

ment, but when Lord Hartington gave his hand to Mr. Chamberlain, who had been accused of being an anarchist, a robber and a spoiler, he (Lord Salisbury) thought he must explain to his party his position, or otherwise the conservative party would be suspected of aid and abetting that robber and spoiler coming in and having the destinies of the country in his hands.

"Speaking as a Radical," Mr. Labouchere said, "I would not mind if a government of the privileged classes came in for a little time, for then the union would not be the only grievance abolished."

"Who are the party leaders against the bill on the liberal side of the house? Hartington and Goschen. I always admired Hartington, who, despite the disadvantages of his birth, has always been a fair liberal. But would anybody suggest Goschen as a liberal, he who was unable to find an English constituency?"

Lord Hartington had told them, the speaker continued, that the bill limited the authority of parliament. That was a truism, but not an argument; but when not indulging in truisms those gentlemen indulged in prophecies, one of which was that the trade and commerce of Ireland would disappear also. Ireland's main exports were agricultural products. Why, he asked, should Irishmen be such lunatics as to injure their trade in these products? What capital went now from England to Ireland? Only capital in the form of advance on mortgages for the benefit of men who had cut out the constable, and who were generally absentees, whereas the interest went from Ireland to England. Then it was said that the country's credit depended entirely upon whether the government was good or bad.

Mr. Goschen had predicted that the Irish government would be bad because the upper classes would not join it; but he (Labouchere) ventured to say that when the upper classes found the government established they would join it quick enough. However, if he were an Irishman, he wouldn't cry his eyes out if the upper classes didn't join the government.

"We have had and still have," continued the speaker, "an excess of landlords in the house of commons, and that is the reason why our land laws are a reproach in the eyes of Europe. We have an excess of plutocrats in England, and are paying £500,000 for the occupation of Egypt because there are so many unsons and their friends in the house of commons. If the Irish people lost the presence of landlords and loanmen, Ireland would probably soon be in a better position than England is now."

Mr. Goschen prided himself upon being thoroughly practical, but he only recommended dealing with Ireland upon a firmness, fairness, and patriotic principle. Thus his only alternative was an alternative jungle. Lord Hartington was in despair. His only hope was that everybody would write and deal with the Irish question in a proper and legitimate way. He might as well wait for the millennium. A majority of the liberal dissenters were not opposed to the principle of the bill. They disliked some of its details, but he himself could specify details which he disliked. Still he should vote for the bill because it established the principle of a domestic legislature in Ireland.

The only radical opponent of the bill of any eminence was Mr. Chamberlain, whom the speaker said, he had always specially admired and liked, and who had many friends and ideas. He liked his ideas about reform, a progressive income tax, and the compulsory taking of care for all; but he was surprised to find him selling the part of a conservative jockey, and leading men into the whig cave. He admired Mr. Chamberlain as a friend, but believed that candor was an essential element of friendship. Therefore, for himself to be candid, he would admit that Mr. Chamberlain had great qualities, but they were somewhat marred by his combination, and by what the French call defects of quality. Mr. Chamberlain had magnificent confidence in himself, and as was said of Lord Russell, was perfectly willing to take command of a fleet at a moment's notice. The intensity of this quality led him to believe nothing was good that he didn't inaugurate. It was a great quality, and one which many other great men had possessed. Mr. Chamberlain was a friend who was sometimes impulsive, although in this case he had cautioned the house to look before it leaped, but he was a friend who was always leaping before he looked, without precisely knowing where he was likely to land, with the result that he often found himself pledged to the wrong course, in which he felt himself bound to persevere.

It was noticeable that when Mr. Chamberlain was a member of a coercive government he subordinated his views, although he had always been opposed to coercion. Before the meeting of the last parliament he had a plan, but unfortunately the Irish wouldn't have it so it fell to the ground. But he seemed to love this child of his imagination, and was very indignant that any one should resist his plan to settle the whole Irish question. He then heard that the premier had a plan, and he seemed to think the premier was poaching on his preserves. In this he reminded one of Moses coming down from Sinai. He was just as agitated as Moses would have been had an angel suggested an amendment to the Ten Commandments. Then followed his resigning, and then there was another child federation, which extraordinary scheme it was difficult to understand. In his views in regard to

Ulster he was apparently carrying on a sort of flirtation with the Orangemen. He had increased the race prejudice and sectarian animosities which curse Ireland, and he came within Sir Henry James's description of Lord Randolph Churchill—he was half traitor.

The Orangemen of Ulster, Mr. Labouchere said, were steady, sensible, law abiding men, but once a year they were seized with a sort of erotic season, beginning about the first of July and continuing until the fifteenth. During this time it was dangerous for a Catholic to come in their way. This was called celebrating the Battle of the Boyne. Afterward the Orangemen became perfectly reasonable human beings. Their religion was intolerant. As to their loyalty, they were confederated to prevent the Queen from coming to the throne, desiring to confer the crown on that most disreputable being, the Duke of Cumberland. They now threatened war upon the empire, but they raised that very same swag and made the same boasts when the Irish Church was disestablished. If Mr. Chamberlain applied his proposal to the whole of Ulster, could anything more atrocious be conceived than a large Catholic body being subjected to the rule of such gentlemen as compose the Orange body sent to the House of Commons? As a matter of fact, the Catholics of Ireland are far less intolerant than the Orangemen. The leader of the National party is a Protestant, and the National movement has abolished all species of religious intolerance.

