THE ADVANCE.

One of the leading Local and Family Newspapers in Northern Ontario. Published

Every Thursday,

FROM THE OFFICE,

Collingwood Street, - - Flesherton, Ont.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance; $1.50 if not paid at the end of 1½ years. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up; and no subscriptions taken for less than one year, except when special arrangements for shorter periods are made with the publisher.

ADVERTISING RATES, &c.

Casual advertisements, 8 cents per 1st insertion and 3 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements to be paid for when ordered. Advertisements without special directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

Liberal inducements to regular advertisers.

Notices among reading matter, 10 cents per line each insertion.

No advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid up.

Copy for advertisements should reach this office not later than noon on Tuesday to ensure insertion in current issue.

A. R. FAWCETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Flesherton Meat Market.

GOOD, - PROPRIETOR

FLESHERTON

James Sullivan,

The Tinsmith, - Flesherton.

Repairing, Eavestroughing, and in fact everything in the business will receive my prompt and careful attention at reasonable prices.

Holoware in Stock.

AYTON'S NESS SHOP!

LESHERTON,

to get your Harness Collars, &c, made up in good style.

W. Clayton's Boot & Shoe Store,

UGENIA ist Mill, and Lath Mill.

the extensive improvements in my Mill, I am confident I can give good satisfaction.

CHOPPING DONE ANY DAY

Good Flour always on hand.

Custom Sawing,

and Bills filled on the shortest notice. Lumber and Lath always on hand.

Cash Paid for WHEAT & OATS.

M. AKITT,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 140 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

THE CELEBRATED DR. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE

HAVE YOU

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back, Costiveness, or any disease arising from a deranged liver, Dr. CHASE'S LIVER CURE will be found a sure and certain remedy.

NATURE'S REMEDY

The unqualified success of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure in Liver Complaint rests solely with the fact that it is compounded from nature's well-known liver regulators, MANDRAKE AND DANDELION, combined with many other invaluable roots, barks and herbs, having a powerful effect on the Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels and Blood. 500,000 SOLD

Over one-half million of Dr. Chase's Recipe Books were sold in Canada alone. We want every man, woman and child who is troubled with Liver Complaint to try this excellent remedy.

SOMETHING NEW. GIVEN AWAY FREE

Wrapped around every bottle of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure is a valuable Household Medical Guide and Recipe Book (84 pages), containing over 200 useful recipes, pronounced by medical men and druggists as invaluable, and worth ten times the price of the medicine.

TRY CHASE'S CATARRH CURE. A safe and positive remedy. Price, 25 cents.

TRY CHASE'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS. 25 cts. per box.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

T. EDMANSON & CO., Sole Agents, Bradford

IRISH HOME RULE.

Mr. Gladstone's Scheme for the Government of Ireland.

IRISH PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN.

Army, Navy, Police and Constabulary Under Imperial Rule.

IRISHMEN TO BE REMOVED FROM WESTMINSTER

Ireland's Annual Contribution to the Imperial Exchequer.

PARNELL ALMOST SATISFIED WITH THE BILL.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed, and it is safe to say no such scene was ever witnessed before in the House of Commons. As soon as the cheering had ceased Mr. Gladstone arose and moved for permission to introduce "a Bill to amend previous legislation and to make provision for the future Government of Ireland."

On making his motion Mr. Gladstone said: "I could wish that it had been possible to expound to the House the whole policy and intentions of the Government with reference to Ireland. Although the questions of reform in the tenure of land and Irish Government are so closely and inseparably connected, it is yet impossible [illegible] incidating both [illegible] know of any [illegible] involving so [illegible] ntemplating [illegible] m filled with [illegible] mistrust is [illegible] responsibility [illegible] uld fail to [illegible] he magni- [illegible] question. [illegible] e or skirmish [illegible] oud cheers) We [illegible] quarters with it [illegible] ld get at the root of [illegible] means not merely in- [illegible] ts of to-day or to-morrow [illegible] look into the distant future. [illegible] ved at a stage in our political [illegible] ns with Ireland when the two [illegible] part one from the other, not soon [illegible] obably to meet again. The time is come when it is incumbent on the duty and the honor of Parliament to come to some decisive resolution on this matter. Our intention is, therefore, to propose to the Commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Parliament from the restraints under which, of late years, it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country, and will restore British legislation to its natural, ancient, unimpeded course, and, above all, establish harmonious relations between Great Britain and Ireland (hear, hear) on a footing of

