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The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES. CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1884. VOL. XIV—NO. 3

THE HERALD.

Published Every Wednesday.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR,
IN ADVANCE.

OFFICES:
Macdonald's Building, West Side Queen Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

THE HERALD
HAS NOW THE
Largest Circulation of any paper on this Island,
AND IS INCREASING AT THE RATE OF
TWO HUNDRED COPIES A MONTH

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.
Advertisements, without instructions to the contrary, will be continued until forbidden.
Items and general news of interest, in a condensed form, solicited.
Remittances can be made by registered letter.
Address all letters and correspondence to the HERALD Office, Queen Street, Charlottetown.

RICHARD WALSH, Publisher.

CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER.

MOON'S CHANGES.

Full Moon 3rd day, 4h. 24.3m., a. m., S. W
Last Quarter 9th day, 6h. 59.9m., p. m., N. E.
New Moon 17th day, 1h. 59.2m., p. m., S. W.
First Quarter 25th day, 6h. 3.4m., p.m., S.

D M	Day of Week.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon Rises.	Moon Sets.
		h. m.	h. m.	after'n	morn.
1	Sat	6 47	4 41	3 57	5 24
2	Sun	48	39	4 34	6 40
3	Mon	50	38	5 15	7 55
4	Tues	51	36	6 8	9 4
5	Wed	53	35	6 58	10 16
6	Thur	54	34	8 0	11 15
7	Fri	55	32	9 6	aft 5
8	Sat	57	31	10 13	0 50
9	Sun	58	29	11 21	1 35
10	Mon	7 0	28	morn	1 22
11	Tues	1	27	0 29	2 52
12	Wed	3	26	1 33	2 20
13	Thur	5	25	2 37	3 29
14	Fri	6	24	3 35	3 42
15	Sat	7	22	4 41	4 17
16	Sun	8	21	5 41	4 50
17	Mon	9	20	6 40	5 25
18	Tues	11	19	7 38	6 6
19	Wed	12	18	8 29	6 54
20	Thur	13	17	8 19	7 43
21	Fri	15	16	10 4	8 36
22	Sat	16	15	10 45	9 33
23	Sun	18	15	10 29	10 32
24	Mon	20	14	11 53	11 34
25	Tues	21	13	aft 23	morn
26	Wed	22	12	0 53	0 39
27	Thur	23	12	1 22	1 46
28	Fri	24	11	1 52	2 56
29	Sat	26	11	2 26	4 10
30	Sun	7 27	4 10	3 3	5 26

GROCERY & TEA HOUSE.

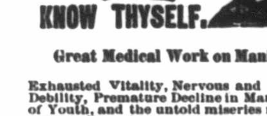
Monaghan's Brick Building,
WEST SIDE QUEEN ST.

THE Subscriber has always in stock choice brands of FLOUR, and the best quality of TEA, MEAL, MOLASSES, COFFEE, SUGAR.

Also, all first-class GROCERIES at the lowest possible prices.

P. MONAGHAN.
Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—1y

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, ONLY $1
BY MAIL POST-PAID.



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Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years in such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician. 300 pages bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for $2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only $1.00 by mail, postpaid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Association, to the officers of which he refers.

The Science of Life should be read by the young for instruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—*London Lancet.*

There is no member of society to whom The Science of Life will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—*Argonaut.*

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston, Mass, who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have baffled the skill of all other physicians a specialty. Such treated successfully without an instance of failure. Mention this paper. HEAL THYSELF
June 4 1y

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In connection with the above is Captain English, who is well known in P. E. Island, who will take special charge of all consignments, and will also attend to the chartering of vessels for the carrying trade of Prince Edward Island.

Mr. O'Dwyer calls attention to the fact that he is possessed of superior wharf and warehouse accommodation, and is prepared to guarantee every satisfaction.
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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
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CHARLOTTETOWN.
Feb. 13, 1884—1y

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Light running and noiseless. No cog-wheels, gears, or head motions. Large space under arm. Self setting Needle, Self-threading Shuttle, Automatic Bobbin Winder, Double Steel Feed. Principal parts made of best hardened Steel. So simple a child can run it. Adjustable in all its parts.

