

APRIL 3rd, 1882

NEW GOODS!
FRESH STOCK!!
LOW PRICES!!!

THOS. W. SMITH & SON,

Clothing and Boot & Shoe Men,
have opened a very large stock of goods for the
spring and summer trade, consisting of
New Tweeds, nobby patterns,
German & French Coatings,
French Vestings, Fine
"Simon pure" Trou-
serings.

Best West of England Broad
AND
DOESKINS.

Also, Venetian Finish
CANADIAN & DOMESTIC GOODS
in great variety.

Latest Fashion Plates,
JUST RECEIVED.

An A. No. 1 Fit in the Custom Tailoring
Department every time, or no trade.
Ready made clothing from one of the best
makers of the city.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We never had a better assorted stock. Very
cheap.

HATS! CAPS!!

Latest spring styles, in Fur, Wool and Felt. A
job lot of Zulu, Wood and Leather

TRUNKS.

Fifty cases Gent's, Youth's and Boys'

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from all the leading Canadian and Domestic
manufacturers. Competition defied.
Drop in and see us. Only too pleased to
show you our stock.

T. W. Smith & Son

OFF. NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, April 6

March 30, 1882

ALBION HOUSE.

WHOLESALE.

NEW GOODS!

We beg to announce to our friends
and the trade generally, that having
largely extended our premises, our facili-
ties are thereby increased and improved,
which place is in a better position to
attend more fully to the wants of our
numerous customers. The stock is the
largest and most varied ever shown in
the city, and the prices are unusually
low. We call special attention to our

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT!!

which is now well stocked with a splen-
did assortment of

Ready Made Clothing,

Scotch, English and Canadian

TWEEDS,

DUCKS, OVERALLS,

JUMPERS, &c.

STRAW AND FELT HATS

for Men and Boys at such low prices as
must command the attention of buyers.

Trunks, Valises,

with a complete assortment of

LUMBERMEN'S GOODS.

Orders by mail will be carefully
and promptly executed.

F. B. EDGECOMBE,

Wholesale and Retail,

Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

March 30, 1882

Communications.

The Miramichi Valley Railway.

To the Editor of the Maritime Farmer:

MR. EDITOR,—I have read with much
interest two articles in late numbers of the
Telegraph, relating to the Miramichi Valley
railroad, and the people along the proposed
line should be grateful for the favorable
terms in which the scheme is spoken of in
the widely circulated and influential journal.
I would beg to urge upon the Company and
upon the Government, the advisability of so
locating the road that it will pass through or
in the vicinity of Stanley, and I may say
here, that I have no "axe to grind" in the
matter, have no interest in Stanley, beyond
a wish to see it, with the County generally,
advancing and prospering. But having some
knowledge of the capabilities of this section
of County, I would respectfully suggest, to
the promoters of this road, that they give
this matter their serious consideration. As
the Telegraph correctly states the fertile belt
is not reached until Cross Creek is passed,
and in order to intersect this, the road must,
at least, as far north as Stanley. The
line surveyed by the late Mr. Beck runs, to
a great extent, after it leaves the Nashwaak,
through a country devoid of timber and much
of it unfit for cultivation, and with little
prospect of mills or other industries being
established along it. Now as to the proposed
route, via Stanley, is the first place we have
in Stanley, which is destined to become a
place of considerable importance, which
will be the result of the proposed road, and
are now in Stanley, four thriving stores, a
milliner's shop, two hotels, two blacksmiths'
shops, a Board and Shingle Mill, also a Grist
mill and a Carding Mill. The river Nashwaak
which runs through the village, furnishes
splendid water power, capable of driving
any amount of machinery. It has four
comfortable and commodious churches;
three resident clergymen, and a Physician.
The village is surrounded by a healthy and
thriving population, which may be greatly
extended. The forests in this section have
escaped the ravages of fire, and are a fine
timber, and it only needs the railway to be-
come an extensive manufacturing and mer-
cantile centre.

From Stanley to the Miramichi river, the
road would pass through first class farming
lands, several thriving settlements, and the
remainder well wooded with black birch,
maple, ash, spruce, hemlock, cedar, (of which
there is an almost unlimited quantity), and
other valuable woods. There are also fine
facilities for manufacturing these woods, a
branch of the Cross Creek and the tributary
of the Taxes, affording abundant water
power.

Now as the road must depend largely upon
the way traffic for its support, it is in my
opinion in the interest of the Company, to
make this divergence from the Surveyor's
route, as they will thereby secure an immense
addition to their traffic.

