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The Weekly Messenger.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Since the passage of the Pacific Railway loan, the Government has paid out seven and a half million dollars under the Act. Over three millions were paid to the Company on construction account between the 18th and 24th of March.

A vigorous attack was made upon the Government on the question of immigration. Members of the Opposition endeavored to show that very meagre results were obtained for the heavy expenditure made to bring people into the country. They maintained that the population of the four older Provinces had decreased under the present administration, notwithstanding the large numbers said to have come from abroad. In defence of the Government it was claimed that the people who left the older Provinces settled in Manitoba and the North-West, but admitted that some had crossed over to the United States.

In the railway committee Sir Charles Tupper promised that the Government would protect the independence of the Callendar and Gravenhurst branch of the Hamilton and North Western Railway. The Central Ontario Railway bill was reported up. An amendment to compel it to carry Grand Trunk freight at the rate charged to its own customers was lost. The San Francisco, Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay Company's bill was thrown out, because two charters had already been granted for a railway to Hudson's Bay.

There was a heated debate on an amendment moved by Mr Cameron (Huron) to the motion to go into supply to the effect that the Government should take means to ascertain and redress the grievances now agitating the people of Manitoba and the North-West. Very severe speeches were delivered by the mover and Sir Richard Cartwright, and Sir Charles Tupper ably defended the Government. He said it was impossible for any Government to do more for a country than had been done by the present Administration in aiding Manitoba and the North-West.

Again has the Government put over to a more convenient season its promised Dominion franchise bill.

A debate on reciprocity with the United States was brought about by an amendment moved upon going into supply. Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, the mover, made a fine speech on the importance of having a new treaty with the United States to take the place of those clauses of the Washington Treaty which expire, in accordance with notice given, in 1885. Sir John Macdonald thought Canada had already gone as far in making advances to the United States as was advisable, and Dr. Cameron, of Inverness, Nova Scotia, opposed the proposal to seek a new treaty.

PERU AND CHILI have formally exchanged treaties. What a strange thing peace will be to them!

THE AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Mr. Money introduced a bill in the House authorizing the Postmaster General to enter into a contract on behalf of the United States with the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Slocum, providing that vessels carrying passengers to the United States shall have two hospitals, one for men and one for women, and that they shall have a surgeon on board if they carry fifty passengers other than cabin, and an assistant surgeon when the number reaches over six hundred, the surgeons to be provided with medicines and instruments by the owners and to charge no fee.

In caucus the Democratic members voted, by 114 to 57, to uphold the bill to reduce the war taxes. It is believed that 57 votes against the bill, together with the nearly solid Republican vote, will defeat it when it comes up in the House.

A resolution moved by Mr. Carlisle, in favor of repealing the tax on tobacco, cigars and snuff, and reducing the tax on fruit brandy to ten cents a gallon, was passed by the caucus, 88 to 27. This proposed legislation, while it would be regarded by temperance people generally as backward, would in the end work against the trade in noxious luxuries by destroying the argument that the revenue could not do without the taxes upon them.

The Senate committee on foreign relations reported against a resolution relative to the occupation of the Congo country, Africa, but recommended an appropriation of \$50,000 to enable the President to send diplomatic or commercial agents there.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The under Foreign Secretary informed the House of Commons that the Spanish Customs officers had not broken international law in holding the American ship "Marianne Hattebohm" at Gibraltar, the ship having been anchored by mistake in Spanish waters.

The new franchise bill introduced by the Marquis of Hartington has been before Parliament since the early part of last week. Mr. John Bright supported the bill, advocating the perfect and full representation of Ireland in the House of Commons. Lord Hartington declared that the Liberal party desired to apply the principles of political redistribution to England, Ireland and Scotland alike. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, declared that it was the fixed and unanimous intention of the Government to include Ireland in the bill. If the Lords reject the bill, he said, let the nation declare between them and the Government. He had no fear of the result. Leading Conservatives say the House of Lords will allow the franchise bill to pass the second reading and then strike out the portions relating to Ireland.

A verdict was snatched from the House of Commons by the opponents of the Govern-

ment on Friday night. Mr. Pell, a Conservative member, moved a resolution against local taxation. It was opposed by the Government, but carried by a vote of 208 to 197. Of course the Conservatives cheered, and some cried, "Resign, resign!" There are several divisions of the Liberal party in Parliament, each of which is not altogether in harmony with the Government on certain questions, although sustaining it in power as the best administration on the whole that can at present be obtained. This adverse vote was obtained simply by the trick of selecting a subject upon which many of the Government's supporters were not agreed with it, and springing it upon the House in a resolution.

