St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884. NO. 29.

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 second patent design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, 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 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. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SIEVEWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

HATS, CAPS & FURS. CHEAP SALE

CHOICE SOUTH SEA SEAL CAPS
CHOICE South Sea SEAL MUFFS;
CHOICE PERSIAN LAMB CAPS;
CHOICE Baltic Seal Gauntlet Gloves;
LADIES Coney Shoulder CAPES;
LADIES Squirrel Tail BOAS;
BALTIC SEAL MUFFS;
BALTIC SEAL TIES;
BALTIC SEAL CAPS;
ASTRACAN CAPS;
IMITATION FUR CAPS;
SCOTCH CAPS;
STIFF HATS;
SOFT HATS.

At Low Prices during the Holidays.

BARDSLEY BROS.,

38 Commercial Block.

South Side King Street, - - St. John, N. B.

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

BURDOCK

Blood Bitters.

JUST RECEIVED:

8 Cases Burdock Blood Bitters (LARGE.)

1 Case Burdock Blood Bitters, (SAMPLES.)

T B. BARKER & SONS.

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FURLONG'S IRISH MALT WHISKEY

The above Celebrated

Dublin Malt Whiskey

Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.

IT HAS BEEN STORED

FIVE YEARS

in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,

PERFECTLY PURE

and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.

THOMAS FURLONG,

Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

ROYAL

Insurance

Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Assets over - - $26,000,000

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE

Agents,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Liverpool and London

AND GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY

Assets, 31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada, 878,703.26
Income for the Year 7,944,755.47

General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.

No. 118 Prince William street
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

July29

Brandies, Whiskies, Wines
Champagnes, Clarets,
Foreign Liqueurs,
&c., &c., &c.,

HENNESSY'S BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy;
Vine Growers Brandy;
Encore Whisky;
Tremnich Highland Whisky;
Tullakeet (Pure Rye) Whisky;
Oban "Small Still" Whisky;
Dublin Old Still Whiskies;
Kinahan's L. L. Whiskey;
Aitkin Edinburgh Ale;
Wessser's Schiedam Genever;
JAMAICA RUM;

FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Curaçoa, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;

Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Zeer de Frontera;

PORTS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;

Champagnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fils, Petrot: Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Gren and Heidsieck;

Burgundies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, DeFoligny;

Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A Jordon.

JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
ESTABLISHED 1842.

nov30

No Patent No Pay.

PATENTS

obtained for Inventors, in the United States, Canada and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our 'Guide for obtaining Patents,' which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. We refer to the German American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims, to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.

ADDRESS: LOUIS BAGGE & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Attorney at Law, Le Droit Building WASHINGTON, D. C. nov12

PATENTS

To Inventors & Manufacturers
ESTABLISHED 1856.

GILMORE SMITH & CO,

Solicitors of Patents & Attorneys at Law

American and Foreign Patents.

629 F Street, Washington D. C.

No Fees in advance, nor until a Patent is allowed. *No fees for making Preliminary Examinations.*

Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office, Infringement Suits in the different States, and all litigation appertaining to Patents or Inventions.

Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Sixty Pages.

nov15

Daily Expected

Per "Thos. Perry."

1,500 BARS and BUNDLES

Best REFINED IRON;

400 Bundles SHEET IRON.

Also per "Thos. N. Hart":

200 BUNDLES

SLED SHOE STEEL.

GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.

CARD OF THANKS.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their very liberal patronage to him during the twenty years he has been in business, and would respectfully announce to the public that he has greater facilities than ever for customers to select from his very large stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

And being constantly receiving New Goods from the very best markets in Canada and the United States would solicit an inspection, feeling confident the stock will give perfect satisfaction in every respect.

JAMES McCONNELL,
mar2 19 King Street.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & Co Augusta, Maine

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN Hair Renewer.

Seldom does a popular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has HALL'S HAIR RENEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the hair, and vigorous health to the scalp, are innumerable.