Mr. Labouchere admitted that there was a good deal to be said in favor of the retention of the Irish members in Westminster, and he said, that although they were acting in perfect good faith, he very much doubted whether their successors or the Irish people would frankly and fairly assent to their exclusion from the imperial parliament. But, he said, that point had already been conceded by Mr. Gladstone to a great extent, and as Mr. Chamberlain had already said that he had no fundamental objection to the Irish members being present in Westminster to discuss imperial matters, there was reason to hope that he would be able to elaborate some such scheme as would be acceptable to all.

He would ask his political friends to seriously consider whether they would not be doing more harm than good to the Radical cause whether they would not be aiding and abetting the Conservatives by voting against the bill? They were going to vote against the wishes of those who sent them there. Let any member, he said, who thought his Liberal constituents with him, go boldly down and meet them. Even the National Federation, which was Mr. Chamberlain's own creation had by an immense majority voted in favor of the bill. It would be a scandal if, in the event of dissolution, the Liberal opponents of the bill came back to Parliament on the strength of the Tory vote. They must either be untrue to their party or to their electors. He did not believe such arrangements would hold water.

Referring to the statements made by the Times regarding the prospect of forming a cabinet by the dissenters, Mr. Labouchere said any doubt about the continuance of Lord Hartington's cabinet were to disappear when once they became the dispensers of patronage. What a contemptible thing! Some of them would find little places on the treasury bench. In other words, if members conducted themselves well, they would be paid for it. Would such a marvelous cabinet be likely to last long? It was asserted that Mr. Chamberlain had said that a substantial agreement had been reached between himself and Lord Hartington concerning a policy, but it seemed he had denied it. It appeared to be a substantial agreement that they insist that the government was under circumstances turn up to their own advantage. If they had a plan, why didn't they say so. At present they appeared to differ as widely as did Gladstone and Salisbury.

Mr. Labouchere said he believed that some of the seceders were conscientiously opposed to the principle of the bill, while others objected only to the details. The latter class ought certainly to consider whether it was impossible to come to an arrangement with the government before they voted against the bill. Members of the party ought not to wash their dirty linen publicly, but rather come to some agreement, as they had some hundreds of times before. If these gentlemen would consider their position and the great services of the premier to the country and to the house of commons, they would see that they owed it to themselves, to the electors, to the party, and to the premier to exhaust every means of coming to an understanding before destroying the government. If several members were prepared to support the bill with the understanding that it should not progress beyond a second reading, the Irish members would do well to acquiesce in an arrangement with them as a matter of strategy, because defeat meant dissolution, and it would be impossible to say what the decision of their constituencies would be.

Mr. Labouchere said he would like to carry the bill through its second reading as a recognition of the principle involved. Every day the country was more and more realizing the fact that Ireland must have a domestic Legislature. If through liberal dissension the Conservatives won, the country would have an installment of Lord Salisbury's twenty years' traditional Tory policy.

He did not doubt that the Parrellites would do their best to resist that, and they would be assisted. Still, a bird in the hand is worth any number in the

bush. The bill could be passed as a recognition of the main principle, and it was infinitely best to pass it as a resolution. It was very well to fight it out, but they might be beaten.

For his own part, Mr. Labouchere said, speaking honestly, he believed the course he suggested was the best for Ireland and Great Britain, and when the country realized that the alternative was Lord Salisbury's traditional policy he believed it would declare for the bill.

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COD SAVE THE QUEEN.

To most citizens of the British empire those well known words of the national anthem suggest thoughts of the estimable lady who has for nearly half a century filled the throne of this realm, and upon personal grounds, upon the strength of the appeal which her noble life makes, they feel proud "with heart and voice" to pray that she may be long spared to hold the sceptre. But it would be a mistake to suppose that British loyalty means simply an attachment to the person of the reigning sovereign. The student of British history knows that the profoundest loyalty may be consistent with deadly hostility to the sovereign—that the sovereign himself may be disloyal. "This is the head of a traitor" said the executioner of Charles I. The merciless axe had demonstrated that there was a power in the land far greater than that of the throne. And it was then so it is now. Greater than king or queen, greater than ministers or parliament, is the body of the people, whose power, John Bright has lately said, "shall never henceforth be limited." This is the power which the crown represents, and hence, when we say "God save the Queen" we ask in fact that the government of this country by the people may continue. There is good cause for such a wish. Parties come and go in the political arena. Sometimes, too often indeed, the field of public life is dishonored by acts of corruption; but year after year the priceless boon of liberty, of thought, speech and action, the right of property, the pure administration of the law, the equality of all people before the law are preserved intact. May it ever thus be.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH IT?

