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POOR DOCUMENT

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JOHN A. JOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY FEB. 12, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The speech from the throne, which we published yesterday, shows that the British government has prepared for the consideration of Parliament a programme of no ordinary magnitude. For Ireland there is to be a land purchase bill, one clause of which will provide for the creation of a land department, and the object of which is to turn the Irish tenants into peasant proprietors. This is a good object provided it can be accomplished without costing the British Treasury too much money. It is understood that the proposed bill will be an extension of the Ashbourne Act which was passed three or four years ago and under which a good deal of land has already passed only two landlords to the tenants. By it the government are authorized to advance money to tenants who desire to purchase their holdings, the government thus becoming the creditor of the tenants. It is rumored that the amount to be appropriated for this purpose under the new bill is $100,000,000, so that the chances of this money ever being paid back by the tenants will form an important factor in considering the question. No doubt it will produce some lively debates and it may weaken the government, for there are many Conservatives who do not favor the use of the money of the United Kingdom for the purpose of buying out Irish landlords.

The speech also promises for Ireland an extension of the principles of local self government, which have already been adopted in England and Scotland. We suppose that this must mean that the government propose to ask Parliament to extend the Local Government Act of 1888 to Ireland. This act places the entire government of counties and boroughs in the hands of elective councils, which are invested with very extensive powers, and which are in fact county parliaments. The extension of this act to Ireland must be taken as an indication that the government are willing to advance a certain distance in the direction of Irish Home Rule.

The government promise to again present to Parliament the bill of last year for the facilitating and cheapening of the transfer of land in England. This bill is a measure of very great importance, the result of the labors of a very able, select committee, the design being to make the transfer of land, which is now difficult in England, as easy as it is in Canada. The bill was withdrawn last year in consequence of an amendment being carried in the House of Lords moved by the Marquis of Bath, which as Lord Salisbury said, took the heart out of the bill. It will undoubtedly be carried this year and another blow will have been struck at the old absurd system which regards property in land as more sacred than any other earthly possession.

These are but a few of the measures of Domestic legislation which are promised in the Queen's speech, and which if carried out will make the session of 1890 one of the most memorable in the annals of Parliament.

THE TARIFF.

The announcement made in the House of Commons last evening by Sir John A. Macdonald that it is intended shortly to bring down a tariff measure of considerable importance and affecting considerable interests is one which will provoke inquiry and arouse a good deal of speculation. A great many people would give a good deal to know what articles the tariff amendment will touch, and whether the changes proposed will be in the direction of higher or lower rates of duty. A great many interests have this year been at Ottawa demanding changes in the tariff favorable to themselves and this fact has no doubt moved the government to deal in a single measure with the whole matter of tariff amendment. Among the most clamorous have been the millers who demand a higher duty on flour or a change in the duty on wheat. It is idle to speculate at the present time as to the nature of the changes in the tariff which the government will propose, but now that they have been announced it is probable we will not have long to wait for them. It is to be hoped that they will be of such a character as not to increase the cost of living or to injuriously affect any Maritime Province industry.

STILL ANNEXATIONIST.

We had hoped when Mr. Ellis stood up in his place in parliament, declared himself a loyal subject of Queen Victoria, and protested that there was no desire in Canada for separation from the Empire that he had experienced a change of heart. We are now constrained to believe that when Mr. Ellis voted as he did he was not expressing his real sentiments, for his paper, since then, has been, if possible, more disloyal than it was before. Not an evening passes now that the Globe does not indulge in some sneer at British connexion and endeavor to fill the minds of its readers with sentiments hostile to our British citizenship. The Globe now declares that in the moral, intellectual and political world of America "the law of gravitation is at work," which is the Globe's way of asserting that Canada must gravitate to the United States. The Globe after quoting the remark of a writer in the Philadelphia American on "The Americanization of Canada" that the great barrier to annexation will be the unwillingness of the American people to receive Quebec, adds:—

This might be; but should any one Province of the Confederation decide to enter the American union the question will present a phase somewhat different from that which would prevail if the Dominion applied as a whole. Suppose, for example, the Maritime Provinces with their valuable fishery privileges and rights resolved to become states of the union, the American union of States would have to regard the matter from that standpoint alone and Quebec would have to be dealt with on separate conditions. Trouble between Quebec and Ontario might induce Ontario to take her own course, and the question of the admission of that Province into the union would be different from the question of the admission of all Canada.

