St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1883. NO. 25.

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THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,

for Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,

JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,

☞ In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,

DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,

DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.

January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

Blankets. Blankets.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY.

We are now Showing our

NEW BLANKETS,

—IN—

Common, Medium, Super,

Witney and Bath.

SPLENDID VALUE.

6 BALES COMFORTABLES,

FROM $1.25.

McCAFFERTY & DALY,

Corner King and Germain Streets.

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The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

In Chamber Furniture

We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsmen, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.

Of the other grades of furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.

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CAPITAL, - - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

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FOR ONE MONTH

To Hotel, Boarding House Keepers and the Public Generally.

AT SPECIAL LOW PRICES we purpose offering our immense stock of

White and Unbleached COTTONS;
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings;
Pillow Cottons, Blankets, Quilts, White and Colored Counterpanes;
Table Linen, Damask Cloths, Napkins;
D'Oylies, Osnaburg, Roller Towelling,
Towels, Ticking, etc., etc.

The above will enable customers to purchase FIRST-CLASS MAKES IN STAPLE GOODS upon most advantageous terms, and effect a saving of money.

CALL EARLY.

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GREY COTTONS,

WHITE COTTONS, Etc.

We are now receiving our stock of

Grey and White Cottons,

IN THE VARIOUS QUALITIES OF

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BROWN HOLLANDS, Extra Value.

PRINTS and CAMBRICS,

WADDING and BATTING.

And offer them at the Very Lowest Prices.

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72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home. Costly outfit free. Address, Maine.

Reduced Prices.

We now offer the Balance of our

Felt Boots and Slippers!

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also—our stock of

LADIES' AND GENTS' MOCCASINS

at 15 per cent. reduction.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,

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CLARK, KERR & THORNE,

GLASS, WHITING, ETC.

NOW LANDING:

240 Boxes Window Glass,

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To arrive ex Ship Richard Hutchinson:

170 Barrels and Casks WHITING;

40 Cases BATH BRICKS.

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Ex steamer via Halifax from Glasgow:

20 OCTAVES SCOTCH MALT WHISKY, 16 gallons each.

40 CASES SCOTCH MALT WHISKY, quarts and pints.

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The above Celebrated

Dublin Malt Whiskey

Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.

IT HAS BEEN STORED

FIVE YEARS

in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,

PERFECTLY PURE

and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.

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The Liverpool and London

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Assets, 31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada, 878,703.26
Income for the Year 7,944,755.47

General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.

No. 118 Prince William stree

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

july29

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Vine Growers' Brandy;
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Tronlinich Highland Whisky;
Talisker (Skye) Whisky;
Oban "Small Still" Whisky;
Dublin Old Still Whiskies;
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey;
Aitkin's Edinburgh Ale;
Wenneker's Schiedam Geneva;
JAMAICA RUM;

FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Curaco, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;

Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer de Frontera;

PORTS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;

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Burgandies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, DePoligny;

Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A Jordon.

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PORTLAND BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

nov20

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PATENTS

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ESTABLISHED 1856.

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ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE.

Received during last week:

41 PACKAGES DYE STUFFS;
44 PACKAGES SHELF HARDWARE
20 Pkgs. English Hardware, containing:

Wrapping Twine; Files; Shoe Thread; Spades; Cattle Ties; Nixey's Stove Lead; Padlocks; Rat Traps, and a variety of Small Goods.

216 Pckgs. Brandrum's WHITE LEAD

To arrive ex "Herbert Beach":

172 Casks and Barrels WHITING;

New Goods received daily.

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MULLIN BROTHERS.

GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made to measure in good style will please bear in mind that we keep an excellent STOCK OF CLOTH on hand expressly selected for that trade, and will furnish a st-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price.

MULLIN BROTHERS,

jan1 Cor. Dock st. and North Wharf.

Corn Starch. Sugar.

50 CASES CORN STARCH;

1 Car Load SUGAR, in Standard Granulated Paris Lumps, Canary No. 1, Canary No. 2 and Butterows; 100 boxes Valencia Raisins. Wholesale and retail.

