Freeman Job Printing Office,
64 GERMAIN STREET,
St. John, N. B.

CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES
—AND—
JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS
executed on the most reasonable terms
Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
P. TOLE, Proprietor.

SEAL SACQUES!

WE have just opened Two Cases of
LONDON DYED
ALASKA SEAL SKINS,
and are now prepared to receive orders for
SEAL SACQUES
—OF LATEST—
New York Style.
We guarantee the quality and perfect fitting of our Sacques, and make prices lowest possible consistent with quality.
C. & E. Everett,
11 KING STREET.

Notice of Sale.

To the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY and all other persons whom it doth or may concern:—

TO be sold at Public Auction at the office of the Albert Manufacturing Company, at Hillsborough in the County of Albert, on Monday, the thirty-first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that certain Lot of Land and premises situate in the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, formerly purchased by the Albert Manufacturing Company from one Joseph A. Reeves and wife, and more particularly described in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by the Albert Manufacturing Company to Calvin Tomkins, which mortgage is recorded in records of deeds for the County of Albert, in Libro M, Folio 310, and number 6,230 of 2nd June, 1871.

The above sale is made by virtue of a certain power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D., 1883.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
sept20 Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday the thirty-first day of January, A.D., 1884, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is postponed until Friday, the twenty-ninth day of February, A. D. 1884, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is further postponed until SATURDAY, the 29th day of March, at the same hour and place.

JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned Mortgage.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and Large Flat in Brick Terrace, Cliff Street, with modern improvements.
—ALSO:—
Shops and Tenements on Brussels and Brunswick Streets.
mar 1 P. GLEESON.

Farm to Lease.

THE FARM at Gardner's Creek, St. John County, lately occupied by John Yorke, will be leased on reasonable terms for a number of years. It contains ONE HUNDRED acres more or less, a considerable portion of which is under cultivation. For terms &c., apply to
HUGH DOHERTY,
SYDNEY MARKET,
Britain Street, St. John, N. B.

For Sale or to Let.

THE PROPERTY 157 Waterloo street, owned and lately occupied by Hon. T. W. ANGLIN.

The lot is 66 feet by 102; the house, which is one of the largest and most commodious in the city, is thoroughly well built and well finished, has all modern conveniences, and is heated throughout by Farrit's hot water system. Terms made known on application to
THOS. FURLONG.
Water Street.

C. M'GOURTY,
CITY CONTRACTOR,
203 Waterloo Street,
(Next St. Mary's Church.)
ST. JOHN, - - - N. B.
Building Stone for Sale.
Estimates furnished for Stone Walls and Excavations of all kinds.
Orders left at Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL'S Plumbing establishment, Germain Street, will be promptly attended to.

JAMES SMITH,
(SUCCESSOR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),
Leather and Commission Merchant
92 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.
may5

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
22 North Market Street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Barristers have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership under the name, style and firm of
ARMSTRONG & WINSLOW.
Offices: Sands' Building Prince Wm. St.
J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG
WARREN C. WINSLOW.
St. John, N.B., May 4th, 1883. tf

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,
Cor. Dock st and North wharf

JOHN L. CARLETON,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Equity, &c.
OFFICE:
Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

THE SAINT JOHN WEEKLY FREEMAN is issued every Saturday morning from the office of P. TOLE, 64 GERMAIN STREET.
Subscription ONE DOLLAR per annum in advance, post paid or delivered in any part of the city Town of Portland.
Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates

Gov. Lt. Governor's Office

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1884. NO. 31.

McCafferty & Daly's
CHEAP SALE of
GREY and WHITE COTTONS
FOR SPRING.
Also:—TWEEDS for Men's and Boys' Wear.
GREATEST BARGAINS EVER SEEN.
Corner King and Germain Streets.
McCAFFERTY & DALY.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.
THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in
Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,
or Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.
T. L. COUGHLAN,
JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,
In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.
Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,
DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.
St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.
Mr. T. L. Coughlan,
DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.
January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

STEWART & WHITE'S
Furniture Warerooms,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.
The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.
WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.
In Chamber Furniture
We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.
Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Damasks, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.
Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.
IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases, Bookcases and Combined Bookcases and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.
OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.
Of the other branches of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.
STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.
CITY OF LONDON
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
CAPITAL, - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.
$100,000 Deposited with the Government.
Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to
H. CHUBB & CO.,
General Agents, St. John, N. B.,
Or to any of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Henry Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SEWDWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

