St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. V. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1881. NO. 11.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!

FLANNELS! FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

5 BALES

WHITE ENGLISH BLANKETS, In Common, Medium, Witney and Bath!

4 Bales Brown and Grey Blankets, 4 and 5 lbs. Weight.

4 BALES ENGLISH FLANNELS

In Scarlet, White, Navy Blue, Pink, Green and Orange.

2 CASES

Canadian GREY FLANNELS.

We Offer these BLANKETS and FLANNELS, Wholesale or Retail, at Prices which cannot be beaten in the Province.

McCAFFERTY & DALY,

Corner King and Germain Streets.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

We have found such a ready sale for the Goods of our own Manufacture, that in order to keep pace with the demand, we have increased our facilities for turning out the work, and our Warerooms will now be found to contain a most complete assortment in every department.

We have over 50 New Designs in Bedroom Sets, all Richly Carved, Finely Finished, and made throughout in our usual substantial manner.

We have replaced the *PARLOR SUITES* which have been sold by the latest styles, Upholstered in our recent importations of

French and English Raw Silks, Cashmeres, Tapestries, Etc.

WE HAVE SOME VERY HANDSOME SIDEBOARDS,

the designs for which have been executed by our own draughtsmen, and they will be found models of elegance and convenience.

Bookcases, Secretaries, Davenports, Patent Rockers, Easy Chairs, Hall Racks, etc., in every conceivable design.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BRITISH PLATE MIRRORS always on hand

We have the exclusive sale for this market of the HATCH SPRING BED, the finest in us

STEWART & WHITE,

93 to 97 Charlotte Street.

UNION LINE.

FOR FREDERICTON.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE

STEAMER "DAVID WESTON" will leave Indiantown on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings at 9 o'clock; Steamer "MAY QUEEN" on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings at five o'clock, for Fredericton and Gibson, calling at intermediate Landings.

Returning will leave Fredericton as follows, viz. "DAVID WESTON" on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at 8 o'clock; "MAY QUEEN" on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 4 o'clock.

The "MAY QUEEN" will come below the Falls to South Market Wharf, to receive Freight, on her respective days of sailing, when tide will permit.

N. B. The "David Weston" will run on East side and "May Queen" on West side of Long Island.

N. B.—New Brunswick Railway Express Train leaves Gibson daily at 2.30 p. m., for Woodstock, etc. Express Train from Woodstock, etc., due at Gibson at 1.30 p. m.

FARES

Woodstock, via Str. and N. B. Ry.... 2.50
" do. and Return via do 3.50

FOR GRAND LAKE.

Change of Hour.

On and after SATURDAY, October 22nd, Steamer "STAR" will leave Indiantown for Salmon River, Grand Lake, calling at intermediate points, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings at 7 o'clock.

Returning will leave Salmon River on THURSDAY and MONDAY mornings.

N. B.—The "STAR" will run on West side of Long Island on Wednesday-Thursday trip, and on East side on Saturday-Monday trip.

Careful warehousemen constantly in attendance to receive freight at Indiantown.

R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent,
oct29 45 Dock Street.

THREE TRIPS A WEEK!

Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth via Steamer and Rail.

STMR. "EMPRESS,"

FOR

Digby and Annapolis.

Connecting at Digby with Express trains of the WESTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY for and from YARMOUTH and at Annapolis with Express Trains of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from

KENTVILLE, WINDSOR, HALIFAX,

and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, June 6th, and until further notice, the splendid, fast, and staunch sea-going stmr. "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at EIGHT O'CLOCK, and return TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings.

FARE—To Digby....$1.50
" Annapolis....2.00
" Halifax,....5.00
" Halifax and return,....7.50
" Yarmouth,....3.50
" Yarmouth and return,....6.30

Round trip tickets to Halifax via this route good to return by Intercolonial Railway....$9.00

Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at H Chubbs & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. Street and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent,
F. PHEASANT, "Union Line" Office,
Freight Agent, 45 Dock street.
Warehouse, Reed's Point. june11

SPECIAL NOTICE!

International Steamship Company.

ON and after this date, and until further notice, we will issue by Steamers of this Line a Second Class Fare, with Good Berth in Forward Cabin.

TO PORTLAND....$3.00
" BOSTON,....3.50

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
june11

LAMP CHIMNEYS,

Just Received: 1 Carload (161 Cases)

Lamp Chimneys,

(ALL SIZES).

Wholesale and Retail by

J. R. CAMERON,

64 Prince Wm. Street.
mar 26

Pure Spirits and Rye Whiskey.

