

London and River Plate
Bank
(LIMITED)
London, Buenos Ayres
Montevideo, Rosario,
and Cordoba

Authorized Capital..... \$10,000,000 Ster.
Subscribed Capital..... 1,500,000
Reserve Fund..... 1,500,000
Offices in Buenos Ayres
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND
RECONQUISTA

Current Accounts opened with Commercial
Firms and individuals.

Customers have the privilege of having
approved Bills discounted—or obtaining Loans
upon Negotiable Securities of Depositing Bills,
Coupons, &c., for Collection—subject to a
Commission or Commission.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight,
for fixed periods, or at thirty days' notice of
withdrawal, the rates which are regulated
by the market value of money, there being no
fixing any changes in Rates, by Advertisement
in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling
abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the
purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the
United States, &c., the terms which can be
ascertained from the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the
River Plate, can do so through the medium
of the Bank's agents in London.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Issued and Purchased on the following places:

LONDON
And all the Principal Towns of
ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND

Amsterdam Alessandria
Ancona Bolonia
Cagliari Genoa
Florence Leghorn
Genoa Lucca
Milan Messina
Naples Palermo
Palermo Parma
Rome Spezia
Savona Trieste
Venice Verona
And on many other towns in Italy

Bayonne Brest
Chambéry Chambery
Dijon Dijon
Lyon Lyon
Marseille Marseille
Nice Nice
Orléans Orléans
Barcelona Barcelona
Madrid Madrid
Malaga Malaga
Mallorca Mallorca
Pamplona Pamplona
Pontevedra Pontevedra
San Sebastian San Sebastian
Santiago Santiago
Valencia Valencia
Vigo Vigo
Zaragoza Zaragoza
And on many other towns in Spain

Bale Bassa
Geneva Geneva
Lausanne Lausanne
Neuchâtel Neuchâtel
Vevey Vevey
Zürich Zürich
And on other towns in Switzerland

Lisbon Oporto
Las Palmas (Canary Islands)
Santa Cruz de Tenerife

Santiago de Chile
Baltimore Boston New York Philadelphia

Fernambuco Rio Janeiro Santos

JOHN TODD Manager

London & R. Plate Bank
(LIMITED)

CALLE DE LA PIEDAD
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista).

The rates of interest allowed and charged
by the bank will be as follows, till further
notice:

ALLOWED.

MONEDA CORRIENTE.

On deposito in account cur- 3 per cent

Do combinado to 30 days' notice 5 per cent

On do for 90 days fixed 5 "

GOLD

days fixed " 3 per cent

In account current—No interest

CHARGED.

For Withdrawal conventional according to cir-

cumstances.

On debit balances in account 5 per cent

current in gold and m/o

Buenos Ayres, January 22, 1881.

JOHN TODD, Mana en

Bank of Ireland.

DUBLIN.

Bills of Exchange on the above Bank, and
all its Branches, issued by the undersigned.

Advances made in Produc-

tion

y Alfajas de

CAL APAGADA

de

y Techo.

ca.

EJICO 24, 16

o 125 12 march

Torniquetes

chos

TA FARDOS y PITAS

TA

y Alfajas de

CAL APAGADA

de

y Techo.

ca.

8 Y 40

ERU 38

1881

que los sumi-

tos que se preuen
regularmente creadas,

en toda clase de

clases para sotanas

que se portan o

se en artículos

medias y artículos

de vestir en general

cintas, fajas y

adornuras, fajas de

comprobadores para so-

a precios tan co-

res

y Victoria

o 33 16p

week days.

No. 5,719

The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

BUENOS AIRES—THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1881

21ST YEAR.

Banco Nacional

42—RECONQUISTA—42

Horas de oficina de 10 a.m. a 4 p.m.
y los Sábados hasta las 6 p.m.

Dada la fecha y hasta nuevo aviso a tasa

de intereses sera como sigue

ABONARA

Sobre los depósitos en oro, a la vista, anual
1d a 90 días fijos..... 1d
1d en plata después de 60 días..... 1d
1d en moneda de curso legal, a la vista, anual
1d a 90 días fijos..... 1d
1d en Caja de Ahorros, después de 30 días..... 1d

COBRAR

Por desembolso de pagos pendientes
en oro y curso legal..... 7 1/2 %
de Letras..... 8 1/2 %
Por anticipos en cuenta corriente y toda
cuenta de ahorro..... 9 1/2 %

Buenos Aires, Mayo 16, 1881.