THOSE FREE INSTITUTIONS

to which Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen alike are unalterably attached." (Loud cheers, prolonged by the Home Rule members) After reviewing the condition and crime existing in Ireland since 1833, Mr. Gladstone described the coercive legislation enforced during the same period as not exceptional but habitual. He compared Ireland during all this period to a man trying to find sustenance in medicine only meant for cure. Coercion, however, had, he said, proved no cure. Serious dissatisfaction continued to prevail in Ireland, and if England and Scotland had suffered similar hardships, he believed the people of those countries would resort to means similar to those the Irish had used to ventilate their grievances. (Parnellite cheers.) Coercion was admitted to have been a failure for the past 53 years, only two of which had been wholly free from repressive legislation. Coercion, unless stern and unbending, and under an autocratic Government, must always fail. Such coercion England should never resort to until every other means had failed. What was the basis of the whole mischief, was the fact that the law was discredited in Ireland. It came to the Irish people with a foreign aspect, and their alternative to coercion was to strip the law of its foreign character and invest it with a domestic character. (Loud Irish cheers). Ireland, though represented in Parliament numerically equal with England or Scotland, was really not in the same position politically. England

MADE HER OWN LAWS,

Scotland had been encouraged to make her own laws as effectually as if she had six times her present representation. The consequence was that the mainspring of the law in England and Scotland was felt to be the English or Scotch. The mainspring of the law in Ireland was not felt by the people of Ireland to be Irish; he therefore deemed it little less than mockery to hold that the state of the law which he had described conduced to the real unity of this great, noble, world-wide Empire. "Something must be done," continued Mr. Gladstone, "something is imperatively demanded from us to restore in Ireland the first conditions of civil life; the free course of law, the liberty of every individual in the exercise of every legal right, their confidence in the law and their sympathy with the law, apart from which no country can be called a civilized country." What, then, was the problem before him? It was this: How to reconcile imperial unity with diversity of Legislatures. Mr. Grattan held that these purposes were reconcilable—more than that, he demanded a severance of the Parliaments with a view to the continuity and everlasting unity of the Empire. Was that an audacious paradox? Other countries had solved the problem, and under much more difficult circumstances. We ourselves might be said to have solved it with respect to Ireland during the time that Ireland had a separate Parliament. Did it destroy the unity of the British Empire? (Cheers.) Mr. Gladstone then pointed to the case of Norway and Sweden, which countries were, he said, united upon a footing of strict

LEGISLATIVE INDEPENDENCE

and co-equality. Then there was, he added, the case of Austria and Hungary, and, with regard to those countries, he asked whether the condition of Austria at the present moment was not more perfectly solid, secure and harmonious than it was prior to the existing condition between that country and Hungary. It could not be questioned that its condition was one of solidity and safety, compared with that of the time when Hungary was making war upon her. The claim of Ireland to make laws for herself was never denied, continued Mr. Gladstone, until the reign of George II. The Parliament of Grattan was as independent in point of authority as it could be. They (the Government) were not about to propose the repeal of the Union. It was impossible to propose the repeal of the Union until they had settled what was the essence of the Union. He defined the essence of the Union to be the fact, whereas before the Union there were two separate and independent Parliaments, after the Union there was but one. To speak of the dismemberment of the empire, was in this century a misnomer and an absurdity. The fault of the administrative system of Ireland was that its spring and source of action was unjust. (Cheers.) The Government, therefore, felt that the settlement of the question was to be found by establishing

A PARLIAMENT IN DUBLIN—

(Irish cheers)—for the conduct of business of both a legislative and administrative nature. The political economy of the three countries must be reconciled. There should be an equitable distribution of Imperial burdens; next, there must be reasonable safeguards for the minority, and why could not this minority in Ireland take care of itself? He had no doubt about its ability to do that, when we have passed through the present critical period and been disarmed of the jealousies with which any change was approached. But for the present there were three classes of people whom they were bound to consider: Firstly, the class connected with the land; secondly, the civil servants and officers of the Government in Ireland; thirdly, the Protestant minority. The speaker could not admit the claim of