ARRIVED:—

4 PUNCHEONS Gooderham & Worts Pure Spirits;
40 bbls. Gooderham & Worts Pure Spirits;
46 bbls. Gooderham & Worts Finest Old Rye Whiskey.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf,
Smyth Street.
jan1

LONDON

Layer Raisins.

600 BOXES

London Layer Raisins.

(BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET).

For sale very low by

STEPHENS & FIGURES,
mar26 DOCK STREET

1881.

International Steam Ship Co.

FALL ARRANGEMENT!

THREE TRIPS A WEEK!

ON and after SEPTEMBER 19th, and until further notice, the Steamers of this Line will make Three Trips a week, leaving wharf, Reed's Point, every

Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mornings,

at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.

Returning, will leave Boston every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, and Portland at 9 p. m., after arrival of noon train from Boston.

Connecting both ways at Eastport with the Steamers and Rail to all parts of the United States.

Through Tickets can be procured at the office and H. Chubb & Co.'s to all points of Canada and the United States.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM,
jly9 Agent.

1881. 1881.

P. E. Island Steam Nav. Co'y,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE the steamers of this line will leave Shediac daily (after the arrival of the morning train from St. John) for Summerside, connecting with P. E. Island Railway for Charlottetown and all parts of the Island.

The Steamer leaving Shediac on Saturday, proceeds through to Charlottetown same night.

Returning leaves Summerside daily (after the arrival of train from Charlottetown) for Shediac, connecting with Intercolonial Railway for St. John and all parts of the United States and Canada, by International Steamship Company and St. John and Maine Railway.

Leaves Charlottetown at 5.30 a. m. for Pictou on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, connecting with I. C. Railway for Halifax and all parts of Nova Scotia.

Returning leaves Pictou same days, after arrival o train from Halifax,

CHAS. U. HANFORD, AGENT.
F. W. HALES, Sec'y, 92 Prince Wm. Street.
Charlottetown. may14

MILL SUPPLIES.

RUBBER AND LEATHER BELTING;
RUBBER AND HEMP PACKING;
CASKETS, LACING LEATHER;
NUTS, WASHERS;
MACHINE BOLTS STOCK AND DIES;
LUBRICATING OILS, BABBIT METAL.

T. McAVITY & SONS,
jan31 13 King street

DOODY & TOLE,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are now in occupation of the Store NO. 81 DOCK STREET, and have in stock a full supply of Chandeliers, Store Pendants, Beer Pumps, Gas and Water Fixtures, &c., of every description.

They hope by paying strict attention to business and by promptly executing all work entrusted to them, to merit a share of public patronage.

Estimates furnished at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

mar27 DOODY & TOLE.

M. McDONOUGH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

2 North Market Street.

(may

FRANCIS COLLINS,

Commission Merchant,

IMPORTER OF

French and English Goods,

—AND—

WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALER,

Cor. Union and Smyth streets,

may3 glb ST. JOHN, N. B.

American and Canadian

KEROSENE OIL!

Landing to-day:

100 BBLS. strictly good AMERICAN KEROSENE OIL.

IN STORE—50 bbls. good CANADIAN KEROSENE OIL. Prices low.

aug20 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

TOBACCOS. TOBACCOS.

Landing and in Store:—

70 BOXES 12's Tobacco; 50 butts Pilot, etc.
Tobaccos. 240 caddies Napoleon, Solaces and Fancy

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
sept2 78 and 80 King street.

VINCENT & McFATE,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF

Boots, Shoes, Slippers,

LARRIGANS,

SHOE PACKS, &c.,

Are Prepared to Receive Orders

For Goods of their own Manufacture,

which embrace articles from the finest quality down to the heaviest worn. Their celebrated

Oil-Tanned Larrigans and Shoe Packs

ARE NOW READY FOR THE

FALL and WINTER Trade.

Lumbermen, Seamen,

—AND—

FISHERMEN'S BOOTS

In Great Varieties and at Low Prices.

Wholesale Warehouse and Factory:

240 UNION STREET.

Retail Store, No. 19 Charlotte St.,

(a few doors North Country Market Building)

ST. JOHN, N. B.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!!

OPENING TO-DAY.

NEW DRESS GOODS,

Feathers and Flowers.

Black Kid Gloves; Colored Kid Gloves,

BLACK SILK VELVETS,

Silk Umbrellas, Alpaca Umbrellas;

DRESS BUTTONS,

Trimmings, Trimmings, &c.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,

Prince Wm. Street, Market Square.

JUST RECEIVED!

Ex "Bavarian," via Boston.

WORSTED COATINGS,

BLACK CLOTHS,

Blues and Black

DOESKINS,

BLUE YACHT CLOTH.

Superior Makes—New Styles.

T. R. JONES & CO.

aug15

SOMETHING NEW!