The Wanzer is in use in the leading Convents throughout the Dominion. The Wanzer is in use in 7,000 National Schools in Ireland. The Wanzer is used by all classes, and is pronounced the best by all. From 1861 to 1883, Wanzer received first prize wherever competition was held. Honest and legitimate competition encouraged. We don't need to advertise other men's goods to draw attention to our own.

Wanzer received from His Majesty Francis Joseph the Ist of Austria, the only Knight's Cross on British soil for best Sewing Machine.

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SUMMER IMPORTATIONS,
—AT—
WATSON'S DRUG STORE.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Medicines, Drugs, Dyes, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Soaps, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Pipes, Razors, Mirrors, &c. &c.

Fishing Gear, Walking Sticks, Perfumes, Toilet Articles and Preparations, all marked low, and best value for price.

N. B.—Only purest Drugs used in Prescriptions, which are dispensed with care at greatly reduced prices.

W. R. WATSON.
City Drug Store, Charlottetown, June 11, 1884.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

1884- SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1884-

On and after Monday, 2nd June, 1884, trains will run daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

Trains Depart—For the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	6.00 a.m	8.25 a.m	3.40 p.m
Royalty Junct'n	6.15 "	9.00 "	4.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.50 "	9.52 "	4.47 "
Hunter River	7.00 "	10.08 "	5.00 "
Bradalbane	7.25 "	10.46 "	5.35 "
County Line	7.31 "	10.56 "	5.45 "
Freetown	7.41 "	11.12 "	5.59 "
Kensington	7.55 "	11.35 "	6 18 "
Summerside ar	8.20 "	12.10 p.m	6.50 "
Summerside dp	8.40 "	1.45 "	
Miscouche	8.55 "	2.08 "	
Wellington	9.14 "	2.37 "	
Port Hill	9.43 "	3.28 "	
O'Leary	10.35 "	4.50 "	
Bloomfield	10.53 "	5.15 "	
Alberton	11.18 "	6.10 "	
Tignish ar	11.55 "	7.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the West.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	7.15 p.m	4.20 p.m	9.20 a.m
Royalty Junc. dp	7.00 "	4.00 "	9.00 "
North Wiltshire	6.25 "	2.54 "	8.13 "
Hunter River	6.15 "	2.38 "	8.00 "
Bradalbane	5.51 "	2.00 "	7.25 "
County Line	5.45 "	1.50 "	7.16 "
Freetown	5.34 "	1.35 "	7.02 "
Kensington	5.20 "	1.12 "	6.43 "
Summerside dp	4.55 "	12 35 "	6.10 "
Summerside ar	4.30 "	11.20 a.m	
Miscouche	4.15 "	10.57 "	
Wellington	3.57 "	10.29 "	
Port Hill	3.28 "	9.38 "	
O'Leary	2.37 "	8.15 "	
Bloomfield	2.20 "	7.50 "	
Alberton	1.53 "	7.20 "	
Tignish dp	1.15 "	6.0 "	

Train Depart—For the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	3.30 p.m	6.15 a.m	
Royalty Junct'n	3.45 "	6.34 "	
York	3.57 "	6.52 "	
Bedford	4.10 "	7.13 "	
Mt Stewart ar	4.35 "	7.50 "	
Mt Stewart dp	4.40 "	8.15 "	
Morell	5.09 "	9.00 "	
St. Peter's	5.30 "	9.33 "	
Bear River	6.04 "	10.26 "	
Souris ar	6.35 "	11.15 "	
Mount Stewart	4.45 p.m	8.20 a.m	
Cardigan	5.42 "	9.35 "	
Georgetown ar	6.00 "	10.00 "	

Trains Arrive—From the East.

