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A correspondent of the *Winnipeg Free Press* contends that a portion of the country between the Red River district and Lake Superior is better adapted for agriculture than any other section of the prairie, although not so fertile as the land in the valley of the Red River, it is better adapted for stock raising than summer rains as the prairie farms and hay-raising.

It is well understood by emigrants that crushing wheat hundreds of miles from the coast of the Atlantic is more profitable than the raising of wheat in the prairie, notwithstanding even a small prairie, perhaps a dozen miles or more from the coast, will produce a large quantity of timber, fuel, and fencing, and in like manner in the prairie and quality water lands of the prairie, when they can secure good crops of wheat, and the quality of the water and of the best quality, within a few miles of the coast.

THE
FREEMAN
FOR 1880.

Were the circulation as large as it should be, some desirable improvements could be made, and we ask our friends in all the Provinces to make an earnest effort to assist us in a work which really interests theirs as well as ours. If every one who professes to admire the FREEMAN endeavored to get even one or two additional subscribers for it, a great deal might be accomplished. The times, it is true, are hard, but the price of the paper is so very low that they must be few, indeed, who can not afford to pay so small a sum.

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P. TOLLE

Proprietor.

The Weekly Freeman

Saturday, March 20, 1880.

The Week.

Important events have crowded one another during the past few days. The announcement that the Imperial Parliament will be dissolved about Easter, although it can scarcely be called unexpected, took all parties by surprise. To prepare against surprise, the leaders of the Liberal party held meetings in many parts of the country during the latter part of the recess. It was generally believed, from what was known of Disraeli's move for stage effects, that he would

He could make the country by surprise, and even after it was known that another session of this Parliament would certainly be held, it was strongly suspected that it would not be allowed to run its full course; and yet the announcement was a genuine surprise. It is said by the admirers of Beaconsfield, and by some of those opposed to him, that the time is well chosen by that the reactionary feeling excited by Mr. Gladstone's Scotch speech, and by the unlooked for magnitude of the Fulu war, and of the expenditures in the part of the Empire rendered necessary by the meddling and meddling of the

For, by the temporary reverses in Africa, which there was no sufficient reason, and no ground for England would gain any advantage of glory, and by the pressure of the growing conviction that in Eastern Persia, Persia and Asia Minor the policy of the Government was, in almost every respect, a failure, has lost its force, and that the Government has been forced to retreat from Southward, and the defection from the ranks of Mr. Cowen, of Newcastle, and many others who, professing to be Liberals, still declare themselves admirers and supporters of the Jingo policy of Beaconsfield, have hastened the Liberal throughout the country that they will go into the fight, and have been discredited. The great difference of opinion between the Liberal party of what is called the Liberal party, and the great opinion that they will go into the fight, is present is impossible, and they do not hesitate to prevent that cordial, hearty cooperation which is so essential to success. It is admitted too, that to the English people dislike the course of the great war, and the sacrifices they ren-

er necessary, but they love to dominate over smaller nations, even when conferring upon them what they believe to be benefits or blessings, and they do like to believe that they exercise a powerful influence over the course of events in Europe, and that they are, and force all to acknowledge that they are, the first nation in Europe, and that nothing can be done in Europe or the East contrary to what they believe to be their interests, or in derogation of their overshadowing influence. There is little room to doubt now that at the Berlin Conference Russia, though she did not get all she asked, did obtain all, or even more than all she expected, and that England then became party to the dismemberment of the Turkish Empire, the preservation of which is the interest of all.

ential to the balance of power, and to the safety of her own Empire. The publication of those secret papers proved that the Beaconsfield Government approved in private what they professed to disapprove of in public, but, nevertheless, Beaconsfield, with the art pecu-

of its clergymen are zealous Tories. The intimation given more than once by Mr. Gladstone that the disestablishment of this Church in England, although not yet a burning question, may, at no distant day, be so regarded, will, no doubt, stimulate their zeal at the approaching elec-

cially his own, succeeded in so moulding appearances that many in England still believe that Russia is anxious to recover its position in Asia. In the moral influence of England, sustained by the demonstration of boundless strength and resources made when those Sepoy regiments were moved from Hindostan to Cyprus, Peace with honor has been proved to be an egregious misadventure on the part of the Berlin Conference as the result of the Crimean war. The *Journal of the Asiatic Society* and *Impressos of London* has been proved to have no influence in the month of Baconsfield, but in using these phrases, as in the manner of his proceeding in foreign

It is supposed that the Liberals will make gains in Scotland, and the Home Rulers in Ireland, and the Liberals try to persuade themselves and others that it will gain in England also.