THE PROTESTANT MINORITY

in Ulster or elsewhere to rule on questions which were for the whole of Ireland. Several schemes for the separate government of Ulster had been submitted to him. One was that Ulster Province should be excluded from the operations of the present Bill. Another was that a separate autonomy should be provided for Ulster, and a third suggested that certain rights should be reserved and placed under Provincial councils. None of these proposals had appeared to the Government to be so completely justified by its merits, or by the weight of public opinion in its favor, as to warrant the Government in including it in their Bill. However, they deserved fair consideration, and the free discussion that would follow the introduction of the present Bill might lead to the discovery of one plan which had a predominating amount of support, and the Government would do their utmost to adopt the plan that seemed likely to give general satisfaction. Referring to the great settlement of 1782, Mr. Gladstone said: "It was not a real settlement, and why? Was it Ireland that prevented a real settlement being made? (Irish cheers) No! It was a mistaken policy of England, listening to the pernicious voice and claims of ascendancy. (Hear.) The Irish Parliament labored under great disadvantages. Yet it had in it a spark of the spirit of freedom, and it emancipated the Roman Catholics in Ireland when the Roman Catholics in England were still unemancipated. It received Lord Fitzwilliam with open arms, and when after a brief career he was recalled to England the Irish Parliament registered its confidence in him by passing a resolution desiring that he should still administer the Government. Lord Fitzwilliam had promoted the admission of Roman Catholics into the Irish Parliament, and there was a spirit in that Parliament which, if it had had free scope, would have done noble work, and probably would have solved all the Irish problems and have saved this Government infinite trouble." He would now pass to the plan

HOW TO GIVE IRELAND

a Legislature to deal with Irish as distinguished from Imperial affairs. (Hear.) He was confronted at the outset with what he felt to be a formidable dilemma. Ireland was to have a domestic Legislature for Irish affairs. That was his postulate from which he set out. Were the Irish members and the Irish representative peers in either House to continue to form part of the representative assemblies? The speaker thought it would be perfectly clear that if Ireland was to have a domestic Legislature the Irish peers and the Irish representatives could not come to Parliament to control England's and Scotland's affairs. (Cheers.) Then with regard to the question whether Irish representatives should come to the House of Commons for the settlement of Imperial affairs, he thought that could not be done. He had, therefore, arrived at the conclusion that Irish members and Irish peers ought not to sit in the palace of Westminster. (Oh! Oh!! and cheers.) If Irish members were not to sit in the House of Commons, Irish peers ought not to sit in the other House of Parliament. (Hear, hear and Oh!) How were the Irish people to be taxed if they had legislators in both countries? He believed that Great Britain would never impose upon Ireland taxation without representation, and added, "If we were to have taxation without representation, then there would come another question which would raise a practical difficulty, and that is, we are to give up the fiscal unity of the Empire?" He did not think that by giving up the fiscal unity of the Empire they were giving up the unity of the Empire. He, however, stood upon the substantial ground that to give up the fiscal unity of the Empire would be a public inconvenience and misfortune. It would be a great

MISFORTUNE FOR GREAT BRITAIN

and a greater misfortune for Ireland. He conceived that one escape from that dilemma would be such an arrangement as would give the Imperial Government authority to levy customs duties and such excise duties as were immediately connected with the customs. The conditions of such an arrangement were: firstly, that the general power of taxation over and above these particular duties should pass unequivocally into the hands of a domestic Legislature in Ireland; secondly, that the proceeds of the customs and excise should be held for the benefit of Ireland and for the discharge of the obligations of Ireland, and the payment of the balance after these obligations were discharged should be entered into the Irish Exchequer and before the free disposal of the Irish legislative body. The Government Bill provided for this, and the Bill then provided that the representatives of Ireland should no longer sit in the House of Commons or the Irish peers in the House of Lords, but at the same time they would have the right of addressing the Crown, and so possess all

THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS

they had now. (Oh! and cheers.) It would therefore relieve Irish members from attendance at Westminster. Mr. Gladstone said he had several reasons why this should be the case, even if it was possible for them to attend, as they had a Parliament of their own, and it would be very difficult to have two classes of members in the British House—one class who could vote on all questions connected with the business of the country, and another which could only vote on special and particular questions which were brought before Parliament. Again, it would be very difficult for gentlemen in Ireland to decide who should go to Westminster or who should remain in Ireland, and at the same time to maintain the fiscal unity of the nation. There is another point with regard to the powers of the Legislature. Two courses might have been taken—one was to endow this legislative body with particular legislative powers; the other was to except from the sphere of its action those subjects which the Government thought ought to be excepted, and to leave to it every other power. The latter plan had been adopted. The administrative power would pass with the legislative power. The duration of the proposed legislative body should not exceed five years. The functions which it was proposed to withdraw from the cognizance of the legislative body were three grand and principal functions, viz., everything which related to the Crown; all that which belonged to the defence—the army, the navy, the entire organization of the armed forces, and our foreign and Colonial relations. It would not be competent to pass laws for the establishment or endowment of any particular religion. (Cheers.) As to trade and navigation, it would be a misfortune to Ireland to be separated from England; the Irish Parliament would have nothing to do with coinage, or the creation of legal tender. The subject of the postoffice would be left to the judgment of Parliament, though the Government inclined to the view that it would be more convenient to leave postoffice matters in the hands of

