.

If on the eve of his departure bitter memorics of a cruel past are revived he himself is alone to blame, for he strove as far as he was able to reenact the scenes of heart-breaking d-solution, misery and death which have loade1 the name he bears with an unforgo ten curse.

The day he sails from Quebec will be the national anniversary. Let every Irishmau. every Canadian on that day shout for joy, for the cloud that surrounds the Disturbar and spreads the county council and quarter sessions' a portentous menace wherever he gee will pass from Canadian skies; William O'Brien will be justified, and we will gladly welcome in centing drink-shops, the county being his place one who will bring no legacy of hatred and who, in person and character, will not represent an unconquerable sorrow and an undying wrong, hoping for the time to come when we will elect our own chief magistrate.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE.

The April number of this standard jublication is to hand. The contents are as rich and Manchester, Liverpool,
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ing the belief that such a course would tend in the direction of reciprocity. If words meant anything, there meant that reciprocity was In spite of all our efforts we had not desirable. succeeded in developing an inter-provincial trade. He had been told that an Imperial trade had been developed. He declared that the agitators of the protective policy promised beneficial results, but they forgon; that national industry could not thrive in a limited market, but must operate in large markets. He pointed out that our cotton nulls had not greatly increased, as was the case in other countries, and many of them were working on half time. That was true of cotton mills was the same of woollen and other manufactories. The vailed was plain and obvious, viz.: to adopt the resolution before the House in favor of availing ourselves of the market to the south of us. We sent commissioners to negotiate regarding trade relations to the Antipodes and Argentine Republic, yet we could not send one to Washington. He expressed his pleasure that Sir Charles Tupper reciprocated the senti-ments of the Bayard Bill. He asked why the proposals made by the American plenipoten-traries were not laid before them. They must not imagine that the proposals were to abolish Customs duties. In deciding between the wishes of growers of natural products and manufacturers, he would prefer to stand by the furmer, who constituted 70 per cent of the population. Monopolists were loth to give up the market they had at present, and encounter com-petition when they would have to exert brain formation when the point of the wall. He re-ferred to the utterances of Sir John Macdonald at Quebec with reference to the charges of bribery by the Govern-ment, in which he said if they bribed they bribed the people with their own mpney, and the other party would have but a small surplus left when they came to power. He re-gretted politics had gone down to such a level. A large revenue and large expenditure had led to class legislation and political corruption so bold it did not seek to hide its head. The taunt of disloyalty was unworthy of the men who made it. If British influence was to be main-tained in this country British interests must walk abreast with the requirements of Canada. The union of the Provinces effected in 1865 on paper, was still a paper union, judging by the discontent in the Maritime Provinces. Give them their natural market and all dissatisfac-tion would valish. He concluded by an eloquent peroration, in which he appealed to all classes of Reformers to apport the resolution, the policy indicated in which would be carried

eventually. Mr. Chapleau followed, and was speaking when six o'clock was called.

After recess,

Mr. Chupleau resumed. He admitted Reciprocity was largely popular and said Conterva-tives always advocated Reciprocity in natural products. He denied that the proposals made by Sir Charles Tupper were not received in a liberal manner. American plenipotentiaries declined to entertain them because they had not the power to consider them. Free trade was popular in England because centurits of protection had developed their manufacturing genius in the highest degree. Mr. Flynn followed and claimed that Un-

restricted Reciprocity would benefit the Maritime Provinces and the people viewed it with

the United States had succeeded.

CETTING PERSONAL.

Mr. Mulick whilst deriding the taun's of the Con-ervatives that they were disloyal in seeking to improve their country, asked if Mr. Goldwin Smith who had given tangible evidences lately of his loyalty was considered a traitor.

Mr. Curran retorted in the affirmative, whereupon Mr. Mulock rounded upon him by observ ing that Mr. Smith was a better friend to Britain than Mr. Curran to Ireland, curs der ing he allowed three cf his compatriots to be turned out of office because they would not vote Mr. Curran said this statement made in the

newspaper had been retracted, and asked Mr. Mulock to withdraw. Mr. Mulock refused to comply with the re

quest,

THE DIVISION ON RECIPROCITY. THOSE WHO VOTED FOR AND AGAINST UNRE

STRICTED RECIPE CITY.

OTTAWA, April 9 - There was a very full vote on Sir Richard Cartwright's Reciprocity resolutions, that is to say, there were 191 members and the speaker in the chamber. Sixteen had paired. Russell and Kent are without members, and the Missiequol and 1.'Assomption members had not arrived. Blake, Baird and Skinner were absent, the first in Europe and the other two in the Maritime provinces. The vote was 124 against Mr. Jones' amendment to Mr. Forster's amendment, and 67 for it. That is, practically, the resolutions were defeated by 57. A number of the majority have, of course, sealed their own doom by this vote. The division was not taken until 4.30 Saturday morning.

Just after the division had been taken, and when Sir John Macdonald moved the adjournment of the House, Mr. Mitchell roue to speak, but the noisy members on the Conservative side, forgetful of the rules and amenities of the place, broke out into singing, preventing the member for Northumberland from being heard, and the Speaker left the chair. Thus Mr. Mitchell was shut off, hardly receiving that measure of justice, fair play or courtesy which is every one's right in that House,

DIVISION LIST.