Eagle Parlor Matches!

Just received:

50 CASES EAGLE PARLOR MATCHES. No Sulphur; No Fire Droppings; No Smell.

For Sale by

LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.
oct1

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. mar12

BRANDY. BRANDY.

Just arrived per Reindeer from Charente via Halifax:

300 Cases X Martell Pale Brandy.
30 Cases XXX Martell Pale Brandy.
11 Years Old.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf, Smyth street.

OCTOBER 18th, 1881.

FLOUR—Favorite Brands in Store:

SUPERLATIVE, BUDA, OCEAN, STAR, CHESTER, CREAM BUNS, GILT EDGE, ZENITH, WHITE DUCK, WHITE CLOUD, PRIDE OF ONTARIO, Etc.

At Lowest market rates.

J. & W. F. HARRISON.
oct29

FINE SILVER JEWELRY!

Just opened:

A Very Beautiful Assortment of

SILVER JEWELRY,

In the latest patterns, comprising

Collaretts, Necklets, Lockets, Band Bracelets and Bangles, Bar Pins and Brooches, Guards and Alberts, Finger Rings, Scarf Pins, with other Novelties.

Which will be sold at low prices.

T. L. COUGHLAN,
oct29 Jewellers' Hall, 14 King St.

Carpet Soap;
Furniture Polish;
Furniture Varnish;
Stove Varnish;
London Whiting;
Liquid Glue;
Polishing Paste;
Plate Powder;
Potash and Lye;
Sapolio.

For sale by

T. B. BARKER & SONS.
oct29 35 and 37 King Street.

NOW LANDING.

Ex S. S. Caspian from Liverpool:

2555 Bars } Best Refined Iron;
316 Bdls }
100 Boxes Charcoal Tinplates;
5 Short Link Chains—½, ⅝ and ¾ in. diameter;
28 Bags (6 in.) Deck Spikes.

Also, ex Maid of Llangollen:

100 Tons No. 1 Clyde Pig Iron.

GEORGE CARVILL,

Nelson Street.
oct15

Fall and Winter

GOODS!

529 Packages of

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED FOR

The Fall and Winter Trade,

COMPRISING

A Full Assortment in all Departments.

WOOLLENS, TWEEDS, BEAVERS, PRESIDENTS, DIAGONALS and other Coatings;
MOSCOW BEAVERS and MANTLE CLOTHS;
BLANKETS, CAMP BLANKETING;
HEMP CARPETS, FLANNELS' WINCIES;
SHIRTINGS, COTTONS, DUCKS, TICKINGS;
SHEARINGS, OSNABURGS, HOLLANDS;
CASHMERES, DOESKINS, BEAVERS;
VELVETEENS, SILKS, SATINS, RIBBONS;
FANCY GOODS, HABERDASHERY, GLOVES;
HOSIERY, SHAWLS, MANTLES;
FANCY KNIT WOOLLEN GOODS;
SCOTCH FINGERING and DOMESTIC YARNS;
MEN'S RIBBED UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS, Etc., Etc.;
HORSE BLANKETS;
HOMESPUN and DUCK JUMPERS and OVERALLS; HEAVY SHIRTS, etc., etc., suitable for Lumbermen.

Buyers respectfully invited to inspect the stock, which is large and complete.

New Goods received weekly by English lines of steamers via Halifax and Boston.

PRICES LOW AND TERMS LIBERAL.

A. EVERITT,

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,
MASONIC BUILDING, GERMAIN ST.
oct22

Manchester,
Robertson,
& Allison.

Are now showing a well assorted Stock of the following goods:

Silk Plushes;
Silk Velvets;
Silk Brocades.

Novelties in PLUSH MOIRES;
Novelties in PLUSH OMBREYS;
Novelties in STRIPED SATIN OMBREYS;
Novelties in SHOT SATIN MERVEILLEUX.

Every Novelty of the Season

FOR

MANTLES!

Dress and Mantle Trimmings

—AND—

MILLINERY.

Besides our already large Stock of

Black and Colored

DRESS SILKS,

We have just received one case of the Celebrated

"BONNET" SILKS,

Which we are selling at unusually low prices.

27 and 28 King Street.

CURTAIN BROCADES,

Roman Satin,

GRECIAN SATIN.

WE have these Goods in beautiful designs for WINDOW CURTAINS, and also VERY MODERATE PRICES.

CURTAIN TASSELS,

Green and Gold, Crimson and Gold,

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPET,

Hemp and Dutch Carpet.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,

Prince Wm. Street, Market Square.
oct22

SHELBURNE

Herring and Codfish.

