# THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1890.

ALL matter for publication in the HERALD should be in this office by noon on Tuesday. Persons wishing their advertisements changed *must* advise us Saturday forenoon.

## A FALSE COMPLAINT.

THE Patriot of Monday last complains that, of late years, the time occupied by the session of the Provincial Legislature has been too long. It also says it would be pleased to see Premier McLeod introduce a measure having for its object the reduction of the number of our legislators.

We trust our contemporary is sincere in its declarations; if so there can be no difficulty in having its wishes gratified, as we will show. It is well known that the time of the session of the Legislature has of late years been frittered away by the Opposition, in making long and unnecessary speeches; introducing rediculous motions; and in obstruction generally.

As to the reduction of the number of members, everybody knows that the Legislative Council, where the Patriot's friends have a majority, is responsible for our having at present so many legislators. The late Government, more than once, introduced and passed through the House of Assembly a bill for the abolition of the Upper House. But when that measure reached the last named chamber it was defeated by the opponents of the Government.

Now then, we say, there is a grand chance for the Patriot to do some good for the Province by advising its friends in the Legislative Council to assist the Government in any measures of reform it may think proper to introduce.

## THE POISONING CASE.

MRS. R. T. WEEKS, arrested in St. John, N. B., for the poisoning of Mrs. James M. Sutherland, of this city, arrived here yesterday afternoon, in charge of City Marshal Cameron, of Charlottetown, who made the arrest, and who had been detained in St. John for about ten days, owing to the illness of the prisoner.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the investigation of the case commenced in the City Court room, before His Honor, the Stipendiary Magistrate. The Attorney-General and Mr. Malcolm McLeod, Q. C., appeared for the Crown; Mr. Frederick Peters, appeared as the prisoner's counsel, and Mr. E. J. Hodgson, was present to watch the case, on behalf of Mr. Sutherland. The complaint in the warrant of arrest, was read by the Clerk of the Court as follows:

"Whereas information hath this day been laid in the said City Police Court in Charlott-town before the undersigned the Stipendiary Magistrate for the said City of Charlottetown, wherein Georgina Weeks, widow of the late Robert T. Weeks, of Charlottetown in the said Province, is charged upon oath for that she the said Georgina Weeks, on or about the tweltieth day of January one thousand eight hundred and ninety at Charlottetown, aforesaid, in the said Province, did feloneously, unlawfully and maliciously cause to be administered to one Isabella Jane Sutherland, wife of James M. Sutherland, of Charlottetown, aforesaid, Barrister, a certain poison called arsenic, so as thereby then to endanger the life of the said Isabella Jane Sutherland contrary to the statute in such case made and provided."

Mr. Peters offered bail for the appearance of the prisoner, on Thursday, (to-morrow); in order, as he said, that he might have time to confer with his client, and to afford her an opportunity to recover from the fatigue of her journey. The Attorney-General said the question of accepting bail in such a case was to be considered and decided by the Magistrate; he would not interfere. The Magistrate said he would accept bail if the Crown raised no objection. In reply, the Attorney-General said he would raise no objection, provided the sureties were good men and the amount af the security sufficient.

Mr. Peters then said Messrs J. D. McLeod and John J. Davies were prepared to go bail for the prisoner. The Magistrate suggested that the amount should be $1,500 each. The Attorney-General said that would be sufficient. The examination was then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

## IRISH LAND PURCHASE.

RECENT advices from London indicate that the Imperial Government intend to appropriate an additional sum of £20,000,000 sterling to assist Irish farmers in buying out their holdings from landlords. This is intended to be a further extension of the provisions of Lord Ashbourne's Act, passed in 1885-86. A report of the commissioners appointed under this Act has recently been published, and in view of additional legislation on the subject, some of the results of the working of Lord Asshbourne's Act may not be uninteresting:

In the previous report, dated 25th October, 1888, the Commissioners stated that during the three years ended 21st August, 1888, applications had been received for advances amounting to £5,800,369, being £800,369 in excess of the funds placed at their disposal under the Purchase of Land Act, 1885. By the amending Act, which received the royal assent on the 26th December, 1888, a further sum of £5,000,000 was granted for the purposes of advances to tenants and of purchases of estates. During the year terminated 21st August, 1889, 5,555 applications were received for advances, amounting to £3,024,955, making the total amount applied for to that date £7,825,325. In estimating the amount available for further applications, a sum of £719,592 was deducted as representing applications refused by the Commissioners, on the ground of insufficiency of security, or for other reasons, thus leaving £2,504,257 available for future applicants. Of the total amount so applied for, the Commissioners sanctioned 14,019 applications for loans, amounting to £5,572,975, and of the amount so sanctioned there had been issued 11,021 loans, amounting to £4,620,665, including the sum of £140,938, being the amount advanced upon twenty-seven estates bought by the Commissioners in the Land Judges' Court under the section of the Act for the resale of farms to tenants. Applications for advances to the amount of £1,328,703 were at the close of the last year reported upon, and were provisionally sanctioned. Of the 11,012 loans issued, amounting to £4,620,665, 6,081, for Ulster, amounted to £2,981,393, were for Munster; 1,720, amount £1,114,209, were for Leinster; and 3,180, amount £512,904, were for Connaught. Of these, 11,012 loans, 380 were for sums not exceeding £50; 1,749 for sums exceeding £50, and not exceeding £100; 2612 for sums exceeding £100, and not exceeding £200; 3,328 for sums exceeding £200, and not exceeding £300; 849 for sums exceeding £300, and not exceeding £500, and not exceeding £700; 596 for sums exceeding £700, and not exceeding £1,000; 1,017 for sums exceeding £1,000, and not exceeding £3,000; 85 for sums exceeding £3,000.