EL DIRECTORIO

Hotel Provence.
Cangallo, No. 29.

Fine suits of Rooms for Families.
Cleanliness, attendance, and cuisine of
first order.

Visitors of short time may have Board and
Orders for Breakfast, Dinner, Supper,
Lunches, Picnics, &c.

Charges Moderate.

HOTEL DE PROVENCE,
JOSEPH PEREZ & CO.

NOTE—The proprietor begs to inform his
many clients that the hotel has been
completely restored, and is now perfect-

ly new.

Hotel de la Paix,

Englishmen and others staying in B. A. 1881
will find every home comfort at the Hotel
de la Paix, which is the largest and best in
the city.

Hydraulic Lift.

Reading-room.

Public Bath.

Charges are most moderate.

Table d'Hôte in European style, with room
as lights and attendance.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX

Cuisine of Cangallo and Reconquista.

Carson's Hotel

PROPRIETOR,

W. D. CARSON,

163 RUA DO GATETE

RIO JANEIRO

N.B. The Botanical Gardens Railroad Cars
pass the door every 5 minutes.

cj-xp

English Hotel

GEORGE GIBBONS

The English Hotel and Commercial Restaurant
situated in Calle Zabala, is now
called Calle Solis 26, 28 and 30, old Hotel Oriental.

Over forty Furnished Bedrooms for families
and all gentlemen at moderate prices.

The following are the prices charged:

Breakfast..... 10 1/2 %

Supper..... 10 1/2 %

Furnished Bedrooms for

single gentlemen..... 10 1/2 %

Do for two persons..... 12 1/2 %

Hat and cold water..... 12 1/2 %

Dinner etc. supplied to private houses

Table d'Hôte, which carries the passengers
from about 10 yards from the Hotel.

Commissioners always ready to attend

Calle de Solis 26, 28, 29

MONTEVIDEO

Para San Nicolas y
Rosario

Cargo Solamente. Vapor paquetes

INTERIOR ORION Y LITORAL

Salidas—Jueves y Domingos

Tarifa. Mercaderías generales, toneladas 4 mil

Carga de almacén..... 3 1/2 %

Nos encargamos del embarque de las cargas

TORNADO y MOLERO

Reconquista 72

Mensagerías Fluviales a vapor

Nuevo Itinerario

SALIDAS PARA MONTEVIDEO

Jueves 28. a las 6d de la tarde

Jueves 30..... Vapor SIZEX.

Sábado 1..... Vapor JUPITER

Lunes 1..... Vapor COSMOS

PARA SALTA Y ESCALAS

A las 10 de la mañana

Martes 27..... Vapor JUPITER

Viernes 30..... Vapor COSMOS

Sábado 30..... Vapor SIZEX.

Carrera del Paraná

basta Santo Fé

Haciendo 3 viajes semanales con fines

PINGO Y METEORO

SALIDAS

Los Martes Jueves y Sábados para San Pe-
dro, Las Hermanas, San Nicolas, Rosario

En combinación con el Ferro Carriles del

Norte y Campana, el 1º salvo de la Estación

General, las 12 horas, comunicando los pasa-

entes que sus Comandantes are justly famed for

the discipline maintained on board their ves-
sels, and their attention to passengers.

Los viajes de tren y vapor para los pas-
ajeros.

First class return tickets at a reduction of

20 per cent.

Prepaid passages issued at reduced rates to
those wishing to bring out their friends.

Passages to Montevideo FREE.

For freight, passage, &c. apply to the Agents

YARROW HELL & CO.

Buenos Ayres

151—SAN MARTIN—I-51

THE GLYCERINE DIP—Since its first introduction in the year 1865 has held its own against all competition

THE STANDARD THURSDAY JUNE 23, 1881.