STATIONS.	Express	Mixed	Mixed
Charlottetown	9.05 a.m	6.30 p.m	
Royalty Junct'n	8.50 "	6.10 "	
York	8.38 "	5.53 "	
Bedford	8.25 "	5.33 "	
Mt Stewart dp	8.00 "	4.55 "	
Mt Stewart ar	7.55 "	4.30 "	
Morell	7.26 "	3.45 "	
St. Peter's	7.05 "	3.13 "	
Bear River	6.30 "	2.19 "	
Souris dp	6.00 "	1.30 "	
Mount Stewart	7.55 a.m	4.25 p.m	
Cardigan	6.58 "	3.10 "	
Georgetown dp	6.40 "	2.45 "	

Trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

JAMES COLEMAN,
Superintendent.
Railway Office, Charlottetown, May 27, 1884.

CAIRNS' MARBLE WORKS

MR. CHARLES CAIRNS, in returning thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to him, begs leave to inform his old customers and the public generally, that he has taken into partnership Mr. Malcolm McLean, and that hereafter the business will be carried on under the title of

CAIRNS & CO.,
Marble & Stone Cutters.

They have on hand a fine stock of Monuments, Tablets and Headstones, in Italian and American Marble. They are of the latest designs, and at prices to suit all.

C. CAIRNS,
M. McLEAN.
Charlottetown, Sept. 24, 1884.—3m

FRASER'S
DRUG STORE
—IS THE—
Best and Cheapest Place
—IN—
PRINCE COUNTY
—TO BUY YOUR—
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
—AND—
DYE STUFFS.
Everything Fresh and New.

Handy Package Dyes,
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Ground Fustic,
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Ground Redwood.
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St. Jacob's Oil,
Eclectric Oil,
Puttner's Emulsion,
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Cheaper than Anywhere else.

☞ Don't forget the place: Next door to MORRIS' BOOKSTORE, Water Street, Summerside.

JAMES A. FRASER.
Summerside, Sept. 3, 1884.

HICKEY & STEWART,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chewing & Smoking
Tobacco,
NO. 1, QUEEN STREET,
Charlottetown, P. E. Island.
Nov. 8, 1882.

WANTED.

ANY person having a volume of the *British American* newspaper published in Charlottetown about fifty years ago, by J. H. White, will hear of a purchaser by enquiring at this office. sep. 10

For Sale,
at P. Monaghan's Tea and Grocery House,
50 *Barrels of Fresh Ground Oatmeal.*
Charlottetown, July 2, 1884—tf

McEachen & Denison,
Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,
VANDERBILT BUILDING,
132 NASSAU STREET,
NEW YORK.
NOTARY PUBLIC. Practice in all the Courts.
REFERENCE—Owen Connolly, Esq., Charlottetown. se 17

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOW INTEREST.
PALMER & MULLALLY,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Charlottetown, Oct. 29, 1884—tf

Warburton & Conroy,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
SOLICITORS, &c.
Office—Lower Great George St.,
CHARLOTTETOWN.
Charlottetown, October 8, 1884—3m

WANTED.

ANY person having a copy of "Brown's History of Cape Breton" to sell or to lend, will confer a favor by corresponding with this office. jy6

Parnell's Maamtrasna Speech.