Old people like it for its wonderful power to restore to their whitening locks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it as a dressing because it gives the hair a beautiful glossy lustre, and enables them to dress it in whatever form they wish. Thus it is the favorite of all, and it has become so simply because it disappoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FOR THE WHISKERS

Has become one of the most important popular toilet articles for gentlemen's use. When the beard is gray or naturally of an undesirable shade, BUCKINGHAM'S DYE is the remedy.

PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists.

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 Fredericton, by Branch Line 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 Mc Adam.

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 Mc Adam.

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, O 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.

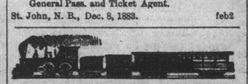
Special Limited Tickets good on Continuous Trains only, will be sold to and from St. John and all other important points on Line at reduced rates.

Tickets for sale in St. John at New Brunswick Railway Ticket Office, and at O. Biels' Ticket Agency, Prince William street.

E. R. BURPEE,
General Manager.

N. T. GREATHEAD,
General Pass. and Ticket Agent.

St. John, N. B., Dec. 8, 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 3.30 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. MOULSON, 40 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 9 p. m. Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON'S, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.

J. N. GREENE.
Manager.

F. W. HOLT, Superintendent

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 3.30 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. CHUBB, 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,
Reed's Point Wharf.

NOVA SCOTIA

STEAMSHIP CO'Y,

(LIMITED.)

1883, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1884.

BAYLINE!

Two Trips a Week

—TO AND FROM—

DIGBY,	HALIFAX,
ANNAPOLIS,	WINDSOR,
WEYMOUTH,	KENTVILLE,
YARMOUTH,	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.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. mar1

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 15, 1884

Mr. Daly, the member for Halifax, was so foolish as to imagine that the subjoined letter from Mr. George Stephen justified his supporting the proposal to throw away thirty millions of the people's money. With that strange infatuation which sometimes takes possession of those who are doomed politically or otherwise, he read the letter in the House of Commons. The grand object of the Short Line is to direct trade and travel to a port in Cape Breton and thence to and across Newfoundland. Were this idea carried out a heavy blow would be given to Halifax, which must be deprived of much of the business it now does, instead of getting more business, as it so long hoped, and as, perhaps, it hopes even yet. This road would be of little use to St. John, and indeed may prove an injury to it. We publish his letter in full that our readers may see what Mr. Stephen proposes. He wants help from these Provinces, which they are not in a position to give, even were the projected road likely to be of benefit to them:—

"THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.,

"OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

"MONTREAL, 11th Feb., 1884.

"DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter of the 5th instant; and to the accompanying memorandum and copy of resolution relating to the question of an Atlantic Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Although I have not had an opportunity of bringing the matter formally before my colleagues in the direction of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, I may safely say that ever since the formation of the company we have felt that it was only a question of time when the Pacific Railway must reach every important point in the Maritime Provinces, and especially their most important seaports, and that this could only be accomplished either by lines owned or controlled by the company, or by friendly connections with other lines having identical interests.

"This company as you are aware, has already invested a very large sum of money for the purpose of securing an independent connection with the lines south of the St. Lawrence. But apart from this, individuals connected with the company and deeply interested with its success have made large investments in lines leading to the Maritime Provinces, the success of which greatly depends on their connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, and perhaps this is the best assurance I can give you of our readiness to co-operate with you in perfecting the connection between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Maritime Provinces.

"If it should be decided that the best way of accomplishing the object in view would be by completing the direct line from Montreal to Moncton via Sherbrook, Megantic, Matawamkeag, Fredericton and Moncton; I think, with the assistance of the Maritime Provinces, and with such subsidies for the portion of the line within Canadian territory as may be fairly expected from the Dominion Government, the means might be found to complete the connection, which would be the shortest one possible.

"Yours truly,

GEO. STEPHEN,
"President."

The assumption of the right to interfere in the regulations concerning licenses by the Dominion Government is tantamount to a declaration on their part that they wish to absorb all local legislation. *Le Monde*, a notoriously Tory sheet, says:—

"If the Federal Parliament has the right to determine at what hour the bar shall be closed in such and such a town, it has the right to intermeddle with all our municipal or provincial affairs, and it is no more a confederation that we have but a veritable Legislative Union. We refuse to believe that such was the secret aim of Sir John Macdonald, as some pretend. We are also convinced that the Prime Minister will not insist and will voluntarily allow to fall to the ground a law which he was in too much of a hurry to propose."