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.

e55 Charlotte Street

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, February 17, 1883

The Montreal *Gazette* would have us believe that because the Tory Government obtained so large a majority in June, and because the electors of Manitoba, if the *Gazette* truly estimates results, lately "returned a majority of two to one members of the Legislature to support the Pacific Railway monopoly," Toryism should not be regarded as an exotic in Canada, and that there is a probability of its being dominant here for many years. The *Gazette* knows that it was because his leader, with that cunning or cleverness which his admirers call statesmanship, foresaw that a reaction was setting in, and that the eyes of many whom the promises made on behalf of the N. P. had deluded, were being opened; that he brought on the elections in 1882 [illegible] 1883; that fearing to rely upon that trick alone he added to all the previous infamies of Toryism that of the Gerrymander Act, by which he gained some eight or ten seats which he would otherwise have lost; that he also obtained the right to appoint what returning officers he pleased, and that not a few of the majority of which the *Gazette* boasts owe their election to the returning officers; that money was used lavishly wherever it was likely to be of service to the Tory party, and yet that the Tories lost and the Liberals gained ground in those elections, and that the number of electors who voted for Tories on the whole exceeded by only a very little the number of those who voted for Liberals. It must know, also, that Toryism and the N. P. are much weaker in the country to-day than they were in June, the experience of the past few months having done much to dispel the illusion that the N. P. could secure the farmer a high price for his grain or other products, or the mechanic the abundant employment and high wages he was promised. Many believed in the N. P. in June who now know it to be a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. There is nothing to justify the assertion that the majority in Manitoba have declared in favor of the Canada Pacific Railway monopoly. The evidence points very much the other way, and the number of uncompromising Liberals in the Legislature has, we believe, been considerably increased. The *Gazette*, indeed, in another article, asserts that the victory of the Conservative party in the recent Manitoba elections has been "simply tremendous." Twenty-one of the thirty-one members, it says, have been returned to support the Government; but the Government is not a Tory or Conservative Government. We do not know what Mr. Norquay, who has been "everything" by turns and nothing long, now calls himself, but there are some members of his Government whom it would greatly offend to be classed as Tories. The Tories who cared only for Toryism, appear to have given the Government all the support they could, and, inasmuch as the Government they supported has been sustained, and, inasmuch as Mr. Norquay trimmed on the disallowance question to secure their support, they may be said to have been victorious; but the disallowance question was the real question at issue in those elections, and, although those who hold place under the Dominion Government, and those who are allowed, or who expect to be allowed to make money by trafficking in Dominion lands, and the employes of the Canada Pacific Railway Company, and those doing business with that company, are a large part of the present small population, a very large number, probably a majority of the newly elected Legislature, are pledged to resist monopoly and to get rid of it in one way or another. It would, perhaps, be too much to say that they will all keep their pledges in the spirit and the letter.

Canadian Tory papers, big and little, tell their readers that the miserable condition of a portion of the people of Ireland is due, not to landlordism, as there understood, or to land laws, or any other laws, or the want of any laws, but to the insufficiency of all that can be raised from the land to maintain the population, and that emigration is the grand panacea for all the woes of Ireland. The Moncton *Times*, which, perhaps, is profoundly ignorant of the state of things in Ireland, and merely repeats what other Tory papers have told it, says:—

"The rent of the holdings of the people among whom famines so frequently occur is a mere bagatelle in comparison with the value of the food a man requires to keep away hunger, and the famines would come just the same if the people owned the land. The origin of the famines may be found in over-population and want of manufacturing industries, and the remedies are emigration and the fostering of manufactures. A purely agricultural population must inevitably suffer whenever the crops are short. Variety of pursuits and industries is needed to ensure continuous comfort. The people that trust to one occupation, like the farmer who cultivates only one crop, must go hungry at least once in seven years. It is the old mistake of too many eggs in one basket.