In the House of Commons, on the order for resuming the debate on the amendment to the address demanding an enquiry into the Maamtrasna trials, Mr. Parnell, who was loudly cheered by the occupants of the Irish benches, said: I think it would be proper for me to commence what I have to say on the amendment of my hon. friend, Mr. Harrington, by drawing attention to what it really asks for. One would suppose from the line of defence taken up by the two Government speakers that we ask the House to annul the verdict under which three men were executed and five others are now suffering penal servitude for life. We do not ask for this, but simply for enquiry (cheers from the Irish members). In making out our case for that enquiry we have advanced evidence which is manifestly too strong for the defenders of the government, who practically admitted that if an inquiry be granted the reversal of that verdict would necessarily follow (hear, hear). Apart from the strength of the evidence we are prepared to submit to any tribunal that may be appointed, we claim that if any reliance is in future to be placed on the pledged credit of a responsible minister of the Crown—if the words of such a minister were to be taken to mean what they evidently intended to mean at the time they were uttered—the government are bound by every consideration of honor and regard for their word to give the enquiry we now ask for (cheers). It is true that the noble lord the Secretary for War (Lord Hartington) on two occasions when his promise was made in the late hours of almost the last days of the past session, did guard himself against being pledged to any particular inquiry, but he did promise most definitely some inquiry if the allegations made by my friends turned out to be correct (hear, hear). On the first occasion, when the question was raised on the motion for committee on the Appropriation Bill, the noble marquis wound up his statement with these words—"If the statements appear to be vouched for in the manner I have described enquiry will be made" (cheers). The manner in which those statements were to be vouched for was that the Archbishop of Tuam should vouch for them. On the second occasion one of my hon. friends, desiring some clearer pledge from the noble marquis, referred to the matter, and the noble lord said he refrained from absolutely promising that an enquiry should be instituted, for it was premature to say what would be the statements vouched for by the Archbishop of Tuam, or any other person who might make representations to the Government. All he had ventured to say on the case as represented to him was that he would promise that the Irish Government should take any representation that might be made to them into consideration, and if the facts appeared to be as they were alleged to be that night, then an enquiry should be made (cheers from the Irish members). In reference to the condition stated the facts advanced bear sole reference to the statements that have appeared in the newspapers, the letters of the Archbishop of Tuam, and the confession of one of the informers that the evidence he had given at the trial was false. It is impossible to believe that the noble marquis did not intend that if the facts stated by my friends were correct an impartial inquiry should then be granted (hear, hear). Now, sir, I believe the issues involved in the matter my hon. friends have brought before the House, and I feel convinced, a conviction that is growing in strength from day to day, that some of the Irish Government officials have very good reasons for knowing why this enquiry should not be granted (hear, hear.) They know that if the dying depositions of the two guilty men, who were executed in Galway gaol two years ago, admitting their own guilt, but bearing the strongest testimony to the innocence of Myles Joyce and four of the other five who are suffering penal servitude, were produced, this House would be unable to resist the granting of this enquiry (hear, hear). Why have those depositions not been produced (hear, hear)? The late Chief Secretary is very anxious that they should not be produced, so anxious that he has absolutely ventured to misrepresent a statement made by the Prime Minister. He said the Prime Minister had refused the depositions. The Prime Minister had merely said it was not usual to grant them, but he has never absolutely shut the door against their production (cheers from the Irish members). Until the Prime Minister does that I shall refuse to believe that he will do so (renewed cheers). Now, sir, we have a very strong case. It is admitted, I believe, that had it not been for the apprehension that so great and good a man as Lord Spencer (laughter from the Irish benches) might be found to have made a mistake fatal to the life of one innocent fellow-creature, we should not only have had the depositions produced, but would also have had an inquiry similar to that which followed in the case of Kilmartin—an inquiry at first refused by the late Chief Secretary, but afterwards granted in his absence by the Secretary for War, with the result that Kilmartin, who was sentenced to penal servitude for life, had been released (cheers). I must protest against the tone adopted by the late Chief Secretary, who almost led the House to understand that if the Lord Lieutenant had made mistakes—mistakes, be it remembered, involving the lives of some persons and the liberty of others—he, as Chief Secretary, would feel consolation in the fact that crime and outrage in Ireland had been put an end to, and that the majesty of the law had been vindicated (ironical cheers). That is our whole contention. Officials in Ireland consider it their highest duty by every means legitimate or otherwise, to put down crime and outrage, and to uphold the majesty of the law. No more fatal mistake was made than to suppose the Irish people will respect law and order until the tribunals are purged from the suspicion of partiality and injustice which cases like these provoke (hear, hear). I deny that our case rests solely, as the late Chief Secretary said, on the testimony of an informer and murderer—it is puerile and misleading of the House to say so. I say, put the informer Casey out of the question entirely, and we