The defeat of the notorious clause seven of Jules Ferry's Education Bill by so large a majority in the Senate, caused much excitement in France. The ultra-Republicans demand that the obsolete law against the Jesuits be put in operation at once, and that they be driven from France, which they so recklessly labor to destroy. The Catholics, on the other hand, are not so much alarmed at the sentence of God. The Catholics, on the other hand, are by no means satisfied with the reasons assigned by some members of the Senate for voting against the clause. All this agitation may lead to

In his letter to the Duke of Marlborough, which is really a manifesto to the people of England, Beaconsfield asserts, plainly enough to be understood by everyone, that the peace of Europe is at this moment in great peril; that a general European war of frightful magnitude can be prevented only by the British Gov-

ernment, and by it only, if it uses the greatest tact and skill, and he claims that the experience of the past few years has shown that he and his colleagues alone possess the wisdom and prudence, the firmness and skill necessary to maintain British preponderance in the Councils of

The news from Ireland is of the most distressing character. Every day adds to the number of families thrown upon the charity of the Government supply of cheapst and coarsest food. The contributions from the United States, Canada and Australia have been very liberal, and but for these thousands must before this have died of hunger. The prospects for the next five months are very gloomy. Beconsfield, with sublime audacity claims for the miserable, halting, insufficient measures of his Government the credit of having saved as many who really would have been dead, because he followed the advice of Mr. Parnell in the first instance, and became the people of other countries, and especially Ireland abroad, have so generously subscribed for their relief.

The business done in the Canadian Parliament during the week is not of very great importance. The Bill to repeal the Inland Revenue passed the Senate by a large majority. The House of Commons is in a struggle with a deceased wife's sister as she had vowed another stage in the House of Commons. The budget speech, which was made last night, was a long one, and it is doubtful how much of it will be read. A million and a half—proposes new means of making good the deficit, but the imitation of the Liberal policy which was so bitterly denounced, waits upon Providence. The changes proposed in the tariff, etc. The changes proposed in the tariff are dealt with in another article. Many matters of local importance were discussed. It must have been amusing to hear the Conservatives, who were so much denounced the other two or three years ago and who were the "Northern Light" because, as they said, she was constructed on false principles, and was wholly untrue to the facts of the case, now praising her, and describing the efficient service she is rendering. There were

In the cities and by the Liberals have always had a considerable majority, but this majority has been greatly reduced of late years. The cause of this are not very obvious. When after the census of 1847-8, the population in the English colonies grew large, jealousy entertained towards them by the English operations and small tradesmen, which had been growing for years, became more acute. They disliked them because they were Irish and because they were taught for generations to abhor. It was this feeling among the English people

people of the working class and small shopkeepers, that rendered it easy to establish, which were called Liberal Conservative Associations. The Liberal Conservatives, as Irish Papists were generally Liberals, and this was cause sufficient in the opinion of those who hated them, why they should become Tories. It really was this feeling which pervaded once Liberal Lancashire and made it a Tory constituency. It is this feeling which wrested from the Liberals so many seats in the House of Commons, and it is this feeling which has made the Liberals as Liberal strongholds. It is to this feeling really that Beaconsfield appeals when in his manifesto he denounces the Home Rulers as seeking the disintegration and destruction of the Empire, insists that their demands must be disposed of, and that the Empire must be preserved. The Home Rulers are so far committed to the Liberal leaders, that no one who values the integrity and greatness of the Empire, can, with safety, vote for a Liberal. The Liberals are evidently suborned by this question. They know that the fears of the people are the best of their friends, and they say that the Empire is in danger, and they yet wish to conciliate the Home Rulers, without whose assistance, success is impossible. To ally the apprehensions so skillfully excited by Beaconsfield and at the same time to give any reason why the Home Rulers should support Liberalism, is a piece of the most unscrupulous violence of the Beaconsfield manifesto on this point has, in itself, done much to drive the Home Rulers into the ranks of the Liberals in every constituency in which they have no prospect of electing a Home

Another reason why the Tories have gained strength in the boroughs, is that the Legislature of the Liberator has deeply offended the tavern keepers, who are a powerful industrial body in all parts of England. At the last general election, the Tory triumph was due in a great measure to the efforts of the licensed victuallers, as they are called.