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Quarantine and one or two other subjects were left in the same category. The next subject he had to approach was that of the composition of the proposed legislative body. The Bill proposed to introduce two orders who would sit and deliberate together, with the right of voting separately on any occasion and on the demand of either body, which could be able to interpose a veto upon any measure for a limited time, either until the dissolution or for three years. The orders would be constituted as follows: First, there were the twenty-eight representative Peers who could not continue to sit in the House of Lords after the representatives of the Irish people left the House of Commons. They would have the option of sitting as a portion of th first order in the Irish Parliament with the power of sitting for life. Some people thought that the option was not likely to be largely used, but the speaker was not of that number. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that with the 28 peers now in the House of Lords, there should sit 75 representatives elected by the Irish people. With regard to the powers of election, the constituency would be composed of occupiers of the value of £25 and upwards, and they would be elected for ten years. The property qualification of these representatives would be £200 annual value, or a capital value of £4,000. Mr. Gladstone then said he proposed that the 101 Irish members in the House of Commons should be members of the Irish Parliament, and whilst the first order of the legislative body would consist of 103 members, the second order would consist of 206. It was proposed to

RETAIN THE VICEROY,

but he would not be the representative of a party or quit office with the outgoing Government. The Queen would be empowered to delegate to him any prerogatives she now enjoyed or would enjoy. The religious disability now existing, which makes Roman Catholics ineligible to the office, would be removed. With regard to the judges who had been concerned in the administration of the criminal law in Ireland, Her Majesty might, if she saw cause, by Order in Council antedate the pensions of those particular judges. In future the judges would be appointed by the Irish Government, be paid out of the consolidated fund, and be removable only on the joint address of the two orders. The constabulary would remain under the present terms of service and under their present authority. The charge for the constabulary was now £1,500,000 per annum, and the speaker felt confident the charge would be reduced, but for the present he proposed to relieve the Irish legislative body of all expenditure from the constabulary in excess of £1,000,000 per annum. The Government had no desire to exempt the police of Ireland in reference to its final position from the ultimate control of the Irish legislative body. The speaker had no jealousy upon the subject, as the care of providing for the ordinary security of life and property was the first duty of a local government. With respect to the Civil Service the Government did not think their case was the same as that of the constabulary, and the transfer of the Civil Service to the legislative body would effect a great economy. He therefore thought it would be wise to authorize the civil servants now serving to claim the pensions that would be due to them upon the abolition of their offices provided they served two years in order to prevent inconvenience from a rapid transition of the service, and at the close of that time both parties should be free to negotiate afresh. That was all, Mr. Gladstone stated, that he had to say on the subject of the new Irish Constitution. The proportion of the Imperial burdens which he had to propose that Ireland should bear was as one to fourteen. He thought the new Irish Parliament ought to start with a balance to its credit, but the only fund that it would have if left alone would be the solitary £20,000 from the Irish Church fund. He knew no way of providing the necessary money except by carving it out of this year's Budget, and he proposed that in the future Ireland should pay one fifteenth towards the Imperial expenditure. He went on to speak of how much Ireland would gain by exporting spirits to Great Britain, and how much Great Britain would lose to Ireland by the flow of money from one to the other. As the result of careful inquiry, he stated with confidence, not as an actual demonstration, but as a matter of certainty with regard to the far greater proportion, that the

IRISH RECEIPTS WOULD GAIN

from Great Britain a sum that would amount to no less a total than £1,400,000 per annum. He then entered into an elaborate calculation of the total income and expenditure of Ireland, in the course of which he stated that the total charge to Ireland as an Imperial contribution would be £3,242,000 per annum. He stated as an instance of the intense demoralization of the present Irish administration, that, while the post-office in England showed a large surplus, in Ireland it just paid its expenses. He estimated the total expenditure of Ireland, including a payment as a sinking fund for the Irish portion of the national debt, at £7,946,000 per annum. Against that there was a total income of £8,350,000, or a surplus to the good of £404,000. "It has naturally been said in England and Scotland," continued Mr. Gladstone, "that for a great many years past we have been struggling to pass good laws for Ireland, and that we have sacrificed our time, neglected our interests and paid our money, and we have done all this in the endeavor to give Ireland good laws. That is quite true with regard to the general course of legislation. Many of those laws have been passed under an influence which I can hardly describe other than as the influence of fear." With regard to the history of the land question, no man could know that until he had followed it from year to year, beginning with the Devon Commission, the appointment of which, in the speaker's opinion, did the highest honor to the memory of Sir Robert Peel—(cheers)—and then to examine the mode in which the whole labor of the commission had been frustrated by the domination of selfish interests. (Parnellite cheers.) He did not deny the good intentions of the British Parliament to pass good laws for Ireland, but, he said, in order to work out the purposes of Government there is something more in this world occasionally required than the passing of good laws. (Hear, hear. It is sometimes necessary, not only that good laws should be passed, but also, that they should be passed by the proper persons. The passing of many good laws is not enough in cases where the strong instincts of the people, distinct marks of character, situation and history require, not only that these laws should be good, but that they should proceed from congenial and native sources, and that besides being good laws, they should be