Received ex sch John Halifax:

450 Bbls. Fat Shelburne Herring;
100 Qtls. Choice Medium Codfish.

NOW LANDING.

For Sale at Lowest Prices.

BARBOUR BROS.
oct27

Children's Shoes.

A FINE ASSORTMENT.

—OF—

Children's Shoes

—AT—

JAMES McCONNELL'S,

15 King Street.
july2

TOBACCO!

GEORGE ROBERTSON

Has some 2 or 300 Packages of

TOBACCO

In Stock for sale. Buyers invited and good values offered. Also some very taking lines of

HAVANA CIGARS.

Wholesale Warehouse,

sept10 WATER STREET.

WELCOME SOAP!

To Arrive:

50 BOXES of the above superior Soap. I will in future, have this soap regularly in Stock. Guaranteed superior to any other Laundry Soap manufactured in the Dominion.

Wholesale only.

oct22 GEO. MORRISON JR.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

At MULLIN BROTHERS.

WE have a splendid stock of MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities, styles and prices, and are selling them cheaper than any house in the trade. Call and see.

MULLIN BROTHERS,
jan1 Cor. Dock st. and North Wharf

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. mar12

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, November 5, 1881.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* interviewed Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., delegate of the Land League, who arrived recently in the United States, and he reports the following, as the substance of what was said about the present and future of the Land League:—

"Why did not the Executive adopt the "no rent" programme!"

"Because it was their desire to let this struggle be fought out without any risks, and because they did not desire to move one inch beyond that of which they felt certain. To sum up this part of the question, the Executive in putting forward a "no rent" programme have not initiated or dictated the policy of the branches and I might even go so far as to say that they have rather tardily obeyed the pressure put upon them by a considerable portion of their Irish constituents."

"What are the chances of success?"

"I must first question you before I can satisfactorily mean by success!"

"I would like your definition of it," answered the reporter.

"Well,' said Mr. Connor, I will define success, then, as meaning either of two things. It may mean that we shall keep every single tenant in Ireland from paying a farthing of rent or it may mean that we will prevent so many tenants from paying rent as to make the position of the landlords utterly untenable and the condition of the government worse than it ever was before. If by success you mean the first I do not anticipate complete victory, because, of course, we have among our ranks the inevitable proportion of fools or cowards or knaves. But if you mean by success—if you will allow me to put success under the latter definition I feel perfectly certain as to the result. Nobody in this country, I believe, not even those of my own people and connected with our own organization, have any idea of the immense resources which the Land League have at their disposal for fighting with landlordism. I will just give you one fact to show you what we can do. A landlord a short time ago treated with gross cruelty some of his tenants. He was offered a reasonable compromise. He stood firmly by his ground. The Land League of the district resolved, then, on resorting to the last extreme of local Land League war. He and his property were Boycotted, and the result of it was that $10,000 worth of hay was offered a short time ago by him for a $100, and he could not even get that sum."

"Then, if that be so, the landlords may be in a worse position than they were before the arrest of Mr. Parnell?"

"To my mind their position is infinitely worse, and I venture to say that in Ireland at the present moment there is no class of men who in their hearts more bitterly denounce, regret and condemn the action of Mr. Gladstone than the Irish landlords."

"Is not that rather paradoxical, seeing that the landlords have, through their organs, been calling out for the arrest of Mr. Parnell for the last few months?"

"Well, so they have; but men often in passion call out for the doing of some deed the consequences of which they have not calculated and do not see until that particular deed has been accomplished. I understand perfectly the proposition as it presents itself to my mind for you. Within the last two years the position of the landlords has been most unhappy. Large numbers of them have had to fly to London or to Paris. Of those who have remained at home a considerable number were in hourly danger of death. Throughout the country there were several landlords who did not dare to move one step, night or day, without the companionship of a couple of policemen with loaded rifles. In some parts of the country they were unable even to obtain servants to perform the most necessary duties of the household. With their grim humor many of the Land League journals have given full descriptions of the places where a landlord, with his two grown sons, have been seen, for the first time in their lives, using scythes to mow down hay; to do which they could not bribe by any wages the neighboring laborers."

"Now, what is the new position of the Irish landlords?"