still have a strong case. We have the evidence of the three independent witnesses themselves of its improbable character, its inconsistency with itself, and its inconsistency with the evidence of the other informers. Then there is the fact that in many instances those independent witnesses swore that they were in a certain position, and that from that position they identified the persons at a considerable distance. On a dark night, it was physically impossible for those independent witnesses, apart entirely from the darkness of the night, and even in broad day-light, to have seen the persons they swore they had identified (hear, hear). This is a simple question of surveying and measurement. This trial was held at a distance from the locality. It was held under circumstances of great haste, with the want of preparation on the part of those entrusted with the defence. Only ten days were given to the counsel for the defence to make a journey requiring a whole day by the railway alone, and at night by horse conveyance, and the same time coming back, within which to investigate the case. Only twenty guineas were assigned to the learned counsel, who is described by the Solicitor-General as being one of the most celebrated counsel in Ireland (a laugh), to enable him to travel all this distance to investigate the whole of the question, and in an Irish-speaking district, where it was impossible to obtain an interpreter, the only interpreter being a policeman, who, of course, could not be availed of for the defence, and to have maps made of the alleged route taken by the assassins on the night in question, besides preparing detailed plans of the house and the positions which were involved in the evidence. Now, I know it would take twenty guineas alone for an engineer to make the plans and drawings necessary in an investigation of this character. The Government deliberately neglected to have proper plans, and no detailed plans were made by the Government engineer of the positions which those persons swore they occupied on the night in question. It was, therefore, perfectly impossible for the counsel for the prisoners to test the accuracy of the witnesses on all these important points. Indeed to such an extent did this go that one of the approvers swore that he was standing in the same place where the independent witnesses swore they were standing at the same time when the identification was alleged to have taken place (hear, hear). Even an application for an adjournment to rebut fresh evidence on the part of the approvers in the case was refused. In this way the defence was crippled to such an extent that it was absolutely impossible for counsel for the defence to obtain the necessary information with which to cross-examine the independent witnesses and go into a rebutting case against the evidence of the informers, and that although four of them did happen to be guilty, so far as their trial went it was a farce and prostitution of justice, and the conviction was obtained on perjury of the most infamous character. I think I had better explain to the House as there is considerable confusion with regard to the names given, and give a short outline of the Government case at the trial. Ten persons were accused of murder, and three of these have been executed. We admit the guilt of two of these three men. Five of the ten have been sentenced to penal servitude, while two have turned approvers. We admit that one of the five men now in penal servitude for life is guilty, but we strenuously assert, and can prove, if an enquiry is granted, the absolute innocence of the remaining four. We admit the guilt of one out of the two approvers, the second approver being compelled, by fear of death, to swear that which was absolutely false. No motive was assigned at the trial by the Crown against any of these ten men, whom they accused of murder. Now, this is a very important point. It was partly suggested that this murder was the result of a general conspiracy, which, it was alleged, existed in Ireland at the time, and that this wretched family had been murdered in the horrible manner described as the result of orders of some secret tribunal at the head of this conspiracy, having its quarters in the district, but this theory was subsequently abandoned, and although one of the approvers swore that two other men, making twelve in all, were present at the murder, this statement was rejected altogether. No motive was attempted to be shown, a case always insisted on in trials of this character in England. Our case, on the other hand, shows—I cannot say the strongest possible motive by the persons who, we allege, we can prove did it, but it shows a very strong motive which the history of the country unhappily shows to have been frequently a motive. Our case is that seven men and not ten men committed this murder. That of those seven, two have been executed, and were, undoubtedly, guilty, and that one now in penal servitude was also guilty, and who admits his guilt; that one of the two approvers was also guilty, and that two are at large at this moment in the locality who were guilty, including the ringleader and prompter of the gang (Irish cheers). Now, to come to the motive, we can prove that the murdered man was treasurer of a Ribbon Society; that the accusation had been made against him of having made away with some of the funds, an accusation which is always sufficient to ensure the murder of the person accused, that an attempt had previously been made to shoot him, that his gang were also fellow-members and fellow-conspirators with the murdered man, that on more than one occasion, owing to disputes arising out of secret associations, quarrels broke out among them, and that the murdered man was a notoriously bad character, as well as a sheep stealer. On one occasion Anthony Joyce, chief of the independent witnesses, had a fight with Myles Joyce, which resulted in the former getting a sentence of two or three months against the latter. The fact was that when the murder was announced in the morning, those three independent witnesses held a hurried family council, and they agreed among themselves, from their general knowledge of those men likely to be in the Ribbon Society in the district, as who was likely