THEIR OWN LAWS.

(Irish cheers.) "At times I doubted whether this necessity had been fully developed, and especially with respect to Ireland. If doubts could be entertained before the last general election, they cannot now be entertained. The principle I have laid down, I am not laying down for Ireland exceptionally. It is the very principle upon which within my recollection, to the immense advantage of the country, Parliament has not only altered but revolutionized our method of government. When I held office at the Colonial Office, fifty years ago, the Colonies were governed from Downing street. The result was that the Home Government was always in conflict with countries which had Legislative Assemblies. We had continual shocks with the Colonies then. But all that has been changed. The British Parliament tried to pass good laws for the Colonies, but the Colonies said, 'We don't want your good laws, we want our own good laws,' and Parliament at length admitted the reasonableness of this principle. This principle has now come to us from across the sea, and the House has now to consider whether it is applicable to the case of Ireland. * * * We now stand face to face with what is termed 'Irish nationality,' venting itself in a demand for the general self-government in Irish, not in Imperial affairs." In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone said: "I hold that there is such a thing as local patriotism, which in itself is not bad but good. The Welshman is full of local patriotism. The Scotchman is full of local patriotism. No! Scotch nationality is as strong as ever it was, and if the need were to arise I believe it would be as ready to assert itself as it was in the

DAYS OF BANNOCKBURN.

(Cheers.) If I read Irish history aright, misfortune and calamity have wedded her sons to their soil with an embrace yet closer than is known elsewhere, and the Irishman is still more profoundly Irish, but it does not follow that because his local patriotism is strong he should be incapable of an Imperial patriotism. There are two modes of presenting the subject which I have argued. One of them is to present what we now recommend as good, and the other is to present it as a choice of evils and the least among the varied evils with which as a possibility we are confronted. Well, I have argued the matter as if it had been a choice of evils. I have recognized as facts and as entitled to attention jealousies which I myself do not share or feel. I have argued it on that ground as the only ground on which it can be recommended, not only to a mixed auditory, but to the public mind of the country that cannot give minute investigation to all portions of this complicated question. I do not know whether it may appear too bold, but in my own heart I cherish the hope that this is not merely a choice of the lesser evil, but that it may be proved to be ere long

A GOOD IN ITSELF.

There is, I know, an answer to this, and what is the answer? The answer is only found in the view which rests upon a basis of despair, of absolute condemnation of Ireland and Irishmen as exceptions to those beneficial provisions which have made, in general Europeans, in particular Englishmen and Americans, capable of self-government; that an Irishman is a *lusus naturæ*; that justice, common sense, moderation, national prosperity have no meaning for him; that all that he can understand and all that he can appreciate is strife, perpetual dissension. Now, sir, I am not going to argue in this House whether this view, this monstrous view—(Irish cheers)—is a correct one. I say the Irishman is as capable of loyalty as another man—(renewed Irish cheers)—but if his loyalty has been checked, why, it is because the laws by which he is governed do not present themselves to him as they do to us in England or Scotland with a native and

CONGENIAL ELEMENT.

I have no right to say that Ireland through her constitutionally elected members will accept the measure I propose. I hope they will, but I have no right to assume it; nor have I any power to enforce it upon the people of England and Scotland, but I rely on the patriotism and the sagacity of this House; on a free and full discussion, and, more than all, upon the just and generous sentiments of the two British nations. And, looking forward, I ask the House, believing that no trivial motive could have driven us to assist in the work we have undertaken (work which we believe will restore Parliament to its free and unimpeded course)—I ask them to stay the waste of the public treasure under the present system of government and administration in Ireland, which is not waste only, but waste which demoralizes while it exhausts—I ask them to show to Europe and America that we, too, can face the political problems which America had to face twenty years ago, and which many countries in Europe have been called on to face, and have not feared to deal with. I ask that we shall practice as we have very often preached, and that in our own case we should be firm and fearless in applying the doctrines we have often inculcated on others, that the concession of local self-government is not the way to sap and impair, but to strengthen and consolidate unity. I ask that we should learn to rely less on mere written stipulations and more on those better stipulations written on the heart and mind of man. I ask that we should apply to Ireland the happy experience we have gained in England and Scotland, where a course of generations has now taught us, not as a dream or a theory, but as a matter of practice and of life, that the best and surest foundation we can find to build on is the foundation afforded by the affections and convictions and will of man, and that it is thus by the decree of the Almighty that, far more than by any other method, we may be enabled to secure at once the social happiness, the power and the permanence of the Empire."