"The Irish tenants will ask themselves, For whom did Mr. Gladstone arrest Mr. Parnell: for whom did he arrest Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon and the other gentlemen imprisoned; for whom is he flooding the country with soldiers; for whom is Mr. Forster sending drunken policemen to run a muck through the streets of Dublin; for whom except for the Irish landlord? And upon the head of the Irish landlords therefore will be visited all the vengeance which the action of the government has evoked from the Irish people, and you know what are the profound depths of feeling upon this question. Coercion passes away. Mr. Gladstone is safe in London or Chester, but the Irish landlord, if he is to continue a landlord and has to remain among the people and live in the country, is therefore a near and tangible object of the peasant hate and national vengeance. For every single landlord, therefore, whose life was in danger two months ago the lives of ten landlords are in danger now. I should intervene with the remark here that I make these statements simply as describing the situation, not as expressing approval of such a state of things. On the contrary, I consider the social condition of Ireland at the present moment almost horrible, and as evidence of a thoroughly diseasted and diseased condition of society. The difficulties of the landlords are increased in this one respect of preserving their lives alone at least tenfold, and therefore also the desire of the landlord to sell and get out is increased tenfold."

"Did any such desire exist?"

"Most certainly. I have been shown letters myself from several landlords begging of their tenants to purchase their lands under the purchase clauses of the Land act. In many cases, too, the landlords have offered reductions of rent which would have appeared fabulous years ago. I have heard of a case in which a landlord asked his tenant to accept a rent which was about fifty per cent. under that which he had been charging. Moreover, the landlord party in both the House of Commons and House of Lords declared their readiness to adopt the plan of selling and expelling. Sir Walter Parttelot, a conservative of the conservatives, proposed an amendment to the Land bill, the effect of which was that the landlord of any holding could compel the Land Commissioner to buy that holding in case he was dissatisfied with the decision of the Court on the question of rent. That proposition, as you will see, was the introduction of the principle of expropriation, and accordingly I and several other members strongly supported it, and there was seen in the division lobby the edifying spectacle of the lamb of conservatism lying down with the lion of the Land League. Moreover, the Marquis of Salisbury, the leader of the conservative party, declared himself in the House of Lords on the second reading of the bill more favorable to the settlement of the question by purchase of the landlords, which of course means expropriation of the landlords, than by the clumsy machinery invented by Mr. Gladstone. And Earl Cairns, another of the conservatives, twice Lord Chancellor of the conservative party and once its leader in the House of Lords, in my own hearing declared that he had been always in favor of the Bright clauses—that is, the clauses introduced by Mr. Bright into the Land act of 1870, which enable the tenants to purchase their holdings with the assistance of the State. Strange, therefore, as it may seem, it is perfectly correct now to say that the programme of a considerable portion of the conservative landlords, and, if you like, the revolutionary Land League party, is practically the same. The hatred to existing landlordism and to everything thereunto attached, which the acts of the government will produce, has made firmer than ever the passionate desire of the tenant to become owner of the soil. And so our hold of our principle on the mind of the peasant has been tenfold—aye, an hundred fold increased by the action of the Ministry; and, on the other hand, the desire of the landlords, which was strong before to get their money, now, when they have a chance, and when the bargain would be tolerably good, will be increased tenfold, or, I may say again, one hundred fold, by the miseries they will have to endure at the hands of the tenants. And thus the acceptance of our principle is advanced among the tenants by Mr. Gladstone's blunders."

"Was there any necessity, do you think, for this action on the part of Mr. Gladstone in order to carry out his policy?"

"Certainly not. The country was actually settling down, and when I left Ireland I had no idea whatever that Mr. Parnell would be arrested. The people were quite willing to wait and see what the result of the test cases would have been in the land courts. The litigation can scarcely be described as a form of political welfare that kindles enthusiasm or excites the imagination, and there was some reason to fear that the land courts might have acted as a narcotic upon the country. Mr. Gladstone's violence has exercised that danger.

"I see that the Land League has determined to drop the test cases. How many tenants will be inclined to adopt the programme and refuse to go into the courts themselves?"

"The overwhelming majority. To go into the court after all costs money, and it will be a very difficult thing for a tenant to go into the court as an individual applicant and at his own expense, instead of going there as a member of an organization at his back. The only farmers who can really afford to go into court are large farmers who are under a rack rent, and who can afford to pay for a lawsuit and who have a large personal and immediate interest in having a land court decision, but the smaller tenants will find it difficult to pay the expenses, and still more difficult to resist the overwhelming pressure of the public opinion of their associates. Any tenant now who goes into the court cuts himself off from the Land League, that is to say, cuts himself off from the most powerful organization—social, agrarian and financial—that exists in the country."

"But the landlords can take them into court."

"Of course they can, and of course the landlords can also get the rents fixed, but the landlord cannot get the rent paid. There is no reason that I see for the expectation that it will be easier to collect a judical rent fixed by the court under the new circumstances than it was to collect the contract rent under the old dispensation."

"I see it stated that the test cases which you intend to put into the courts have been criticised as not test cases at all."

"Yes, that was the position of Mr. Gladstone, who, as I said in New York, introduced the new principle of condemning men for intentions and imprisoning them for motives."

