(Continued from Third Page.) questions to which I have referred, and which have been settled, "Oh, that question is not yet within the range of politics," just as Mr. Gladstone said on the Irish question in 1855; and so they say of these questions, until gunpowder, murder, assas-sination, explosions, a condition of Chinese with that the question is within the range of could now take up what it ought long ago to its settlement being concurrent with a restoration of better feeling between the people of the two countries, and thus it is that I am brought to the conclusion that it is the duty of every man who entertains a strong feeling for the Empire, who entertains a feeling of pride in its glories and of shame in its failures and its faults, to do what he can towards pressing forward this Irish question to a solution while there yet be time. Now, so long ago as 1878 the statesman to whom I referred a while ago (Mr. Gladstone) spoke in this manner prior to the general election which took place at that time:

"In the matter of local government there may be a solution of some national and then Imperial difficulties. If you ask me what I think of Home Rule I must tell you that I will only answer you when you tell me how Home Bule is related to local government. I am friendly to local government. I am friendly to large local privileges and power, and desire—I may almost say I intensely desire—to see Parliament relieved of some portion of its duties. I see the efficiency of Parliament interfered with, not only by obstruction from Irish members, but even more grossly by the enormons weight which is placed upon the time and minds of those whom you have sent to represent you. We have got an overweighted of the country is desirous and able to arrange its affairs—that by taking the local part or parts of its transactions off the hands of Parliament it can liberate and strengthen Parliament for Imperial concerns—I say I will not only not accord a reluctant assent, but I will give a generous support to any such scheme. One limit, gentlemen-one limit only I know is this: Nothing can be done in my opinion responsibility of the Sovereign, apart from by any statesman or right-minded Briton to the advice of responsible Ministers, you are at weaken the authority of the Imperial Parliament, because the Imperial Parliament must be Imperial in the three Kingdoms. Nothing that creates a doubt upon that supremacy can be tolerated by any intelligent and patriotic man. But subject to that limitation, if we can make arrangements under which Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and a portion of England can deal with questions of local and special interest to themselves more effectually than Parliament now can, that I say will be the attainment of a great national good. The Scotch members, who always show in Parliament, I a plan in which it shall be clearly set must say—speaking of them as an average, forth by what authority, by which machinery, and perhaps it is all the more true because they mean to divide Imperial and local questhe majority of them are Liberal—who always tions, and so to give satisfaction to the memshow in the transaction of Scotch business remarkable shrewdness and efficiency, yet all find cause to complain, and complain seriously and gravely, that they cannot get the Scotch business properly transacted. The Parliament is overweighted. The Parliament (Cheers.) is almost overwhelmed. If we could take off its shoulders that superfluous weight by the constitution of secondary and subordinate authorities, I am not going to be frightened out once again his adhesion to the pinciple of a wise measure of this kind by being told local government, that great statesman has that I am condescending to the prejudices of endeavored to shift from the shoulders of the Conception cheers.) That I do not the Home Rulers. I will condescend to no responsible Government of the empire on to such prejudices. I will consent to give to the shoulders of those who are in a hopeless Ireland upon principle nothing that is not minority a question which belongs to that upon equal terms offered to Scotland and to the different portions of the United Kingdom. But I say that the man who starts to devise a machinery by which some portion of the excessive and impossible task now laid upon the House of Commons shall be shifted to the more free, and therefore more efficient, hands of secondary and local authority will confer a blessing upon this country that will entitle him to be ranked among the prominent benefactors of the land." I think, sir, having regard to that speech, I was justified in hailing the accession to power of the Liberal party, as I did in the year 1880, as giving an omen of some measure of redress for Ireland in this particular. But, sir, another speech was delivered by that same statesman, under the responsibility of office, in the Imperial House of Commons, not very long ago, in which he once again revived this subject, and said: We attach great value," said Mr. Gladstone, " to the extension, perhaps I should say to the establishment-(hear, hear)-of the principles of local government in Ireland. We believe that one of the great evils under which Ireland labors is the want of local administration and a more central system of authority. We believe that the state of Ireland never can be estisfactory until its people have acquired and learned by tradition and practice to exercise those powers of local government which were so beneficial in other portions of the Empire. Moreover, we believe that where the Irish people had the opportunity, within a limited range, of giving proof of their powers, and qualities, capabilities for local government, as they have done under the Poor Law Acts and through some other unsatisfactory, because the Irish people have channels, they have administered well. not the measure of local government which Indeed no one can doubt that, or their perfect they ought to have, and he says, "I will not capacity for administration. The motion of give that measure of local government to my honorable triend embiaces matters of lyon; I will not stir hand or foot in the matwider scope. I wish to point out to those ter until the Irish members in the House of hon, gentlemen that neither they, nor so far | Commons, who are in the minority, and are as I know Mr. Butt before them, nor so fas as powerless to do anything, shall propose a I know Mr. O'Connell before him, ever distinctly explained in an intelligent and prac- selves, and that they will undertake to deal tical form the manner in which the real knot of this question was to be untied. The tion, so full of difficulties, and in the light of principle on which they profess to proceed is that purely Irish matters are to be dealt with by a purely Irish authority; Imperial matters chair.
to be left to the Imperial authority of a Afte chamber in which Ireland is to be represented. But they have not told us by what, authority it is to be determined which somewhat strained difficulties which it seems matters are Irish and which matters are to me are dealt with in that speech on that Imperial. Until they lay before question. I frankly admit that the division the House a plan in which they of power, local and federal, is one of them; go to the very bottom of the question, but how there can be a difficulty in deciding and give us to understand in what manner how that is to be regulated, and in determinthat division is to be accomplished, the practical consideration of this subject cannot of justice, I cannot at all see. There can be really be arrived at; and I know not how no doubt whatever that the difficulty which any effective judament upon it can be pronounced. I am well convinced that neither sion was the view which he has entertained several persons missing. Among the killed this Parliament nor any other House of and expressed so freely and which is that are John Risque, attorney, of Silver City; Commons will at any time assent to any measure by which the one paramount centre being done to Ireland in fermer years and tendent Trescott, Alexander Knox and S. D.