TERRIBLE RIOTING IN CINCINNATI.

A fearful state of affairs prevailed in Cincinnati last week and this. One Berner was tried for murder, but, in the face of clear evidence, was found by the jury only guilty of manslaughter. The judge said the verdict was an outrage, and the people in court showed great indignation over the disgraceful failure of justice. Reputable citizens called an indignation meeting and ten thousand persons so thronged the Music Hall that few of those calling the meeting could get into it. When the meeting adjourned the crowd, by a common impulse, moved in the direction of the gaol. The police tried to dislodge the vast crowd from the front of the gaol, but although they fired some shots, and more were fired from the gaol, the mob stood firm. Soon the front of the building was battered in with heavy timbers and the gaol was reached by the leaders through a narrow tunnel. They did not find their game, however, for, apprehensive of violence, the authorities had quietly, during the afternoon, taken the culprit before the judge, who sentenced him to twenty years in the penitentiary, the longest term the law allowed, and he was hurried off to Columbus. Failing to find Berner they tried to get out another murderer named Johnson, but the battering rams could not be worked in the narrow corridors. In the meantime the militia were called out, and a regiment met the mob in the gaol. Some firing ensued, and, although the militiamen did not attempt more than to frighten the mob, five persons, including a woman, were fatally, and three seriously injured. During Saturday the gaol was garrisoned by the militia, the streets were barricaded by the authorities and other preparations made against further violence. That night was, however, destined to be the most terrible one theretofore known in Cincinnati. About nine o'clock the mob had again gathered in front of the Court House, which, strange to say, was the only side left unprotected. They smashed in the plate glass windows, entered and, rolling in barrels of coal oil, fulfilled the threat frequently made during the preceding hours to set the building on fire. The firemen were on the scene promptly, but were not allowed to work, and the fabric that cost a quarter of a million was slowly burned down. Again and again the militia

fired upon the mob, and it was not until about three thousand troops were gathered in the city, about two o'clock on Monday morning, that the mob was effectually conquered. The known casualties by the riots were, up to Tuesday, forty-one killed and one hundred and twenty wounded. These are the hospital records, but it is believed the numbers are much greater, as many victims were taken away by friends. A committee of citizens acting with the mayor throughout decided to raise \$100,000 as a loan to the city to hire 2,000 extra police. There is much talk heard of bungling by the authorities, it being said that the Court House could have been defended successfully under proper management. As usual in the experience of the bitter fruits of bad government, there is an outcry for citizens with much at stake in the city to condescend to take an interest in civic affairs. One thing was clear, after the riot once got headway, strong drink and the instinct for plunder, and not the desire to avenge dark crime, were the chief motive influences of the desperate mob. In one case an attempt upon a gun store was repulsed by the proprietor, who from an upper window shot two of the rioters dead, seriously wounded another and did unknown execution by shots in the face of the besieging crowd. Socialists in New York threaten risings in other cities, but with the warning of Cincinnati before them the rulers of any city would be worthless indeed if they failed to crush out the very first movement of the rabble.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, Duke of Albany, fourth and youngest son and eighth child of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes, a winter resort in France, on the morning of Friday, 28th March. His Royal Highness would have been thirty-one years old on the seventh of April, had he lived. He was noted for scholarship and the interest he took in matters of art and education. An affecting incident occurred at Cannes just as the body was about to be sent to England. The Prince of Wales threw himself upon the coffin and repeatedly kissed the face of his dead brother, sobbing strongly all the while until he was led away. Her Majesty was bearing her great trial with remarkable fortitude when her marked affection for the deceased is remembered. Prince Leopold married Princess Helen, of Waldeck, Germany, on the 27th of April, 1882, and with his widow he leaves a son born January 16th, 1883, at Windsor Castle.

MEMBERS OF THE ADVANCED SECTION of Irish Nationalists are being watched closely by the police of Paris. It is said a dynamite school has been established in that city under the direction of an Irish American, and many dynamites there pretend to be travellers for New York and Chicago firms. They should start a rope-walk at the same time if they have no objections to combining business with patriotism, for the simple fellows they send over to England with dynamite will require a good deal of cordage in the closing scenes of their mission.