"But I see that the test cases are described as cases in which the rent was scarcely above Griffith's valuation. Griffith's valuation, as I understand, was the valuation which the Land League itself declared a fair estimate of the rent. It appears to me, therefore, that the test cases are cases which were little above the fair standard of rent laid down by the Land League.

"I quite accept your statement of the case, though I wish to make one little correction. Griffith's valuation was never laid down by the leaders of the Land League as an inflexible standard. As a matter of fact throughout all Ulster Griffith's valuation was in excess of the fair value of land. But, allowing Griffith's valuation to be a fair standard of the rent, I maintain that it was exactly such cases that we were bound to put into court. American competition and agricultural depression have transformed every fair rent of the past in the British Isles into the exorbitant rent of the future. Throughout all parts of England reductions of 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 and 70 per cent. have taken place within the last two years in many parts. Mr. Gladstone himself has had to make reductions of 15 per cent. Lord Beaconsfield and his executors, since his death, by his express injunctions, have made reductions of 25 per cent. repeatedly. The Duke of Westminster has made reductions of 25 per cent. In several parts of the country farms are let for the payment merely of the tithe tax, sometimes without the payment of that, and solely on condition of their being kept by the occupant in good condition; and in many sections farms that are offered free of rent are lying idle for the want of a farmer to take them on such conditions. The whole standard of rent, therefore, I say, has been lowered by these natural laws to a revolutionary degree. What we wanted the Court to do was to recognize this revolutionary change, and, therefore, we put into court the rentals, which, without these new natural forces would have been fair, but which under the new natural forces, are exorbitant rents. Suppose we had adopted the course which Mr. Gladstone recommends and put the rack rented estates into court. Supposing we take the estates of those landlords where the rent is 30, 40, 60, 100, 200 or 300 per cent. over Griffith's valuation. Of course we would have got 50, 60, or, perhaps, 100 per cent. taken off with such rents, though I doubt if such weak-kneed and invertebrated commissioners as Mr. Litton and Sergeant O'Hagan, men of notoriously timid dispositions and paltering practice, would have ventured to reduce even a grossly rack rented estate to such a large extent. Suppose, I say, that if we had got these large reductions the tenants in many cases would still remain rack rented. Moreover, the reduction of a rack rent to what would have been a fair rent under the old conditions, would, as I have shown, have left still a too high standard of rent."

"You have spoken rather slightingly of Mr. Litton and Sergeant O'Hagan. Have they not obtained high testimonials of character from Sir Charles Gavan Duffy and others?"

"I am not going to enter into any personal discussions of these gentlemen's characteristics, but I will put this case to you. Supposing the estate of a man like Lord Kenmare to be worth $180,000 a year. The reduction of his rental by twenty-five per cent would reduce it from an income of $180,000 to $135,000. If Lord Kenmare be as heavily mortgaged—and I don't know anything about his pecuniary affairs—but if Lord Kenmare be as heavily mortgaged as a large portion of the Irish landlords are this reduction of his rent might take away the only margin that was left to him between his rental and his liabilities; in other words, the reduction of Lord Kenmare's rent would mean the bankruptcy of Lord Kenmare. Now this nobleman is a member and an office holder of the liberal party, he is a member of the House of Lords, where the landlords alone are represented, and the English landlord party, to which he belongs, forms the majority, even, of the present radical House of Commons, putting together tory and whig landlords. All those vast and influential classes in the State, the Ministry, the House of Lords, the landlords' majority in the House of Commons, they would give one unanimous yell of condemnation against the distruction of one of their order, and before such a whirlwind where would Mr. Litton be and where would Sergeant O'Hagan take refuge! Therefore I say that without the Land League organization the chances of the tenants receiving even a moderate reduction of rents through the Land Commission were extremely small, and in order to produce anything like the balance of forces which would have a just resultant to both landlord and tenant it was necessary that the league of landlords should be balanced by the Land League of the tenants."

At a meeting held in Newcastle-on-Tyne the Marquis of Salisbury and Sir [illegible] on several public questions. The Marquis said little on the Irish question, but Sir S. Northcote said:—