The cool manner in which Ellis speaks of the breaking up of the Dominion, as if the tie which binds Canada together was of no consequence, will strike most people as in singular contrast with the Globe's protests against the break up of the American Union. The several provinces of Canada are to be encouraged to secede, one by one, and secession, which was an awful crime when attempted by the Southern States, will be a highly proper proceeding when applied to the Provinces of Canada. Our readers will understand from this that Mr. Ellis is still an enemy of Canada and of British interests and that his vote on the loyalty resolutions proves nothing to the contrary.

THE TROUBLE WITH PORTUGAL.

In the Queen's speech, at the opening of Parliament yesterday, that royal lady was made to say that the relations of Great Britain with other powers continued friendly, and the following reference was made to the trouble with Portugal:—

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 are inconsistent with the respect due to the British flag. The Portuguese government now at my request has promised to withdraw its military forces from the territory in question.

Yet in the face of these assuring words we find the little kingdom of Portugal profoundly agitated with the most violent hostility towards Great Britain. While the Queen's speech was being delivered a mob in Lisbon was being harangued by Republican orators, who were inciting the people against the government under the pretence that the latter had yielded to British demands. The same day the government were engaged in signing decrees authorizing the completion of the defences of Lisbon and the arming of the forts with guns. The government have also authorized the purchase of torpedoes, the reorganization of the Army and the buying of eight war ships. The enemy against whom these extensive and costly preparations are being made by the Portuguese, are the British whose fleet is even now at the mouth of the Tagus. Meanwhile the Lisbon papers are publishing such soul stirring paragraphs as the following:—

"It is our first duty to our children to teach them to hate the accursed spawn of Norman and Saxon pirates, and to grow up to avenge the affront given to their fathers. Villians, villains all; and if a squadron of these wretches dare enter our Tagus to affront us for being poor in war ships and to threaten us with their guns, let people, without hesitation, make prisoners of the whole English colony, sparing neither women nor children, and tell the admiral that if one bombshell falls in Lisbon every one of these hostages will be put to death without an hour's delay. The wretches may then do their worst, Lisbon will not have died without wreaking vengeance."

We are of the opinion that in view of such hostile demonstrations the language of the Queen's speech is rather milder and more re-assuring than the circumstances of the case will warrant.

THE PARTICK ELECTION.

The result of the election yesterday in the Partick division of Lanarkshire, Scotland, will probably not be entirely satisfactory to either the government or the opposition. The Liberal Unionists have won the seat, but by a greatly reduced majority, while the Gladstonians, although unsuccessful, have added about one thousand to their voting strength since the summer of 1886. The following table, which shows the result of the three last elections in Patrick, will show the situation to the reader at a glance and save much explanation:—

Election.	Gladstonian.	Anti-Gladstonian.	Total register.
1885	3,726	3,385	8,945
1886	2,944	3,745	9,016
1890	3,926	4,148	9,342

The vote cast for the anti-Gladstonian candidate in 1885 was the Conservative vote, for the Liberals had not then split into two sections over the question of Irish home rule. The anti-Gladstonian vote of 1886 was the Conservative and Unionist vote combined. The result shows that the Gladstone Liberals are stronger by just 200 votes than they were in 1885, before the quarrel over home rule, and that they are stronger by 982 votes than they were in 1886, while the Conservatives and Unionists were able to poll 403 more votes than they were in the latter year. The remarkable feature of the election was the very large vote cast.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Senator Frye of Maine is quoted as saying to a Washington newspaper man:—"We can get along very well without the modus vivendi. Few of our fishermen have availed themselves of it. They have perferred rather than to pay the high license to keep out of Canadian ports altogether. Under the existing treaty we have a right to put into Canadian ports when our vessels are disabled and to procure wood and water. They cannot deny us that. We can, if necessary, carry our bait with us and not go near their harbors except in case of emergency." Mr. Frye also expressed the opinion that a new fishery treaty was not necessary, because the American fishermen did not need it.