YEAS-Amyot, Armstrong, Bain (Went-

worth), Barron, Bechard, Barnier, Borden, Bourassa, Bowman, Brien, Burdett, Cart-wright (Sir Bicbard), Casey, Casgrain, Charl-ton, Chouinard, Davles, Do St. Georges, Desslant, Doyon, Edgar, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Fiset, Fisher, Geoffrion, Gilmor, Godbout, Guay, Halo, Holton, Junes, Jones (Halifax), Kirk Landerkin, Lang, Langeller (Montmorency) Langelier (Quebec), Laurier, Listor, Livingston, Lovitt, Macdonald (Buron), McIntyre, McMillan (Huron), Mills (Bothweil), Mitshel! Mulock, Patterson (Brant), Porry, Platt, Pre-

fontaine, Rinfret, Robertson, Rowand, Ste. Marir, Scriver, Sample, Somerville, Suther-land, Trow, Turcot, Watson, Weldon (St. John), Wash, Wilson (Elgin). Total, 67. t Nays-Auget, Bain (Soulange), Baker, B. II. Bergeron, Bowel, Boyle, Brown, Barne, Cameron, Cargil', Carling, Carpenter, Caron that this lock new of the source in by Margares H. Lawless : Sr. Punck and The toverament memised in 1882, if the rearly (Sir Adolphs) Complete, Give a support of the source in the sou

States and argued this was an example for Canadian statesmen to profit by. He could not see why Canada should fail in the arena where the United States had succeeded trying to buy up the Texas Cattle company for \$250,000, and that under the new deal the entire stock of the concern would be wiped out --Ottawa Free Press.

Hon James McShane is still occupying a large shale of public attention. His dramatic drop-ping out of public life was calculated to excite ropular interest and the newspapers have tried to invest the affair with the dignity of a sensa-tion. Mr. McShane himself does not reem to be averse to all the talk of which he is the subject, but we think it would have been better for all concerned if Mr. McShane bad earlier in the game put a lock on his jaw. The "People's Jimmy" is the prince of good fellows and we love him, but really he should not talk so recklessly to newspap r men who belong to the enemy's camp.-Waterloo Advertiser. -

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS :

SIR .- Under the sbove heading in the TRUE WINNESS of March 21st you give a well-merited retuke to the Gazette. I fear, however, that it will have but little effect on that paper's conduct towards any of our Irish people, particu-larly when they charge to be Catholics. The Gazette seems to take a findish delight in pursuing one of our race and religion. I do not see why, unless, as you say, "Mr. McShaue is Irish and Oatholic, therefore he must be slaughtered." I think we can console ourselves with the fact that the Hen. James McShane's career as an Irishman and a Catholic will in to way be injured in the eyes of his friends by all the low, vile abuse which our friend the Gazette so lavishly bestows on him. All we can do is to pity the writer of this vile trash and recommend him to the mercy of Lis own Conservative friends.

The Hon. Mr. McShane's public and private life stands out in bold relief against all his traducers and he may well afford to smile with supreme satisfaction on the more than futile efforts of his enemies to wrest from him his proud title of "The People's Jimmy McShane." Even in this far off city are to be found scores of his admirers-men whom he has befriended in their hour of need, and very few have a word to say in approval of the Gazette's contemptible tactics. Manitobans have reason to know the Gazette and the amount of love it bears for them in their present struggle against the Federal power in trying to maintain their provincial rights.

"WEXFORD." Winnipeg, April, 1888.

WHAT THE WOMEN WANT.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR EDUCATION AND EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK.

WASHINGTON, April 4.-The following official statement has been issued by the Inter-national Council of Women :---

It is the unanimous voice of the Council that all institutions of learning and of professional instruction, including schools of theology, law and medicine, should in the interest of humanity be as freely opened to women as to men ;

That opportunities for industrial training should be as generally and as liberally provided for one sex as for the other. The re-presentatives of organized womanhood in this Council will steadily demand that in all the avocations in which both man and women

voice, for the negro tunes are solt and musical in great part, as the African and Oriental "THE MONTREAL 'GAZETTE' AND voice generally is, the winds of the lauguages THE HON. JAS. McSHANE." promoting an agreeable speech.

But when you get to far north as Philadelphia the voices of women become sharp head voice", so that the sound of many of them in a gathering, no matter how elegant its composition, is really distressing to the car. In Pailadelphis all the defects of the Southern woman's speech seem to have been retained, and to them is added whatever is most discordant in the utterance of the women of our Northern States. That the climate, with its swift changes, effects the voice in our Northern latitude, and tends to make it harsh and nasal, seems to be unquestionable, for it irritates the mucous membrane, with the result of preventing normal rounds.

There is also great neglect on the part of parents and teachers in training children to properly use their organs of speech, and to correct manifest faults in the management of the voice. Children whose utterance is harsh

and masal are not put through a course of possible discipline to conceal the grave defect. Their propiety of behavior is carefully looked after, but their voices ever neglected, and they grow up with the unmusical tones of their childhood, and with an inability to make their utterance agreeable. Leaving out a very few of them, and the exceptions are chiefly of Irish birth and descent, cur orators fail lamentably in melody of speech, in agree able modulation, and in the art of so using our languige as to make it most grateful to the ear. Yet we have what are called, teachers of elocation ; but they usually confine themselves to instructing boys and girls in the mannerisms of speaking, not to training them to treat the organs of speech as an instrument for the production of agreeable sounds. We have heard professors of elocution whose own voices were execrable, harsh, and nasal, and improperly controlled.

Of all the lauguages of Europe there is only the Ltalian which excels ours in sonority and in the opportunities it affords for sweet and musical expression. There are too many masal sounds in the French for it to be altogether agreeable, even though it be used by so beautiful an elecutionist as Sara Bernhardt, and

in the German there are too many guttural sounds. The English language itself is enphonious and sonorous, and whoever does not give it these qualities in his utterance is failing to put it to proper use. .

One of the most neglected of all branches of: elegant education in this country is the culti-

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The following is the division list :--