a, clear and explicit explanation as to the mode in which that vital matter is to be determined. Who is to say what purposes are Imperial? Who is to determine the circumscription within which the Irish authority is to have a final voice? Quotations have been made in reference to the positions of other countries. For example, Finland in relation to Russia. But this affords no practical illustration of the matter. It would be just as rational of those gentlemen to quote the case of the Channel Islands. With regard to the Isle of Man, we have some times interfered in the matter of Customs duties, disaffection breaking out in some particular but not in my recollection have we interfered manner brings them to the conclusion forthing the legislation of the Channel Islands. practical politics and has got to be dealt rity, and we have not felt any inconvenience with. Now I say that even if Parliament flow from that arrangement. We have left it entirely to their own authosome development is given to the principle have taken up, we might hope it would be of local government; without any practical dealt with, but it also was dealt with so late as to obviate all chance of and Russia is not different from the case presented by England and the Channel Islands. The case of Aus-tria and Hungary has also been cited. I fully grant that the magnitude of that case is such, that if you can by the development of that case show it affords a precedent for us, you certainly make out a strong case. I have heard of the alleged and the great and paramount difficulty of this question to which I have just referred; namely, the establishment of a dividing and a divided authority, as in the case of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, by a reference of the matter to the personal authority of the sovereign. If that be so, am I really to understand that it is the proposal of those members of this House who take the those members of this House who take the view I am now referring to, that the personal authority of a Sovereign in this country is to decide the question of what subjects are to be referred to the Parliament of Ireland and what subjects are to be referred to the Imperial Parliament of this country. If that is the doctrine held, then I say you are immediately involved in a dilemma more hopeless than any that has presented itself to you. Because on the one hand the subjects are to be decided on the authority of responsible Ministers, and on the other hand by a personal will or whim. If the decision is to be determined on the authority of responsible Ministers, will it be that of the re-Parliament, and if Ireland or any other portion apponsible Ministers of Great Britain or the responsible Ministers of Ireland who are to exist under the plan that is now proposed? (Hear, hear.) Evidently you cannot refer to the responsible Ministers of Great Britain the power of drawing a distinction, which involves the most vital, delicate and practical parts of the subject. Then it in the highest and nicest matter of government you to the extension of colonial government. It are going again to set up the personal once proposing a revolution in this country more profound than you need bring about by the establishment of any form of government whatever. (Hear, hear.) I am favourable to the introduction of a rightly understood principle of local government in Ireland, and am most desirous to promote it. For the first of the purposes they have in view, they cannot take the first step, they cannot establish one foot on the ground upon which and from which to address their arguments to the House of Commons, until they have proposed bers of the House upon its first and most paramount duty, namely, the maintaining of the supremacy of the Imperial authority for every practical purpose relating to the interests and the purposes of this great empire." J.1

DUTY OF GRAPPLING WITH THE QUESTION.