Referring to the question of loans, and giving a detailed statement of the steadily increasing number of applicants for loans, since the Act went into operation, in 1886, the report continues:

Out of the total number of cases in which loans have been issued, 136 were to tenants who applied for sums not exceeding three fourth of the purchase money. In seventy-nine cases the tenants lodged the necessary guarantee deposits. In the remaining cases the guarantee deposits were retained by the Commissioners out of the purchase money, as provided by the Act. The total amount of guarantee deposits so lodged or retained was £917,599, of which £82,115 has been invested upon the application of the party interested therein in securities authorized by the Act of 1887.

The Commissioners state that the collection of instalments in repayment of advances continues to be most satisfactory, and further say that the Land Law Act of 1881 (Mr. Gladstone's Government) which provided for the fixing of "fair rents, shows that the entire number of rents fixed by all the methods enumerated from the passing of the Land Law Act in 1881, to the 22nd August, 1889, was 233,607, not including judicial leases and fixed tenancies. The number of cases 'struck out,' withdrawn or dismissed was 43,720. The total number of cases disposed of during the period from 1881 to 22nd August, 1889, was, therefore, 277,471."

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

ON the 11th inst., the Parnellite members of Parliament re-elected Parnell Chairman, and adopted a vote of confidence in him.

SIX oyster boats, belonging to Norfolk, Va., which were out in a storm, on the 8th inst., are missing, and it is believed they are lost with twenty persons on board.

THE Duke of Orleans, who came to Paris a short time ago in violation of the law of exile, was arraigned before the Tribunal of the Seine on the 12th. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to two years imprisonment. The court-room was crowded with spectators. When the prisoner was arraigned the crowd broke out with loud cries for the army, the Duke of Orleans, and the republic. It became so demonstrative that gendarmes were compelled to clear the room.

THE Tory papers on the Island were howling, during the election, against Mr. L. H. Davies because he was absent from his seat in the House of Commons and yet Hon A. G. Jones, of Halifax, only leaves there on Saturday next for his parliamentary duties. Not a word is said about him. Oh, no, he's a Tory. —*S. Side Island Farmer.* It would be interesting to know just whenhaul down the flag Jones, leader of the Grits in Nova Scotia, and Minister of Militia in the McKenzie Government, became a "Tory." Mr. Jones must certainly feel flattered at the knowledge his own party journals possess concerning him

The Belfast (Ireland) News-Letter's regular London correspondent, writing on that journal on Sir John McDonald's birthday, concludes a notice of his career as follows: "Sir John is probably one of the hardest working men of the day, rarely contributing less than eight hours a day to his departmental work, in addition to the duties incumbent upon him as Prime Minister; and it is reported that, finding the ordinary waking hours insufficient for the transfer of business and the accumulation of facts, he has contracted the sad habit of taking the papers to bed with them. However this may be, he has a wonderful amount of physical energy, and looks younger than many men a quarter of a century his junior. The Canucks' are justly proud of their ablest and greatest statesman. May he enjoy their admiration forever."

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

Enquiries are made by Weldon (St. John) for returns of the number of cases entered in the Vice Admiralty Court of Quebec during the years 1885 to 1889, and the number of cases entered during the same years in Nova Scotia.

Sir John Macdonald announced on the 11th that the Government would bring down a tariff measure of considerable importance, and affecting many important interests, at an early date, and therefore, he would oppose all discussion of the fiscal policy at present.

Jones (Digby) has had an interview with Sir John Thompson in regard to the liberation of Frederick Stanton, of Tiverton, who has been confined in Dorchester penitentiary for three years, his term of imprisonment being seven years. Mr. Jones received a notice that the order for his release had been sent to the warden of the penitentiary.