'THE STANDARD'
NEW OFFICES
Job printing of every description done in the very best style.
154 Calle Piedad

TEATRO COLON

EMPRESA A. FERRARI
COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA
JUEVES 23 DE JUNIO, 1881
FUNCION EXTRAORDINARIA
PRIMER DEBUT de la joven Argentina

ROSA NEGREI
representara la opera en 4 actos del

Maestro Cab. G VERDI
RIGOLETTO

Dirigido por el Maestro Caballero N. BASSI
Concluira la función con el aplaudido bolo

LA NATSUCHE
a las ocho y cuarto

Teatro de la Opera

Compagnie Lyrique et Dramatique
Française.

JEUDI 23 JUIN
Le Voyage en Chine
Opera Comique en 5 actes, musique de Bazin

Grand Décor Nouveau
Au 3me Acte

Le Navire

Entres Generales \$20.

Eng. Literary Society

The second Literary Musical and Dramatic entertainment of the season will be held

On Monday June 27th 1881

In the house of the Club Concordia

523—Cuyo 523

Tickets of admission may be had by applying personally or by letter to the Hon. Secy. on Friday between 8 and 10 am, at the rooms of the Society.

Tickets will only be delivered to members personally or on production of applicants card.

BY ORDER

185 jn27

Wholesale and Retail TEAS TEAS TEAS

The first and best selected Tea received by every steamer

PRICE S

\$12, 16, 20, 22, 26, 30 & 35 per pound

Coffees, Coffees

All classes and qualities of Coffees, as as

Brazil, Moka, Bourbon,

Yunga, etc.

FRESH EVERY DAY.

Prices—\$ 9, 10, 12, 15, 18 & 20 per pound

French and Spanish Chocolates

SPANNISH—La Espanola... \$14 per pound

LA Gallega... 16 do

French... 14 do

Menier, do... 22 do

Do, green do... 28 do

Do, blue do... 30 do

Do, bronze do... 32 do

Do, white do... 35 do

And all kind of specie will be found at

Henry Sauvager & Co's

124—Buen Orden—124

Price 176 jn21

Gran Deposito

DE

Tabacos, Cigarras y Cigarillos

Tabaco Negros y Colonia, sueltos y en

papel y estuches y puros.

Tobaco en ramo de todas clases.

Cigarras de la Habana, Bahia, Hamburgue-

s y del país.

Cigarras Habanillas, Negros, Francesas y

Virginia.

Venta por mayor y menor.

Enrique Sauvager y Cia

124—Calle Buen Orden—124.

Price 176 jn21

Dr. Leopoldo del Campo

LAWYER,

Calle de Bolívar No. 100

g362 xp

Infallible Cure

For Chronic Gonorrhoea or Gleet, only with

the RETROSCOPE by Dr Scherer, Calle

Rivadavia 207, from 1-3 p.m.

186 jn218

First rate Camp in

Santa Fe

6 leagues of very good Camp between Ro-

man and Coronda.

ON SALE AT THE

Central Land Office

63—PIEDAD—68

FOR SALE cheap a set of strong English

mac, pair horse, plated, carriage harness.

Apply Calle San Martín 72.

2166 jn26

SE ALQUILAN

Pizas en los grandes edificios Calle

Reconquista 212 y Chacabuco 105.

72 xp

To LET an unfurnished front room for a

family or a single person in the house of an

English family, tramway passes the door.

Calle Arevalo No 334.

1810 jn26

A LADY speaking French, English and

Spanish is desirous of accompanying a

lady of Europe to America, or take charge

of children with family. Apply Calle C. M. at this office.

x192 jn26

WANTED a good plain Cook, apply

D O C, this office.

exp

CHEMIST ASSISTANT wanted at E. E.

Cawell's, 19th Victoria.

2166 jn26

A German actress, Cooper, seek employ-

ment in camp or town, the wife of

Cook and the husband as Guest, or for

general work. Good references. Apply Calle

Ouya 1006.

206 jn26

A German Lady wishes for a situation as

Government or as a Lady's Companion.

Apply Corrientes 189.

201 jn26

S OFRENENT vende a los Estancieros y

Chacareros, molinos para moler maiz de

un nuevo sistema, movido a mano, muy sencillo

y económico. Se venden en la fábrica de

Feijóo Schwarz, calle Avenida Almirante

Brown 39 a 60, Casa Amarilla, Buenos

Aires.