Yours truly,
WM. MOHRAN.

Nashwaak, April, 20, 1882.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 27, 1882.

Sir Charles on the O. P. R.

No one, who, without party bias, heard or
has read Sir Charles Tupper's Speech on the
Pacific Railway, but must have felt proud
that so great a work, is being pushed vigor-
ously through the vast territories, which but
a few years ago, were accounted a wilder-
ness given up to the red man and the buffalo,
and of the rapidity with which the North-
west is being settled. Sir Charles, after his
manner, spoke most confidently of the satis-
factory progress of the railway, and of the
splendid prospects before it, and most emphati-
cally of the way the territories are being
settled. "I congratulate the House and the
country," he said, "upon the enormous, the
unprecedented, the unimagined, the unprece-
dented development of our great Northwest
has witnessed during the past year. With regard
to the progress of the work, we can only give
a few salient facts. The Sault Ste Marie
line is to become, in fact, a part of the main
line of the Pacific Railway. The line from
Prince Arthur's Landing to Winnipeg, 433
miles, will be open in July next for traffic,
though not actually finished. 110 miles more
are under traffic, and 470 miles defini-
tely located, west of Winnipeg. The govern-
ment will not assent to further location until
a decision has been come to whether the
route shall be the "Yellow Head" pass, or
the "Kicking Horse" Pass. The presumption
is that it will go by the latter, which will
make a saving of 70 miles (increasing the
cost to the company). Traffic will be taken
by a route through Dominion Territory; to
Georgian Bay, thence by water to Prince
Arthur's Landing, and thence on to Win-
nipeg, and beyond by rail. The Yale Kamloops
section is progressing favorably, and the
section from Emory's Bar to Fort Moody
has been put under contract. Sir Charles
showed, by comparing railway tariffs that
rates of the O. P. R. were not higher than
in some cases, and not so high in others as
those on some of the principal lines on this
continent. Sir Charles took a very high esti-
mate of the commercial value of the rail-
way, and by a comparison of distances by
Montreal, Halifax, and by New York to Victo-
ria and San Francisco and Yokohama and
Japan, showed that the C. P. R. would supply
beyond question and competition the
shortest and most direct route from east to
west across this continent to Asia. It is not
more than three centuries since Samuel Champlain
sought a way "Far Cathay," and the glowing
lands of the east, by penetrating across the
Western continent. He did not get further
than the upper waters of the Ottawa. We
will see his dream realized in our day by
agencies not thought of in his time.

104th.

The paper read by George E. Fensy, Esq.,
President of the "Fredericton Historical
Society," on the "March of the 104th Regi-
ment," has awakened much interest, both
in the exploits of that gallant body of men
raised in York County, and in the events of
the war of 1812-14, in which they took part.
Much information regarding the regiment
has been resuscitated. We have before us
extracts from the journals of House of As-
sembly, N. B., 15 February 1813, from which
we learn that His Majesty had before then
conferred upon the regiment "a high mark
of his favor and approbation, by numbering
it with the line," and that the House com-
mended the regiment on "the high sense of
propriety observed by it during its contin-
uance in the Province."

There has been much talk about the "Sil-
ver Trumpet." We see by an extract from
the journals of the House of Assembly, 26
January 1816, that a resolution was passed
that "a medal be struck for the purpose of
presenting a silver trumpet to the 104th Re-
giment in recognition of its services." The
regiment is therein called His Majesty's New
Brunswick Fencible Regiment. In Janu-
ary 20th, 1816, a resolution was passed vot-
ing \$300 to defray the cost of such a
medal, and the non-commissioned officers and
privates of the regiment, then about to be dis-
banded, who might stand in need of it.

We see by the report on Public Archives
by Douglas Brymer, Archivist in the report
of the Minister of Agriculture, that, among
the manuscript documents under head of
military correspondence, are a number on the
war of 1812, and regarding the 104th Re-
giment from 1811 to 1813. At the meeting
of the Society on 13th inst., enquiry after
the roll of the regiment was made. No
doubt there is among these documents a
copy of it.

We have received a communication signed
"A Farmer," expressing pleasure at the
near prospect of the Harvey "Branch" being
built, and debating on its advantages, which
we hold over for the present.

International Peace Congress at Washington.