Mr. Bender's scheme to build a railway across Labrador has been advanced another stage by the presentation of a petition asking for an act to incorporate the North Canadian Atlantic Railway and Steamship company. The petition sets forth the same points as contained in the notice of application already presented and signed by E. P. Bender, Simon Cimon, M. P., and J. G. Blanchet.

In the Senate a few days ago petitions were presented from the Agricultural societies of the counties of Richmond, Drummond and Yamaska and the Ulverton Farmers' Club, all in Quebec Province, asking that corn, cotton seed, flax seed and all cattle food, ground and unground, and manures, chemicals, minerals and all materials for the manufacture of manure, be placed upon the free list.

A petition of the Knights of Labor, presented a few days ago, in favor of the passage of Taylor's Alien Labor Bill, takes the ground that emigrants are engaged in Europe and other countries to come to Canada and on arrival find themselves deceived and unable to obtain work which they have been promised, and as a result they are left as a burden on the established laboring classes who have to support them.

Mr. Scarth, since his arrival at Ottawa has seen all the members of the Government and has secured subscriptions from them to the Norquay Memorial Fund, to which also a large number of members have subscribed. Several of the ministers and members have expressed regret that the support of subscriptions is limited, as they would have been willing to contribute larger amounts.

The Millers' deputation accompanied by the Manitoba members, waited on the Minister of Customs the other day and asked for an equalization of the tariff on wheat and flour, and that the duty on flour be raised to 75 cents. The deputation as individuals said that they preferred the duty should be raised to a dollar. Hon. Mr. Bowell said the matter would be fully considered.

The Colonial Secretary has transmitted to the Government the copy of a treaty between her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Columbia for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, signed at Bogota on the 27th of October, 1888, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Bogota on the 21st August, 1889. The treaty will not apply to Canada so long as the provisions of the Canadian act of 1886 continue in force.

Banking and banking legislation has been uppermost in many men's minds. On the 11th a strong contingent of representatives of the banking interest had a lengthy and, report says, most satisfactory conference with the Minister of Finance. Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec and other cities were all well represented. At present, while the deliberations are in progress, it is deemed unwise to state anything as to the nature of the Government's proposal.

The bills chartering the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay railways have been considered by the Railway Committee. Sir John recommended the committee to proceed carefully in the matter, as capitalists were now looking favorably to the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay road, and another company might prejudice its chances. Several members spoke in a similar strain, evidently showing that Sutherland's road is in high favor. From the Premier's remarks it may be concluded that it is the intention of the Government to guarantee the bonds of the road.

It is stated that the controversy in connection with the question of guaranteeing the French language at the time of the Bill of Rights being agreed upon is about to be settled, Sir Donald Smith having been made the custodian of the original document. He has found it amongst his papers. Furthermore this agreement distinctly provides that the French language should be maintained. If true, as it appears to be, this is an important matter, in view of the dispute between Archbishop Tache and Prof. Bryce, as it settles the question in favor of the Archbishop.

Mr. Boulton, the newly made Senator from Manitoba, thinks that Canada should be represented in the Imperial Parliament, and he has introduced resolutions that the time had arrived when Canada might be accorded a measure of representation in the Imperial Parliament by giving to the Governments of Canada and to each Province in the Dominion the appointment of a representative holding a seat in the Imperial House of Commons, the representative of the Dominion also holding a seat in the Imperial Privy Council, the privileges of such representatives being limited to the discussion of and voting upon such questions as may affect Canadian interests; and that the same be transmitted to the Governor in Council for such constitutional action as seems advisable to take in the interests of the country.

Rubenstein the champion Canadian skater, who has so nobly upheld Canadian honor in the fancy skating arena, and who, according to a telegram just received, beads the list and has in St. Petersburg beaten representatives from Vienna, Stockholm, Norway, Finland, Moscow and St. Petersburg, has been used very badly by the Russian authorities. Owing to the fact of his being a Jew, his passport from the Canadian Secretary of State was taken from him and he was ordered to leave Russian territory. The British Ambassador interfered and managed to arrange matters so that he could remain until after the skating matches.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) intends to make enquiries of the Government if they have heard of the affair and what they intend doing about it.

## TESTING OF THE VITALITY AND VIGOUR OF SEED GRAIN.

*To the Editor of the Herald:*

The summer of 1889 was not a favorable one in some parts of the Dominion for maturing a high quality of seed grain. Rust prevailed to such an extent as to interfere with its usual development and plumpness. Where the rust was severe the grain is unusually light, and its percentage of germinating power has been considerably reduced. This is especially the case with oats. Judging from samples received for testing, this injury has been greatest in the Maritime Provinces, and in some districts in Ontario. The important bearing of well developed, vigorous seed, of high germinating power, on good crops is now recognized by all thoughtful farmers, and no one who has any seed on hand, the vitality of which is questionable, should allow himself to remain long in uncertainty as to its value. The seed testing department at the Central Experimental Farm is now in full operation, and every farmer in the Dominion is invited to send any samples of which he may have doubt to this institution for test. The time occupied in testing is usually about a fortnight; an ounce or two is sufficient for the purpose. Samples may be sent through the mail to the Experimental Farm free of postage, and the returns will be made as promtly as possible, and free of charge. The name and address of the sender should be written plainly, and accompany each package

WM. SAUNDERS
Director Experimental Farm.