CHEAP SALE —OF— BLACK SILKS!
IN ORDER TO EFFECT THE SPEEDY SALE of our Large Stock of SILKS, we have made the following Reductions.
A good opportunity of purchasing Silks lower in price than ever before sold is now offered.
BLACK SILK, Gros Grain,
FORMERLY SOLD AT

90c.	NOW	70c.
$1.10	"	90c.
1.25	"	$1.00
1.50	"	1.25
1.65	"	1.40
2.00	"	1.70
2.50	"	2.00
3.00	"	2.50
3.60	"	3.25
4.00	"	3.50

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm Street Market Square

YORK MILLS
BLANKETS!
For Servants' Use,
Camping Out,
Charitable Institutions,
Stable Men, &c.
Superior for wear and very cheap.
T. R. JONES & CO.

FAT Canso HERRING.
Received ex I. C. R.:
160 Bbls. Choice
Fat Canso Herring.
Better than any Labrador offered this season. For sale at bottom rates.
BARBOUR BROS.
SOUTH WHARF.

Now Landing
Ex Barque "Paramatta":
17 702 Bars Best Refin'd and Spike
IRON;
210 BDLS. CAKUM.
Ex S.S. Hibernian (last week.)
175 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL;
91 Best BOILER PLATES;
151 STEEL PLOW PLATES
3 Cases Galv'd Sheet Iron.
Per S. S. "CASPIAN" (this week):
139 Boiler Plates, Best B.B., B. B. B. & Lowmoor.
580 Bdls. Plating & Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
12 Bdls. Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 26; 10 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18; SHEET IRON,
296 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL.
47 Bundles
TOE CALK STEEL.
37 Bdls. and 15 Bars
RD. MACHINE STEEL,
5-16 to 2 in.
To arrive per S. S. "Phœnix" from Antwerp:
15 Casks SHEET ZINC.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

UNIVERSAL
NOVELTY
CLOTHES WRINGERS.
ON account of the Wringer Manufacturing Co's not being able to form a new combination to keep up the prices (the old combination having expired Jan. 1, 1883), there has been a very keen competition since and the result is that we can sell Wringers at less than it formerly cost to import them. Now is the time to buy, as a combination may be formed again at any time and prices advanced. Orders from the country promptly filled and delivered at the trains or boats without any charge for carriage or packing.
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT
y29 55 Charlotte Street.
$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co Portland, Maine. mar

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.
Operating 443 Miles.
WINTER TIME TABLE.
All Trains are run on Eastern Standard Time, which is 36 minutes slower than Saint John actual time.
COMMENCING DECEMBER 9th, 1883, Trains will run as follows:—
St. John Division,
DEPARTURES:
At 8 00 A M—From Water Street, St John, Passenger and Mail Express for points West and for St Stephen, St Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and all points North and South of McAdam; also, for Fredericton.
At 11.00 A M, from Carleton, with all local and through freight.
At 3 30 P M—From Water street, St John—Accommodation for points West and for St Stephen at Gibson to all points North.
At 8 30 P M—From Water street, St. John—Night Express for points West, and for St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam
ARRIVALS:
At 6 30 A M, at St John—Fast Express Train from all points West, and from St Stephen, Woodstock, Houlton, and all points North of McAdam.
At 10 10 A M, at St John, (Water street)—Through Accommodation from Fredericton and local stations.
At 1 00 P M, Carleton, with through freight.
At 5 40 P M, at St. John, Water street—Express from points West, and from St Stephen, St Andrews, Woodstock, Houlton, Fredericton, and all points North and South of McAdam.
Pullman Sleeping Cars run on all Night Trains to and from Bangor. Berths secured at Ticket Office, Water Street, C A Freeze, agent.
No Train leaves St. John Saturday night or Sunday morning.
A train arrives from the West on Sunday morning and a Train leaves for the West on Sunday night.
Through connections are made from Boston on Sunday nights.
Connection is made at Vanceboro with Trains of the Maine Central Railway to and from all points West.
Special Limited Tickets good on Continuous Trains only, will be sold to and from St. John and all other important points on the Railway at Reduced rates.
Tickets for sale in St. John at New Brunswick Railway, Ticket Office, and at O. Biels' Ticket Agency, Prince William street.
E. B. BURPEE,
N. T. GREATHEAD, General Manager.
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.
St. John, N. B., Dec. 6, 1883. feb2

