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To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
Jno. A. Early

Commissioners.

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

B. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING, WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, May 9, 1893.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$20 are	$19,980
999 Prizes of	20 are	19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2; One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

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SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "(leading from Chatham to Richibucto) in the said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:— "On the east by the said Great Road leading from "Chatham to Richibucto, on the north by lands "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the "west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius "Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart, "severally and containing six acres more or less." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, or, its, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D 1892.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Sol. for Mortgagee. MARY HARRIET LETSON, Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - APRIL 27, 1893.

[Against Our Own Interests.

The St. John Globe objects to an export duty being placed upon Canadian logs, and it seems to have two reasons for doing so. The first is because it does not believe in duties of any kind, for the reason that they constitute taxation. The Globe does not state this objection in exactly these words, but that is what it means. Its other reason is clearly expressed when it says that the imposition of an export duty "would be naturally regarded as an unfriendly act towards that country; and very likely, the way it would be met would be by the imposition of a duty upon our pulp wood."

The contention of a large and influential class of public men, as well as of others interested in the development of Canada, is that it is not desirable to export our pulp wood or other unmanufactured lumber, so the imposition of an import duty upon pulp wood by the United States would not be universally viewed as a commercial calamity by Canadians. It ought, however, to be evident to almost the most superficial observer that no fear need be entertained of the imposition suggested by the Globe, and which is, doubtless, put forward in behalf of interested parties on the other side of the line. The United States, while imposing very high protective duties on wood pulp, as well as manufactured lumber, is careful to admit logs and pulp wood free. It cannot well do otherwise, for its dependence upon Canada for such raw material is great and ever-increasing, because its own forests are being fast denuded by the enormous demand made upon them, especially by the pulp industry.

The United States has adopted an unfriendly course towards Canada, not only in discriminating against us in the matter of our wood exports to that country, but in the enforcement of its alien labor law. It will receive our logs and pulp wood free, but it taxes our manufactured lumber and pulp, and will not permit a Canadian to cross the boundary line to labor within its territory, unless he abandons his Canadian domicile; yet the Globe, which is always the apologist for anything done against Canadians by the United States, counsels the non-imposition of an export duty on our logs and pulpwood, lest its friends over the line may tax these as they now do our manufactured lumber. In other words, St. John's yankee newspaper advises that we are not to protect one of our most valuable natural products from being acquired by outsiders in a way that is wasteful and unprofitable to us, lest the outsiders have their revenge by making it more difficult and expensive to themselves to obtain what we object to letting them have. The Globe's logic in the matter is about as lame as its loyalty to the commercial interests of the country, and its threat of United States "retaliation" will hardly have the effect of preventing the much needed check upon the drain of our forest resources in the interest of United States manufacturers and for the building up of United States communities to the detriment of our own.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL, the earl of Aberdeen, will enter upon his official duties in Canada on September 1st.

STILL FOR FREE TRADE:—Mr. Gladstone told a deputation of imperial federationists that he could hold out no hope that Great Britain will ever abandon free trade.

THE GRAND TRUNK Railway company's annual meeting in London on Saturday developed the fact that the business of the road has been carried on at a loss during the past year and increased rates will have to be resorted to in order to save the big company from bankruptcy.

STILL AT IT:—The St. John Sun does not appear desirous of awaiting the result of the judicial investigation of the Bathurst School trouble by Judge Fraser, but continues to have the subject very acrimoniously discussed in its columns. Rev. Mr. Sellar is this week's writer. He is the gentleman who seems to have succeeded Mr. Rogers as Rev. Mr. Thompson's lieutenant in the campaign.

SHERIFF OF ST. JOHN:—It is understood that Mr. H. Laurence Sturdee is to receive the appointment of Sheriff of St. John, in the place of the late James A. Harding, deceased.