Central Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, February 13th, 1890.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A despatch from San Francisco of the 17th inst., says Queensland has been visited by rains of unprecedented severity resulting in many fatalities and considerable loss of property. At Caldwell four feet of water fell in eight days. The latest report says that the Central Railway was in many places nine feet under water and Burke River, at Dundaberg, was on January 15th, five feet over the wharves.

A Port Hawkesbury, C. B., despatch of the 17th inst., says. Early yesterday morning the ferry steamer Norwegian was burned to the water's edge and sank in her dock. Much sympathy is felt for Benjamin Wilson, he having lost the whole of his tools, worth from four to five hundred dollars. Capt. Embree also lost heavily. It was with difficulty that the wharf was saved.

## A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A terrible double murder occurred near Miami, sixty miles from Winnipeg, on the Northern Pacific railway, on the 8th inst. John Morton, one of the best known and most respectable farmers in the district, and his wife being shot by his father, Robert Morton. John has lived on his farm, four miles west of the town of Miami, for many years His father came there about a year ago and had been living with his son. On the 8th inst., John, who is a man over fifty years of age, had occasion to be absent from his home, and during his absence his wife and father quarrelled about some domestic matter, during which the old man struck her with a piece of firewood. When her husband returned the woman told him all about the affair, and very naturally the husband was indignant. In an angry manner he demanded an explanation from the old man. The latter's reply was to point to a rifle which was upon the kitchen door, saying, 'Do you see that rifle? Take it down and shoot me or I will take it down and shoot you.' The son evidently paid little attention to his father's remark, and started to go into another room of the house. The old man immediately seized the rifle, and going outside of the house, fired at his son through the kitchen window. He had taken deliberate aim, and the bullet penetrated John's heart, and he expired in less than ten minutes. A neighbor named James Watchorn and an adopted son of Morton's were the only witnesses of the tragedy, and they at once set out to give the alarm. As they were returning with several neighbors they heard another report of the rifle, and when they rushed into the house were horrified to find that the old man had also shot his son's wife. It appears that Mrs. Morton was bending over the prostrate form of her husband when she was shot. The bullet entered near her spine and she only lived about half an hour. Just before death she was conscious and told those around that her father-in-law had killed her. The murderer was arrested. He is a man nearly eighty years of age, and does not seem to realize his position. He is quite cool, and treats the murder almost lightly. He admits the act and adds that he shot them intentionally after first giving them an opportunity to kill. People of the locality believe the old man has gone out of his mind

## SENATOR MACDONALD'S WILL.

The late Senator John Macdonald of Toronto left an estate valued at $1,600,000. The new hospital in Queen's park, to which he contributed $40,000 in his lifetime, receives by his will a further sum of $60,000. He has willed to Victoria university, at Cobourg, $25,000 on the condition that it is removed to Toronto. All the employes of the firm of John Macdonald & Co., of whom he was the principal partner, who have been in its employ twenty years and over, are to receive $600, and Paul Campbell, who is to manage the business, receives $1,000. To John Macdonald, the son of the deceased, is left $75,000, to Frazer Macdonald, $25,000 and to each of the ten children of deceased $100,000. No provision is made for drawing the money out of the business. That is left to the discretion of the executors. But while the funds remain in the business, each of the ten children is to receive 3 per cent. upon his or her bequest, or an annuity of $3,000 per year. No money is to be paid over until the children are twenty-four. There are five children who are not of that age. To the wife of the deceased the executors are to pay $10,000 a year for household expenses, about $2,500 of which is to be expended in keeping of Oaklands, the family residence, in good condition. Oaklands at a recent valuation was worth $350,000, is willed to John K. and Frazer Macdonald. When the executors deem it advisable, Oaklands is to be sold, 60 per cent. of the proceeds to be paid to John K., and 40 per cent. to Frazer Macdonald, sons of the deceased. Alex. Macdonald, the brother of deceased, receives $20,000, of which Mrs. Alex. Macdonald receives $1,000, and three children, $5,000 each. To James Macdonald, the half-brother of deceased, is bequeathed $12,000. The executors of the estate are John K. Macdonald, Frazer Macdonald and Mrs. John Macdonald.