Government to solve. I say that it belongs to those who are responsible for the good government of the empire, who have the majority, who have the power, who can initiate legislation themselves, to grapple with the difficulty. I say that those who admit that the present system is unjust, who admit that the present condition of Ireland cannot be satisfactory without some change, who acknowledge that a change can be made, are in an untenable position when they tell the minority, "Gentlemen, come forward, propound some plan, solve every difficulty-tell us how you would settle this question, and until you do that we are not called upon to act." That is not, in my opinion, language worthy of any states-man, be he Conservative or Reform. It is not upon such statements that the Irish question can be settled. It would be folly to blink the consideration that any measure that Mr. Gladstone may propose on this question would be unsatisfactory to many, and at any rate it would not be accepted by the Irish people as a final settlement of the question, but I maintain that the longer you delay the greater the difficulties, and I maintain that though the proposition you are able to propose may not be satisfactory to all, it is no ground whatever for declining to do that which you yourself acknowledge it is just should be done. True justice, do that which is right, and that measure of relief which you know is just, and which you believe will give that added measure of safety and security, which will result from the changed state of affairs. What is the state of affairs? The Prime Minister of England says that the condition of Ireland is with this complicated and exacerbated quesall the errors and circumstances of the past. It being six o'clock the Speaker left the

· After recess. Mr. BLAKE-I will not engage in a discussion of the various hypothetical cases and question. I fraukly admit that the division ing how it is to be regulated by a general act occurred to the Prime Minister on this occeof authority necessary for holding together in under other circumstances; it is the diffiwords of the great post of the adjoining Republic apply . He says:

His statecraft was the golden rule, His right of vote a sacred trust, Clear above threatand ridicule. All hear his challenge, "Is it lust?" I believe that a love of justice and of gener ous and liberal treatment is an instinct," might say of that statesman's nature, but he must be sustained, his hands must be held up in order to give him the power to accomplish the task which, though advanced in years, remains for him to do in order to crown a life spent in the service of his country. The hon, gentleman who moved the resolution (Mr. Costigan) said that Scotland was also moving on the subject." Within the last few days a very important meeting was held, which came to the conclusion to ask for a local legislature for Scotland with triennial elective Parliaments, and there can be no doubt, notwithstanding the remarkable business tact and talent by which the Scotch business has been managed in Parliament, there have been great and injurious effects in the management of that business. What has been accomplished by a sort of imperfect federation in that regard? We know that in regard to all Parliamentary measures the Scotch members have met together and agreed as to what was wanted for the country, and what was agreed upon has been passed through Parliament, unless it trenched upon the prejudices and views of others almost without debate, on their reup which involved the interests of other parts of the United Kingdom; but this sgitation in Scotland cannot fail to have an important influence in maturing public opinion on the Irish question. I maintain that the English Parliament cannot deal efficiently with these questions, that from lack of knowledge, of sympathy, in consequence of being, as Mr. Gladstone has said, wholly overweighted, it is not competent, and its incompetency has been proved and confessed by the present Premier, to deal satisfactorily with these questi and. Let the British people then give to and it is people this legitimate vent to their a ... what restless energies, and utilize them in the legitimate occupation of dealing with their own concerns. I have once again to trouble the House with another extract from a still later speech by Mr. Gladstone. Speaking of Parliament the hon. gentlemen said :- " Sir, this is a subject on which I have very distinct and clear opinions and which I have never scrupled to declars. They are not shared by many gentlemen probably in this House; they may be considered of a speculative character, and it is highly unlikely that I shall ever be called upon to take a practical part in any matter relating to these opinions; but I have the very strongest opinions upon the advantages of local government. I have the strongest objections to the tendency which I see constantly prevailing to centralization not for Ireland merely, but for England. would take and professit at all points as a car dinal rule of policy so far as I can with safety to the general structure of the Empire, to decentralize Parliament. We believe: that the institution of secondary and local authorities in a country, is a great source of strength and that in principle the only necessary limit to these powers is an adequate and necessary provision for the supremacy of the central authority (Hear, hear.) I believe that when the demand is made from Ireland for bringing purely Irish affairs more specially or more largely under Irish control outside the walls of Parliament, the wise way to meet that demand will not be the method recom-

believe to be either a wise or a just method (To be continued next week.)

