



SOME IRISH HOME RULE POSSIBILITIES.

Many Events go to Indicate the "Independent" Parliament Promised by Mr. Gladstone, is One of the Certain Issues of the Immediate Future.

(Winnipeg Free Press.)

The renewed interest in Home Rule for Ireland that has arisen in the public mind as the result of Lord Rosebery's explicit announcement that he "cannot serve under the banner" makes it worth while to discover what the proposals are to which the "lord of the lonely farrow" has taken so emphatic an exception.

Ever since the Union there has been a large party in Ireland that has actively opposed the delegation of Irish affairs to a Parliament sitting in London. It is a truism to say that Ireland is a distressed country, and that its grievances are many. This fact has been recognized by a long series of legislative enactments, which may be said to have begun with Mr. Gladstone's Land Act of 1870, and which have given Irish tenants privileges that English tenant farmers never dreamed of obtaining, abolished religious inequality, and by the establishment of county councils endowed the Emerald Isle with a measure of local self-government. But with all these and subsequent reforms still continued, the persistence being evidence of tenacious nationalism or absurd obstinacy—according to the political point of view.

In 1886 Mr. Gladstone, who had been responsible before for a large amount of Irish legislation, split the Liberal party by his surrender to the demands of Mr. Parnell, and by the introduction of the first Home Rule Bill. Summarized briefly, its provisions were as follows:

An Irish Parliament to sit in Dublin, and Irish members to cease to sit at Westminster.

Judges to be appointed by the Irish Government, and to be removable by the Irish Parliament.

Ireland's contribution to the Revenue to be reduced from one-twelfth to one-fifteenth.

The Irish Legislature to have the power of taxation, except as to customs and excise, but to be debarréd from interference with the Army, Navy, and foreign affairs, and from the making of any religious endowment.

Measures to be taken for securing the unity of the Empire and the protection of Protestants.

The second Home Rule Bill, which Mr. Gladstone introduced in 1893, and which, after passing the House of Commons, was rejected by an immense majority in the House of Lords, was considerably less of a "root and branch" affair than the 1886 measure. Indeed, it was specifically stated in the preamble that the authority of a British Parliament was not to be impaired. Its chief points were:

An Irish Legislature to sit in Dublin to deal with matters relating to Ireland, or (a significant addition) "some part thereof."

Irish members to remain at West-

minster to vote on Irish affairs. Judges to be removable, and two to be appointed by the Crown.

The Imperial charges to be considerably reduced.

Provisions to assure personal freedom.

The Irish Legislature to be debarréd from religious establishment, or interference with matters relating to the Crown, the Viceroyn, the Army and Navy, foreign affairs, treason, and any of two minor matters.

Lord Rosebery supported both the 1886 and the 1893 bills. He has since altered his mind, alleging as the reason that since 1893 the Irish demands have been enlarged, though this is denied by Mr. Redmond, who in a speech last March said: "It is absolutely untrue that the Irish party has changed its attitude or its demands since the Home Rule Bill of 1886 and 1893. We use the phrase, 'Independent Parliament' in the sense in which it was used by Mr. Gladstone, not as meaning a sovereign Parliament, but a Parliament independent of meddling interference with the work entrusted to it by the Imperial Government."

Mr. Redmond, it is therefore, still a Gladstonian. But it would seem by speeches recently made that the opinion of many Liberal leaders favors the policy generally associated with the names of Sir Anthony Macdonnell, and the Earl of Dunraven, which may be summarized as an administration sympathetic to the genius of the Irish people, and a devolution of many legislative functions to an Irish assembly. The governing factor in the arrangement that is at present being discussed is the desire to relieve the Imperial Parliament of a great mass of business to which it cannot possibly attend, and to by delegating to an Irish body legislative functions in connection with Irish affairs. This will ensure that business peculiar to Ireland will not be neglected, and shall be attended to by those who understand the needs and requirements of the country, and will also apply local knowledge and experience to the financial administration of the country, and ensure that all economies made shall be devoted to Ireland, and expended in developing the resources of the country and satisfying the needs of the people.

The new British Prime Minister's statement as to his government's policy in regard to Irish affairs is generally considered as an indication that the new government will work along the lines above indicated. Ireland, India and South Africa are the three directions in which the new government proposes to blaze out new lines of policy, and it is certain that the attention in regard to Ireland is to adopt a policy of devolution, by which a substantial measure of autonomy will be granted to its people. The Home Rule fight will be fought for a third time, and the ultimate triumph there would seem, unless as is not anticipated the provisions of the new Bill are revolutionary, to be in the hands of the Irish members to remain at West-

forest. The Park country is of rugged nature, the lakes are wooded with high shores, and the water's edge with verdure from the water's edge to the summit of the highest hills. The waters of the larger lakes are deep and translucent, and filled with the gamiest of salmon-trout, of good size, many of them reaching a weight of ten to twelve pounds. The rivulets and streams abound in speckled trout, the cool waters giving them a fighting tendency.

which delight the heart of the most enthusiastic angler. Small-mouthed black bass are found in the same waters in which the salmon trout are caught south of the line of railway, while north of the railway speckled trout predominate. These run large, and it is a common occurrence to catch them weighing as much as four and five pounds, and the most recently caught fish from one rod and a half to two and a half pounds. The fishing is at its best during the months of May and June, when the trout rise to the fly and are most voracious for the Parmachenee Belle, and the months when the majority of people get away for their annual vacation, and fish are plentiful in these waters, though other than the fly must be used for the salmon trout. Copper wire lines, two or three hundred feet in length, with a minnow, for bait, and a good heavy reel, on a steel bass rod, seem to be the most effectual tackle, and no difficulty is experienced in landing the number allowed under the government regulations, and you can depend upon a big follow every time. In the smaller streams and brooks, speckled trout rise to the fly in these months, and good sport can be had for those who can recognize the likely spots.