Gr'nd Southern Railway
SAINT STEPHEN and SAINT JOHN.
ON and after MONDAY, Oct. 1st, 1883, Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:
Leave ST. JOHN at 8.15 A. M., Carleton at 8.35 A. M., for ST. GEORGE, ST. STEPHEN and intermediate points, arriving in St. George at 11 A. M., St. Stephen at 12.45 p. m.
Leave ST. STEPHEN at 3.20 A. M., and ST. GEORGE at 10.05, arriving in Carleton at 12.25 p. m., and St. John at 12.40 p. m.
Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by Jas. Morrison, 46 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Band Point before 6 p. m. Baggage will be checked and delivered at Morrison's Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.
J. N. GREENE.
F. W. HOLT, Superintendent Manager.

FRENCH
DRESS GOODS.
MARCH 1st.
M. R. & A. have opened full lines of Black and Colored French Dress Goods, and will exhibit them on the centre counter in front of Dress Department on
MONDAY, MARCH 3.

A Full Assortment
—OF—
Wool Bareges
—IN—
BLACK, MYRTLE, SEAL & NAVY
MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

MEN'S PANTS.
One Price Clothing Store.
202 UNION STREET 202
J. CULLINAN & SON,
MEN'S PANTS, manufactured from English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Basket Cloths, Diagonals, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Meltons, Oxfords, Deerskins, Bedford Cords, lined and unlined.
OUR PRICES:
$1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50
$3, $3 50, $4, $4 50
and $5 50 per pair
The above are all of our own manufacture, Cut, Made and Trimmed in Good Style.
An Immense Large Stock to select from.
Remember our Clearance Prices in OVERCOATS, ULSTERS and REEFERS.
Bargains will be Given.
202 Union Street. 202

PORT and SHERRY WINE.
—IN STORE:—
10 QR-CASKS GRAHAM'S Three and Four Grape Port;
5 qr. casks OLD TAWNEY PORT;
15 " TARRAGONA PORT;
16 " La Cava's SHERRY.
To Arrive:
Graham's Three and FOUR GRAPE PORT;
Tarragona and Tawney PORT;
IVISON'S and LA CAVE'S SHERRY.
Expected daily.
JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,
No. 20 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.
"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
as a cough remedy.
"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."
Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Portable Hoisting Engines.
Combining all the latest improvements, the best in the Market, with or without Trucks.
BOILERS
OF ALL STYLES,
From four to 75 Horse Power.
CIRCULARS. Prices on Application.
E. BANFILL,
43 DOCK STREET.

1883.
International Steam Ship Co.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Two Trips a Week.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, the Steamers of this Line will make Three Trips a week, leaving St. John every
Monday and Thursday Mornings, at 8 o'clock
for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.
Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.
Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. CRUBB, Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.
No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.
Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
Rear Pt Point Wharf.

NOVA SCOTIA
STEAMSHIP CO'Y,
(LIMITED.)
1883. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1884.
BAY LINE!
Two Trips a Week
—TO AND FROM—
DIGBY, ANNAPOLIS, WEYMOUTH, YARMOUTH, | HALIFAX, WINDSOR, KENTVILLE, BRIDGETOWN
and all Intermediate Stations.
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12th, and until further notice, Steamer leaves St. John on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY mornings, at 6.24 Eastern Standard Time, or 7 o'clock, St. John time.
RETURNING SAME DAYS.
Tickets for sale at Chubb & Co's., Prince William Street, R. R. Humphrey, Dock Street, and on steamer. Freights received up to 5 p. m.
F. PHEASANT, Agent,
dec15 St. John, N. B.

NEW
SPRING PRINTS!
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,
JUST OPENED:
5,600 Pieces
New Styles in Prints.
These all arrived before the advance in duty of the additional import of 7½ per cent., and will be offered to my customers with that advantage.
A. EVERITT,
Wholesale Warehouse,
Masonic Building, Germain st.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

GREAT
Fall in Price of
COTTONS!!
Grey and White Cottons
At less price than it cost to make them.
Grey and White Sheetings,
PILLOW COTTONS,
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,
Sizes 14, 14½, 15 and 15½ inches.
A LARGE LOT SELLING AT 70 CENTS EACH
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
H. & H. A. McCullough,
42 Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.

Bird Food. Yeast Cakes.
RECEIVED by Train:—12 gross Sawyer's No. 1 BLUE; 1 case Excelsior BIRD FOOD; 6 cases Golden Shred Yeast Cakes; 1 case Desiccated Peas; 1 case Desiccated Bean. For sale by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte street.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 29, 1884.