The Church of England is still a great power in the country. It is not only a religious body, but a political one. It is a body of great wealth, and it is a body of great influence. It is a body that is not to be despised.

ther, a friend, a man of business, his conduct was most exemplary, and furnished a pattern which all would do well to imitate. In public life he was eminently a patriot in the highest and noblest sense of the word, ever acting on principle in great things and small, ever just, impartial and upright, ever seeking to do what he believed to be best for his country.

The immigration from Great Britain to Canada increased during the year 1979 in about the same proportion as the increase of emigration from Great Britain to the United States. It is impossible, we suppose, to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, how many of those emigrants actually settled in Canada. But when we find that more than 100,000 thousands who had lived in Canada for many years, and of those born in Canada fled from the country because they could no longer make a living in it, the probability is that many of those immigrants had been in Canada for many years. According to the report of the Minister of Agriculture the increase of the United States

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MONDAY

One of the steerage adults landed at the same port for 1878 and 1879 were as follows: Farmers increased from 283 to 340, laborers increased from 2,839 to 7,136, mechanics increased from 897 to 923, and clerks and traders decreased from 26 to 13. The number of immigrants brought over by charitable societies, chiefly clergymen, increased from 38 in 1878 to 100 in 1879.

Immediately on the House to-day Sir John A. to ask the House to adjourn the shock with which he, of Mr. Holton's death, had never been of the

It has been suggested that all of those who came from Great Britain to Canada, and proceeded to the North West are counted twice. The efflux from the Maritime Provinces and Quebec has been proportionately much greater for the past few years than that from Ontario, and, as nearly all the immigrants who do come to *Chengchow* are *dem*, and settle here throughout their long life, they had been *tsai* arranged, some years ago, should not adjourn on the *bera*, but in very exceptional cases was so common cause, as great as if they had seen *ing* in the chair now vacan could not proceed. He what all the world could standfast honesty, the in

In another speech lately delivered in a western city by President Ford, we were called upon to defend in New York (said Pearson) Communists, and persons who desired to attack the vested rights of the American people, and other victims of more choice character; but now it is acknowledged that the Irish people are the victims of the war, and to tolerate such a land system for a single instant. The Irish people are in a state of destitution, which, he said, was witnessed eleven hours by mail of London, the seat of the British Empire, the seat of the Majesty Queen Victoria. I have known, he said, a landlord to burn corn that he had sown early in sight of the starving poor, rather than they should get it for nothing.

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DOMINION PAR

THURSDAY

In reply to Mr. Rochester Tilley said the amount of security for officers of the Canada Guarantee Co.

In reply to Sir Albert Sturges Tupper said the Government prepared this season to reconstructing the Cape Tormentine Railway.

Mr. McCarthy's Bill to be used in criminal cases and common assault act was passed and the house adjourned.

The following is a summary of figures as corrected by the Finance Minister's office:

Estimated receipts, \$2,454,381; Estimated expenditures, \$2,127,000; Estimated surplus, \$2,454,381; Estimated deficit, \$669,073; Deficiency of receipts, \$669,073; Revised estimate of current year, \$2,450,000; Revised estimate of expenditure, \$2,498,023; Excess of expenditure, \$49,023; Error in estimates for 1918, \$49,023; Estimated income for 1918, \$15,300,000; Excise, \$5,000,000; Customs, \$5,000,000; Works, (including railways), \$2,000,000; Bill Stamps, \$208,000; Income taxes, \$600,000; Post Office, \$1,000,000; Other revenue \$700,000; against an estimated expenditure of \$2,498,023.

The debate on the Budget by Mr. Mackenzie, and Col. Ross of Middlesex.