The City Council of Fredericton has been snubbed by the Moncton Town Council. The former passed a strongly worded resolution, which was forwarded to the Moncton Town Council demanding the construction of the Harvey-Salisbury line and declaring that no compromise or change of route by a subsidy to the Edmunston-Moncton route be accepted in lieu thereof. After reading this declaration the Moncton Town Council at once passed a resolution approving of the construction of the Edmunston-Moncton line,

An old Ontario farmer who was induced by the glowing accounts of the Grit leaders to go to the Western states fifteen years ago, has just got back with his wife and family. He says:—

"Fifteen years ago I was a prosperous and happy farmer on Wolfe Island, opposite Kingston. I heard many glowing accounts of the far west, and becoming fascinated with them, sold my handsome piece of property and went to Southern Kansas. It would take more than words to describe to you the suffering and misery we have gone through since we struck there; but I may be thankful that I was able to leave. The only people making any money there are land sharks, who, by their falsehoods, lure innocent people to their lands. If we were successful in our crops we could not realize anything on them. To give you some examples: corn is selling at ten cents a bushel, oats at five cents, wheat thirty-five or forty cents, and other things in proportion. I tell you, when I laid my eyes on Canadian soil yesterday, my wife and I felt like new people. I am going back to my friends a few miles from Toronto."

This man is one of the victims of Cartwright, Blake, Laurier and other Yankee land agents.

The New Criminal Bill.

The bill to amend the criminal law introduced on Friday by the Minister of Justice is one of the most important measures ever laid before Parliament. The first clause declares that any parent or guardian who procures or permits the debauching of any girl or woman in his charge shall, if the female is under 13, be guilty of a felony and be liable to fourteen years' imprisonment; and if above 13 and under 21 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable with a five years' imprisonment. Everyone who, being married, seduces or has improper relations with any woman, and everyone who seduces and has such relations with any woman of previously chaste character in his employment, or with any woman who is employed by him and is in respect of her work or employment subject to his control or direction, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to two years' imprisonment. Any one who procures a male person to commit a gross indecency shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to two years' imprisonment. Any one who perpetrates a gross indecency in the presence of one or more persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to a fine of $50 or six months' imprisonment. Any one who marries or has improper relations with any person related to him whether by consanguinety or otherwise more nearly than the fourth degree according to the rules of the civil law shall be deemed to have committed incest and shall be liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. Every one who has unlawful relations with a girl under 13 shall be guilty of a felony and be liable to imprisonment for life or for any term not less than five years, and to be whipped; and anyone who attempts such crime shall be liable to two years' imprisonment and to be whipped. Any indecent assault upon a female will render the offender liable to two years' imprisonment and a whipping. It is also provided that it shall be no defence to say that the child has consented. Another clause will, if carried, put a full stop to any attempt to carry out Mormon ideas, for it provides that any male person who simultaneously, or on the same day marries more than one woman shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Another clause provides that any person who has relations with more than one woman shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be liable to fine and imprisonment. People who have been compelled to act as jurors in a lengthy case will be glad to learn that a clause in the bill provides that a judge may in his discretion permit the jurors the use of fire when out of court at any time before a verdict is reached, and to have reasonable refreshments, provided, however, that they pay for the latter themselves.

CAPITAL.

The Work of Parliament Yesterday.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—In the commons, today, Mr. Davies introduced a bill to extend the charter of the Summerside Bank.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the attention of the government had been called to the letters recently published, signed by Mr. Rykert, M. P., which reflected seriously upon several ministers and are calculated to cause a public scandal.

Sir John Macdonald said his attention had been called to the letters, and some of them surprised him very much. Members of the government were willing there should be an investigation.

Mr. Rykert was willing to have an inquiry.

Sir Richard Cartwright urged that action be taken in the matter now.

Sir John said to-day was government day, and he desired to advance public business. Why not to-morow?

Hon. Mr. Laurier—An important debate is to begin to-morrow.

Sir John promised that the matter would be taken up later on.

The debate was then resumed on Mr. Laurier's motion that the rebate allowed to distillers on imported corn be abolished.

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 at premature action on the subject. They must decline to agree to any such action now as proposed. It was intended to bring down shortly a tariff measure of considerable importance and affecting considerable interests, and when this was submitted would be the proper time for tariff discussion.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the premier's announcement was equivalent to a declaration that the government intended to continue their policy of discrimination against farmers. They refused even to allow to farmers the privileges allowed to distillers. The farmers were now obliged to import corn for stock feeding, and if there was any honesty in the temperance supporters of the government they would not favor the distillers at the expense of farmers.