We are seldom able to endorse the opinions held by *Le Monde*, but on this subject our views coincide with those expressed by it, with the exception that we fear Sir John will not *voluntarily* relinquish this iniquitous measure. It is one of a series of measures designed to rob the Provincial Legislatures of their rights, and to centralize the legislative power, and as such Sir John can, with difficulty, abandon it. It is in perfect accord with his general policy, and to throw over this measure at the present moment would look too much like an acknowledgment of the fact that that policy is by no means calculated to advance the interests of Confederation. Sir John Macdonald has inaugurated a species of systematic encroachments upon undoubtedly Provincial rights, and we are greatly mistaken if he relinquish it until forced to do so. The fact that St. John possesses a Royal Charter gives the case a new aspect in the particular application of this license law to this city, and tends to further complicate an already complicated matter. But apart altogether from any rights this city may be held to enjoy under its charter, we still maintain that it is a most unjustifiable usurpation of the rights of our Local Legislature and of our corporation to attempt to transfer the control of our licenses into the hands of the Dominion Government under any such shallow pretences as those advanced by the advocates of the new license law.

The Montreal *Gazette*, commenting on one of Mr. Blake's speeches, says:—

"What we do pay for the work performed by the company at a cost of some fifty-one millions is twenty-five millions in cash and twenty-five million acres of land."

The *Gazette* contends that the money now given is merely a loan, and will all be paid back. But if it should not, then, although the company never receive another dollar out of the land, they will get in cash from the people of Canada thirty millions and the twenty-five millions cash subsidy, and the ten millions already received from the sale of lands, and the million or two received as bonuses and for sale of town lots, that is sixty-seven millions in cash for building a portion of the road which the *Gazette* says will cost only fifty one millions. Suppose the thirty millions be paid, what then? The company get the twenty-five millions cash and whatever the twenty-five million acres of land may yield. The land they have sold brought on the average $2.36 an acre besides what they got for town lots, etc. At $2 an acre for the whole, they would get fifty millions for the land besides the twenty-five millions cash subsidy and the million or two for town lots; in all say seventy-six millions for a work which will cost them fifty-one millions.

Such are the alternatives which the Government have forced upon the country.

The action of the *Bleus* in the late Canada Pacific Railway crisis was most reprehensible from every point of view. *L'Electeur*, a Liberal organ of Quebec, may well say:—

"Honor to our representatives that not one of them shirked his duty. They were all at their post. The Pacific's gold did not reach them. On the contrary, there was not found in the ranks of the Conservatives a single member who had courage and independence enough to even sound the echo of their organs and of their friends outside. After having shouted on all the notes during more than two weeks, that the advance of these thirty millions to the Pacific would be a gigantic steal committed to the detriment of the people of Canada; after having made supreme appeals to the patriotism of the Government to prevent it from pressing the perpetration of such an infamy,—what do we see? These same representatives, so scandalized yesterday, so jealous of the public interests, bending suddenly, demanding pardon for their insubordination, and rising one after the other at the signal of their chief to consummate this infamy which was so revolting to them an instant before! Ah! it was because there had to be choice between power and the public interests; and, as ever, the Conservative members cried: Perish public interests, rather than power! The Government comes out victorious from the crisis, but it comes out with a wound which may well prove fatal before long."

Either this loan of thirty millions was a good and proper measure, or it was not. If it were a good and proper measure, the *Bleus* did wrong to take advantage of the embarrassing position of the Government in order to insist upon the increase of their subsidy. If it were a justifiable measure, and the *Bleus* were truly patriotic Canadians, its very justice should have sufficed to secure their support without having them attach to their party the veritable disgrace of having sold that support. If, on the other hand, the measure be bad and improper (as it undoubtedly is) no pecuniary considerations should have induced the *Bleus* to force it upon the country. If the measure be utterly unjustifiable, the *Bleus* have justly merited the decidedly unenviable fame of having allowed themselves to be bribed to sacrifice and betray the interests of the Dominion. In either case their action in this matter is wholly indefensible. For weeks the Tory organs throughout the entire Province of Quebec, with one notable exception, denounced the proposed loan as a great public robbery; the French members of the House also showed the greatest repugnance to the measure for some time; yet, as *L'Electeur* justly remarks, public interests gave way before the insatiable love of power. The assertions that Senecal and his followers were at the bottom of the difficulty, and that Chapleau was intriguing against the Cabinet, were either wholly false, or, if true, go to prove that not only local but also individual interests are preferred to Dominion interests by the majority of the *Bleus*.