## PARNELL COMMISSION.

The report of the Parnell commission dated the 13th is signed by all three judges. Each member of the house against whom charges were made, are treated separately. The judges find that speeches made by many Parnellite members were intended to bring about the separation of Ireland from England. The speeches of others were calculated to foment crime, as the speakers must have known. The following specific charges against Mr. Parnell personally are not proved; that at the time of the Kilmainham negotiations Parnell knew that Sheridan and Boyton had been organizing outrages, and therefore wished to use them to put down outrages

That Parnell was intimate with leading invincibles; that he probably learned from them what they were about when he was released on parole in April, 1882;

That he recognized the Phœnix park murders as their handiwork.

That Parnell on January 23-1, 1883, by opportune remittance enabled F. Byrne to escape from justice to France.

We find it proved that Davitt was a fenian and received money from the skirmishing-fund, contributed for the purpose of outrage. In our judgment the leaders of the league combining to carry out the boycott were guilty of a criminal conspiracy. We consider this charge established against Parnell, Dillon, Biggar, Sexton, T. P. O'Connor, Matthew Harris, W. O'Brien, T. D. Sullivan, T. M. Healy, T. Harrington, E. Harrington, A. O'Connor, J. R. Kenny, W. Redmond, J. E. Redmond, Justin McCarthy, J. O'Connor, T. J. Condon, J. J. Kelly, Cummins, Cox, Patrick O'Shea, J. D. Sheehan, J. Leahy, E. Leamy, J. Barry, C. E. Lanner, Maurice Healy, T. Quinn, Daniel Cully, Henry Campbell, P. J. Foley, J. J. Clancy, J. P. K. O'Brien, R. Lalor, T. Sheane, J. Deasy, J. O. Flynn, J. Gordon, W. J. Lane, D. Sheehy, D. Sullivan, G. H. Barn, and Michael Davitt.

The report lays stress upon the fact that Parnell did not produce a report of any speech wherein he denounced the use of dynamite. There was no denunciation by Parnell of action by physical force party in Ireland or America given in evidence. Statistics of crime strongly corroborated the statement of witnesses which followed the establishment of the land leagues. Moderate constitutional agitation stopped the dynamite campaign was the league agitation.

Pasquin & Samson are hard to beat for goods and prices. A glance at their advertisement is sufficient to convince you of this.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

In the commons, on the 11th., the time for receiving petitions for private bills was extended to the 18th inst., and for the introduction of the same to the 25th.

Sir R. Cartwright brought up as a question of privilege a letter published in the Globe respecting Mr. Rykert and the timber limits. Mr. Rykert wanted to make an immediate explanation, but it was decided that he should be be heard Thursday, as he would speak at some length.

Debate on Mr. Laurier's motion to cancel the rebate on the corn duty now allowed to distillers, which he had moved in amendment to the motion to go into the committee of supply, was then resumed. Sir John Macdonald said the government considered this as one of a series of motions affecting the fiscal policy and they therefore resisted this attempt of premature action on the subject. They must decline to agree to any such action now as proposed. It was the intention to bring down shortly a tariff measure of considerable importance and affecting considerable interests, and when this was submitted it would be the proper time for the tariff discussion. After further discussion, Mr. Laurier's amendment was lost on a division of 69 to 104.

The house then went into committee of supply, proceeding with the consideration of the estimates. House continued in supply until eleven o'clock when it adjourned.

Clarke Wallace, on the 12th, introduced his bill to amend the anti-Combines act so as to make it more effective.

Charlton brought up the subject of the Hull riot and called on the Government to take measures to preserve the freedom of speech.

Sir John Macdonald said the Dominion Government had nothing to do with the matter, which was one solely for the provincial authorities.

Hon. Edward Blake sustained this view and said such action as Charlton's tended only to arouse passion and create trouble.

In answer to Mills, Sir John Macdonald said the Government had no intimation that the United States Government were about to grant a further lease of Behring Sea fisheries with provision for the exclusion of Canadian fishermen. Negotiations for the settlement of the dispute were progressing satisfactorily.

A resolution by Landerkin, asking that the farmers be allowed a rebate of duty paid on corn for feeding cattle for export, was declared lost on a division.

After recess bills respecting the St. Stephen Bank and Peoples' Bank of New Brunswick were read a third time. Among the bills read a second time, were those: Respecting the New Brunswick railway company, to incorporate the Shore Line railway company, and to incorporate the Moncton and P. E. I. railway and ferry company.

Dalton McCarthy moved the second reading of the anti-French bill.

Davin moved an amendment referring the matter to the Northwest legislative assembly to be dealt with by order or enactment, after the next general election there. Speaking in support, he belittled the reasoning used by McCarthy in introducing his bill, and held that those French settlers who went into the Northwest with the right to use their own language, as an official language, had a right now to have a voice upon the question of repeal.

Col. O'Brien followed, opposing the amendment as senseless and useless.