mended by the member for the University of

Dublin-who, if I understood him right, said

that anything recognizing purely Irish con-

(Opposition cheers.) That I do not

Mr. C. P. Brown, Crown Land Agent, Sault Ste. Marie, writes: "Two or three of my friends and myself were recommended to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods, in preference to Compound Syrup of Hypophos-phites. We prefer your Emulsion, and think it better for the system than the Syrup," &c.

TEN PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

JACKSONVILLE, Fis., April 24.-The steamer 'City of Sanford" was burned five miles above the city at four o'clock this morning on her way from Sanford. The fire was discovered issuing from the forward hold among a quantity of firewood. The alarm was given and the purser aroused the passengers. In order to prevent a panio, he told them not to be alarmed as there was plenty of time. This caused some to lose a valuable opportunity. The boat was headed for the shore and in a few minutes grounded in three feet of water, but the fire drove the engineer from his post, and the engine could not be stopped. An attempt was made to rescue passengers by having them go aft and jump overboard, but notwithstanding all efforts, nine persons and probably more perished. The names are Mrs Oscar Keep and child, of this city: Mrs Ireland and daughter, of Coms; Mrs G Y Downer, of Norwalk, Fla.; Captain Shartellec, of the schooner "Magnolia"; Charles Pierce, his nephew, and Willie Brooks, son of the pilot of the steamer, and Dorse Snapper, deck hand. The steamer "George M. Bird" was coming down the river a few miles ahead of the "Sanford" and immediately put back to the scene and took aboard the survivors and brought them here Afterwards the remains of the lost were brought to the city. Some bodies were purued to a crisp. Steamer and contents, a total luss.

Messrs. Parker & Laird, of Hillsdale writes: Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

INDIAN WARFARE.

Longsbung, New Mexico, April 25 .- A fight occurred yesterday at Horse Shoe Canon between Indians and Indian scouts and the troops. The latter were victorious. Four Indian scouts were killed and four soldiers wounded. McDonald, a well-known prospector, has arrived from Gila River. He assisted to bury 20 men yesterday, and reports tendent Trescott, Alexander Knox and S. D. Finkford. The Indians number over 300 perfect unanimity and compactness this great only of having to deal with a recalcitrant bucks, squaws and children. The Indians Empire can possibly be in the slightest deal with a second opinion not are compacted. (Ministerial and Opposition sufficiently advanced to enable him to grappe All the male citizens of Littendorf, Shakecheers.) We are entitled and bound to ask with the subject. To him I believe the speare and Loodsburg are under arms.

James Cullen, Pool's, Island, N. F., writes: I have been watching the progress of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil since its introduction to this place, and with much pleasure state that my anticipations of its success bave been fully realized, it having cured me of bronchitis and screness of nose; while not a few of my 'rhenmatic neighbors' (one old lady in particular) pronounce it to be the best article of its kind that has ever been brought before the public. Your medicine does not require any longer a sponsor, but if you wish me to act as such, I shall be only too happy to have my name connected with your prosperous child.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

At a meeting of the Club Cartier, held on Tuesday evening, the questions of the national and commercial independence of Canada were discussed, and the following resclution was proposed, which is to be considered at another meeting :- "The Club, whilst approving of the action of the Government in rejecting the motion of Mr. Blake, approve of the stand taken by Mesars. Coursel, Onimet, Royal and Houde, and trust that the leaders of the Conservative party will see fit in the near future to put the question of national independence before the country."

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Attorneys for Plaintiff.
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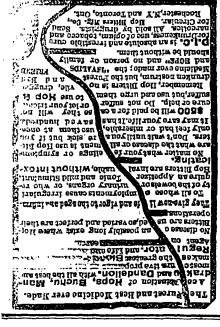
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