203 jn26

LETTERS LYING AT THIS OFFICE

Miss Mary E. Bryan

Miss Margaret Glynn

Mr Thomas Phelan

Mr. J. W. Price

Mr G. D. Bayne

Mr Charles Spinks

Kathie Ryan

J. J. Williams

W. Martin

Mrs Rosa Hannah



Royal Mail Steam Packet Company

FOR ANTWERP

EMPRESA A. FERRARI

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BY ORDER

185 jn27

THROUGH TICKETS

are granted to Antwerp and Havre.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all.

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at

REDUCED RATES

Mail, Specie, Cargo and Parcels to all the

above ports and to the

THROUGH TICKETS

are granted to Antwerp and Havre.

These steamers are provided with every accommodation for carrying passengers, and table-wine is given to all.

The above steamers will carry 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers at

B. & Q.

REMASTE
FOR
SALTAR & QUESADA

Notableísimo y excepcional
Remate

Para Criadores y Haciendas
Animales Vacunos de raza

DURHAM
SANGRE PURA

Nacido en el país e importados. Se vendrán
en detalle

Toros de Booth y del Dudding

Rodeo de jara, ojos de vacas
Caballos sanguíneos

Carrera Yeguas y Portilleros Mestizo

Hermano del Centinela y Hirsano

Parajes como para carriage

Majadas y orugas

En un particular remate

Liquidación de la famosa Estanzuela

EN MORON

Del Sr. Don Pedro Quirno

Por autorización para Europa.

Gran número de los concurrentes

El Domingo 26 de Junio

A las 12 del día

Procederemos a vender por orden y cuenta

en la prima quincuagésima del año, todo lo que

existe en la estanzuela y que no se ha vendido

esta semana, en su parte, en la cantidad

de 14 premios obtenidos en las diversas

Exposiciones a la Sociedad del Río Argentino.

La mayoridad de la liquidación sobre esta

venta, una vez suscrito el contrato, se hará

en la casa de San Martín 51

El Jueves 23 de Junio 1881

Vendremos al punto de la tarde excediendo de

la insignificante suma fija, por liquidación

de los socios, de los lemas repartidos de su

propiedad, teniendo por linderos a los

campos de Carrasco y Canario

Esta estanzuela pude ser vendida cualquier

día, el detalle se dará dentro de breves, y los

catalogos mencionan los obtendrán los intere-

sados en nuestra casa San Martín 51

x134 j25

POR LOS MISMOS

I B I B

LEGUAS DE CAMPO

Frontera de Santa Fe y de

Santiago del Estero

Propiedad

FAMILIA CANAPE

Compra hecha a dinero

efectivo

En virtud de Ley de la Legislatura

Campo Fior

Grandes Bosques

Aguadas

Permanentes

Propuesto para ingenio de azúcar

A 10 leguas del centro de las grandes colonias

de Santa Fe, a solo 15 leguas del conda-

do de Tucumán y a 10 leguas de la

Base misma \$1500 de correo legal

Por legua 5000 varas

AL CONFIADO

Exploraciones titulares, por la Ley de la Legislatura

que da la autoridad del gobierno, 2^o informe

del Correo, Oficina 1^o, 6^o (Oj) informe profesional del arquitecto secretario

hacienda, que consta declarando

perfecto e inviolable los títulos

Lunch (del Aguila), Champagne

En nuestra casa San Martín No. 51

El Miércoles 6 de Julio

A las 12 en punto de la tarde

(El lunch a las 12)

Vendremos por cuantos precisan por cuenta

exclusiva de la compra de la tierra

Cuá leguas de campo, en lotes desde 2 hasta

el numero que se desee.

Importantes, leer esto

La práctica nos ha enseñado, como así

nosotros, que no debe lamarca ni tener

ganga propiedad de cuya bondad de titulos

no tiene la confianza y seguridad absoluta,

por lo tanto, se establece todo lo de los

meses hasta reunir toda la documentación

de parte de sin, que los interesados ten-

gan de presentar.

Hemos impreso un folleto, que contiene: 1^o

El pliego de Santa Fe y su vecina Santiago

del Estero. El informe del Gobernador de

la Provincia. El informe del gobernador

del Correo. Oficina 1^o, 6^o (Oj) informe

profesional del arquitecto secretario

hacienda, que consta declarando

perfecto e inviolable los títulos

Lunch (del Aguila), Champagne

En nuestra casa San Martín 51

x134 j25

POR LOS MISMOS

JUDICIAL

En el Pueblo de

Belgrano.