A Splendid Speech by T. M. Healy.

The following is the full text of the admirable speech delivered in the British House of Commons by T. M. Healy, M. P. for Monaghan, in reply to "Judas O'Connor Power's" attack on Parnell's amendment to the address:—

Mr. Speaker, I think, sir, after listening to the speech of the hon. member for Mayo the House will fall into the position of the gentleman who listened to the needy knife grinder. "A story, God bless you, I have none to tell." The hon. gentleman in the course of his speech has been indulging in a species of amusement not uncommon with him in this House. I refer to the species of tight-rope dancing wherein he balances himself, whereby he balances himself with graceful poise between the Irish Nationalist on the one hand and the Whig party on the other. The speech, sir, with which the hon. gentleman has favored the House is not, however, of the character with which we in Ireland have been accustomed to be favored by him. Indeed, sir, it is not of the character of the speeches to which this House has been favored by the honorable gentleman. I shall just give one extract from one of his speeches by way of explaining to the House the present position occupied by the hon. member for Mayo, and it will come with all the more force from me because the words consisted of a condemnation of another hon. gentleman, the hon. member for Tralee.

I trust the hon. member for Tralee (The O'Donoghue) will now greet the words of the hon. gentleman in the quotation in the same fairness with which he greeted them a moment ago. I find in this speech, reported in *Hansard*, page 940, July 2nd, 1874—how time flies—the following remarks of the hon. gentleman the member for Mayo. He was commenting upon the particular recreancy of the hon. gentleman the member for Tralee, and it was in this remarkable style in which the present deserter from the Irish party commented on the conduct of a past deserter:—

Now, he would not pretend to be sufficiently sagacious, in judging men or sufficiently acquainted with the careers of Irish members of Parliament, to be able to analyze the causes which had enabled the honorable member for Tralee to take so great a political rebound as the speech he had just delivered shown he had made, since he addressed that excited meeting in the Rotunda at Dublin. But adopting means which he thought would be satisfactory to every impartial man in that House, he would give a quotation from another speech of the honorable member, in which he said, "It is melancholy to observe how a patriot falls; there are few to remind him of his duty, and the power of his seducer is great."

I trust the Prime Minister will pardon that expression. It is not my expression.

It is easy to perceive that there is an inferior struggle going on for he has the look of a man who is trying to make himself think that he is doing right, but cannot succeed, and who is ashamed of himself.

Then he says:

How the Whigs first act upon him, whether they begin by sending him in the morning nastily printed invitations to come down in the evening to support the Government which he knows nothing of, or whether they begin by staring at him I cannot tell. The first dangerous symptom is an evident anxiety on the part of the patriot to be alone in a corner with the Government whips. If you happen to pass him he tries to assume an air of easy indifference, and utters a meaningless in a loud voice. An evening or two afterwards, when the Ministry can scarcely escape observing the poor fellow, the patriot votes with them, and remarks to his friend the whip that it was a close thing.

I trust that the majority of 49 will be construed as a "close thing" with the vote of the hon. member for Mayo, and that he may be commended to the dispensers of the Mammon of iniquity.

From bad he goes to worse, taking courage to himself from the idea nobody knows him in the great wilderness of London. He gets up early and slips down a back way to the Treasury, and all is over.

I think that after that quotation I may to a great extent leave the hon. gentleman to his own reflections. But when he condemns the course of conduct adopted by members of our party, whom he states are influenced in their conduct in Ireland by a desire to oust the leader of the party from his position, I would remind the hon. gentleman the member for Mayo of what his own course in this House has been. Who was the first man in the whole Irish party to denounce the late Mr. Isaac Butt as a traitor? The hon. member for Mayo. And, in fact, I may say that not merely his personal but his political life is strewn with the wreck of broken principles. The hon. gentleman the member for Mayo has taunted me with the fact that in my address to the electors of Monaghan there was not a word about Irish Nationality. At least I did not hoodwink the electors with false pleas about Irish Nationality and then run away from the party with which I was associated and endeavor by skilful artifice in this House to curry the favor of English ministers. I have not attacked in Ireland what I have not attacked here. I have not referred in Ireland to the pirate flag of England and then come to this House with some paltry reference about a "local assembly," and "as much self-government as is compatible with the safety of Parliament and the integrity of the British Empire." How do references to a "pirate flag" associate themselves in the minds of hon. gentlemen with the speech we have just heard? He says that my address contained the principles of modern Socialism. What was my address? It was simply a declaration in favor of the Land Act, an amendment of the Land Bill which the hon. gentleman himself on the 14th March, 1883, marched through the lobby to support, and yet the hon. member for Mayo taunts me with Socialism.

