



Queens county, N. B. He moved that the clerk of the crown in chancery be instructed to produce to-morrow copies of all returns of poll books, memoranda and documents...

Sir John said this matter was an important one, and that he had no objection to the fullest information being given.

Mr. Baird occupied his seat yesterday and to-day.

Several notices of motion for Monday are given.

Mr. Landeikin moved for full return of expenses of preparing and printing electoral lists with particulars as to cost of each part of the work for each electoral district.

Mr. Curran will move on Monday his honorable resolution, of which notice has been given.

The resolution shows that the imperial parliament has not given honor to Ireland, as suggested by Canadian addresses previously passed.

Mr. Curran said that on the contrary, there has been introduced into the House of Commons by Her Majesty's government a coercion bill meeting most stringent coercion measures for Ireland, by which the Irish people will be deprived of rights most dear to all British subjects.

It is understood that Mr. Curran introduces the resolution on his individual responsibility. It was intended to move a similar resolution on the opposite side, but Mr. Curran got the lead.

The opposition ceased to-day, rejected Blake to the leadership. He is to be assisted by a committee. It is stated that the caucus came to the conclusion not to pursue a policy of obstruction this session, but to help push on business as fast as possible.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The house met at three, and before consideration of the address was begun Weldon of St. John moved that papers respecting Queens county, which had been brought down, should be read, after which Weldon made a somewhat fiery speech on the case.

He said it was a matter of great importance that the returning officer should set on foot the wishes of the electorate. He hoped this house would lay its hand on this officer and deal with him as his acts deserved.

He went on to argue that a returning officer's duties were very important, and that he had no right to pronounce any nomination invalid. The dignity and honor of the house required this matter to be dealt with at once.

He closed the debate in a fifteen minutes speech in his happiest style. The house seemed to be a happy family to-day, and no real objection was made to anything in the government programme.

He was sure the house had been strengthened by the return of the two members who had spoken on the address. He (Sir John) did not share Blake's opinion that there was no cause for humiliation in the insurrection of which Dr. Weldon had spoken.

Men on both sides thought themselves right then, and in some respects were over and that we were now a loyal people. Mr. Blake had referred to an old colleague of his from Nova Scotia, but he (Sir John) remembered from that honored man (Joseph Howe) came here in ill health and declining years, that he was hunted down and vilified by gentlemen then and now associated with the leader of the opposition.

He regretted that Blake could not speak on an occasion like this without a sneer at two members of this house. At the request of Weldon of St. John, it had been agreed that questions relating to seats in dispute should not be dealt with in a partisan spirit, yet Blake in his first speech took advantage of the opportunity to sneer at two young members and prejudice both cases.

Respecting the fishery question, it was no to bring down information already in possession of the people. How could details be given on matters under negotiation? He realized the difficulties of the situation, not only in the present negotiations, but in securing the approval of congress after a convention should be arrived at.

In conclusion, he was proud to be able to say that the creation of the department of trade was not the first indication of the government had given of a desire to improve the industrial condition of the province, and result in more than one election showed that the people approved of it.

THE ADDRESS PASSED clause for clause without further remark. Blake's majority of one did not put in an appearance.

OTTAWA, April 17.—Friends of the government feel very comfortable over the result of the first week's proceedings. Blake has passed two good opportunities for a division, once on the speakership and once on the division.

It is generally understood that all the Quebec independents but two, or possibly three will support the government.

The election in Victoria comes off on Wednesday because of the local disqualification of Mr. Hudspeith who is again the government candidate. The contest is very close.

Hon. Mr. Foster leaves in the small hours to-morrow morning to address meetings in the county on Monday and Tuesday.

The opposition organs in Ontario and Quebec are announcing that Sir Adams Archibald is about to be appointed to the Senate in place of Senator McKay of Truro.

So far as your correspondent can learn the only foundation for the rumor is that Sir Adams is on a visit here. Hon. Frank Smith is now leading the senate and getting along very well.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS and public on Dr. R. C. Weldon's speech on the address are all complimentary.

The Citizen says he is a close reasoner and constructive thinker, will prove a strong debater on occasions of importance and his views will be heard by the most of the strong men on the floor.

The Ottawa Journal (independent) says he justified his expectations.

The Toronto World (independent) thinks he will make one of the great debaters in the house.

The Montreal Gazette says the matter and manner of his speech give promise of his attaining a prominent place in the house. He showed intimate acquaintance with the fishery question, and treated the subject with good judgment.

The Montreal Star says he gives promise of useful service.

The Montreal Free Press says he acquitted himself in keeping with the reputation which preceded him with rare ability, winning high estimation from both sides of the house.

The Toronto News (independent) says he will be an ornament to the house.

JOURNALISTIC TROUBLES. Mr. Hawks has ceased to be editor of the Ottawa Free Press, owing to a dispute with the proprietors.

His place has been taken by Mr. Gorman, Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe.

THE IRISH QUESTION. LONDON, April 14.—Sir Geo. O. Trevelyan, the liberal-unionist leader who opposes coercion, writes: "No true liberal," he says, "ought to entrust such powers to the government."

When Lord Spencer repeatedly refused to suppress the league, no word of remonstrance emanated from the liberals. It is reasonable that a liberal can now support a measure empowering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals.

In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor. The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which ought to make it their business to see the rack-renting landlords, evictors, etc., are treated as lepers.

powering the executive to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. In 1885, 2000 Orangemen on one occasion disturbed a national league meeting, and necessitating the calling out of troops to preserve the peace.

Col. King-Harman and his associates actively defended these unwarrantable proceedings. There is not the slightest doubt that in the event of a recurrence of such action, the Orangemen would be liable under the clauses of the present bill to punishment as criminals.

But the government has effectively proposed against this contingency by proposing to enact that the house of lords vote a resolution by the Lord Chancellor.

The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall upon the politicians of one party alone.

The measure will be administered by those who, beyond all question, are actuated by the strongest orange sympathies, and it is calculated to exasperate the people without serving any useful purpose.

LONDON, April 16.—Mr. Lalonde writes to the Times that Lord Randolph Churchill urged the Orangemen to fight and was applauded by those present who were advocates of coercion.

Therefore he cannot object to the doctrine that the Irishmen ought to resist when they believe that their rights are invaded by an act of parliament.

Should outrage occur the coercionists will be responsible. If the league is suppressed, if it would be replaced by secret societies which