to desire the death of the murdered man, and in this way identified three out of the assassins in their original testimony, while at the same time earning the reward of £1500 offered by the Government for the discovery of the murderers. I now come to what is really the strongest part of my case. I invite the House to put on one side altogether the statements of the two informers, and to come to the consideration of the overwhelming evidence in our favor which exists apart from the statements of these informers. The Solicitor General said, in his defence, or rather his attempted defence of the Government, that the depositions were all produced. It was part of our case that the depositions, which would have gone far to establish the innocence of these persons, and would have discredited the evidence of the independent witnesses, the evidence of the two young Joyces, the survivors of the massacre, were deliberately withheld by the Crown, but the Solicitor-General first of all denied that any depositions at all were withheld. Then, after some miserable shuffling (Irish cheers). Oh! it was no depositions, it was declarations which were withheld. Next he asserted that all the depositions given at the inquest were supplied, but the defence did not want the depositions given at the inquest. Those depositions were public property, they had been published in all the newspapers, and were in the hands of the counsel for the defence. What the prisoners' counsel wanted to get at were the dying depositions made by the two young Joyces, who were the two victims of the outrage, and who saw the men who made the attack. But these depositions were withheld by the Crown Prosecutor and the Solicitor General has been compelled to admit that they were withheld. The depositions of these two dying boys were duly taken by the Stipendiary Magistrate having charge of the case, and the whole form of the depositions, of the circumstances under which they were taken, and the interval evidence as depositions themselves showed that they were intended to be used as depositions for the Crown (loud cheers). One of the boys happily recovered, and he still lives, and is ready and willing to corroborate now what he stated in the depositions which he made when it was believed he was dying. What are called the independent witnesses, as the result of the constant observations of the ten assassins, swore positively to the features of these men, and that they wore dark clothes. In the two supposed depositions, the boys swore that the men's faces were blackened, and that they wore white jackets, and the boys made a similar statement to a policeman who came to make inquiries about the matter. These statements, I am sure the House will admit, were most important, as tending to discredit the evidence of the independent witnesses, and could have been used with great advantage by the counsel for the prisoners. But he was left in absolute ignorance of them, and, be it remembered, that these were not depositions taken in a hurry a day or two before the trial. No, they were absolutely taken a day or two after the murder, and had been carefully kept secret by the Crown prosecutors—they were withheld from both judge and jury—(Irish cheers). This important, this vital knowledge was withheld from every one who could use it in the prisoners' defence, and I venture to say that no one who heard the defence of the Solicitor General for this conduct can say that it is a satisfactory or sufficient defence. But we also charge the prosecution with the suppression of the declaration made by Philbin. The first statement made by him to Mr. Bolton before he was properly educated by him (laughter) was not the one furnished to the defence. Now, if this had been a proceeding in open court, of course the necessary evidence could not have been withheld from the defence; but as they were depositions taken with closed doors, and declarations taken in the privacy of a gaol, the Government officers thought they might venture upon their suppression (Irish cheers). Now, I ask any fair-minded Englishman what his opinion of such proceedings is, and I venture to think that the answer must be that the Crown officers charged with the prosecution of this matter in Ireland acted in such a way as to defeat the ends of justice (Irish cheers), and that they must stand condemned (Irish cheers). I could go on for another hour examining the details of this case; but it is unnecessary that I should do so, as my hon. friends have brought the case in a very able manner before the House, and the Government have made no attempt to meet it (cheers). I will therefore not detain the House any longer, but I will ask them if they consider that this trial took place under circumstances of great excitement, when a section of the public were thirsting for blood, when the Irish Executive were thirsting greedily for their conviction—if they consider that there were serious discrepancies in the evidence of the independent witnesses; that the evidence of the informers differed in the most important points from the evidence of those witnesses; and if they think that the dying depositions of the two boys were all-important—vitally important to the defence—if they consider that the Crown Prosecutors were culpable in withholding these depositions and that their conduct was calculated to defeat the ends of justice, I hope they will vote for the motion of my hon. friend (loud cheers) It has been said that the foundation of law and order in Ireland would be shaken if this inquiry were granted. I deny it (cheers). I believe that if the Executive were strong enough or courageous enough to grant this inquiry, it would be a great benefit to themselves and to the country from their own point of view. You cannot shirk the matter—you cannot thus obliterate the feeling which exists—it is there (cheers), and the case will come up again and again, till an unwilling Executive in Ireland, trembling for the stability of its own position, will see that justice is done (cheers). If you refuse to grant the inquiry now, the day must come when this inquiry can be no longer denied—and the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, will be known about the Maamtrasna murders (prolonged cheering).