The Sun says that Mr. Sturdee is fifty-three years of age. "He was educated in the St. John schools, the Collegiate School, Fredericton, and in the University of New Brunswick. He was the Douglas gold medalist of 1859, is a B. A. of 1861 and M. A. of 1863. Mr. Sturdee studied law with Messrs. Gray and Kaye and was called to the bar in 1865. He was an alderman of the old city of Portland, was twice elected warden of the county, and served two terms as mayor of Portland. As mentioned above he was defeated with colleagues for the city and county in the provincial contest in 1890. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the mayoralty of St. John this year. Mr. Sturdee was married in 1866 to a daughter of the late Dr. William R. Fraser, Esq., of Fredericton."

The Bathurst Schools.

The government have commissioned judge Fraser to make the official inquiry into the Bathurst school troubles. With this appointment we presume that even the most violent opponents of the administration will hardly attempt to find fault. The ability, as well as the desire, of judge Fraser to get at the cause of the friction at Bathurst will not be questioned, while his reputation for fairness and moderation will be a sufficient guarantee that the matter will be dealt with on its merits and that every interest involved, will be fairly and impartially considered. The wisdom of the method of getting at the bottom of the troubles in the schools at Bathurst, decided upon by the government and endorsed by the house when this matter was brought up in the recent session of the legislature, has met with almost unanimous approval, and in fact has never been seriously found fault with, except by a few individuals who forsee in the amicable settlement of the difficulty an end to the agitation upon which they relied for political advancement. The promptness of the government in taking the earliest opportunity to carry out the wish of the great majority of the people's representatives as expressed in the legislature, shows an earnest desire on their part to do all in their power to bring about a satisfactory and harmonious settlement of this much vexed question.—Herald.

Death of Sheriff Harding.

A prominent citizen of New Brunswick has passed away in the person of Jas. A. Harding, High Sheriff of St. John, who died at his home in that city on Thursday last. Mr. Harding was 74 years old and a lawyer by profession, although he had practiced very little, having gone into politics quite early in life. He was, for several years, a member of the New Brunswick Assembly, and filled the office of Speaker. He accepted the office of High Sheriff of the City and County of St. John, nearly forty years ago, and discharged the important duties of it with great efficiency. As a citizen he was always with those who were foremost in promoting undertakings to benefit the community or enhance its credit and reputation abroad. He was one of the old-time, sturdy stock of New Brunswickers of whom we have, unfortunately, too few remaining, and his memory will be long cherished with respect for his sterling qualities in all the relationships of life.

The Tracadie Mails.

What was the matter with the Tracadie mail last week? We all know that the road was in bad condition and that some delay was to be expected, but that did not justify an almost entire absence of reasonable effort to get the mails along. An idea of the movements of Her Majesty's vehicles may be had from a single instance. A gentleman mailed a letter addressed to a party in Chatham at the Tabusintac office at about 9 a. m. on Wednesday, 19th. That was some time before the daily mail-stage was due to pass upwards for Chatham. The sender of the letter himself left Tabusintac on Friday morning, 21st, at 8 a. m., and reached Chatham the same night at about eleven, coming part of the way by railway via Newcastle. He found that his letter mailed on Wednesday morning at Tabusintac had not been received by his correspondent. On Saturday afternoon, however, it reached the Chatham post office all right, and in what was considered the ordinary course of events. We leave the episode with the postal authorities as a problem in mail transportation which they may work out to their own satisfaction, but hardly to that of the public. When roads are in bad condition, and ice is running in the river so as to prevent crossing at the usual places, or by ordinary means, reason would seem to suggest that extra horses and vehicles should be provided for and the railways used. Why should mail bags for Chatham be left for a day or two lying across the river when they might be conveyed to Newcastle and sent round by train in two or three hours? It may be that there is no provision in the carrier's contract for such work, but everybody knows that there is always a period of a few days in spring and fall when the condition of the ice opposite Chatham does not admit of crossing, and the contingency should be provided for. Under more intelligent administration it would be The "happy-go-lucky" conveyance of the Tracadie mail last week is not creditable to the department, and while we wish to avoid fault-finding, if possible, duty to the public requires that it should be thus noted, in the hope that a reform may be effected for the future.

United States Money.