It will be remembered that Mr. Blaine,
when U. S. Secretary, conceived the brilliant
idea of forming a confederation of republics
on the North and South American contin-
ents with the United States, as the central
and controlling power. As a preliminary to
carrying out this project, he strove to have the
Bellevue Clayton treaty set aside, with the
view of giving the U. S. full command over
the Isthmus of Panama, and entire control of
the canal. If he had been successful, it
would have been the entering of the wedge
of the Monroe doctrine on the American con-
tinent; the formation of the confederation of
public would have driven the wedge further
in, and then there would only have stood
the Dominion in the way of that wedge be-
ing driven home. We hardly think that the
Dominion would stand long in its way, un-
less as an independent power it entered the
confederation, and consented to play a role
in this contest of North and South Ameri-
can republics.

Blaine's spirited policy was considerably
laughed at, and it seemed to have collapsed.
But it has taken some hold on minds in
America. One of Blaine's ideas was the
establishment of an International Congress at
Washington, to take into consideration the
feasibility of the confederation. President
Arthur on the 11th inst., sent a communi-
cation to Congress, in which he intimated that
he had sent a circular of invitation to all in-
dependent countries of North and South
America with the ultimate view of forming
a treaty of peace between the States rep-
resented, and that he had done so in ignorance
of the existing relations between the differ-
ent republics in Central and South America.
Desirous of setting at rest all questions as to
his right as President, to issue such an invita-
tion, he referred to Congress the subject
of the propriety of concurring in the suggested
International Congress at Washington next
Nov. He asked it to give its opinion on the
question, at as early a day as possible, as
some of the republics were making inquiries
whether it was the intention that this Con-
gress should be a preliminary to the proposed
confederation? It certainly would be the
first step towards the formation of the
Blaine's confederation? It certainly would be
an indication that the United States in
alliance with the Central and South Ameri-
can republics, were preparing to assume a
new attitude. Strengthened by such an al-
liance the U. S. would be prepared to as-
sume a bolder attitude towards England and
other European powers. And, to assert its
right to the complete control of the canal
across the Isthmus. Such ideas evidently
have a hold on many minds in the United
States, and the anxiety to maintain their
possession of a powerful naval force in the
Pacific, as well as in the Atlantic. The
assembly of an International Peace Con-
gress in Washington would be watched with
great interest by the people of England and
Canada.

Parties in the United States.

The state of parties in the United States
is such, that, out of the disintegration of the
Republican and Democratic parties, a new
party with a new policy might arise and
gain power. The Republicans are divided
into "Stalwarts," "Half Breeds" and "Grant"
Republicans; the Democrats into "North"
into "Tammany" and "anti-Tammany," and
the South into "Bourbons" and "Independents."
The secession spirit, the feelings
caused by the war, have died out in the
South; it is no longer "solid" against the
Republicans or the North. Slavery is a
dead, rotten and forgotten issue. In fact,
the principles on which the two parties were
founded have not now sufficient force to keep
them united against each other. "The quarrels
of factions within each," says Carl Schurz,
"are much fiercer than the contests between
them."

The doctrine of States' rights and decen-
tralization have lost hold on the Democrats,
and the tariff and the financial question,
and specie payments, cannot be made distinct
issues between the parties, for among members
of both are those who uphold the present high
protective tariff and those who would modify
it, and there are none in either who would
go back to soft money and free trade and
free trade. Railways and telegraphs, the
peopling of the country, have produced and
are producing great changes in the U. S.
and the people are ready for some new poli-
tical departure. "There seems," says Carl
Schurz, "to be enough of dissatisfaction with
the old parties in their conduct of the govern-
ment, and the springing up of new
formations possible, as soon as a question
arises upon which neither of the two old
parties is united and which strongly en-
gages the popular mind. It would seem to
require only some vigorous shock, or the
infusion of some new principle, to bring on
a new crystallization of these political
elements. What are at present in a state of
chemical solution. Would not some policy like
the Blaine plan, (spoken of elsewhere),
produce the requisite vigorous shock?"

Sympathy for Erin.

On Thursday last, the resolutions of sym-
pathy for Ireland were passed in the House
of Commons were passed. From Mr. Blake's
remarks, it would appear that the resolutions
were, as moved then, somewhat modified.
From what they were, when first they were
proposed, they were modified. Any way, they
received the general approval of the
House. As it is for the general interest
of the whole Empire that Ireland, that has
so long been a source of irritation, trouble,
and danger, should be well governed, prosper-
ous, contented, and happy, it is hoped that
the resolutions will be of help towards that
desired end. Ireland, no doubt, would be
better with some measure of self-government,
but the first step, after the mutual exasperation,
caused by agitation, coercion, and outrage, is
to allow them to give relief to that unhappy
country, should be to do the best for the
poor families, who are now starving on mis-
erable patches of land, to emigrate. As Sir
John said: "In the North West there are
enough homesteads for every man, woman,
and child, in Ireland, if they could be trans-
ported there."