He informs us that we carried on intimidation in Ireland, and then that we taunted others with intimidation in Ulster. There was intimidation practised in Ireland at the time to which the hon. member refers, but it was intimidation of a very different character to that practised in Ulster by the landlords. There was a struggle by the unfortunate and miserable peasantry of Ireland to relieve themselves from the rents which the Prime Minister pronounced to be rack-rents; and if there was intimidation practised in the struggle it was excusable as compared with the intimidation of the mob of noble lords belonging to Ulster, who, to keep up their rack-rents and their harsh leases, invaded peaceful Nationalist districts, and endeavored to put down peaceful meetings by means of the bludgeon. Then we are told that we deprived the hon. member for Mayo of the right of free speech. When did we deprive the hon. member of free speech? Does he not know the way to the railway station at the Broadstone? Does he not know where the Midland Railway leads to? Does he not know the town of Ballina, or Claremorris, or Irishtown? And when did we ever stand between him and his constituents in those places? He it was who, at the first Home Rule Conference in 1873—of which I may observe, the member for Dublin County, Mr. King-Harman, was Secretary—he it was who came forward and proposed a motion calling on every Irish member not to fail in one year from rendering an account of his stewardship; and I think the failure of the hon. member for Mayo to adhere to that resolution is quite as great as the hon. member for Dublin County. We are taunted by him, too, that we were the means of passing for Ireland a most stringent and hateful Coercion Act. I say if that be true how was it that the hon. member for Mayo, upon so recent an occasion as last evening, supported the Government who were the authors of that stringent and hateful Coercion Act? The hon. member again comes down to this House and charges us with bringing forward matters of comparatively little importance, being the right of free speech and the right of public meeting in Ireland, of which the hon. member says we deprived him.

I doubt, whether the hon. member prizes those rights now as much as when he had more occasion to prize them, and it was therefore a matter of little importance to him that Irish members should be allowed to address the people of Ireland. We deem the right, however, a matter of the first importance, and our charge here is not so much a charge against the Orangemen for their attempts to break up our meetings, for in attempting to do that they were only carrying out their traditional policy of violence, but it is a charge against the Government that they made no attempt to put down these Orangemen. We never uttered a complaint against the Orangemen for having attempted to break up our meetings, but we do complain that the Government would neither put the rioters down themselves nor allow us to do it. We make no complaint that the Orangemen should desire to make a trial of their strength if only the Government will stand aside and let the match be tested. For my part I can say that whether in this House or out of it, I was never particularly afraid of the leaders of the Orange party, or the leaders of the Ministry either in this House or out of it. [illegible] that if the Government are afraid to put down these Orangemen, or if they are not in league with them, which I strongly suspect they are, let them stand aside, and at least we shall do something for the rights of free speech in that country. But I pass from the hon. member for Mayo. I have, perhaps, given his speech more notice than it deserves. The main point of our charge against the Government is what I have stated, and we shall not be drawn away from that charge by intervention such as that of the member for Mayo, who, no doubt, thought he would serve a useful purpose for the Government by drawing hundfill as a red herring across the track of the debate to divert the hunt from the fox. We are not to be misled by a speech from the hon. gentleman from the main count of our indictment against the Government.

I was yesterday reading a speech delivered in another place by the most ingenious Law Adviser of the Government (Lord Fitzgerald), and he admitted what we have been along contending for, that the meetings of the Orangemen, armed assemblies that they were, were illegal at common law. The Chief Secretary, in his defence of the Government, stated in this House that the Irish Executive had only broken up nine meetings. Now, I find on referring to the facts, that not only have the Government broken up nine meetings, but that they have stopped nineteen meetings.

The Chief Secretary—I wish to say that I specially guarded myself on that point. Those nine meetings were stopped on account of outrages committed in their districts; but I dare say nineteen meetings were stopped altogether.