The fact that gold is at a premium in the United States and silver depreciating, has led to a somewhat panicky feeling in financial circles in Canada in reference to United States silver certificates, or notes, so many of which are in circulation all over the Dominion. The banks in Chatham and Newcastle are giving these bills the cold shoulder. They do not exactly refuse them but either take them at the depositor's risk for collection, or at a slight discount. In St. John a similar course is being followed. Tuesday's Telegraph says:—

"St. John banks began, yesterday morning, to refuse to accept American silver certificates except at the risk of the depositors.

"Heretofore in St. John, as elsewhere in Canada, United States silver certificates have passed current at par with Dominion money, but the probability of their redemption in silver coin (worth only 65 cents on the dollar) has caused them to be discounted.

"Mr. Jones, of the Bank of Montreal, and Mr. Saunderson, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, were each seen by a Telegraph reporter yesterday. Their banks were refusing American certificates, except, as stated, at the risk of the depositors. The American silver would be of no avail for foreign transactions except at its actual value, while in the same transactions gold would be at a premium.

"It is said that there are about $130,000,000 of treasury notes outstanding. Proportionately with Dominion money a great number of U. S. certificates are afloat in St. John.

"Mr. George A. Schofield, of the Bank of New Brunswick, said that his institution was taking the certificates at a discount of 1 per cent. He did not consider there was any cause for alarm over the matter however.

"Mr. Jones stated that for a year or more he had declined as much as possible to handle the American certificates, and now the rule had been made as stated above."

THE ADVANCE continues to receive United States bills—the silver certificates as well as the others—at their face value for any bills due the office, whether for arrears or advance subscriptions.

Prison Discipline.

Warden Forster of Dorchester penitentiary, who recently returned from the United States, and was interviewed at the Royal Hotel, St. John, by a representative of the Sun, says that discipline is not enforced in the United States prisons visited by him nearly so well as it is in Dorchester. Referring to the fire at the Charlestown, Mass., prison on 19th inst., which consumed the shoe shop, Mr. Foster said it was doubtless started by a convict who hoped thereby to make his own escape and assist that of others in the confusion resulting. General Bridges had superseded Mr. Lovering as warden of the prison and was to have addressed the prisoners that morning to inform them of changes in enforcement of the prison rules, and it was at the time of the assembling of the prisoners and just before the time set by the new warden for his address that the fire broke out and the attempted escape of the prisoners was frustrated.

To illustrate the lax managemert of ex-Warden Lovering, who was removed not very long ago, Mr. Forster stated he had been informed that the prisoners had actually run two or three stills in the prison for the last two years, and that when the new warden had a search of the prison made over one hundred empty whiskey bottles were found in different parts of the premises. One of Warden Bridges' first acts, said Mr. Forster, "was to put a stop to the privileges allowed female visitors by his predecessor. Under the old regime members of the W. C. T. Union were permitted to bring in bouquets and present them to the prisoners. This is no longer permitted; in fact, owing to the reports made to him by the guards as to the conduct of many lady visitors, an entirely new set of rules regarding the visitaiion of convicts has been substituted for the former code. The necessity for this change, continued Mr. Forster, becomes pretty clear, in view of the fact that during Warden Lovering's term of office three long-term convicts, all colored men, while working on one of the prison walls, struck up a flirtation with three white mrried women, who visited them regularly in prison, bringing presents of fruit and kissing the convicts when they entered and again on bidding them good-bye."

The Home Rule Debate—The Measure Carried!