Gage's New School Series.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—At the last meeting of the Teachers' Institute, Gage's series of school-books was submitted to a committee by Mr. Robertson, of Toronto, for inspection, preparatory to having them introduced in place of the series now in use in the Island schools. The committee, I presume, reported favorably. They did not have much time, however, to examine them carefully; but certainly the series is well compiled and, I think, well calculated for the schools of this Province. These books have been in use in the schools of the Upper Provinces, giving general satisfaction. In any case we want a *change*. Teachers are "sick and tired" of the old series—going over the same lessons day after day, month after month, and year after year, since their introduction. A new series of altogether different lessons would interest the teacher, and impart much useful information, whereas, at present, each teacher on the Island has read every lesson in Nelson's, he knows not how often, and it is not natural, therefore, that he should manifest any interest in the reading, and that each day should only increase the dreary monotony of his task. Mr. Robertson makes a fair offer when he promises to buy up all books of the old series unused, and to sell the new series at a very reduced rate. No time should be lost in having Gage's series introduced into our schools. Their installation would give an unexpected impetus to both pupil and teacher, and would be a source of pleasing and useful information.

I am, yours &c.,
King's Co., Nov. 15, 1884. Z.

The Irish emigration returns still continue to show a disheartening exodus and a depopulation of the country at a rapid rate. Although the September outflow is less by 1,280 than it was in September, 1883, still Ireland lost, in that month, 6,136 able-bodied men and women. The total for the nine months of this year is 63,612. It is over 32,000 less than in the same period of last year, but the flight is still satisfactory to the governing authorities. As if to aid and hurry this heartless work of depopulation, the Marquis of Waterford served notices the other day upon 500 of his tenants to quit their holdings. His action in thus evicting some 2,200 souls on the approach of winter, is said "to be an enigma," as the tenants are not in arrears of rent to the Marquis. We suppose it would also be "an enigma" if the tenants undertook to practise an equivalent cruelty upon his lordship.

Highland Depopulation.

THE SCOTTISH CELTS BANISHED TO MAKE ROOM FOR GROUSE AND DEER.