White (Cardwell) supported the amendment and declared that this anti-French motion arose out of a desire to make political capital by fanning the flames raised by the Jesuits' estates agitation.

Beausoleil spoke in French and moved an amendment to the amendment declaring it inadvisable to interfere with the Northwest act, as such interference would put in doubt the stability of our institutions and check immigration.

Denison supported the bill, of which he is a seconder, and said the language question should be settled by the Dominion now and not left to be settled by foreigners who may hereafter migrate to the Northwest.

Mulock moved the adjournment of the debate.

The house rose at 11 o'clock.

On the 13th, Mr. Rykert made an explanation of the Northwest timber limit matter, on which he had been questioned by Cartwright. Mackenzie Bowell and Sir John Macdonald strongly protested against the use that had been made of their names in the correspondence.

Mr. Mulock resumed the debate on McCarthy's bill to prohibit the official use of French in the Northwest. He protested against that proposition being made in the way it had been and condemned McCarthy's speeches in the house and country, especially utterances such as that at Stayner, where he said that if the difficulty was not settled by ballots in this generation it would be by bayonets in the next.

Gigault and Curran followed before recess and Robillard and Dawson afterwards, all against the bill. Then Sir Hector Langevin made an impassioned address, speaking in English, and strenuously defending the French from the attacks made upon them. He said he could not let the debate close without having a word to say in answer to the member for North Simcoe, who alone and without consultation with any one, sought to legislate for half a continent. Notwithstanding his equal rights principles, that gentleman sought to deprive a large portion of the population of the Northwest of the right to use the only tongue they knew—the French. His attempt was fanatical in its most rigorous form. Equal rights, indeed! If this was the kind of equal rights he advocated, his political career would be a short one. Those poor French of the Northwest had not, perhaps, McCarthy's blue blood in their veins, but they had the good French blood which their mothers gave them, and it was the blood of a race who had ever in Canada been true in their allegiance to the empire. He felt deeply on this subject, because his race was a sensitive one and felt keenly the slight which was put upon them by Mr. McCarthy. He had better learn a little of the French he did not know and study French history and he would realize that the million and a half of French in Canada could not be put down this way. Mr. McCarthy talked of the expense. The figures showed that in thirteen years the extra cost of the official use of French in the Northwest had been only $400 a year. He would convulse his country for that paltry sum. Sir Hector would tell him if that was the chief difficulty that he would himself pay the $400 a year if it would give to his countrymen in the Northwest the privilege which they would enjoy in peace. But the expense was not the reason. The fact was that Mr. McCarthy did not like the French. He hated them. He had hated them from the moment he came into Parliament. He showed it once in a place where they were all congregated together, and having shown it he would not make the amends honorable, but had said 'It will be forever an enemy of the race.' He defied that honorable. He had undertaken a task beyond his strength. He might destroy a few French in that far away country, but one day that nationality would be twenty times more numerous than they are to-day, and one day justice would be done to them by the force of circumstances. It was surprising that a young legislator, such as Mr. McCarthy, should go backward instead of forward. His attempt was better fitted for fifty years ago. The French in Canada intended to keep their language sacred. They would speak it, even if this Parliament forbade, in the courts and the legislatures. But they were not prejudiced against the English. He could on this occasion speak in French, but he did not do so, as he wanted to be understood by all in the house. He spoke now on behalf of his countrymen of French origin, but there was not all the contrariness he had. Every Canadian he considered to be a countryman of his, no matter what tongue he spoke. He had not a drop of blood in the veins that was not French, but his ancestors had fought and bled to maintain the connection between this land and Great Britain. The connection had been maintained by the strong arm of the despised French Canadian. He had fought for the British for North Simcoe. The men were accustomed to suffering, but they never lost heart. They were confident that the English majority in the house were not disposed to tyrannize over them. They were not beggars here. They asked their rights. He asked what harm it would be to the Northwest to allow the use of the French language to continue. The majority for North Simcoe said, "There will be French Canadians there, and I don't like them." But even if he passed his law, he could not keep them out. They would go every where, as was their custom. He was not asked to take this step. He had tried legislation last session, but had not been successful, and to keep his name before the country had tried something bigger. He had gone to Manitoba and the Northwest and told the people there they were oppressed and had tried to spread discontent. Games such as he tried were played by two, not by one. If injustice were done by one in one place, it would be done by another in another place. This was not his principle and he would never do an injustice because he suffered one himself; but it was, nevertheless, so that what he said was the case. If even during this parliament he saw a disposition in the province of Quebec to commit an injustice towards the minority there, he would leave his seat in this house and go into the province to implore them not to act in passion; to remember that in early times the French had not received injustice from the English here and that it would be all right in the future. Mr. McCarthy's scheme was uniting the French on both sides of the house against him. There would be no politics in this. It was a case of self-preservation.