LONDON, April 18.—The debate on the second reading of the home rule bill was resumed at the House of Commons to-day. Lord Randolph Churchill started the debate by declaring that the crucial test of the bill was the provision for the unimpaired supremacy of the imperial parliament. Ostensibly such supremacy was preserved, as every subject that would come before the Irish parliament remained within the cognizance of the Imperial parliament, but really the supremacy of the Imperial parliament was rendered impotent by its being deprived of all control of the Irish executive and control of the vote of supply for raising taxes. The creation of separate fiscal systems would reduce the British government to a position of great instability. (Hear, hear.) Then the Irish members, when present in the Imperial parliament, might decide in favor of a policy, and the house of commons in their absence might decide in favor of an entirely different policy. It was a philosophic absurdity to try to create one body with two centres of gravity. Lord Randolph then proceeded to consider the functions of the Irish legislature to be created by the home rule bill. The bill, Lord Randolph concluded was a mass of blunders. The instinct of self-preservation forbade Great Britain to approve of Irish home rule while offering to Ireland every just concession. When the controversy had passed the political atmosphere would be clearer, and Irish home rule would become a mere recollection. Hearty cheers from the Conservatives and Liberal Unionists greeted the close of Lord Randolph's address.

Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, replied to Lord Randolph Churchill. The opposition had answered arguments for the home rule bill, he said, almost exclusively with prophecies. To all these predictions of evil there was one adequate reply—"I do not believe you." No safeguards within the compass of human ingenuity would suffice to restrain the evils which the imagination of the opposition had conjured up. Much had been said about the sanguine Liberal hopes. He could not perceive why Liberal hopes were not at least as substantial as Unionist fears. (Cheers.) Only those who hoped, not those who feared, saw into the future of civilized communities. (Cheers.) His right hon. friend, Lord Randolph Churchill, had asked whether there existed a constitution imposing upon a legislature such restrictions as the home rule bill proposed should be imposed upon the Irish legislature. The answer was the easiest one in the world. A person only had to look to the United States of America and to Canada to find instances of such restriction. The most important two restrictions of the bill concerned the endowment of religious bodies and the imposition of customs duties. Similar restrictions were imposed upon every state in the union. His right hon. friend had seemed to think that the prime minister has a sinister design to abolish trial by jury. In fact, the bill did not override common law or common sense. The right hon. member's legal acumen apparently was just sufficient to lead him to discover a mare's nest. (Laughter.) Mr. Morley described Mr. Chamberlain as the "most interesting repentant prodigal in the house." He censured Lord Randolph Churchill for his recent speeches in Liverpool concerning the movement in Ulster and declared his conviction that Irish civilians would remain at their post without a murmur in case the home rule bill should become law. He complained that the opposition placed everything Irish under a pharisaical microscope. His final words were:—"The Liberals will never betray the Irish party. The whole world are looking upon this struggle. Their trust will not be deceived. Younger men, perhaps, will have to continue the work, but the cause has rooted itself and cannot go back. Sooner or later the ideal will be realized."

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's late ministry, addressed the house in opposition to the bill. He devoted his attention almost exclusively to the financial features of the measure.

Under the provisions of the bill, he said, the Imperial government would lose the financial freedom indispensable to give elasticity to the revenue. As for the debts of Ireland to England there were £3,000,000 outstanding on the public works, some grants for railways, and £10,000,000, advanced under the Ashbourne Act, all of which would form a first charge upon the Irish treasury. If the land purchase act should be continued in force would not the Irish parliament have something to say as to the financial arrangements under it?

Altogether the act presented a financial muddle which would produce only thorough disorganization of Irish affairs. The Irish parliament would be unable to remedy the confusion of Irish finance, as it would not be allowed to control its own fiscal system.

The event of such a state of affairs would be necessarily repeated appeals to the Imperial government and disputes with it concerning financial questions.

The prime minister's estimate of the relative cost of administration in Ireland and in England had been far from correct. If the central authority in England did as much as the corresponding authority in Ireland, the cost would be approximately the same. The prime minister's calculation that Ireland's contribution for imperial purposes should be in the ratio of one-twenty-fifth instead of one-fifteenth, as originally proposed, was also questionable. Statistics showed that Ireland had now entered a period of prosperity which promised to be permanent unless her prospects were blighted by injudicious legislation.

Mr. Goschen quoted figures to show that within the last six months pauperism in Ireland had decreased rapidly and deposits in savings banks had accumulated as seldom, if ever, before in the history of the country. Why, then, he asked, should anybody feel impelled to interfere with the encouraging course of Irish affairs by enacting a revolutionary measure?