There are few Highland glens that do not contain traces of the banished population, says a writer in the Nineteenth Century. In Lochaber, or along the shores of Loch Arkaig, the house of the clan Cameron, the remains of what were once extensive townships may yet be seen. The celebrated Glencoe formerly teemed with a hardy population. Famous Glengarry is a sheep-walk, and the powerful clan McDonnell are now in Canada. Round Fort Augustus and far into the country of the clan Fraser is naught but desolation. In hundreds of straths in Ross-shire the wild heather has not even yet obliterated the green pastures and the cultivated fields that once belonged to the MacKenzies and Munroes, and from whence the different battalions of the gallant Ross-shire Buffs marched to conquer at Maide, at Seringapatam, at Assaye and Argaum. So late as 1849, when the present prime minister had already obtained political eminence, Hugh Miller attempted, but fruitlessly, to draw the attention of the British public to the work of destruction that was going on. He eloquently proclaimed that "while the law is banishing its tens for terms of seven and fourteen years, the penalty of deep dyed crimes, irresponsible and infatuated power is banishing its thousands for life for no crime whatever." A large number of the dispossessed tenantry were sent to America; the remainder settled on the seashore, where they were cramped into small holdings, and have since lived in the condition described by the commission in that portion of the report already quoted. The tourist steaming along the wild coast of the Western Highlands and islands may see perched on every cliff, in the most exposed situations, and subject to the fury of Atlantic gales, the wretched hamlets that now contain the remnants of the Highland clans. Probably he will wonder how a population can at all manage to exist under such conditions. But there they are, elbowed to the very verge of their country. For large tracts of that country the proprietors even now can show no scrap of document, their claim to possession resting solely on the fact that it has never been contested. Treated and looked upon, like the foxes, as mere vermin that interfere with sport, discouraged and thwarted in every direction, these people, notwithstanding their poverty and the hardships of their lot, have maintained, unimpaired, the noblest attributes of their race. Crime of any kind is almost unknown among them. Their moral standard is the highest in Britain, contrasting in that respect most markedly with their Lowland neighbors; and not a few of the leading British statesmen, lawyers, divines, and soldiers of the past eighty years first saw the light in these crofters' huts. Far behind the strip of inhabited littoral stretch the blue mountains, the snug and often fertile glens from whence the clans were banished, now turned into silent wildernesses, inhabited only by sheep and deer, and an occasional shepherd or keeper. There are the vast tracts rented by the American, Mr. Winans, as a hunting ground, to be visited by that alien for two or three months, and abandoned to solitude for the remainder of the year, where not even a native of the soil may plant his foot.

The Moon.

THE NOVEL WAY IN WHICH A GERMAN ASTRONOMER PROVED IT INHABITED.

At the Astronomical Observatory of Berlin, a discovery has lately been made which, without doubt, will cause the greatest sensation, not only among the adepts in science, but even among the most learned. Professor Blendmann, in that city, has found beyond a doubt that our old friend, the moon, is not a mere lantern which kindly furnishes light for the loving youth and gas companies of our planet, but the abode of living, intelligent beings, for which he is prepared to furnish proofs most convincing. This question has agitated humanity from time immemorial and has been the object of the greatest interest. But the opinions have always differed very widely, and no two minds held one and the same. Already in ancient times the belief prevailed that the moon was inhabited with some organized, intelligent beings, somewhat resembling man, and in order to communicate with them the earthly enthusiasts planted rows of trees several miles in length so as to form the figure of the Pythagorean theorem. The celebrated astronomer, Schroder, in the beginning of the present century, fancied that he could detect places on the surface of the moon, which periodically, grew lighter and darker, and from this fact he derived the conclusion that the phenomenon was a proof of existing vegetation. During the last few decades, however, the idea of life on the moon has been held up to ridicule and totally scorned by men of learning. But, nevertheless, it has now been proved to be correct. By accident Dr. Blendmann found that the observations of the moon gave but very unsatisfactory results, owing to the intensity of the light power of the moon's atmosphere, which is so strong that it affects the correctness of the observations in a very high degree. He then conceived the idea to make the object glass of the refractor less sensitive to the rays of light, and for that purpose he darkened it with the smoke of camphor. It took months of experimenting before he succeeded in finding the right degree of obscurity of the glass, and when finally found he then, with the refractor, took a very accurate photo of the moon's surface. This he placed in a sun microscope, which gave the picture a diameter of fifty-five and a half feet. The revelation was most startling. It perfectly overturned all hitherto entertained ideas of the moon's surface. These level plains which formerly were held to be oceans of water, proved to be verdant fields, and what formerly were considered mountains, turned out as deserts of sand and oceans of water. Towns and habitations of all kinds were plainly discernible, as well as signs of industry and traffic. The learned professor's study and observations of old Luna will be repeated every full moon when the sky is clear, and we venture to predict that the time is not far off when we shall know more about the man in the moon than we have hitherto been able to ascertain.

The Dominion Government have decided to expend a large sum of money in having Canada properly represented at the Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886. They will send an exhibit as extensive as that shown at the Centennial, and are determined, if possible, to eclipse all competing colonies.