Mr. Parnell's First Speech of the Session.

On February 8th, Mr. Parnell made his masterly speech in moving his amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech. He quoted extensively from Tory and Liberal papers to show that Government in Ireland illegally dealt with Nationalist meetings and treated those of Orangemen. His case was conclusive.

The following is the text of Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address:—

"We humbly assure Your Majesty that the recent policy and the conduct of the Executive in Ireland has not tended to the interests of tranquility or contentment among the Irish people, and that we particularly deplore the wanton prohibition of legal and constitutional public meetings throughout Ireland, whereby the exercise of the right of free speech has been practically extinguished in that country, and condemn the Irish Executive for having permitted bodies of magistrates to make with impunity public declarations applauding the conduct of Lord Rossmore (an ex-Magistrate, superseded for disturbing order) for provoking ill-will and strife between different classes of your Majesty's subjects in Ireland to illegal acts, disorder and violence; and, furthermore, that we humbly assure your Majesty of our firm conviction that the policy of forcing or stimulating by the agency of the State the emigration of the Irish people out of Ireland should be definitely and at once abandoned."

Mr. Parnell continued:—"I think I have now proved my case that the Orange movement in the North was an unconstitutional movement—that it was a movement to prevent the Nationalists, who formed the majority of the people of Ulster, and who formed two-thirds or four-fifths of the population of the districts in which the meetings were held, from exercising their constitutional rights—that it was an attempt to prevent the Nationalists of Ulster from meeting to express their constitutional opinions in a constitutional way with regard to changes in the law. It was never pretended that the meetings proposed to be held were not constitutional and it was never pretended that it would be necessary to proclaim them except for the purpose of preventing the Orangemen from murdering those who attended them. I think it is unnecessary to state, after the incidents that I have narrated and the extracts that I have read, that I have proved that this Orange movement was violent, seditious and intimidatory, and that every man who took part in it, from the leaders, like Lord Rossmore, down to the humblest member of an Orange lodge, was open to prosecution under the intimidation clauses of the Crimes Act. I have now something to say with regard to the action of the Government. We who have been close observers of what took place plainly saw that the Irish Executive secretly rejoiced at these proceedings. Of these thousands of men brought together from long distances by train, and equipped with murderous weapons for the purpose of interrupting the constitutional meetings of the Nationalists, not a single prosecution took place during the whole of the recess. The powers which the Government abundantly possessed under the Crimes Act for stopping these men at the port of embarkation were not used. It was evident that from the moment the Orangeman, with his sash around him, bought his ticket to come and harry and intimidate the peaceful Nationalists of Ulster, he laid himself open to prosecution under the Crimes Act. Would any of my honorable friends have been allowed to act so? Compare the language used by my honorable friend, the member for Westmeath, for which he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with the language of any of those Orange speakers. The right honorable gentleman, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who cannot be absolved from any portion of the blame which attaches to the Irish Executive, not content with looking on and doing nothing, not content with refraining from using the provisions of the Act which he is always so ready to use unsparingly against any of us, actually goes over to his constituents in Scotland and attempts to misrepresent the matter, just, in fact, as Lord Rossmore endeavored to misrepresent the matter in his letter to the Privy Council in Ireland. The right honorable gentleman, following the example of Lord Rossmore, said there would be civil war if these meetings were not suppressed. But that was the whole intention with which the Orangemen embarked in those proceedings, and by submitting to their orders, by proclaiming these meetings according to their demands, the Government practically ranged themselves on the side of the disturbers of the peace. I cannot imagine what defence the Government propose to put forward, unless it be an exaggeration of the power of the Orangemen. I do not believe there are twenty thousand sworn Orangemen. The largest number they were able to bring