Britain would perceive the foolishness of such action before it became too late. If the bill should be rejected the liberal party might further the good of the Irish people by co-operating with the unionists in giving the country a government much better calculated to produce general contentment and well being than was the government proposed by the bill now before the house. (Prolonged cheers.)

THE HOME RULE BILL CARRIED!

On Friday the members of the house of commons flocked to the house early to secure seats for the final encounter over the second reading of the Irish home rule bill. Dr. C. K. Tanner, nationalist member for Middle Cork, was the first to arrive, being present as early as 6 o'clock in the morning.

Dr. Tanner had a special reason for being early besides his interest in the home rule bill. He was introsted with the pleasing duty of presenting to Prime Minister Gladstone a beautiful bouquet of flowers, sent from Ireland and accompanied with the inscription:—

"All blessings and power to the friend of poor and distressed Ireland. May God prosper you."

Upon the opening of business in the house, William O'Brien, nationalist, asked if Mr. Gladstone had received a resolution adopted and signed by the mayor and aldermen of Cork approving the establishment of an Irish parliament in Dublin.

Mr. Gladstone replied: "Yes, I had much pleasure in receiving the resolution, all the more as I am informed that it expressed the uniform views of all corporate bodies in Ireland."

T. W. Russell, the liberal member, who opposes home rule for Ireland, and who represents the south division of Tyrone, asked if Mr. Gladstone knew that half the members of the municipal council of Cork were absent when the resolution was adopted.

Mr. O'Brien sprang to his feet, and with considerable vehemence said, "This is not a fact."

Mr. Gladstone calmly replied to Mr. Russell's question, saying: "The resolution at least expresses the feeling of a great majority of the Irish municipal councils." Mr. Gladstone added that the home rule bill was certain to pass its second reading to-night, and that it would go to the committee, May 4th.

The statement was received with cheers by the supporters of the measure.

Sir Henry James, liberal unionist, spoke against the home rule bill. He said the premier had referred to the wrongs of Ireland. What wrongs could not be remedied by the legislation of a democratic parliament? The imperial parliament formed a democracy best able to settle Irish grievances. Apart from the control of the imperial parliament, the government of Ireland would be in the hands of those now forming a majority of the Irish representatives—men drawn from the Land league, and proved to be conspirators against law. These men would take place and power with the determination to sweep out of Ireland the landlords, whom they regarded as an English garrison. The bill was simply a measure to enable a section of Irish agitators to deal as they might choose with the country. It was practically a repeal of the union, and an epitaph on the supremacy of the Imperial parliament. Instead of being a message of peace between the two countries, it was a message of war. The bill surpassed the ingenuity of man in devising proposals to bring the law into contempt. There was not a man in Ireland who could not set its provisions at defiance. Neither could the judges enforce it. Had the bill been explained to English constituencies the present government could never have obtained even a limited English minority in support of it, nor would the present prime minister ever again have sat on a government bench.

Sir Henry James was heartily applauded by the conservatives and liberal unionists.

Early in the evening the debate was monopolized by minor members. Their speeches were featureless, and by 9 o'clock the benches were more than half empty.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone entered hurriedly, and, amidst cheers, took his seat on the treasury bench. Members began to return rapidly.

At 10.30 Mr. Balfour was received with cheers. All the members had meantime taken their places, and the house waited expectantly for the heavy guns of the final debate on the second reading.