Mr. Gladstone finished his address at 8 o'clock, having spoken three hours and twenty-five minutes, and resumed his seat amid bursts of enthusiastic cheers, which were sustained for several minutes.

Mr. Parnell's Address.

At the conclusion of Mr. Trevelyan's speech Mr. Parnell arose and was received with cheers by the Irish members. He congratulated Trevelyan on having, like the French General who had unsuccessfully defended Paris, his own plan—a plan, however, which did not seem to awaken much enthusiasm in the House. Mr. Trevelyan, he said, had stated why he left the Government, but not why he had resigned his post as Chief Secretary. (Irish cheers.) Mr. Parnell then went on to justify his past utterances and action, which had been impugned by Mr. Trevelyan. Speaking of America and the assassination literature which came from America, Mr. Parnell said most of the literature was neither American nor Irish. "If Mr. Trevelyan," he continued, "were to study the literature of America at this moment he would find that sympathy for a just settlement of the grievances of Ireland by the concession of a domestic Legislature is shown by all classes, whether Irish or native-born Americans, and more especially that native-born Americans are welcoming the efforts of Mr. Gladstone in the belief that they will bring peace between England and Ireland, and more especially between Irish Americans and England. It is a remarkable fact that the great meetings now being held in favor of an Irish Legislature are mainly called together and organized by

NATIVE-BORN AMERICANS,

by editors and conductors of Irish American newspapers. We regard the fact that during the last five or six months we have succeeded in entirely gaining the sympathy of the two great parties in America—the Democrats and Republicans—as a good omen for the future." (Cheers.) As to the Bill before the House, while reserving his full expression of opinion until he had seen the Bill, Mr. Parnell congratulated the House on the fact that there was still living an English statesman who could devote his attention to this important matter, and begged to thank Mr. Gladstone for what would not only prove a beneficial measure from the Irish point of view, but which he (Mr. Parnell) believed would be found to be of equal benefit to England. The Bill, nevertheless, contained blots which the Irish representatives would do their best to remove. One of these was to be found in the financial proposals of the Bill, which he regarded as very unfavorable to Ireland, especially in regard to the Irish tribute to the Imperial Exchequer. He also complained of the proposition relative to the two orders intended to constitute the Irish Parliament, on the ground that the first order, consisting of Peers, not subject to the influence of the popular vote, would have the power of hanging up measures demanded by the people and their representatives for two or three years. On the whole, however, apart from these defects, he believed the measure would be cheerfully accepted by the Irish people and their representatives as a satisfactory solution of the long-standing dispute between the two countries, and as tending to prosperity and peace in Ireland, and to satisfaction in England. (Cheers.)