Mr. Lavergne followed in English, and then Mills of Bothwell spoke, both against the bill.

The speaker took the chair at three, p. m. on the 14th, and the house sat with closed doors for a considerable time discussing a question of privilege raised by Davin, who complained that a couple of evenings ago he was denied admittance to that portion of the commons' galleries reserved for senators. The offence had been committed by Kimber, gentleman usher of the black rod. Mr. Davin claimed that as a member of the commons he had the right to go anywhere within their precincts, and the house sustained him in this view. The official will be warned not to repeat the offence.

The house then proceeded to public business, and

MR. CHARLTON

resumed the debate on McCarthy's anti-French bill. He denied that the few French in the Northwest had any more right to the official use of their language there than had the few French in Ontario. Though much had been said about the loyalty with which the French Canadians had stood by British connection when invited to join with the thirteen states in the American confederation, he had very grave doubts whether this was unmixed loyalty or whether it was not mixed with fear for the future of the Roman Catholic Church in the States. The story of the tower of Babel showed what a mighty power community of language gave a people. He thought the Northwest would settle this matter if left to them by abolition of French, but it was our duty, having put this clause into the act, to strike it out.

MR. BLAKE

entirely dissented from Mr. Charlton's views, and said that none of the amendments met his view. He denounced the preamble of the bill and the language in which the measure had been introduced. He said this was a movement not only against the French in the Northwest but to obliterate that language in all of the Dominion. He thought the prospect of reforms he would like to have seen in Quebec had been removed to an incalculable distance by the agitation and would consider the prospect to have absolutely vanished if this bill received any considerable support in this house.

AFTER RECESS

Mr. Blake continued in earnest protest against anything calculated to embitter one section against another, and wound up by reading this proposition, which he said he might yet offer as an amendment:

This house cannot, having regard to the long-continued use of the French language in old Canada and to the covenant on that subject embodied in the B. N. A. act, agree to the declaration contained in the said bill as the basis thereof, that it is expedient in the interest of the national unity of the Dominion that there should be community of language among the people of Canada.

That on the contrary this house declares its inviolable adherence to the covenant in respect to the use of French language in Quebec and Canada, and its determination to resist any attempt to impair those covenants.

That as to such use of the French language in the Northwest territories allowed by law, it is in the best interests of Canada at large, and of the territories in particular, that inducements should be held out to the immigrating inhabitants of each of the provinces to settle in the territories, whose greatest want is population.

That the expunging of the provision allowing the use of the French language in the territories is not required to remedy any practical grievance at this time, and would under existing circumstances lessen the chances of a French-Canadian immigration.

That it is expedient to have these provisions undisturbed and to defer any decision as to the ultimate settlement of the question until time shall have further developed the conditions of North-west settlement.

MR. M'NEILL

followed in support of the bill, and Mr. Sutherland said that while he was opposed to dual language in the Northwest, he would not commit himself at present to vote for the bill.

The debate was then adjourned, and the house went into committee of supply, considering estimates, adjourning at 12.20 a. m.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 17.—Three carloads of Winnipeg beef arrived here to-day. One has been disposed of and the other two will be forwarded to Halifax. It is among the finest ever seen in this city, and if not being all taken here is due to the fact that butchers had previously secured Chicago beef from a consignment due here on Wednesday.

This afternoon petitions were filed against the return of hons. Mr. Leblanc and J. D. Pelkney, members for Kent County in the local legislature.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Pall Mall Gazette declares that the Government had better muzzle Attorney General Webster quickly, as the more he speaks the more difficult it becomes for them to decide what to do with the reports it is impossible for them to shelve.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Parnell asked for information as to the Government's intention regarding the report of the special Parnell Commission. Right Hon. W. H. Smith said that the Government intended to ask the House to adopt the report and thank the Commission for their just and impartial conduct. This answer was greeted with cheers, counter cheers and laughter. He said that the Government would ask the House to enter the report on the Journal. (Cries of Oh, oh.) He further said that he hoped, subject to the progress of business in the House, to make a motion on Monday to carry out the Government's intention

DOMINION MONTHLY MAGAZINE for March is not behind in interest of former issues. The leading article gives still farther details of the early history of Newfoundland; St. Brendan, the first discoverer of America, is an interesting paper; No Place Like Home will be read in every family. The following are the other principal articles: Matthew Arnold's Poor Substitute for Religion The Flag on the Schools. The Triple Consecration at St. Paul. Glimpses of Irish Industries. A Girl's Strategem. Three Colleges for Negroes. Commissioner Morgan vs Senator Vest. A Martyr of Charity. Papal Encyclical. The American Child and the Christian School. The Boston Herald and Father Damien. These are in all thirty-five articles, not including the juvenile department, and twenty pages of events of the month. $3 a year; $1 for six months. Address Dominion Magazine, Boston, Mass.