"You have been led to speak of the importance of maintaining the freedom of speech in the House of Commons. If we had in power a Government which was strong enough to govern by itself, or by the aid of a reasonable and convinced majority of the people's representatives, though we might disapprove of some part of its policy, though we might tremble at some of its proposals, we should at least have the consolation of knowing that we were governed by statesmen and by the wisdom of our country. But that is not the case at present. We are not governed now, I am sorry to say, by the strength of the Government, but by the weakness of the Government. In more than one important matter the policy of the Government has been determined, not by their own convictions, but by the actions of external bodies, and those bodies I may at least describe as inimical to the Constitution and the greatness of this country. It is not the councils of the Government that decide our policy in the Transvaal; it is the strength and the resolution of a certain proportion of the Boers. It is not the policy and the decision of the Government that regulates our conduct in Ireland; it is the resolution or audacity of the Land League. Gentlemen, I am not one who for one moment would deny that the Government has to meet with very considerable difficulties in the conduct of our affairs, domestic and foreign. I am not disposed to judge them harshly; but this I say, that they have need of the support and the strengthening of good and loyal citizens in order to prevent them becoming the prey of those who are neither good nor loyal. Gentlemen, I will not trespass upon your time by giving you the melancholy story of the condition of Ireland at the present moment. You can read this for yourselves every day, and no doubt you do read it every day in the columns of your newspapers, and no doubt some among you have private communications which show that these stories which we read in the newspapers fall short rather than exceed the truth (A Voice: "No, no"). I heard a voice say "No, no," but the columns of the newspapers record undoubtedly the open outrages, or some of the most notable outrages which are committed; but it is not in these open outrages alone that the gravity of the case lies. It is in the silent, the consistent, and the cruel, tyrannous pressure which is exercised daily over the whole population, and which supersedes the necessity in many cases for actual outrage by the terror which it inspires. It is in that we have to look for the serious points of the condition of Ireland. Mr. Gladstone the other day, in his speech at Leeds, pointed with triumph and with pleasure to the great progress which Ireland has made in wealth and in the various signs of material improvement within the last few years. I could not but think when I read these words, of words of a very similar character which I have often heard fall from the mouths of successive secretaries to the Irish Government in former years, when they would point in answer to the attacks of Irish members in the House of Commons, to the advance of agricultural prosperity, to the advance of the deposits of money in the banks, and to the diminution of crime in that country, and when they would urge that in those signs you have a proof that your gloomy vaticination with regard to the country is unfounded. But I remember on one occasion hearing a leading member of the then Opposition—I rather think it was Mr. Gladstone himself—get up in answer to Lord Mayo, and make use of that argument, and say it may be true, as you point out, that there are signs of material improvement; it may be true that the Irish have not much to complain of, or, indeed, nothing at all to complain of, in the matter of their advance in wealth and prosperity; but that makes me only the more serious; for if a nation, which is so advanced in that which conduces to its material happiness is still more and more discontented, there must be evils at the bottom which still require to be remedied. I can easily understand how that argument will be used against the Government by those desirous to promote objects which they have in view. They say it is in vain to point out that our cattle have increased, that the corn under cultivation have increased, or that trade is better, or that the money in the banks is larger. It is in vain to point to all to all this if you do not give us what we are desirous of obtaining—that is to give us the opportunity of casting off the connection which exists between this country and Great Britain, and getting rid of those who represent British influence and British power amongst us. I say that is the language which there is the danger of their using, but if they use it they have unfortunately authorities to point to, and that the language of even the supporters of the present Government—aye, prominent members of the present Government. "You have a body," says Mr. Bright, "of some half million tenants in Ireland who could contend against a body of some 50,000 landlords," and Mr. Bright seems to consider the great evils existing in that country arose from the institution of londlordism, which the Leagures declare themselves anxious to extirpate (hear). I have no doubt of the loyalty of the Government in this matter. I have no doubt when they think they have done as much as they can they will with a clear conscience demand that the law should be restored, that order should be maintained; and that the rights—such rights as remain—of property should for the future at all events be respected. I have no doubt whatever they will act upon these doctrines; but I say their position is greatly weakened by their own language in times past, and that they will need on their part greater firmness and greater resolution than they have for some time given us reason to suppose they possess. Gentlemen, I will not at the present moment say more about Ireland.

The cry of all the Tories for many months was that the Government did not take the energetic measures necessary, according to them, to maintain peace and good government in Ireland; that they did not use what Mr. Gladstone calls the resources of civilization with the promptitude and energy which were desirable. Some of the Tory papers now pretend to regard recent proceedings in Ireland as despotic and unjustifiable, but their leader, Sir Stafford, shows once more that from the Tories Ireland has nothing of good to look for or hope for.