"Peasant proprietorship would chain the people much more firmly even than now to the soil, result in the sub-division of the land into even smaller holdings than families starve upon at present, and ensure more disastrous famines than those which occur under the present system."

The annual rent of even the poorest land in Ireland is more than would buy out and cut as much prime land, with considerable improvements, in this Province, and the certainty that any improvement of the land would be followed by an increase of rent so effectually prevented the proper cultivation of much of the poorer lands, that the occupants never even learned how to live comfortably on small holdings as the people of Belgium do. While the poor lands in the west are divided up into small holdings because the landlords found that most profitable, the people were, for the same reason, turned off the rich lands in the east and centre of the country where to-day only the cottages of the herdsmen are to be seen on many square miles of the most fertile lands in Europe.

The *Transcript*, commenting on the article in the *Times*, says:—

"Why do not famines occur in France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Italy, England, Wales? The number of inhabitants to the square mile in France is 180; Italy, 225; Belgium, 221; Flanders, 718; England and Wales, 442; in the whole of Great Britain, 338; in Ireland but 161. The population of Ireland is three millions less than it was forty years ago. Can it be necessary that it should be further reduced in order that the people may live?"

The Indians of the North West.

From time to time we hear that some of the Indian tribes in the Canadian North West are discontented, and that there is reason to apprehend trouble from them. Generally it is alleged that the Indians are in fault; that everything has been done for them that the treaties made with them gave them any right to expect, everything that should be done if we would not teach them to depend wholly upon the Government and to do nothing for themselves. But if the statements in the following memorial, lately sent by the Indians in the Edmonton district to the Minister of the Interior are true, the Indians are not so invariably in the wrong as the Government and its agents would have the public suppose, and some of our Indian agents are as rapacious and reckless of consequences as any of those who have involved the United States in so many Indian wars. Mr. Dewdney, the Indian Commissioner, has frequently been accused of neglecting some of the most important of his duties, and of making what are supposed to be visits of inspection mere pleasure trips. The statement of the Indians gives weight to those charges:—

EDMONTON DISTRICT,
Saskatchewan, Jan. 7, 1883.

To the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa:

Honorable Sir:—We, the undersigned chiefs and representatives of the different Indian bands in the district of Edmonton, Treaty No. 6, humbly beg to submit the following statements to your earnest and immediate consideration, and we hold that our very existence is involved in the promptitude with which a remedy shall be applied to our grievances, which we here undertake to expose to you.

Nothing but our dire poverty, our utter destitution during this severe winter, when ourselves, our wives and our children are smarting under the pangs of hunger and cold, with little or no help, and apparently less sympathy from those placed to watch over us, could have induced us to make this final attempt to have redress directly from headquarters. We say *final*, for if no attention is paid to our case now, we shall conclude that the treaty made with us six years ago was a meaningless matter of form, and that the white man has indirectly doomed us to annihilation little by little; but the motto of the Indian is: "If we must die by violence let us do it quickly." We say *redress* because we have many grievances, some of which we shall state in this letter, and all of which we are prepared to prove to any *honest* man sent by Government to investigate our cause, and in proof of which we can call upon every uninterested white man in the country acquainted with our affairs.