Great are the opportunities in the Park for the observation of wild animals, and for those who desire to secure snapshots of wild life in the woods. Hunting is not allowed and the carrying of firearms is prohibited. Deer, being found in large numbers and less in dread of being hunted or killed are seen more frequently, and on every lake and river can be seen daily the red deer feeding among the water's edge, or coming down to the water's edge to drink.

Moose are found in the confines of the Park, not so plentiful as the deer but are increasing steadily. Outside the boundaries of the reservation, the general regulations governing the hunting seasons are observed, and some of the best deer hunting regions in Ontario are in close proximity to the Park.

During a week's trip through this section of the country one can see a party of two and three, but in one herd as many as fifteen.

THE WHOLE REGION.

is an ideal place for the botanist and student of Nature's charms. Wild flowers and ferns, plants and mosses, are very plentiful and in great variety, nearly one thousand different kinds have been identified within the Park limits.

There is probably no other part of Eastern Canada with as high an altitude as Algonquin Park, recent observations taken giving the height above sea level as 1,600 feet, while there are many points on the high bluff shores reaching to 2,000 feet. The atmosphere is pure and exhilarating, and a few days' sojourn under its influence rejuvenates one and invigorates a rundown constitution.

During a trip through this wonderful lakeland by waterways were traversed and many surprises, both in the scenic grandeur of the surroundings and the results that were obtained with rod and line were experienced.

This being our first visit to this region, we decided to make our start from park headquarters at Algonquin Park Station, where we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. C. W. Bartlett, the genial superintendent, and getting from him much valuable information as to the sports and scenery. Here, also, are the comfortable quarters erected for the accommodation of the rangers employed throughout the park, and which are at the disposal of visitors, when the rooms are vacant, but as the accommodation is very limited, parties visiting the park should be provided with the necessary equipment to camp out. It is also essential to those purposing a canoe trip to secure outfit, including tent, cooking utensils, provisions, blankets and the necessary paraphernalia required for camp purposes, as nothing can be obtained in the park with the exception of.

GUIDES AND CANOES.

The guides furnish their own tents and blankets, and charge two dollars and a half per day, which includes the cost for rent of canoe. The guides may be secured through the superintendent, which is the best way, as the men furnished are experienced and thoroughly conversant with the country.

On Lake, on which the headquarters are situated, is a very charming and beautiful sheet of water.

From Park headquarters we paddled east through Cache Lake to a bluff known as "Lookout Point" an elevation rising sheer from the water's edge a distance of three hundred feet. Its summit reached by an easy ascent over a good trail. On reaching the crest of the bluff a lovely scene met our gaze and spread out before our vision was a panorama of land and water-scapes beggaring description.

The description of the lake and the surrounding country is of rugged nature, the lakes are wooded with high shores, and the water's edge with verdure from the water's edge to the summit of the highest hills. The waters of the larger lakes are deep and translucent, and filled with the gamiest of salmon-trout, of good size, many of them reaching a weight of ten to twelve pounds. The rivulets and streams abound in speckled trout, the cool waters giving them a fighting tendency.

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The many districts comprising the "Highlands of Ontario," which are so popular with the tourist, sportsman and angler have, through the efforts of the Grand Trunk Railway System, become the objective point of thousands of seekers after health and pleasure, and the summer season of 1905 has seen the largest influx of people into these confines that has ever been, writes Mr. H. R. Charlton. It is estimated that about 40,000 summer tourists and sportsmen have taken advantage this year of the many attractions that are offered in the large territory north of Lake Ontario.

Temagami, the new and peerless region opened this year practically for the first time by the operation of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the new Ontario Government line, being built from North Bay to James Bay, has won favor with a large number of travellers who are looking for new fields to explore, and a place where civilization has not yet encroached upon nature's own domains, and where the hand of man is not in evidence.

The major portion of visitors to this region have been from across the international boundary, although Canadians from Toronto and other cities in Ontario with a sprinkling from the province of Quebec, have taken advantage of the fishing offered in the Government Forest Reserve, which is open to all true sportsmen who recognize the regulations laid down by the Crown. In addition to the large numbers from Canada and the United States, many guests have registered at the hotels in England and the continent and a few are even from Japan.

A rival to this beautiful heritage of fish and game in New Ontario, and a territory that has been known, comparatively speaking, only a few years ago, is the Algonquin Park.

ALGONQUIN PARK. another region set apart by the Ontario Government for the sole purpose of a playground for the recreation and entertainment of the denizens of the busy cities whose weary brains need the relaxation of a holiday in God's out-of-doors, where the mental strain of business is forgotten and physical strength is found for the succeeding months until another year passes and the time arrives for another outing.

The Algonquin Park is situated in the "Highlands of Ontario," and covers an area of 1,800,000 acres of forest and water stretches, there being no less than 1,200 lakes and rivers in its boundaries. This vast extent of virgin wilderness has aptly been termed "Lakeland" and the Canada Atlantic Railway, which has been recently absorbed by the Grand Trunk Railway System, penetrates it for 200 miles, making the region easy of access from any point on the American continent. Unlike some of the other lake districts, the waterways throughout, a continuity of lake and stream, many of them being navigable from one to the other while others are connected by short and easy portages blazed through the

A Siege

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