The senate, as at present constituted, is of no real good. Its creation was a mistake. Of course the idea was to follow the British system, but that is just exactly what was not done. The senate is not modelled after the house of lords, but after the legislative councils of the provinces, which, in their turn, were the product of the misdirected ingenuity of several colonial secretaries anxious to stop the eternal clamor for distinction on the part of some people in the provinces who thought themselves a little better than their neighbors. The house of lords was not made, it grew. It was the necessary outcome of the feudal system, and although during the last century or so, its relation to the masses of the people has been greatly altered, it is the direct successor of the chamber made up of the great lords who, by personal prowess or wisdom, made the nation great in days long gone by. A chamber like the house of lords could not be created by an act of parliament, and to talk of modifying it by making a senate, is a sheer nonsense. The strongest political anomaly in the world is that in a free and democratic country like Canada the people tolerate such a state of things that some sixty or seventy people shall have the right to make laws and not be answerable for their conduct to anybody. But what will you do with it? We would say abolish it altogether. The country has the same as done without a senate for eight years. Since Mackenzie went out and the Tories came in, the senate has done nothing which might not better have been left undone, and the only year that seems to be before it is to harass the liberals when they get back to power again. If Mr. Blake wants to do popular things he will advocate the entire abolition of the second chamber. Failing this, it ought to be made elective, and if it were understood that it would have no right to stop supplies, we do not know that it would in any way interfere with the system of responsible government. An elective senate would be the means of developing a superior class of public

men. This has been as a whole the effect of an elective senate in the United States. The term of office ought to be longer than that of members of parliament in order that both bodies would not necessarily go out of existence at the same time and the elections for each might be independent of the other. Whether it would be desirable to allow a dissolution of the senate is a point upon which there might be a difference of opinion. At present we would be disposed to say that it would be better not to provide for a dissolution. The question of senate reform will be a live one in the very near future. Of course the Tory majority in that chamber will oppose a change, but they will be forced to give way.

ABOUT FOSTER.

The Sun, in very coarse language, denies what THE GLEANER said about Mr. Foster a few days ago. The GLEANER said that Mr. Foster voted against allowing a bill to provide for the enforcement of the Scott act to be considered; that he seconded Mr. Blake for claiming that no advantage should be given to the enemies of the act, and that he spoke in favor of Orton's "wine and beer" amendment. We acknowledge that the last charge was incorrect. Mr. Foster did not speak directly in favor of Dr. Orton's bill, but the Hansard says he did vote against Mr. Blake's motion to put the Scott act enforcement bill among the government motions, without which it stands no chance of being considered this year, and when Mr. Blake said that since the bill to enforce the act could not be considered, he would oppose Orton's bill to emancipate the act. Mr. Foster said, according to Hansard, "I do not think the honorable gentleman's (Blake's) position is one which will stand the scrutiny of the public, however much his own followers may approve of his conduct." And then he went on to talk about right being right whether on the banks of the Saskatchewan or Red river, or anywhere else. To show how he was understood in the house we may quote Mr. Casey's observation to the speaker. He had criticized Mr. Foster very sharply, and the speaker checked him. Mr. Casey then said, "If you rule that I am out of order, the honorable minister was out of order in attacking the leader of the opposition." We may also quote Mr. Casey's opinion of the effect of the refusal of the house to advance the Scott act enforcement bill. "We have been refused," he said, "the opportunity of proving machinery to make the act workable." Refused by whom? Why, by eighty-eight members of parliament of whom Mr. Foster was one. Mr. Cameron, a conservative, found fault with Mr. Blake for presenting by his motion "only the temperance side of the case." It would seem to follow in Mr. Cameron's opinion at least, that Foster and the other 87 did not want to have only the temperance side presented. Thus it will be seen that two of the charges made by THE GLEANER were absolutely correct. We were misled into making the third by the newspaper reports of the discussion, all the correspondents appearing to understand that Foster favored the "wine and beer" amendment. He certainly did not say a word against it.

THE SHORT LINE.

A contract has been entered into between the Dominion government and the international railway company for the construction of the Short Line, and the statement that the contract provides that the road shall be built via Fredericton and Salisbury. We have seen nothing in any Canadian paper corroborative of this statement as to the route, the announcement of the contract in parliament having been in general terms.

The Grecian Difficulty.
ATHENS, May 24.—The Greeks have regained Contra by a turning movement. The Turks have been repulsed at Orizova. Many were killed. The Greek General Loria was mortally wounded. Eyoub Pasha and General Spontakia, Turkish and Greek commanders respectively, completed agreement for an armistice at an interview to-day.

A decree was issued this evening ordering practically the disarmament of the Greek forces.

Progress of the Home Rule Scheme.
LONDON, May 24.—Negotiations between the Chamberlain party and the government continue, and there is thought to be favorable prospect of a settlement of the home rule question.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has been in this city for a week to try and influence the followers of Parnell to consent to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster in connection with the Irish home rule measure.

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