When the Government representatives came to make a treaty with us, they said it was in the name of the *Great Mother*. The white man had it all his own way; he made the conditions both for himself and for us. We were treated as so many children, unable to judge for ourselves, although we claim a certain amount of the faculty of reasoning in our own interest, and especially when there is question of the very first law of nature, self-preservation. The conditions were mutually agreed to. We understood them to be inviolable, and, in presence of the Great Spirit, reciprocally binding—that neither party could be guilty of a breach thereof with impunity. But alas! how simple we were! We have found to our cost that the *binding* exists all on one side, and the *impunity* all on the other. For instance, a condition on our part is to respect all property belonging to whitemen. If any of our tribes pushed by hunger, kill an animal belonging to a whiteman, they are taken and punished according to law. A condition on the part of the Government is to furnish us with a number of farming implements and cattle proportioned to the number of families of each band. Now, during six years that we have been in the treaty, the officers acting for the Government, have robbed us of more than one half of these very things on which we were to depend for a living, and they are not punished according to law. They can break their engagements on behalf of the *Great Mother* with *impunity*. Now, Honorable Sir, this is our great complaint; we have never yet been supplied with one half of what was promised in the treaty. We who send you this letter, represent seven different bands. One article promised to us, was one plow to every three families. Three of the bands have received only one half the number each—the others less than one half, and in one case none at all. Harrows the same way, axes, hoes, and all other instruments promised us have been denied in the same ratio. Some have received all their cattle, some only a portion, and some none at all. Of course those who have received only a portion or none at all will lose the increase for so many years. We were promised all the seed we could put in the ground during four years, and although many of us have been forced to break the ground with hoes, yet we have, on no occasion, received more than one half of what we could plant.

Now we consider this treatment an outrageous breach of good faith. But of course it will be said we are only Indians. Why does not the head man of the Indians ever appear amongst us, he whom we, in our language call the White Beard, and by the whites called Dewdney. He took a rapid run once through our country; some of us had the good or bad luck to catch a flying glimpse of him. He made us all kinds of fine promises, but in disappearing, he seems to have tied the hands of all his agents so that none of them can fulfil the promises. This is the cause of our discontent. We are reduced to the lowest stage of poverty. We were once a proud and independent people, and now we are mendicants at the door of every white man in the country, and we are not for the charity of the white settlers who are not bound by treaty to help us, we should all die on Government fare. Our widows and old people are getting the barest pittance, just enough to keep body and soul together; and there have been cases in which body and soul have refused to stay together on such allowance. Our young women have been reduced by starvation to become prostitutes to the white man for a living, a thing unheard of ever before amongst ourselves, and always punishable by Indian law. What then are we to do? Shall we not be listened to? Our neighbours, the Blackfeet, are well fed on a pound of flour and a pound of beef a day, men, women and children, because they are bold, ready to fight and to kill cattle if allowed to go hungry; and we, because we are quiet, (may be the Government think us cowardly,) can get neither food nor clothing, nor the means necessary to make a living for ourselves. We have been calling during several years for the means allowed us by treaty to work for ourselves, and we can get no satisfaction. Even last year, some of us entitled to back pay were refused on authority from Ottawa. Thus the Government can break every article of the treaty in detail or in *globo*, and we have no redress! Shall we still be refused and compelled to adhere to the conclusion mentioned in the beginning of this letter, that the treaty is a farce enacted to kill us quietly, and if so, let us die at once?

We hope, Sir, you will pay quick attention to this letter. One great complaint we have, is, that the Government Interpreters of this country, with few exceptions, will scarcely or never tell our exact words to the Agents, when they fear that the Agent, who is very often a man of peevish disposition, would be offended, and so we seldom can say what we desire—but in this letter, we have given you in plain talk, a short sketch of our position which we beg you to attend to at once—and we conclude by saying that the half is not told.

Your petitioners,

CHIEF BOB TAIL,		Cree.
"	SAMSON,	"
"	BEAUTIFUL SKIN,	"
"	WOODPECKER,	"
	AYOWASTIN,	"
	STWITAWIYES,	"
	IRON HEAD,	Stoney.
	WILLIAM,	"

That Manifesto.

The following is the manfesto of Prince Napoleon which, so far, appears to have had no other effect than the introduction of the measure for the expulsion, absolute or arbitrary, of Bourbons and Buonopartes, and a change of ministry. Unhappily for France, those who rule it now do not know what Republican liberty is, and too many of the charges made in the manifesto are well founded:—

PARIS, Jan. 15, 1883.

Fellow Citizens:

France is pining.

Some of those who suffer are stirring.

The great majority of the nation is disgusted. Having no confidence in the present, it appears to be looking out for a future only attainable by a manly resolution.