The publication of the revised translation of the New Testament was a great shock to all those who believed that the authorised King James version of the Bible, which they now find is so imperfect, or, as some would say, so corrupt a translation, was indeed the very word of God. Now Goldwin Smith, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* about the Jewish question, raised by the recent persecution of the Jews in Russia and Germany, says:

"One more remark is suggested by the discussion of the Jewish question, and perhaps it is the most important of all. It is surely time for the rulers of Christian churches in general, and for those of the Established Church in particular, to consider whether the sacred books of the Hebrews ought any longer to be presented as they are now to Christian people as pictures of the Divine character and of the Divine dealings with mankind. His[illegible] with a discriminating eye. It severs the tribal and the primeval from the universal, that which is perennially moral, such as most of the commandments in the Decalogue, from that which by the progress of humanity has ceased to be so. It marks, in the midst of that which is utterly unspiritual and belongs merely to primitive society or to the Semit of Palestine, the faint dawn of the spiritual, and traces its growing brightness through the writings of prophets and psalmists till it becomes day. But the people are not historical philosophers. Either they may be mialed by the ancritical reading of the Old Testament or they will be repelled. Hitherto they have been misled, and some of the darkest pages of Christian history, including those which record the maltreatment of Jews in so far as it was religious, have been the result of their aberrations. Now they are being repelled, and the repulsion is growing stronger and more visible every day. It is not necessary, and it might be irritating, to rehearse the long series of equivocal passages which shocked the moral sense of Bishop Colenso, and of which Mr. Ingersoll the great apostle of Agnosticism in America, makes use in his popular lectures with terrible effect. The question is one of the most practical kind, and it will not well brook delay. It is incomparably more urgent than that of Biblical review.

The war in Tunis has so far proved most harassing to the French. Whenever the Arabs fight a battle they are beaten, but they do not often choose to give battle, and it is almost impossible to force them to fight when they do not think it to their advantage. The French, after great preparation, are at length marching on Kaivouan, a holy place, hoping to force the Arabs to give battle, and by one great victory to put an end to the war.

It is said that Gambetta refuses either to form a new Ministry or to enter the Ministry of Ferry. It is said that he demands some changes which would have been made before but that the Ministry intended to resign in a body. Gambetta is as well off pecuniarily in his position as President of the Chamber, and he prefers, while virtually controlling the Government, to evade responsibility, but this part he can not much longer play successfully.

THE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The six departments in St. Joseph's building, Sydney street, taught by Sisters Ligouri, Ignatius, Estelle, Benedict, Christine and Louis, were examined on Friday of last week. The exercises were the usual routine work.

The schools in St. Malachi's building, taught by Messrs. Edwd. O'Brien, James K. Sugrue, James Barry, and Misses Power, Tobin, O'Sullivan, Hayes and Sugrue, were examined in the usual studies. This was the case also with the schools in St. Vincent's Cliff street, with teachers Sisters Bernard, Angeline and Winifred.

In the St. Patrick's building, Carleton, there are schools taught by Thos. O'Reilly, Esq., who is principal, Sisters Thomas and Genevieve, and Miss Rossiter. The pupils went through the exercises in a very creditable manner, especially in Mr. O'Reilly's school. In Sister Thomas' school a bronze medal was awarded to Ellie Coholan; a book each was awarded to Ellen McGowan, Mary Reardon and Johanna Harrigan. Ellen Ross and Lizzie Callahan also took prizes. Annie Haley, Eulalia Roach and Clara Kane, pupils of Sister Genevieve, were also awarded prizes.

On the same day the schools in St. Peter's Hall and Convent, Portland, underwent examination. In St. Peter's Hall there are several departments, taught by Mr. B. B. Smith (Principal,) John R. McClosky, Miss Sarah Smith, Miss Minnie Marrey, Miss Alicia McCarron, and Sisters Urban and Catherine. In each of these schools the scholars went through a variety o studies in a manner that indicated much progress during the term then ended. At these semi-annual examinations it is a very noticeable fact that the parents do not attend in very large numbers.

The Convent schools are taught by Sister Beatrice and Sister Regina. The visitors to these schools on examination day always expect to hear and see something nice, and they do. In the various classes there are many pretty smart girls whose knowledge of the higher branches seems to be quite extensive. After all get through with their educational drill, one cannot help but think that the good sisters are being very successful with their pupils. Miss Mary Geary was the winner of a gold medal, presented by Mrs. Henry Maher, for general progress. Rev. Mr. O'Leary gave a prize for attendance. Miss Agnes Harrington, who was at school morning and afternoon during the term, won it.

Sisters Beatrice and Regina must have been as much pleased at the manner in which the scholars went through the exercises as Mother Francis used to be in former days.

An old negro named Moses, who lives a few miles below Osho, Ala., says he has had a divine revelation that there is to be another deluge, and he has built an ark for the contingency. The odd craft is placed on a high hill ready for the rising water. It is composed of several apartments about five feet wide and ten feet long. Each has a small portico and spires with feathers as ornaments.

SWEET CIDER

For Sale by PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
oct29 55 Charlotte Street.

AMERICAN GREY B