Mr. O'Brien (Conservative) said he could consistently oppose the resolution because the rebate allowed distillers was inconsistent with the protective policy.

Hon. Mr. Bowell said the rebate was a small matter.

Mr. O'Brien said that, large or small, the principle was the same.

Hon. Mr. Mills (Bothwell) predicted that the government would yet act like Captain Scott's coon and "come down." The first minister should not compel his followers to a choice between conviction and party fealty.

Mr. Paterson said that if tariff changes were to be made the budget should be brought down at once, otherwise the premier's announcement would paralyze business.

Hon. Mr. Foster said the changes would not be of a very radical character.

The house divided on the motion, which was defeated by 104 to 69. Messrs. O'Brien, Wright, Kirkpatrick, Jamieson and Peter White voted with the opposition.

When the house resumed supply, after recess, Mr. Weldon (St. John) on the item for admiralty courts, complained that while the dominion government gave allowances for the vice admiralty court in Quebec, no allowance for such courts at St. John and Halifax was made. This was unfair. These courts were dominion courts altogether, and it was the duty of the dominion government to provide accommodation for them. He also thought the jurisdiction of these courts should be extended. The vice admiralty court in St. John was often occupied with very important business.

Sir John Thompson thought provincial government should provide rooms and attendance for the vice admiralty court as well as other courts.

Mr. Weldon pointed out that ordinary courts were created by provincial legislatures. The vice admiralty courts were not.

Sir John Thompson said the vice admiralty judge at St. John was the county judge who could hold court in his own court rooms.

Messrs. Weldon and Davies said if Sir John Thompson's reasoning were correct the government should drop the estimates for salaries of judge, registrar and marshal of the vice admiralty court at Quebec, as well as the appropriation of $300 for court rooms at St. John and Halifax.

Sir John Thompson said the salaries of Quebec officials had been established before confederation.

Mr. Davies said the dominion was not in any way bound to pay salaries of $1,000 to the marshal and registrar of the vice admiralty court at Quebec any more than the salaries for similar officials at Halifax and St. John.

Mr. Skinner supported Mr. Weldon's contentions.

Hon. Mr. Jones (Halifax) urged that the admiralty courts at Halifax and St. John should be treated in the same way as the court at Quebec. The grant for court rooms should be continued.

Sir John Thompson said the vice admiralty judges at Halifax and St. John were judges of other courts.

Mr Weldon said the admiralty judge at Quebec was still a practicing lawyer. Sir John Thompson promised to reconsider the whole matter.

The house adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Banking and banking legislation has been uppermost in many men's minds today. A strong contingent of representatives of the banking interest were here and had a lengthy and, report says, a 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 proposals. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

Mr. Boulton, the newly made senator from Manitoba, thinks that Canada should be represented in the imperal parliament, and to-day he introduced resolutions that the time has arrived when Canada might be accorded a measure of representation in the imperial parliament by giving to the government 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 government 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.

This morning the minister of justice was waited upon by the counsel for the defence in the Kane murder case, who presented certain papers which it was thought would favorably affect the case but the minister is of opinion that the evidence adduced did not raise a doubt as to the propriety of the verdict of the jury, and as a result the law will take its course and the doomed man will be hanged tomorrow.

Sir John Macdonald announced this afternoon that the government would bring down tariff measures of considerable importance, and affecting many important interests at an early date and therefore would oppose all discussion of the fiscal policy. This means that the whole tariff of the government is to be remodeled this year.

Col. O'Brien, in an interview to-day, speaking on behalf of the conservative members in the ranks of the thirteen who voted against the Jesuits' Estates Act, said: "We are all of us in favor of the government's policy generally as regards the national policy and such other matters. Such a question as the dual language one may not arise during this parliament. What may happen after the next general election as to the formation of a third party is another matter entirely. On all questions but these we are in accord with the government and the party.

Of Dramatic Interest.

The New York Dramatic News appeared in a new dress of type, and new and improved make up generally, last week.

* * *

A portrait of Miss Julia Marlowe forms the frontispiece of the News in its improved departure. This lady who has been delighting immense audiences this season, is described as being modest, attractive and loveable in her personal relations.