The executive power is weakened, incapable and impotent.

The Chambers are without leaders and without will.

The party in power to-day, disregarding its own principles, seeks only to satisfy the basest of passions.

Parliament is broken up into fractions.

Reactionists, Moderates and Radicals have in turn come into power, only to fall.

They held out to you the promise of a republic which was to repair and to reform. Delusive promise!

You witness everlasting crises, which affect the head of the republic, the Ministers and the Chamber.

Your twelve years' experience of a parliamentary republic is complete!

You have no government.

The evil is in the Constitution, which places the country at the mercy of 800 Senators and Deputies.

Efforts had been made before. Why aggravate them instead of being taught by them?

The army, which is the foundation of our greatness and security, is abandoned to the presumption of incompetent men, who have been gabbling for ten years about reorganizing it. And now after experiments fatal to the spirit of the troops, they are looking out for a good recruiting law.

The Administration is not trusted. Its officers are the slaves of the meanest electoral interests.

To exploit the country is not to rule it.

The judiciary finding its independence threatened appears to lose not only its security but the spirit of its mission at the same time.

Our finances are in disorder.

Heavy and badly adjusted taxes are enforced in a way which bars the way of progress.

There is no doubt of its being easier to borrow than to reform.

Our expenditure is unreasonably increasing.

The first principles of public credit are disregarded. A gambling mania, protected by complicity in high places, has obtained a hold upon all classes of society.

The floating debt amounts to a figure which threatens our credit at the very first financial shock.

Notwithstanding enormous taxes, the budget does not balance itself.

Religion has no protection against persecuting atheism. Yet this great interest of every civilized community can be easily guarded by the loyal enforcement of the Concordat, which alone assures us religious peace.

The vital social questions of our democracy, in which political equality should be followed by a division of burdens to the benefit of the largest and poorest class, are neglected. Even the study of them is looked upon with disdain. Brought face to face with these problems, instead of advancing we retire.

Our commerce is suffering through the abolition of the treaties of 1860, to which we owed our prosperity, and the interest of consumers and producers alike is sacrificed.

Our foreign policy, which is one of bad faith towards the weak, is serving private speculation in Tunis, the costly occupation of which is of no benefit to us; in Egypt, where considerable French interests are at stake, it is cowardly and absurd.

It is impossible to visit foreign countries without a feeling of profound sorrow. Our France, once so great, to-day has neither friends nor influence. Even the best disposed of these nations treat us with indifference more painful than open hostility; and yet a strong France is necessary to the world.

The only way to regain our lost foreign footing is to put our internal affairs on a solid basis.

This unfortunate situation is due to the relaxation of the principle of national sovereignty, and France will not rise unless her people speak out.

I am the heir of Napoleon I. and of Napoleon III., and the only living man whose name has united seven million three hundred thousand votes.

Since the death of the Emperor's son I have remained silent with regard to all politics, not wanting to interfere with passing events. I waited in grief for circumstances to give me a right to speak. My silence was but the patriotic expression of my respect for the tranquillity of the country.

My conduct, my opinions and my sentiments have been systematically attacked. Unmoved, I was only with contempt that I answered those who even went so far as to try to put the son against the father. Their efforts were odious and sterile. I was obliged to impose silence on young hearts which were shocked by these instigations. I desired to stand alone against our adversaries. My sons know nothing yet of politics. They are my natural successors and they will remain faithful to the true Napoleonic tradition.

It has been said that I had abdicated my rights in favor of my son. No! When one has more duties than rights, to abdicate is to desert.

These private agreements and understandings may suit princes who consider their rights superior to those of the people. The Napoleons, elected by and servants of the people, would never act thus.

Two principles divide the world; one admitting a right superior to the will of the people, and one which lodges the principle of all power in the sovereignty of the people.

I respect countries in which both principles harmonize. In France it is not so. The representatives of the past are forever repulsed.

No equivocation.

It is impossible to arrive at any understanding with the partisans of the white flag which has become the sole emblem of the House of Bourbon.