Mr. Healy—I accept the correction of the right hon. gentleman. Nine meetings were stopped on account of outrages. Does that number include the Cootehill meeting?—and if so, why, I would ask the House, why was that meeting prohibited? What was the outrage there? It was an outrage on an unfortunate man named Philip Maguire, who was murdered by a party of Orangemen returning home from a Salvation Army conventicle; and because this outrage was committed the hon. member for Cavan is not allowed to address his constituents. Why, this will give rise to an extraordinary state of things, because the Orangemen now if they only wanted to put down a meeting had only to kill a Nationalist beforehand. It was like the old proverb, "first catch your hare;" first kill your Nationalist and then there will be no meeting.

That is a maxim, I venture to say, that will be laid closely to heart by gentlemen like Lord Rossmore. Up to the present the Orange device was to murder the Nationalists at the meeting, but now they will have no need to assemble for that purpose. All they need do to stop a Nationalist meeting is to murder one beforehand. In the North it has been found practically impossible to get a conviction against an Orangeman. And now I will ask is the venue to be changed in the case of Philip Maguire; will the Government dare again to incur the sneers of judges like Chief Justice Morris, who is very severe on jury packing when an Orangeman is concerned, but who has not a single word to say on the subject when the persons indicted are Nationalists? Philip Maguire was murdered by Orangemen, and are the Government going to entrust that case to a grand jury who are Orangemen; to a high sheriff who is an Orangeman—a person like Mr. Archdale, who, the day after he received the Lord Lieutenant's warrant appointing him High Sheriff of the County of Fermanagh, was not ashamed to say—and this is the class of men who are appointed to judicial positions in Ireland—"I am appointed," he said, "Sheriff. I hope I won't have a great deal to do; but if ever I get a Parnellite at the end of a rope I will give it a very heavy tug at the other end." Has the Prime Minister had his attention drawn by the law officers of the Crown in Ireland to language such as that? Of course not, because the policy of the Irish Government with regard to the Prime Minister is a policy of seclusion. We are charged with putting questions on the notice paper of the House in undue numbers. Why do we do it? We do it in order, if possible, to bring the enlightened and generous mind of the Prime Minister to bear upon some of the illegalalities that are being committed in Ireland.

So far as Ireland is concerned, I have no doubt the Prime Minister is kept as much in the dark about what is going on as if he were not a member of the same cabinet as Lord Spencer. What chance is there of justice in Ireland with men like Mr. Archdale commanding the administration of the law? The Clerk of the Peace and Crown is another official closely connected with the administration of the law, and have the Government I would ask ever reprimanded the Clerk of the Peace and Crown of Fermanagh, who summoned a meeting of magistrates to protest against the dismissal of Lord Rossmore? Will, I say, the Crown change the venue from Cavan in the case of Philip Maguire, where it would be in the hands of Orangemen, and will they take care that they will be spared the insuendoes of justices like Chief Justice Morris? Chief Justice Morris tried two cases recently in Dublin, one a trial for conspiracy to murder, another a trial for arson, a graver crime in the eyes of the law, for conspiracy to murder was a misdemeanor and could only be punished by ten years penal servitude, whereas arson was punishable with penal servitude for life. In one case every single juror of the judge's own religion, forty-nine in all and including one magistrate, were told to stand aside, and his lordship made no remark with regard to jury packing or changes of venue, but when it came to Mr. Mathews, publisher of the first Orange placard—how proud the member for Dublin must be of his fellow-associates—but when it came to Mr. Mathews, of the *Tyrone Courier*—these are the class of men from whom Orangemen derive their pabulum, when it came to him the Chief Justice, pious Catholic that he is, when he saw three Protestants challenged, said, "Why what does this mean? It is a great shame to be challenging these respectable men. There is Mr. Macintosh, the music seller, what does he know about it."