* * *

De Loss King, a well known actor died at his mother's home in Wadsworth Ohio, last week. His last metropolitan appearance was in support of Mrs. Potter at Palmer's theatre last season. Mr. King was only ill for three days,

* * *

Nat Goodwin after playing "Colonel Tom" for one week has decided to experiment no further with it. He bought the play from Mr. MacKaye and must have paid a pretty solid sum for it. Mr. Goodwin bought "The Bookmaker" for $2,500 and ran it unprofitably for some time also.

* * *

A portrait of Bonnie Kate Castleton is also in last weeks Dramatic news and in her own line of work she is said to be without a rival to day.

* * *

Edward P. Sullivan will star in the legitimate next season making specialties of Richard III. Ingmar Othello. Miss Rose Stahl will be leading lady.

* * *

Col. John J, Foster who has been in advance of Madame Janauschek this season has a new play called "A Crimson stain" which will be shortly produced under the management of Peck and Fursman. It is a five act play.

* * *

A new piece called "A Priceless Paragon" will follow "As you like it" at Daly's theatre. This latter play is now making the biggest run it ever had as its production on the 10th. inst. was its fiftieth performance.

* * *

Shenandoah is now expected to run at the Twenty third street Theatre until the end of the season.

* * *

In his stage silhouettes last week James Owen O'Connor deals with Mary Anderson as his subject. His first instalment has little in her praise. What has she ever done to him?

* * *

Shenandoah No. 2, after being snow bound eight days en route for San Francisco, opened there to the largest house ever gathered in Baldwin's theatre. The piece and company made a great hit. Miss Haswell is a member of this company.

* * *

Miss Linda Dietz, has been engaged for one of the principal parts in Sidney Rosenfeld's" new play "The Stepping Stone."

* * *

Mr. J. K. Emmet is so ill in Washington he is confined to his bed.

* * *

Richard Mansfield will again play through the summer at the Madison square theatre.

* * *

Stuart Robson was given an enthusiastic welcome lasting over five minutes when he made his first appearance on the stage of the Chestnut street theatre in Philadelphia on the 3rd. inst.

* * *

"Three Only Daughters," the new comedy by Colonel Milliken and Henry Tyrrell is now in active rehearsal under the direction of Claude H. Brooke. It will be produced at Prescott's new theatre on the 15th, inst.

* * *

Edna Vidocq, the leading lady of "The Missourians" was taken suddenly ill at Worcester the other day and her art was given to Miss Harrington, who had only two hours notice. Miss Harrington went on absolutely letter perfect, though the part is a long one, and surprised every body by the power and intensity of her acting.

* * *

Marie Prescott is studiously at work on a dramatic version of Rider Haggard's Cleopatra.

* * *

Miss Olga Brandon will shortly play Julia in "The Hunchback" in London. She is a very popular leading lady on the other side.

* * *

Henry E. Dixey opens his travelling season of "The Seven Ages" at Pittsburg on 17th inst.

* * *

Mr. William Terriss will sail for England next Saturday. He is engaged to appear at the Adelphi, London, in a new play on 3rd March.

* * *

Miss Letty Lind has been presented with a ruby necklace valued at £4000.

* * *

Mr. John J. McCaffrey has been appointed Dramatic News correspondent at Saint John for the year 1890.

* * *

Jean Hosmer, a well known tragic star of former days died at her home in Buffalo last week.

* * *

Maud Haslam who is a member of the "Held by the Enemy" company became very ill during the engagement of the company at Indianapolis recently. She is subject to cataleptic attacks. Miss Haslam was in this city with Arthur Rehans Co., some little time ago.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

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The disagreeable taste and smell of the Oil is completely disguised and rendered so palatable that we have yet to learn of one case where the stomach refused to retain it. Warranted to contain 50 per cent. of finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Physicians endorse it, and prescribe it daily in their practice—having discarded all others.

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Miscible with Milk or Water and just as Palatable.

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FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AND WASTING DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS and LUNG AFFECTIONS.

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IT HAS NO EQUAL.

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FOR THE HAIR,

Restores the color, beauty and softness to Grey Hair, and

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SATURDAY

and three days previous to

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

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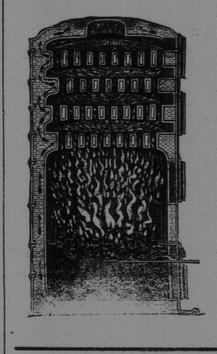

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