A statement was brought forward by Mr. Mackenzie, showing the number of men employed in the various ways and means of the Government workshops at Moncton, New Brunswick, and Quebec, on the 1st, 1878, and on Feb. 1st, 1880. On Feb. 1st 1878, the former date Moncton had 50; Quebec 66; On Feb. 1st 1880, the Moncton, 277; Campbell 84; Richmond, 83.

Immediately on the
House to-day Sir John A.
to ask the House to adjourn
the shock with which he,
of Mr. Holton's death.
had never been of the

throughout their long life they had been fast friends. They had arranged, some years ago, that if either should not adjourn on the other's death, the other should not adjourn on the other's death, but in very exceptional cases, as in the case of the late Mr. [Name], it was no common cause. It was as great as if they had seen each other in the chair now vacant, and could not proceed. He was a man of what all the world could not but admire, a steadfast honesty, the in-

pose that ran through all his actions, commercial. The purity of his mind, the strength of his energy, his independence had endeared him to the people. He was a great Parliamentary leader, a conservative and eminent statesman. He knew how great a loss to the party his death was and he would be would be felt as the loss to the House and to the country would be as great. Looking back on his life we could find words of one of England's great sons: "What shadows we pursue."

Mr. Mackenzie, still inclined to follow, joining in the applause, then said to the great work was no more. The loss to the party and to the House and he felt himself overpowered and unable to proceed. The members of the House joined in the tribute to the great man and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY

Sir John A. Macdonald, Mr. Holton's funeral, being Sir John's last public appearance, the House of Commons adjourned till Thursday.

On motion of Mr. Brown, to instruct the committee to prepare a bill to amend the act relating to the inspection of smokes, Mr. Anglin objected, the necessity, and expense would be put off.

Mr. Gilmour said that he produced some hundred pounds for the purpose.

The tax would be enormous, and the committee would re-consider and advise as unnecessary and absurd.

Mr. Weldon said that the committee had no objection to Mr. Anglin's proposition for which he had necessity. He would like to have suddenly come out, and had incidentally given some thought to give and more.

He was satisfied they were not prepared to give him the proposition for which he had necessity. He would like to have suddenly come out, and had incidentally given some thought to give and more.

Sir John said an inspection of smokes was not compulsory, for if these fees

and the law gives power to
he would make the inspect
Sir John said the inspec
fish would not be compul
Progress was reported
The budget debate was
McCallum, followed by O
Gault.
Mr. King, of Queen's, l
to Mr. Tilley's charge
Brunswick Opposition m
their Province, said he tho
much at stake in the P
his limited following. He
Tilley's statement that the
St. John were political cl
intended to influence the
should be sent to the mem
it.

Mr. Tilley denied saying
Mr. King read from a re-
port showing that he had
Mr. Tilley's Budget Speech
stated that the glass in the
operation "he visited"
The cotton factory exists
and prospered under 10
The farmers of New Bruns-
wick the 35 per cent. protec-
tion tariff on wool. He
9,420 in all, classed as mem-
bers of the union.
Mr. Tilley, who he (K) de-
fended that 4,000 men were
not so much wanted by the
N. P. We need not worry
representatives of other Pro-
heavy burdens upon us
do so by our only repre-
sentative.
next time. Tilley came to
should visit the country we
old friends from the coun-
them if the tariff had raised
also, coarse grains and pro-
the price of wheat. The low-
est prices in twenty years
and higher prices for wheat
buy. It took 30 lbs. of

last summer, about 20 lbs. of
the best characterized lumber in-
dustry, no doubt he now re-
ceives of his receipts from the
that trade. He repudiated the
statement that opposition
to the King had supported the
Confederates could now save
federates had been fulfilled, the
made by Tilley and re-echoed
filled. He hoped the Govern-
lose no time in taking the
population was disappearing
in which Mr. Tilley was be-
going, not to Manitoba, but
States.

Mr. Mackenzie—The re-
ment advertisement of Minn-
the King—The Government
would pay our debt, and
was to be increased by \$250,000
when a sum equal to the ex-
the Maritime Provinces
pendent to maintain 30,000
sold to the Indians. Thinn-
yet parts of New Brunswick