If dissension exists between the partisans of national sovereignty, they are now absolutely antagonistic.

The Napoleons defend the direct sovereignty of the people. This doctrine has been abandoned by many Republicans solely for fear of the popular vote.

That which a plebiscite established only a new plebiscite can replace.

I do not represent a party, but a cause and a principle.

This cause is that of everybody more than of myself.

This principle is the people's right to nominate their chief. To deny this right is to attack the sovereignty of the people.

The Government is falling to pieces, but a great democracy like ours cannot continue to recoil from the necessity of constituting authority. The people know it. They proved it in the eight plebiscites of 1800, 1802, 1804, 1815, 1848, 1851, 1852 and 1870.

Frenchmen! remember the following words of Napoleon I.:

"Whatever is done without the people is illegitimate." NAPOLEON.

The Montreal *Gazette* has become a more enthusiastic admirer of the policy of monopoly in the North West, and of the monopolists, than it once was. It now says:—

"The policy of the Dominion Government in handing over the work to a private company, finds its best justification in these performances. It is necessary only to recall the tedious progress which successive Governments were able to make towards the accomplishment of the project during eight years, to comprehend the enormous advantage to the country from the new policy. That we are able to boast of an increase of one hundred thousand souls to our population, drawn from foreign countries, in the past year, is due mainly to the enterprise displayed by the Pacific Railway Company in affording means of communication through the fertile lands of the Northwest. To the same cause is primarily attributable the opening up of a large and profitable market in the Northwest for the manufactures of the old Provinces, and upon it we rely in the largest measure for the speedy increase of population, development of trade, and national growth and prosperity. Without the railway our commercial condition could not have reached that splendid plane on which it now rests, and, without the Syndicate, we could not have had the railway."

This is mere rant. The Mackenzie Government made not tedious but rapid progress towards the accomplishment of the project, and to this day the only really practicable way of entering the North West is by the road which Mr. Mackenzie built. If he remained in office the road from Thunder Bay to Red River, sections of which were far advanced when he went out, would have been completed and in working order, and hundreds of miles would have been built across the prairie by a route which would have opened up the most fertile districts for settlement. It is absurd to state that 100,000 persons from foreign countries have settled in the North West, the great majority, probably three-fourths of all the settlers, having gone from Ontario, and it is most absurd to allege that without the syndicate we could not have had the railway, or to attribute the increase of population to the policy of the present Government, or to anything the syndicate have done. To place all the best and most accessible of the lands under the control of the railway company and bogus colonization companies, to make regulations which would render it almost impossible for the actual settler to obtain a clear title from the Government, perhaps because it was supposed that the more speedy settlement of the lands of the monopolists would thus be promoted to hamper, and fetter, and encumber the actual settler in almost every conceivable way, did not do much to promote the settlement of the North West, but did in fact drive into Dakota and other parts of the United States thousands who wished to settle in Manitoba. If Mr. Mackenzie had remained in office there would, probably, have been fewer mere speculators and land sharks in the North West than there were last year; there would, perhaps, have been less of excitement, and there certainly would have been no great bogus land companies, aided by the Government, to despoil the settler, but there would have been a large population, and a far greater number of actual settlers, and the country would have made much more real progress.

The Montreal *Witness* is much dissatisfied because M. Joly has ceased to be leader of the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec, and does not like the new leader, M. Mercier, or his policy. Indeed, since the change it has shown a disposition to support M. Mousseau, and has seldom, if ever, expressed approval of anything done by the Opposition. Because it seemed to think that M. Joly ceased to be leader because he is a Protestant, that chivalric gentleman wrote to it a few days ago the following letter:—