Mr. Balfour rose shortly before 11 o'clock. A longer period had never been occupied with the second reading of a bill, he said, than had been allowed for the present debate. The subject was of such transcendent importance, however, that nobody could say that discussion had been too much prolonged. The liberals might flatter themselves that they were only laying the first steping stone to a system of federation. Some seemed even to court such an imputation. No man, however had the audacity so come forward in the house with the details of such a plan. No man dared contend that within the narrow limits of the two islands four assemblies, with four executives, could be operative in harmony with one imperial parliament. He himself could not believe that this childish imitation of the United States constitution would ever commend itself to the judgment of the British people. The home rule bill has been brought forward to meet the liberal party's necessities, which were connected with Irish agitation and Irish crime. (Hear, hear!) Never had such an important constitutional change been proposed with such flimsy reasons. Substantial arguments for the necessity of the measure could be enumerated on the fingers of one hand. Two of these arguments were that the union had failed and that coercion had failed. Mr. Balfour argued at length to prove that coercion in Ireland had been productive of beneficent results, and that under the last Salisbury cabinet the island was becoming tranquil. Agrarian crime in Ireland, he said, was a national disease of ancient growth. It was not a product of the union. Agrarian crime began before the union, and after the union it had to be treated with the methods long used against it. Under the union agrarian crime had decreased.

Mr. Balfour was interrupted by confusion among the Irish members, and upon resuming repeated with emphasis that agrarian crime in Ireland was at its worst before the union. This statement evoked loud cries of "No." "False" and "Shame" from the Irishmen.

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said it was madness to look forward with the expectation of seeing agrarian crime stamped out in the immediate future. Under wiser legislation in recent years the crime had decreased in virulence. (Hear, hear.) There was still much to be done for the Irish tenant farmers, but were the evils to be remedied the result of the union? Since Ireland had been united with England, the condition of both Irish farmer and Irish laborer had improved immensely. It was absurd to hold England responsible for Ireland's woes, although it might be admitted that England sometimes had played a sorry part toward her sister country. Who could but feel disgusted with the creeping hypocrisy of the men, who, although aware of the history of Ireland, threw upon England the responsibility for Irish wrongs.

Mr. Balfour contended that Ireland as a nation had never had a parliament. Those classes who had had a parliament in Ireland did not now desire a parliament. (Cheers.) If the government in their madness gave Ireland a parliament they would be granting the country something that she never before possessed. The government had given no answer to the argument that home rule would inflict injustice upon the British taxpayers. Nor had any minister dropped a word as to the military geographical aspect of separation. Then, what had been decided about securing the interests of the British creditor? Everybody knew that the so-called supremacy of the British parliament would be only a paper supremacy. The Irish would have the real and the British the illusory supremacy. Mr. Balfour described the bill as a decisive step towards separation. To make it law, he said, would lead ultimately to the dismtegration of the empire. He next discussed the financial aspect of the bill. Its proposals, he said, not only were ungenerous, but would drive Ireland to bankruptcy.

Mr. Balfour justified his recent speeches before the Ulster loyalists, and said that in 1886 the present prime minister had said it was a matter of honor to protect the landlords from confiscation of their estates, but in this bill this matter of honor had been forgotten. The bill, if passed, would entail loss and hardship upon all classes in Ireland. Irish ambitions would centre in the new Dublin parliament. Irishmen would regard the Imperial parliament as a foreign and defeated body. The Irish people would drink from the bitter and polluted streams of Irish history instead of the pure stream of English history. (Laughter.) If you commit this great political crime, said Mr. Balfour in closing, you make yourselves responsible for an irreparable national disaster, and all hopes of a peaceful and united Ireland will vanish forever.

Prolonged cheers and counter-cheers followed.