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chamberlain was received with faint cheers upon rising to resume the debate. He said he rose more for the purpose of making a personal explanation than with the object of entering upon a detailed discussion of the speech of Mr. Gladstone. Continuing he said that when he was asked to join the Government he told Mr. Gladstone that he did not think it possible to reconcile a separate Parliament at Dublin, as demanded by the Irish members, with the conditions of full guarantees for the security of the Empire, and Mr. Gladstone informed him that all he wanted then was an independent inquiry into the subject of the government of Ireland. He wrote a letter to Mr. Gladstone on January 3rd, in which he explained that he could not consent to the establishment of a separate Parliament in Dublin, and it was on that understanding that he consented to join the Cabinet. He had presumed from what Mr. Gladstone told him that the whole Cabinet would proceed step by step in consultation to build a scheme of Home Rule not involving separation. It was not until March 13th that Mr. Gladstone startled the Cabinet by bringing forward a scheme involving the issue of £15,000,000 in consols. [At this point Mr. Gladstone interrupting reminded Mr. Chamberlain that he had not received permission of Her Majesty's Government to reveal the land proposals] Mr. Chamberlain continuing said that he would reserve his explanation. He did not resign on the land purchase proposals alone, but on the whole scheme. Still he asked, How could he explain his position if his hands were tied? (Conservative cheers) He asked if he might be permitted to read his letter to Mr. Gladstone. [Here an angry discussion took place between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone. The latter declared that he could not go beyond the limits of the permission given.] Mr. Chamberlain thereupon complained that his explanation would be lame and incomplete. He would never be able to justify his conduct to the House and country. He took four principal objections to the scheme for the government of Ireland. The first was to the proposal to exclude the Irish members from Westminster; his second objection was to renouncing, as proposed, the exercise of the right of Imperial taxation; in the third place, he objected to the surrender of the appointment of judges and magistrates, and finally he objected to the supreme authority given to the Irish Parliament in matters not specially excluded from its authority. Since he had left the Cabinet, he said, an important change had been made by retaining power over the Customs and Excise duties, but the proposal now appeared utterly inconsistent with the principle that taxation and representation should go together. He further objected to any scheme that laid upon the British taxpayer a tremendous liability with excessive risk, as such a project could only be looked upon as a bribe to modify the hostility of Irish landowners to Home Rule. He did not believe the Irish people would agree to be deprived of all voice in the control of matters and policies in which they were deeply interested, and he asserted that Ireland was being asked to occupy a degrading position which the people would never accept. Further, the contribution which Ireland was to be called upon to pay to the Imperial Treasury was fixed by the scheme, and could not be increased, even in case the United Kingdom should be placed in a position of the direst peril, and where then, he asked, was the integrity of the Empire? The financial question, he continued, displayed itself in two parts—the English taxpayer would object to any additional burden being thrown on him to make good the Irish deficiency, and the Irish taxpayers, if there was a deficiency in the budget, owing to failure of the Excise and Customs duties, would be called on to pay new taxes, failing which the Government would be obliged to repudiate their obligations. The scheme would be accepted grudgingly, and in the course of two years there would be an attempt to revise or alter it. As for himself, rather than force the future agitation which would be certain to prevail between the two countries; rather than face the distractions and foreign complications which would arise by having a *quasi*-independent Government, he would vote for separation pure and simple. (Loud cheers.) The opponents of the Government scheme were told that the only alternative was coercion. That was not his alternative. The Agrarian discontent had arisen chiefly through evictions by landlords. He would propose to deprive landlords of the power to evict for six months, guaranteeing them six months' rent, the land being security for the sum advanced. During this period a peace commission composed of members of every section represented in Parliament could conduct an exhaustive inquiry into the land question. Besides this he looked for a solution of the Home Rule matter in the direction of federation. He was not, he declared, pedantically pledged to his former proposals for a National Council. Under a federation Ireland would remain an integral portion of the Empire. The principle of federation had been successful in Italy, Germany and America. It would, he asserted, maintain the Imperial unity and at the same time satisfy the desires of the Irish people for local self-government.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was received with marked coldness by Mr. Gladstone.

MARRIAGE OF CHINAMEN.

The Orient and Occident Joining Hands and Hearts.

A Chicago despatch says: Sun Wah, a Chinaman, was married yesterday to Augusta Miller, a comely German girl. On Monday last Wing Lee was married to Lizzie Miller. The girls came from Milwaukee three years ago and have been working as domestics in residences and restaurants. Both families are said to be respectable. Sun Wah and Wing Lee both do a prosperous business as laundrymen and are both reputed to be worth $2,000 each. They are members of a Sunday school. They said yesterday they had no belief in the Christian religion, but attended Sunday school to learn the language. There are now in Chicago five Chinamen married to German girls.

Lumber dealers say that the collapse of roller skating has left large quantities of boxwood on their hands without a market. The various processes of photo-engraving upon a metal surface have further reduced the former demand of engravers for boxwood, which is becoming cheaper.

Though green peas are in bloom in the eastern counties of North Carolina, the roads in the southwest part of the State are even yet blocked with snow.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Serious Rupture in the International Boundary Commission.

THE WORK AT A STANDSTILL.

Bribes Given to the Afghan Chiefs by Russian Agents.

RIDGEWAY'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

The Cunning Intrigues which Cause the British to Cease Operations.