SIR,—The *Daily Witness* has commented on my resignation of the leadership of the Opposition with so much sympathy and kindness that I will never forget it. But there is one point connected with the matter, which is not clearly understood. Many people appear to think that a want of sympathy between the Liberal members and myself, owing to difference of creed, was one of the motives of my resignation. Let me tell you that ever since 1873 I have strongly urged upon the French-Canadian Liberals the wisdom of dispensing with my services as leader on the ground that the fact of my being a Protestant was a dangerous weapon in the hands of their opponents. They all scouted the idea and insisted upon keeping me as their leader, saying that my being a Protestant would never make me lose a truly Liberal vote among the French-Canadians. It would be unjust on my part to let the public believe that I am a sort of martyr to my religious faith, I owe it to the French-Canadian Liberals, who have supported me so long and faithfully, to set the matter right and hope you will help me to do so by publishing this letter. Believe me gentlemen, yours very truly. H. G. JOLY.

Quebec, Feb. 6th.

The Church of England has an income of £4,525,000. Of this, episcopal and cathedral officials receive £342,571. The patronage of 4,362 benefices, with an income of £1,513,092 is ecclesiastical & collegiate, that of 845 with an income of £267,345, belongs to the Executive; and that of 8,521, with an income of £2,719,958, to private patrons.

Fortress Monroe is the largest single fortification in the world. It has already cost the U. S. Government over $3,000,000. The water battery is considered one of the finest military works in the world.

In the House of Lord there are 36 members holding office under the present Administration, 46 officers of the army on active service, and 61 retired officers. Of naval officers there are seven on active service and three retired. Sixty-two peers are either chairmen or directors of railways. Six peerages date from the thirteen century, six from the fourteen, eleven from the fifteenth, eighteen from the sixteenth, 45 from the seventeenth, 126 from the eighteenth, and the rest from the present century.

TELEGRAPHIC.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—The court was again crowded this morning with privileged spectators, including many ladies. It is expected that after the present hearing the case will be adjourned until Wednesday, and the examination thereafter proceed at shorter intervals. Among those present in court were Mr. Jenkinson, Director of the Irish Criminal Investigating Department, and Courtenay Boyle, a private secretary to Lord Lieutenant Spencer. Before the prisoners were charged to-day, the counsel for George Smith, one of the accused conspirators, made application for admission of his client to bail, which was refused.

The following persons are among the prisoners arraigned at Kilmainham Court to-day: Lawrence Hanlon, Joseph Mullett, James Mullett, Edward O'Brien, William Maroney, Daniel Curley and Daniel Delaney.

Great excitement ensued when Kavanagh was placed in the witness' seat. Kavanagh apparently labored under great excitement. He deposed that on the 6th of May last he was at the Royal Oak public house in Park Gate street. He was engaged by four men—Brady and Kelly and two strangers. [Brady here uttered a loud gutteral threat, but no distinct words were heard. There was no laughter to day among the prisoners when Kavanagh identified them.] Kavanagh pointed out Patrick Delaney as another of the men present. He drove the four men into the Park by the Island Bridge Gate, by the Phoenix monument, and along the main road to the Gough monument, and there they got down. They said there was no sign of "skin the goat," meaning Fitzharris, a carman. [Fitzharris here shouted: "Don't call me nicknames."]