Por ejecución seguida contra la

Municipalidad

Por orden del Sr. Juez de

Sección

Terreros frente al

Círculo de Carreras

INMEDIATO A LA SISTENENCIA DEL

FERRO-CARRIL DE

CAMPANA

El Domingo 26 de Junio,

A las 3 en punto de la tarde.

Procederemos a vender por orden del Sr.

Juez de Sección. Dr. Albarázin, y por ejecu-

ción seguida por el Sr. Ameglio contra la

Municipalidad de Belgrano, los siguientes terrenos:

Los 100 mts. de fondo por 100 mts. de

lado, que quedan en la calle de la

Estación de Belgrano, y que quedan en la

parte de la calle de la Estación de Belgrano.

Los 100 mts. de fondo por 100 mts. de

lado, que quedan en la calle de la Estación de

Belgrano, y que quedan en la calle de la

Estación de Belgrano.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE STANDARD--Thursday, June 23, 1881.

STATE OF IRELAND.
BRIGHT ON THE LAND BILL.

Glasgow, May 7th.

"Mr Mulhall should reproduce Mr Bright's speech. The intellect of England is here displayed most forcibly indeed."

Mr Bright—I wish to make one observation. It has been one of the misfortunes of discussions of this nature that no plan has been laid before the House which appeared practicable, or if practicable, was likely to answer the purpose. The hon. gentleman has suggested a plan, and I think the way he put it before the House is of itself sufficient to condemn it, for if I understand it rightly he proposes that the Commission which is to be appointed under the bill should purchase or possess itself of portions of land here or there throughout the country, taking any particular farm in the neighbourhood, or upon a point of junction between two or three farms, to stake a piece of land and build as many cottages as are wanted for the persons of the immediate locality, take a dozen houses, or a dozen more or less, and each cottage to have its acre or half acre of ground. I do not correctly recollect the hon. member was exact as to the amount he proposed to use for this purpose, but he made use of this observation, that if that is done the labourer with that piece of land, which is like a little garden allotment, will be independent both of the farmer and of the landowner. What would be the result?

Mr Parnell—As far as the amount of his ground is concerned.

Mr Bright—As far as the amount of land which he could grow upon the plot of ground of which he is in possession. You now complain of the smallness of the holdings of the farmers in the west. When a bad harvest comes there is misery and ruin. If the plan that is suggested were adopted that condition of things would be intensified, and you would drive the occupants of these small allotments to subsist, or endeavour to subsist, upon the produce of these allotments rather than upon the wages they might obtain from the neighbouring farmers. It seems to me that by that plan you are about to build up another class in Ireland quite as bad as anything you have there now, and probably even much worse. (Cheers.) I am as anxious as anybody in this House can be for the improvement of the condition of the Irish labourers, but it is quite a mistake to suppose that the Irish labourer is the only labourer who is so badly off. The hon. member for Warwickshire says his condition is a disgrace not only to this country but in the eyes of Europe. I do not believe that at all. I have seen many labourers' cottages in the West of England quite as bad as anything to be found in Ireland. I recollect during the time we were endeavouring to carry the repeal of the Corn Laws that it was proposed to the council of the Anti-Corn Law League to bring bodily one of the labourers' cottages from Wales and set it up in London, and to invite everybody to come and look at what sort of place the Welsh labourers' family lived in. I could tell some curious incidents of the state of things I have seen in Scotland. Hon. members may say that in Scotland the tenant's labourer is not able to obtain a plot of land. In that respect the Irish labourer is in a far more favourable condition than the labourer in England or Scotland, because in England and Scotland the labourer cannot even obtain a piece of land to rent. In Ireland the farms are so small that the position of the labourer who has saved a ten pound note, is such that he can compete for a farm with his neighbour, and in all probability obtain one. (Hear, hear.) In England or Scotland, it is ten times more difficult for a labourer to obtain possession of a small piece of land than in Ireland. The fact is, there is no kind of conjuring by which you can improve the condition of the labourer except by stimulating the industry of the country. (Hear, hear.) I agree to anything which the Irish members can propose which has even the probability of being useful to the labourer. What has increased the wages of your labourers during the last 30 or 40 years? The Irish labourer throughout the country has obtained, more than double—I think three times more wages than when I first went to Ireland more than 30 years ago. In England there has been no alteration in the law, no new mode by which the labourer could have better cottages or obtain plots of land, yet the labourers' wages in England have nearly doubled since that time. I saw a letter the other day; it is a letter which excites feelings which one cannot go into, published since the death of Lord Beaconsfield, which he had written to a Mr Heath, who had sent him a book which I have the pleasure to possess myself. In that case Lord Beaconsfield said he thought that Mr Heath took rather a discouraging view of the condition of the labourers in the south and west of England, because I think he said in his own country of Buckinghamshire that wages in the line to which his machinery was condemned. That is a disadvantage which the Irish people, if they liked, could get rid of.