together to any meeting, with the connivance of the Government who permitted them to travel through the country on special trains—never taking down the name of a single individual—the greatest number at any meeting was, according to their own account, 7,000. With the exception of Dungannon, where they undoubtedly outnumbered the Nationalists, owing to want of preparation, at every single meeting the Nationalists, although only drawn from the immediate district, without any special exertion whatever being made for their attendance, the people coming on foot to the meetings, as they always come to their meetings in Ireland—the Nationalists, I say, largely outnumbered the Orangemen. There is a prevalent delusion in England—and perhaps in this House—that the Protestants largely outnumber the Catholics in Ulster; but, as I have already said, the Catholics in Ulster are forty-seven per cent. of the population, practically speaking one-half; and outside of Belfast in every constituency, with perhaps the exception of Antrim and Down, they considerably outnumber all the other denominations. But who are these other denominations? They are Episcopalians, from whom the Orangemen are almost entirely drawn; they are Presbyterians, containing amongst them very few Orangemen, chiefly the followers of the right honorable member for Tyrone, although we have been able to seduce even some of the Presbyterians. There are the Methodists and the people, happily few in number in Ireland, who have no religion; there are also Quakers and other sects, such as exist in every civilized country; but if you take the respective proportion of population as being equally divided, you must recollect that of the Protestant population the Orangemen form a very small number indeed. They are chiefly taken from the manufacturing towns. As a general rule, Orangemen, since the land movement commenced, have entirely died out amongst the agricultural population. Perhaps a few of the farmers' sons who do not see the real meaning of the movement of the honorable members from the North of Ireland, and some of the laborers, may join the lodges, but the real backbone of the Orange movement is in the ship carpenters of Belfast and the artisans of towns such as Portadown. These are the men from whom right honorable gentlemen had to draw for their forces when they came to suppress those meetings; and if it had not been for the action of the Lord Lieutenant in suppressing the meeting at Garrison, I am firmly convinced that the resources of the Orange minority in the North would have been exhausted. They would not have been able to have brought any appreciable body of men to cause any danger at the meeting. The Lord Lieutenant struck the blow for them which they so badly wanted, and he used the provisions of the Crimes Act, not against these disturbers of the peace whom I have clearly proved to have been engaged in an illegal and criminal and violent movement, but against the people who admittedly were desirous of holding a constitutional meeting. We say that this House did not give the Irish Executive the powers of the Crimes Act to be used in such a partial way. But no English Government has ever been strong enough to stand by the rights of the people of Ireland, whether it be that public opinion in this country is so prejudiced against the rights of the people, and that our opponents have at their command the source of information to such an extent as to poison the wells of knowledge in England; whether it be the secret sympathy of any high official in the Irish Executive with the class of which he himself is a member, it is the case that the present Irish Executive has imitated the example of every other Irish Executive. Instead of keeping the even keel of which the right honorable gentleman the President of the Board of Trade so boasted, they have inclined the scales of justice against the majority, and in favor of the minority, and in my opinion so long as Ireland is governed by a Parliament outside of herself, elected not by her own people but by the people of England, so long will injustice continue to be inflicted on Ireland, and so long will it be impossible for any Irish Executive to act even with common decency, much less with justice, in the administration of justice.

I have said there was no single prosecution under the Crimes Act against our opponents, that the only use the Government made of it was against the National constitutional movement, and that the Orange movement was on the point of collapsing for want of funds, when Lord Spencer came to its rescue. I shall conclude by moving my amendment, by saying the conduct of the Irish Executive, in dealing with this movement in the North, has convinced everybody that the day cannot be very far distant when the claims and struggles of Ireland will be recognized by giving legislative authority to her own people on her own soil.