Kavanagh, resuming, deposed as follows: After the prisoners said there was no sign of Fitzharris, witness saw an American with a cab coming from the opposite direction and saw four men jump from the cab. The cab stayed a long way up the road with the horse's head turned towards Dublin. A short time after he saw two gentlemen approaching and heard a cry. On looking around he saw one of the gentlemen fall. He did not see the other fall, but four men whom he drove to the park jumped on his car and he drove away. Brady sat on the right side of the car. Kavanagh identified Fitzharris as the driver of the cab. He deposed that he saw Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke approaching. Some one among those he drove said the tall man was to be assassinated. Kavanagh said he subsequently drove by Chapel road round town to Palmerston park. Kelly alighted at the terminus; Brady paid him one pound. After the men witness drove to the Park had alighted there, he put a nose bag on his horse while waiting. He heard a person speak to James Carey. Delaney afterwards instructed him (Kavanagh) to look sharp and be ready to start. Upon this he drove near to the waiting group, which included some persons he did not know. Two gentlemen, Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, were approaching arm-in-arm. James Carey and Delaney, who had come back on the car from the place where it was waiting, jumped down and joined the group. Witness heard some one say "It is the tall man." Kavanagh was then ordered to go further away by some of the conspirators. As he did so witness heard some one, he could not tell who, repeat "mind it is the tall man." As the gentlemen came along either Carey or Delaney raised a white handkerchief. While he was waiting the carman, nicknamed the "Goat," passed him, driving a passenger named Nolan toward Dublin. He was also passed by some bicyclists. The witness said on looking around he thought he only saw one gentleman fall, and saw that the other, who had an umbrella, was lying on the ground. On driving from the scene of the murder they took a turn to the left, then crossed the bridge to the right along Inchicore road. Delaney directed him where to drive. He drove rapidly until he reached Round Tower, two miles from the Park. Here Tim Kelly alighted. He then drove round to Leeson Park, stopping at a public house near Leeson Bridge. Brady then paid and dismissed him. On Sunday morning he met Brady at Townsend street, and received two pounds. Brady afterwards bought him harness.

Kavanagh's evidence makes it certain that Burke was first murdered, and that the plot was primarily against him.

On Kavanagh identifying Delaney and Jas. Carey, the latter of whom he said he knew well, there was such commotion in the court that the magistrates threatened to clear it. Brady afterwards somewhat recovered his composure and endeavored to smile.

Kavanagh said he was so near the scene of the assassination that he heard one of the victims cry "Oh." The tall victim (Burke) was lying in the road after this examination. The other victim was standing in the road with an umbrella in his hand. Kavanagh afterwards saw him lying in the road as before stated.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—Kavanagh, in replying to Murphy, Crown Counsel, said that on the 6th of May he wore a white hat, but a man on the car, who was not in the prisoners' dock, changed with him, giving him a large brown one. This is important, as it is believed to furnish a clew to a murderer who has not been apprehended. Kavanagh further deposed that Fitzharris on one occasion told him they were after Judge Lawson. Kavanagh said he became an informer on Thursday last. He had been sworn into the society by Kelly. The task assigned him was to drive the boys. Doyle told him that James Mullett and a lot of big people were attached to the society.

George Motley, hatter, of Chapel street, Dublin, deposed that he saw Kavanagh on the 6th of May at Wren's public house, which Kavanagh mentioned in his deposition.

Samuel Jacob, witness at the inquest, deposed to seeing the struggle in the Park from a distance of fifty yards. He saw the assassins mount a car; one of them afterwards returned and struck a prostrate form. He could not say whether four or five men were engaged. Jacob was unable to recognize any of the men on the car.

Kavanagh identified Fagan as an associate of the assassins.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A man supposed to be connected with the Phœnix Park murders was arrested at Swansea to-day.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—Divers are searching the basin of the Grand Canal for the knives which Kavangh deposed at the enquiry at Kilmainham Court House, yesterday, that he and Brady had thrown into it. The water will be drawn from the Basin tomorrow if the divers are not successful in their efforts.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11.—A man named Tom McCaffrey has been arrested, and it is stated Kavanagh identified him as the fourth man on the car he drove into Phœnix Park on the day of the murder.

CANNES, Feb. 11.—Mr. Gladstone had an interview with Mr. Clemceau to-day. The former stated that the curse of Ireland had been centralization. "I desire," he said, to decentralize administrative authority. We are new trying to make the humblest Irishman realize that he is a governing agency and also that the Government will be carried on for him and by him."

An exchange says:—"Mr. Gladstone has received a threatening letter. Sir Vernon Harcourt has been warned to change his tone; the Marquis of Hartington has guards about him; while the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is afraid to move abroad without police protection. Even in France Mr. Gladstone has police near him day and night, on account of the threats of the Fenians. Half of these may be idle threats; at the same time the position of a Cabinet minister in England is anything but a comfortable one just now."