# BEER BROS.

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## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Imperial Parliament re-assembled on the 11th inst. The Queen's speech, which was read by a Commissioner was as follows:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—

My relations with other powers continue friendly. An armed force, under a Portuguese officer, was despatched during the autumn from Mozambique into territory where British settlements had been formed and where there are native tribes who have been taken under my protection. A collision attended by bloodshed took place and acts were committed which were inconsistant with the respect due the British flag. The Portuguese government now at my request has promised to withdraw its military forces from the territory in question.

A conference of the powers interested in the suppression of the slave trade has been convoked at Brussels by the King of the Belgians. I earnestly hope the results of its deliberations will advance the great cause for which it is assembled.

A commercial convention has been concluded with the Khedive.

A provisional arrangement for the adjustment of present fiscal questions has been made with Bulgaria.

A convention, concluded by me with the Emperor of Germany and the United States with respect to the Government of Samoa, will be laid before you with the protocols of the conference.

A treaty concluded with the United States for the amendment of the law of extradition, will also be submitted to you. The latter awaits the ratification of the United States senate.

The disordered condition of Swaziland has rendered it necessary to provide better government there. The independence of Swaziland was recognized by a convention held in London. I have, acting in conjunction with the president of the South African republic, sent a commissioner to learn the views of the Swazis and white settlers.

I shall await with lively interest the result of the conference being held to discuss the important question of the federation of the South African colonies. Any well considered measure for bringing those colonies into closer union will increase their welfare and strenth and will receive my favorable consideration.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Continued improvement of affairs in Ireland and the further diminution of agrarian crime there, has made it possible to very largly restrict the area where it is necessary to deal with certain offences of summary process. Proposals for increasing, under due financial precaution, the number of occupying owners, for extending to Ireland the principles of local self-government which has already been adopted in England and Scotland, so far as they are applicable to Ireland, and for improving the material well-being of the population in the poorer districts, will be submitted to you.

The bill facilitating and cheapening the transfer of land in England will be again presented. Provisions will be submitted to you for diminishing the difficulty and cost which attend the passage of private legislation required for Scotland. A bill improving the course of procedure by which tithes are levied and facilitating their redemption will be submitted.

I have appointed a commission to report the best means of improving the economic conditions which affect the inhabitants of some parts of the western highlands of Scotland.

Your attention will be again invited to a bill to ascertain the liability of employers and to a measure improving the course of procedure for the winding up of the affairs of insolvent companies under the limited liability act.

Bills will be submitted for your consideration for the consolidation and amendment of the laws in respect of public health of the metropolis and the dwellings of the working class, and also a bill for the better regulation of savings bank and friendly societies.

Your attention will be directed to the accommodation provided in camps and in barracks, and you will be asked to make better provision for the distribution and health and comfort of my troops.

I commend you earnestly in the discharge of your high responsibility to the care and guidance of Almighty God.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The estimates to defray the cost of my government will be submitted to you. They are drawn with due regard to economy as well as to the necessities of the public service.

In the Commons on the 14th, Sir James Ferguson, under foreign secretary, promised to lay on the table at an early date, papers relating to Portugal and South Africa. Mr. Balfour announced that on Monday he would introduce the British land purchase bill. One clause of the bill provides for the creation of a land department. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt offered a motion declaring that the London Times in publishing the forged Pigott letters was guilty of a breach of privilege. After the resolution, to which Harcourt, Gladstone, Labouchere, Bradlaugh, and Parnell supported the motion; Sir John Eldon Gorst, under secretary for India (who moved that the house decline to consider the motion of breach of privilege), Balfour and Solicitor General Sir Richard Webster opposed it; Mr. Bazley, on behalf of the whole government and its party, expressed himself satisfied that Parnell had proved the letters to be forgeries. The motion offered by Sir William Vernon Harcourt was rejected by 260 to 212, and Sir John Gorst's amendment adopted.

In the House of Commons on the 12th, the address in reply to the Queen's speech was moved by Thomas Royden, seconded by Lord Brooke. Gladstone spoke during the debate on the address. He referred to the Anglo-Portuguese dispute and said he regretted the conflict which had arisen with Portugal—England's old ally—but the present matter was a case for action, and it was better that action should be prompt. Gladstone referred to Samoa, congratulated the government upon the arrangements made between Germany, Great Britain and the United States, and said it was a good example of what could be done by a temperate resort to pacific ways. He regretted the address did not mention the position of Crete and Armenia. If the porte pursued a reactionary policy in Crete it must end in the severence of the island from Turkey. He trusted the Government would not suffer the porte to glaze over the facts of the persecutions in Crete and the outrages in Armenia. Touching Ireland he denied the prosperity and order which prev