A special cable despatch dated London, last (Sunday) night, says: A despatch received to-night from the Afghan frontier, via Teheran, states that a serious rupture has occurred between the British and Russian members of the international commission which is engaged in fixing the northern boundary of Afghanistan according to the agreement made between Lord Salisbury and M. DeGiers in 1884. The despatch states that the disagreement is so serious as to have brought the work of the commission to a standstill until the cause of dispute shall have been passed upon by the British and Russian Governments to which the subject has been reported by the respective commissioners. Despatches confirmatory of this report are known to have been received at both the Indian and Foreign Offices, but the contents of those despatches are at present withheld from the public. The situation on the Afghan frontier as it existed a few weeks ago is fully explained in a letter just published which was written by Gen. Sir Joseph Ridgeway, the chief British Commissioner, to a personal friend and veteran Indian officer now living in London. General Ridgeway states that the work of the commission had been proceeding peacefully and with apparent harmony, but with the advantage always on the part of the Russians. They were on their own soil, accompanied by a large army and a horde of civil officials and as fast as the boundary of each section was decided upon the territory on the Russian side was immediately organized under a Russian government and garrisoned by Russian troops. The impress and influence of Russian civilization were thus carried up to the very border of Afghanistan, and the might and diginity of Great Britain showed very poorly by contrast.

THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS

had only a complimentary escort of troops and had no means or authority to organize the Afghans on their side of the frontier, so that they were left under their rude tribal government. The Russian colonies were generally subsidized and soon became highly prosperous settlements. This caused the Afghans to regard with veneration the great white Czar while it undermined or totally destroyed their loyalty to the distant Ameer of Afghanistan and the still more remote Empress of India. The Russians had secret agents always at work in the villages not yet reached by the Commission, pointing out the advantages of Russian over Afghan rule. The agents gave large bribes to the head men of each tribe or village, and when their wishes were consulted as to whether the boundary line should be so fixed as to leave them on Russian or Afghan soil, they invariably decided in favor of Russia. [illegible] the British Commission's orders we[illegible] establish an ethnological as well [illegible] defensible boundary the expressed preferences of the native chiefs were entitled to grave consideration and [illegible] generally complied with. In this way the Russians had gained possession of many valuable slices of territory which would have been left on the Afghan side if the boundary line had been drawn straight between the belts agreed upon. The British officers were aware of these intrigues, but had no power to prevent them and had neither the means nor the inclination to foil them by counter intrigues.

Towards the end of his letter, General Ridgeway says he regrets to notice

A GROWING ATTITUDE OF PROVOCATION

and hostility on the part of the Russian officers. When any concession has to be made by either of the two parties it had always to be made by the British. At every point where a difference of opinion arose the Russian said: "This is our plan, and according to our orders, we cannot recede from it. If you concur you can proceed with our work. If you refuse them the work must stop."

It is evident from to-day's despatches that the present rupture has been caused in this way. The Russians have made some intolerable demands which the British have refused. Thereupon the Russians have repeated their ultimatum and the British have ceased operations and reported to the Foreign Office. As the Russian policy has been one of delay ever since the boundary commission was organized they are doubtless well pleased with the present hitch, and will be still more delighted if it results in long diplomatic negotiations, as now appears probable. According to the programme announced in General Ridgeway's letter, the commission has doubtless by this time completed the erection of boundary posts from Gouz-e-Khan to Meruchak on the Murzhab river, and is now probably on its way to the Amu Daria.

ANOTHER MUTINY BREWING.

Alarming Reports from India—Alleged Plot by the Brahmins.

A London despatch says: The *Army and Navy Gazette* has published an article which causes quite a sensation. It states that advices from India indicate uneasiness among the European officials stationed in that country, owing to the existence of Brahmin plots against English regime. The spirit of the native Indian press is increasingly hostile to the English. The agitation for an increase of the native armies and for arming the native soldiers with artillery of improved pattern is very formidable to the interests of the foreign-born residents of some portions of the Provinces. The reduction of the strength of the English garrisons, owing to the military necessities in Burmah, has added to the alarm. The *Gazette* declares that it will not be wise for the Government to treat this as a sensational and unfounded report. It declares that the situation demands a watchful eye and a firm hand. The number of Brahmins involved is placed at 500,000.

VICTIMS OF COCAINE.

Extraordinary Delusions Caused by the Use of the Drug.

A despatch from Detroit says: The use of cocaine in Detroit is becoming alarmingly prevalent. A bank cashier named MacDonald, and J. A. Fisk, proprietor of the City Laundries, are the two latest victims. Fisk began using cocaine last summer for catarrh by painting his nostrils with it, and later took it internally. To-day he was removed to Harper Hospital for treatment. He is full of vagaries, alternately imagining that he is the Almighty and the Immaculate Conception, and again asserting that he has been raised from the dead. MacDonald wandered to Toronto while suffering from mental aberration caused by the drug. Several other more or less prominent Detroiters are known to be in a bad way from using the drug.

The blueness of sea water is an index to its saltness and specific gravity.