By reference to the "Returns of Agricul-
tural Holdings for Ireland for 1880," he
shows that out of a total of 690,000 holdings
in Ireland 218,200 were valued at £4 and
under, while 196,000, or nearly one-third,
were valued at more than £4, but with the
£10. From other statistics it appears that
there are in Ireland no less than 280,000
holdings of not more than 10 acres in extent,
while 47,800, or nearly another one-third
of the whole, are rated at £10 and under—
making together 125,000, or four-fifths of the
whole number. He believes that £1 per
acre would be about an average rental for
lands in Ireland.

Death of Darwin.

Last year, two lights of literature, whose
names the world will not willingly let
depart, Charles and Jane Elliot, this year,
Longfellow has departed, and now; another
great name, world famous as the discoverer
of the evolution principle, is added to death's
record. Charles Robert Darwin who died
last Thursday, was born in 1809, in Shrews-
bury, England, and came of scientific stock.
His grandfather, Dr. Erasmus Darwin, was
famous as a poet and naturalist, but when in
the future the name of Darwin is named men,
will mean only the grandson who introduced
a new principle to the world, which will ever
be known as "Darwinism." Charles Darwin
had every advantage of the most liberal edu-
cation, and easy means which left him free
to prosecute his researches, and to add many
volumes to the world's library of natural his-
tory. Between the years 1831 and 1837, he
was accompanied, as naturalist, the expedition
on board the *Beagle*, which made a scientific
circumnavigation of the globe. His great
work, which made him famous, his "Origin
of Species by means of natural selection," was
published in 1859. In it he propounded his
theory of which the main proposition is "that
all the various forms of vegetable and animal
life, past or present, have been produced
by a series of gradual changes in nature
descent from parent to offspring. Accord-
ing to his theory, all the animals, birds,
reptiles, insects, fishes and molluscs, have
descended from at most four or five progeni-
tors; all the plants from no greater num-
ber. In 1871 he published the "Descent of
Man and selection in Relation to Sex," in
which he asserts that man is descended from
a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and
pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits.
His last work on Earthworms and the crea-
tion of Mould was published this year.

The River and Streams' Bill.

Each Province is interested in restraining
the general government from trenching on its
constitutional rights. A great outcry was
raised in Ontario by the party opposed to
that government for its disallowance of its
River and Streams' Bill. But, it does not
appear, that the Government were actuated
by any purpose of encroaching on the local
rights of the Province, in pursuance of a
policy of centralization, of reducing the
powers of a legislative union. The Bill was
disallowed, because it affected the general
interests and took away rights of property.
Though made general, it was passed in the
interest of a supporter of the Ontario Gov-
ernment, and to the injury of one who was
a rival in business and of the opposite politi-
cal party. This gentleman, Mr. McLean, at
the expense to himself of \$250,000 made a
stream, called the Mississippi, navigable for
his logs, and Mr. Caldwell, his rival, claimed
the right to use the improvements, and the
local legislature passed an Act which gave
him the right. "The cuckoo watches the
linnet building its nest, but just as the nest
is finished, steals it and uses it for itself,"
was the illustration Sir John used.

The Militia Department is determined on
reducing the active militia to 25,000 men,
and is steadily refusing applications for rais-
ing new companies and battalions. An Ot-
tawa despatch to the Toronto Mail, of a
recent date, gives the following information
on the subject:—

The militia consisting of Senator Frank
Smith, Mr. Hay, M. P., Mr. Beatty, M. P.,
and Major Dawson of Toronto, waited on the
Minister of Militia in Ottawa, to urge upon
him the propriety of giving the Royal Grenadi-
ers, of Toronto, two extra companies—
Major Dawson explained the situation very
fully.

Mr. Carson said the object was to reduce
the force. A force of 25,000 was amply suf-
ficient for Canada. The policy was to reduce
the force to that number, and make them ef-
fective. A force of 40,000 would be a force
of 25,000 in the present state of the world,
if expended on the small number, would make
them more efficient, give them more drill and
better accoutrements. The Toronto contin-
gent was equal to its proportion.