Where were the Chief Justice's comments when forty-nine of his co-religionists were ordered aside? "It is a very hard thing that the jurors of Dublin should be troubled with those cases." Yes, it it a very hard thing; but where are these judicial comments when Western peasants are indicted? Are Orange felons who attempt to roast unfortunate evicted families in their homes to enjoy the protection of the judicial ermine, and are miserable peasants of the West, who are driven to commit a crime under the grossest provocation, to have the full measure of punishment that the law permits? Mr. Mathews is recommended to mercy, a recommendation tenderly carried out by the judge, and mark you the grounds of the recommendation—"The high political excitement prevailing in Ireland at the time." Was there no high political excitement prevailing in Ireland, were there no extenuating circumstances when Kerry peasants got fifteen years' penal servitude because they entered houses and carried away arms? The Chief Justice, taking into account "the high political excitement," gave Mr. Mathews twelve months and his associate six months, but ungenerously dated the sentences from the day of committal, so that Mathews, for his murderous attempt on an unfortunate aged family, was allowed off with nine months and his companion with three months. The Chief Secretary appeared to deny [illegible] of seclusion with regard to Irish matters was being pursued towards the Prime Minister. Have the law officers of the Crown in Ireland informed the Prime Minister of the nature of the offence, the character of the judge's charge in Mathews' and in the previous cases? Nothing of the kind. If he had I have no doubt his mind would revolt with horror from the idea that the signatory of murder placards and the burner of a house over an evicted family should enjoy the favor of Lord Spencer and protection at the justice seat from Castle placemen. What justice can we expect in Ireland when sentences are arranged beforehand in the Privy Council? Every indictment is considered in the Privy Council by the Lawsons, the Morrises, the O'Briens, and the Mays. No, when we come to trial our condemnation is cut and dry; but when a man like Mathews comes to trial he is informed that being, in the opinion of Earl Spencer, a law-abiding man, he may for an attempt to roast alive a helpless family, made in a moment of political excitement, be let off with nine months' imprisonment, and we have no guarantee that that sentence will be carried out.

We remember what happened in the case of Hastings. We remember that Hastings, who was convicted before Justice May of what he described as a vile and atrocious libel, was given six months' imprisonment. He was released by the Government after serving two months because of the extremely delicate state of his health; while in jail he was exceptionally treated. Well, I make no complaint of that clemency being extended to Hastings, but what I would like to know is, why there is no fair play in dealing out clemency. Why didn't the Government release Mr. Harrington? Why was the doctor reprimanded in the case of Mr. McPhilpin because he ventured to suggest for him a little milder treatment? However, I am not surprised at the release of Mr. Hastings, as that gentleman has honored me with an apology, in which he explains the whole case, and informs me that Lord Spencer is a subscriber to his newspaper. The Chief Secretary is doubtless also a subscriber, and this organ is carefully read by Her Majesty's Attorney-General. This man, whom the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland described as having been "guilty of a vile, scandalous, and atrocious libel" upon a private individual in no public position, is released from prison after having served two months out of the six to which he was sentenced. Now, what we want to know is why the Government did not carry out the law against Orangemen in the same way they did against Nationalists. Either it was illegal for the Government to allow Rossmore and his party to break up the Nationalist meetings or it was not. If it was illegal why did not the Government proclaim the meeting of Lord Rossmore? And what answer had he to make to the charge of having allowed a violent meeting to assemble, headed by armed bands of men, led on in their endeavor to overawe what was undoubtedly a peaceful meeting, by magistrates holding the commission of the peace?

(To be concluded in our next.)

The gentlemen whom Halifax sent as delegates to present its claims to become the winter port returned without any written promise but full of hope that a short road will be built from Montreal, either by the way of Quebec or the way of Holton and Gibson. They say that—

"The same policy which dictated the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway north of Lake Superior, and which to-day provides for the connections between Callander and Gravenhurst and Callander and Ottawa and Montreal must also provide for the connection by a commercial route between Montreal and the ocean at Canadian ports. It cannot be that tens of millions of dollars taken from the people of Canada and handed over to a great corporation, not only to build a great trunk line but in making connections as feeders, should end in our country becoming tributary to foreign ports. To build this great transcontinental railway a heavy burden is laid upon the people of the whole Dominion, one-fourth at least upon the people of the Maritime Provinces. To some extent the Province of Quebec receives by the repayment of subsidy advanced a direct compensation for its share of the outlay; the city of Montreal has already reaped, and will still further enjoy great advantages from its connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Province of Ontario is traversed by the great road which aids in enriching its people and conferring great benefits upon them; so the Maritime Provinces in demanding a commercial connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway are simply asking what is justly due them, otherwise their people will suffer intolerable injustice."

They remind all parties of the promises which induced so many to vote for Confederation, and they say:—

"To carry out these pre-Confederation engagements is an easy matter to the statesmen who have built the transcontinental railway in so short a time and the obligation given to a million of people on the Atlantic coast is no less binding than that given to a few thousand on the Pacific coast."

Our Board of Trade has also evinced a deep interest in this matter. We are not prepared to say that they were right in declaring preference for a line which would not be acceptable to Halifax. But we have no doubt that many in both Halifax and St. John greatly over-rate the importance of this work. It would be well to have this