Mr Dawson—What about Fast Days? (Hear, hear, and cries of "Order.")

not long ago they were at least double. That has taken place by the general stimulus which has been applied to the industry of the country. Farm labourers have taken advantage of it, as other labourers have done. What we want in Ireland is a stimulus of that kind. How is it to come? It cannot come from cotton manufactures, because you have not got them. There seems to be nobody in Ireland who is able or willing to appropriate the greater resources of water power that there are in the country. (Hear, hear) recollect being in Ireland in the year 1851 or 1852, and when at Galway was shown the running of water that there was out of Lough Corrib, which was pointed out to me as a source of power of extraordinary value. You might have mills of various kinds and manufacturing industries carried on by means of it. Why are they not carried on, I should like to know? We hear a great deal in the House of the destruction of the woollen manufacture in Ireland—(hear, hear)—by the law which came to an end about 100 years ago, but I should like to know why during these 100 years nothing of the kind has been done. Go to the north of the river which separates us from Scotland, the Tweed. I do not know how long these manufacturers have been going on, but there you have Hawick and Galashiels, the most prosperous towns in G. Britain, Yon see that from the condition of the people from good cottages and the good houses built round about where the manufacturers live. Only last October I was speaking at Hawick Station to a gentleman who was connected with manufacturers, and he said that there the trade was satisfactory. I believe there is no part of Great Britain in which for many years past there has been greater prosperity than in the manufacturing district on the banks of the Tweed. What do the people work with? It is wool. I do not know how far it is home grown or imported. If it be imported, Ireland can import it quite well; but if it is home-grown Ireland is not very far from Scotland, and Ireland itself grows a good deal of wool. I do not see if there was the spirit amongst the Irish people—I am not speaking of the poor labourer but of the middle classes—why, in the name of common sense, during the last 100 years there has been scarcely a manufacture of any importance established and sustained in Ireland (cheers). Why is it that water runs from Lough Corrib into Galway Harbour and there is nothing done with it? If it were in America it would be used (cheers). If it were in Great Britain it would be used (cheers). Why is it not used in Ireland? It is not a sufficient answer to say that the landlords thinks his should be conferred on the tenant; but some one might say, Why should not something which belongs to the tenant be conferred upon the labourer? The question is one of extreme difficulty, and I think that members who come to this House on behalf of the Irish people, and who come now in favour of the Irish labourers, should be able to show some plan or scheme by which the Government can aid the labourers. I would recommend the House not to agree to any plan to withdraw the labourers from dependence upon employment, giving him only so small a bit of ground that he could raise a few potatoes for his family, and consigning him, I fear, to a condition even worse than he is in at present. (Cheers.) I admit frankly that in travelling through the south of Ireland I saw scenes that were enough to make any man weep. As I look back now I can see some of those cottages, as they were called, that were no better than an Indian wigwam, and are, I think a disgrace to the country. I do not know whether they are a disgrace to the Government or not. We may divide the blame between the Government and the people. If the hon. member can suggest any plan which is practicable that does not rob somebody else—(hear, hear)—from Mr Warin—(cheers)—that is an honest practical plan by which the condition of the labourers can be improved, depend upon it they will find no members of this House more anxious than the Government to adopt it, and not one member more anxious to further it than myself. (Cheers.)

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