Senator Smith urged the Minister very
strongly to reconsider his intention, and
to reduce the force to 25,000 men, and to
have more than the proportionate number.
Mr. Carson said nothing would give him
greater pleasure than to meet the Minister
on the subject, and to discuss the matter
so efficient a body of men as the 10th and
their officers, but if he conceded the point in
one place he would have to do the same for
other places, and then he would have to give
up altogether his policy of having a smaller
force than there had been, and having it
really efficient. It was better for the
country.

The deputation withdrew.

From the above we may conclude that the
application for an extra company in this city
to the 71st Batt., has been refused. There
did not appear an immediate necessity for
such an addition. The officers of the present
city company find difficulty in keeping it up
to the required standard of numbers.

Humours of Debate.

In the course of his speech on the Pacific
Railway, Sir Charles Tupper, in answer to
the objection that the contract with the syn-
dicate did not insure fidelity in regard to
the completion of the line, said that the con-
tract, remarked that the government had
reduced the period to less than five years,
and in 1885, three years from the present
time the finality, non-gentlemen of the op-
position were anxious to have would be at-
tacking, and when he (Sir Charles) should
have finished his speech, the contract would
be in the hands of the Government.

Any way, they received the general approval
of the House. As it is for the general inter-
est of the whole Empire that Ireland, that has
so long been a source of irritation, trouble,
and danger, should be well governed, prosper-
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there are in Ireland no less than 280,000
holdings of not more than 10 acres in extent,
while 47,800, or nearly another one-third
of the whole, are rated at £10 and under—
making together 125,000, or four-fifths of the
whole number. He believes that £1 per
acre would be about an average rental for
lands in Ireland.

The Strikes.

The contest between capital and labour in
Toronto has not yet come to an end. The
city papers contain daily accounts of the en-
thusiastic mass meetings of the strikers in
the several trades. Much sympathy has been
given them by several of the trades Union,
which have also aided them with money.
The Mayor last week made an effort to bring
about a satisfactory settlement, by proposing
that the questions between employers and
employees, should be submitted to Boards of
arbitration, composed of disinterested members
of each class, which pairwise offered proved
fruitless. Some of the strikers declare
their intention to fight it out to the bitter
end. The end to many proposals to be hit-
ter, and while the excitement strains,
and glow of the contest is on them, and the
dollars hold out, they are not in a mood
to calculate consequences.

Brutal Murder.

If the perpetration of outrages and mur-
ders is a sign of an older civilization and
greater advancement, it can be freely ad-
mitted that the upper Provinces are far
ahead of the Maritimes. Not a week passes
but some horrid tragedy is played there. A
particularly brutal murder took place on the
20th inst., in St. Sauveur, Quebec. The par-
ticulars of which are as follows:—

By about 10 o'clock an old woman named
Anger, proprietor of a small grocery at the
corner of St. Ambrose and Parent streets,
St. Sauveur, retired to bed with a young girl
who had for some time past been staying
with her. Shortly after retiring loud knocks
were heard at the front door. Madame
Anger called out, "Who is there?" and re-
ceived in answer, "Meitvier. I want a
pound of butter, and a small loaf." The old
woman refused to open the door, and the
knocks were renewed. She then said to the
young girl, her companion, "Run away,
there are robbers here, save yourself." The
girl ran to the back window, opened it,
sprang to the ground, and knocked at a
neighbour's door. Receiving no answer, she
returned to Mrs. Anger's and requested her
to accompany her. This the old woman
refused to do. The girl then went to a
neighbour's shop and purchased the butter
and loaf, and returned to her mother's
house and recited what had just occurred,
begging one of them to return to the rescue
the old woman, but they were all afraid,
and the girl fearing to go back alone remain-
ed at the house. Presently the knocks at
the door were renewed, and Mrs. Anger, and
the young girl, who had better go home;
she had no business here." Meitvier then
asked Rousseau, if he was a policeman, and
receiving a reply in the affirmative he ceased
knocking. Rousseau and his family went to
bed at 12 o'clock as no further disturbance
occurred, Mrs. Anger's companion staying
with her for the night. Between six and
seven o'clock, however, the girl went to
Mrs. Anger's store, and when she arrived
there found the front door burst open, the
old woman, and Meitvier lying on the floor
dead. Thinking she was dead, the girl feared
to enter the bedroom, and so went back to
Rousseau's and got one of them to accompany
her to the scene of the robbery. On return-
ing, the old woman was found to be stone
dead, having bruises on her chest, and a
broken neck. The girl fled below the eye.