When he could get a hearing Mr. Gladstone rose to address the House. The cheering was renewed. Like Mr. Balfour he was in splendid form. His voice was clearer and fuller than before during the session, and his movements gave evidence of unusual energy and earnestness. The principal weapons of the opposition, he said, were bold assertion, persistent exaggeration, constant misconstruction, and copious, arbitrary and baseless prophecies. True, there were conflicting financial arrangements to be dealt with, but among the difficulties nothing existed which ought to abash or terrify men desirous to accomplish a great object. For the first time in ninety years the bill would secure the supremacy of Parliament as founded upon right as well as backed by power. The leaders before the whole House had accepted the bill in good faith. The opposition had evaded steadfastly the real question of the second reading. How must Ireland be governed if this bill be rejected? Lord Salisbury had asked for twenty years of coercion, but, as the policy of converting Ireland to Protestantism inaugurated under Queen Elizabeth had failed down to the present time, what was there for the hope that twenty years more it would succeed? The late government had started with a majority of 120. Neither the children nor grandchildren of this generation would see such a majority again, yet the whole fabric of their policy had failed and what guarantee was there that it would not fail again? The present bill sought to close a controversy that had lasted for centuries. Under its provisions Ireland would start on a new basis with all the recollections of the past effaced. Everything hitherto demanded by Ireland had been refused because she was viewed with distrust and disbelief. There had been no disaffection of the Irish mind since the door of hope had been opened. The persistent distrust of the Irish, despite all they could do, came simply to this—that they were to be pressed below the level of civilized mankind. When the boon of self-government was given to the British colonies, was Ireland alone to be excepted from its blessings? To deny Ireland home rule was to say that she lacked the ordinary faculties of humanity. Mr. Gladstone's closing words were: "You cannot be surprised that we have undertaken the solution of this great question, and, as on the one hand it is not the least of the arduous efforts of the Liberal party, so on the other hand it will have its place in history, aye and not remote but early history, as not the least durable, fruitful and blessed among its accomplished actions."

Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, moved the closure and it was adopted without division.

William Saunders, Radical for Walworth division of Newington, who threatened to bolt to the opposition, changed his mind at the last moment and went into the lobby with the ministerialists.

As Mr. Gladstone returned from the lobby Liberals and Nationalists arose and cheered and waved their hats.

The announcement that the bill had passed the second reading by a vote of 347 to 304 was the signal for more cheering and hat waving. There was another demonstration when Mr. Gladstone left the House.

News and Notes.

DIPTHERIA CLOSES A SCHOOL.

The public school at Todmorden, Toronto, has been closed on account of an outbreak of diptheria among the pupils.

NO CANADIANS NEED APPLY.

One day last week a meeting of builders and contractors was held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., to take steps to keep Canadian contractors from crossing the river and securing contracts.

WRECKED BY A CYCLONE.

A cyclone wrecked the jail and court house and the Methodist church at Lyndon, Kansas, the other night and one man was killed. In Osago and suburbs 100 buildings were destroyed and some 20 people badly injured.

ANY FISH?

Two gentlemen who were very much addicted to fishing were angling in the Hudson when one of them fell in the water and was only rescued with great difficulty. Upon the almost drowned man being brought to the first question his friend asked was:—

"I say, did you see any fish while you were down there?"—Texas Siftings.

THE CAMERON CASE.

The case of Mrs. Cameron, who was charged with poisoning her husband in Bridgetown, N. S., which a few months since excited such widespread interest throughout that province, has been almost forgotten by the general public. Mrs. Cameron is meanwhile spending dreary nights and days in the jail at Annapolis awaiting the meeting of the grand jury in June, when it is almost certain the case will be thrown out.

A HINT TO NEWSPAPER MEN.

An exchange tells of an American editor who, with the characteristic shrewdness and originality of his countrymen, invented the following scheme to induce delinquent subscribers to pay their dues. Whenever a subscriber who is in arrears is mentioned in his paper the name is inverted. Here is a sample: "ɐuoʃ uɹoʃ" and his wife are spending a few weeks in Chicago." As all the readers know what this means, the shamed subscriber hasten to have his name appear right side up.

OYSTER CROP RUINED.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22.—According to reports received here to-day from various oyster growing districts along the Connecticut coast the entire oyster crop was almost ruined by the severe storm of Thursday night and yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at a half million dollars. The oyster beds are under two to six inches of sand.

BEWARE OF THE BOAR.

Thos. Organ, an East Flamboro, Ont., farmer was driving a boar along the lane near his house when the animal suddenly turned and charged upon him and threw him down, and while on the ground attacked him most viciously. It got upon the man and trampled and tore him horribly. Three of his ribs were broken and he received terrible bites on the arms and face. There is little doubt that the ferocious animal would have killed him had it not been for the timely arrival of the man's dog, which courageously attacked the boar and kept its attention until Organ was able to crawl away.