The Chief of the Quebec Police, and several
detectives proceeded to the scene of mur-
der, and after receiving information from the
occurrence, which was shortly after eight
o'clock, and the man Meitvier was arrested
concerned to the police station. His
clothes box contained a quantity of tobacco
of various brands, both cut and plug, and on
his person was found the purse of the old
woman, containing about one dollar in cents.
Xavier Meitvier admitted that he was alone
when the crime was committed, and pleaded
guilty to the crime with which he was charged.
He is a man about 30 years of age, 5 feet 11
inches high, dark complexion, with black
moustache. In appearance he seems to be a
combination of roguery and simplicity. He
belongs to one of the city volunteer artillery
companies.

The victim was 68 years of age, having a
strong physical appearance. It appears that
the night before she went to confession, and
intended to have taken Holy Communion that
morning. St. Sauveur is in an excited
state over this new murder. Rowdiness has
been rampant in this place for some time
past.

Pagilism in a Church.

The Toronto Globe London correspondent
gives an account of the prize fight which
took place on the last Monday in March in a
church in London. It was not a church ex-
actly, but a hall, (St. Andrew's), where very
recently a ritualistic clergyman, Archdeacon
Dunbar, had conducted Sunday services.
After describing how the Whitechapel rof-
fians gullied the managers of the hall into
letting it, he goes on:—

"At noon on Monday the principals, with
the referees, seconds, &c., assembled to the
hall, and set about pitching the ring im-
mediately below the Communion steps in the
vestry. The referees were generally accorded
the right to use the improvements, and the
local legislature passed an Act which gave
him the right. "The cuckoo watches the
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Major Dawson explained the situation very
fully.

Mr. Carson said the object was to reduce
the force. A force of 25,000 was amply suf-
ficient for Canada. The policy was to reduce
the force to that number, and make them ef-
fective. A force of 40,000 would be a force
of 25,000 in the present state of the world,
if expended on the small number, would make
them more efficient, give them more drill and
better accoutrements. The Toronto contin-
gent was equal to its proportion.

Senator Smith urged the Minister very
strongly to reconsider his intention, and
to reduce the force to 25,000 men, and to
have more than the proportionate number.
Mr. Carson said nothing would give him
greater pleasure than to meet the Minister
on the subject, and to discuss the matter
so efficient a body of men as the 10th and
their officers, but if he conceded the point in
one place he would have to do the same for
other places, and then he would have to give
up altogether his policy of having a smaller
force than there had been, and having it
really efficient. It was better for the
country.

The deputation withdrew.

From the above we may conclude that the
application for an extra company in this city
to the 71st Batt., has been refused. There
did not appear an immediate necessity for
such an addition. The officers of the present
city company find difficulty in keeping it up
to the required standard of numbers.

Humours of Debate.

In the course of his speech on the Pacific
Railway, Sir Charles Tupper, in answer to
the objection that the contract with the syn-
dicate did not insure fidelity in regard to
the completion of the line, said that the con-
tract, remarked that the government had
reduced the period to less than five years,
and in 1885, three years from the present
time the finality, non-gentlemen of the op-
position were anxious to have would be at-
tacking, and when he (Sir Charles) should
have finished his speech, the contract would
be in the hands of the Government.

Any way, they received the general approval
of the House. As it is for the general inter-
est of the whole Empire that Ireland, that has
so long been a source of irritation, trouble,
and danger, should be well governed, prosper-
ous, contented, and happy, it is hoped that
the resolutions will be of help towards that
desired end. Ireland, no doubt, would be
better with some measure of self-government,
but the first step, after the mutual exasperation,
caused by agitation, coercion, and outrage, is
to allow them to give relief to that unhappy
country, should be to do the best for the
poor families, who are now starving on mis-
erable patches of land, to emigrate. As Sir
John said: "In the North West there are
enough homesteads for every man, woman,
and child, in Ireland, if they could be trans-
ported there."

By reference to the "Returns of Agricul-
tural Holdings for Ireland for 1880," he
shows that out of a total of 690,000 holdings
in Ireland 218,200 were valued at £4 and
under, while 196,000, or nearly one-third,
were valued at more than £4, but with the
£10. From other statistics it appears that
there are in Ireland no less than 280,000
holdings of not more than 10 acres in extent,
while 47,800, or nearly another one-third
of the whole, are rated at £10 and under—
making together 125,000, or four-fifths of the
whole number. He believes that £1 per
acre would be about an average rental for
lands in Ireland.

The Strikes.