POLITICAL FEDERATION IN AUSTRALIA.

Political federation seems to hang fire a little in Australia. But a new movement being promoted by the various commercial bodies of Victoria will hasten the larger project dear to the heart of Sir Henry Parkes. A meeting of chambers of commerce held at Melbourne lately adopted a resolution in favor of intercolonial free trade through the establishment of a Customs Union, with one uniform Australian tariff against the outside world. The various speakers warmly recognized the direct advantages which the colonies embraced within such a commercial union would enjoy; as perfect freedom of intertrade and interchange of products and manufactures would then be possible. The hope was further expressed that the contemplated movement would facilitate the wedding of the Australian colonies into one commonwealth.

ESCAPED MURDERERS.

A despatch of the 21st from Sing Sing says Thomas Pallister and Frank W. Rohle, murderers under sentence of death, escaped from prison last night. The discovery was made at 5.40 this morning when the guard found Nightwatchmen Hulse and Murphy locked in the murderers' cells. Hulse says as he passed supper in to Palister at 7 last evening the latter threw a handful of pepper into Hulse's eyes, blinding him. The murderer rushed upon him, took away his revolver and keys and locked Hulse in the cell. Pallister then unlocked the cell door of Rohle, also of Carlyle W. Harris and Murderer Osmond, but the two last named refused the offer to escape. Pallister and Rohle waited until 9 o'clock, when as Watchman Murphy came into the corridor Pallister levelled the revolver at Murphy's head, compelled him to give up his weapon and keys and locked him in Rohle's cell, threatening the watchman with certain death if he made an outcry. The two condemned men made their way to the roof through the scuttle, climbed down into the yard and made their escape. A terrible stormy night facilitated their flight. It is supposed Pallister had obtained pepper by saving the allowance given him daily with his meals. The escaped murderers carried with them the two revolvers they took from the officers. Pallister killed a policeman, and Rohle an old man in New York city.

CAPTURED ON THE WING.

The Moncton Transcript gives the following account of how a man from Buctouche was captured while attempting to skip out:

Some time ago a rumor was current in Buctouche to the effect that a man named Francois Landry intended to make his exit on the quiet to the United States. He conducted a business in the former place and became heavily in debt owing to the firm of W. H. Thorne & Co., of St. John, the sum of $365. Immediately upon his intended departure being made known a young man from Shediac was sent to Buctouche to watch him and prevent if possible his leaving the country. The young man in question arrived in Buctouche Wednesday night and yesterday morning verified the rumors and upon approaching the station beheld his man accompanied by his wife and one child boarding the train. He immediately telegraphed to Moncton to have an officer meet the train on its arrival here with papers and everything requisite for Landry's arrest. In the meantime the local detective boarded the same train and during the journey engaged himself in conversation with Landry. Upon their arrival at the B. & M. station here he was somewhat disappointed when he learned that there was no officer. He, however, followed Landry to a certain residence in this city and after placing his man proceeded to an attorney of the town and had papers drawn out for his arrest. Whether or not Landry was suspicious of the young man, was not apparent, but after dinner he purchased a ticket and had his baggage checked for San Francisco, after which, he started about two o'clock and walked to Berry's Mills. Deputy Sheriff Sweeney in the morning received an order from Judge Peters, of St. John, authorizing him to arrest Landry and not grant him any bail. The sheriff by investigating, ascertained that his man had been seen walking up the north track and he accordingly telegraphed to Berry's Mill and received a reply that a man answering the description was there. The sheriff, accompanied by the other man in question, took the express last night and arrested their man at the latter station, not however without experiencing resistance, kept him in the station all night and brought him back to Moncton on the Quebec express this morning, where after considerable parleying he settled up. He had in his possession bank notes worth $2000 payable in New York. He took this morning's accommodation north for his destination.

Safe, Sure and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement embodies. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; surely and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

A Brockville Druggist's Case.

BROCKVILLE, April 24th. The popular impression is that doctors and druggists seldom use their