A PEN PICTURE.—The Toronto *Globe* describes the Minister of Railways as:—

"A sneak who, sheltered by the countenance of a subservient majority, an accomodating Speaker, and an unscrupulous chief, thrusts himself into a place where formally he is as much a 'stranger' as any casual passer who might be picked up from the streets, and there advocates a measure which for fear of penalties he dare not support by his vote, while he blackguards and insults men in every respect infinitely better than himself, and who have a right to be where they are. Mr. Watson can well afford to despise the insolence of such a man, though the insolence is not less offensive on that account.

"We shall in due time have this redoubtable knight, who has a brow of brass that knows not how to be ashamed, and a conscience so elastic and accommodating that it knows no difficulty in swallowing the grossest of iniquities, or in carrying through the most infamous of jobs, withdrawing permanently, after being sufficiently gorged, from the scene of his struggles and infamies, and in another land and among other surroundings doing his best to rehabilitate that character which even in the estimation of his own political associates has been so incurably damaged and demoralized in this. Some men don't know when they are forbearingly dealt with, and if there is one of that ilk who is pre-eminent in this unconsciousness, his name is Tupper, and his home is wherever he can serve his own selfish purposes the best."

High chimneys for factories are now becoming unnecessary, by reason of the introduction of a new kind of oven. Any manufacturer, it is asserted, can place one of these ovens in his works, and obtain from every ton of slack he uses coke worth $2, tar and ammonia worth $1, and 14,000 feet of gas to generate steam. The coke, tar, and ammonia will thus, it is claimed, considerably more than pay for slack, wear and tear, etc.

Chinese Gordon on the Irish Question.

The following letter written some three years ago by Gen. Gordon has recently been republished:—

My Dear J.:—You are aware how interested I am in the welfare of this country, and having known you for twenty years I am sure I may say the same of you. I have been lately over the Southwest of Ireland in the hope of discovering how some settlement could be made of the Irish question, which, like a fretting cancer, eats away our vitals as a nation. I have come to the conclusion that a gulf of antipathy exists between the landlords and tenants of the Northwest and West, and Southwest of Ireland. It is a gulf which is not caused alone by the question of rent; there is a complete lack of sympathy between these two classes. It is useless to inquire how such a state of things has come to pass. I call your attention to the pamphlets, letters and speeches of the landlord class as a proof of how little sympathy or kindness there exists among them for the tenantry, and I am sure that the tenantry feel in the same way towards the landlords. No half-measured acts which left the landlords with any say to the tenantry of these portions of Ireland will be of any use. They would be rendered—as past Land Acts in Ireland have been—quite abortive, for the landlords will insert clauses to do away with their force. Any half-measures will only place the Government face to face with the people of Ireland as the champions of the landlord interest. The Government would be bound to enforce their decision, and with a result which none can foresee, but which certainly would be disastrous to the common weal. My idea is that, seeing—through this cause or that, it is immaterial to examine—a deadlock has occurred between the present landlords and the tenants, the Government should purchase up the rights of the landlords over the whole or the greater part of Longford, Westmeath, Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, Cavan and Donegal.

The yearly rental of those districts is some four millions; if the Government give the landlord twenty years' purchase, it would cost eighty millions, which at 3½ per cent. would give a yearly interest of £2,800,000, of which £2,500,000 could be recovered; the lands would be Crown lands; they would be administered by a land commission, who would be supplemented by an emigration commission, which might for a short time need £100,000. This would not injure the landlords, and so far as it is an interference with proprietary rights it is as just as is the law which forces Lord A to allow a railway through his park for the public benefit. I would restrain the landlords from any power or control in these Crown land districts. Poor-law, roads, schools, should be under the land commission. For the rest of Ireland I would pass an Act allowing free sale of leases, fair rents and a Government valuation. In conclusion, I must say, from all accounts and my own observation, that the state of your fellow-countrymen in the parts I have named is worse than that of any people in the world, let alone Europe. I believe that these people are made as we are, that they are patient beyond belief, loyal, but at the same time broken-spirited and desperate, living on the verge of starvation in places where we would not keep our cattle. The Bulgarians, Anatolians, Chinese, and Indians are better off than many of them are. The priests alone have any sympathy with their sufferings, and naturally alone have a hold over them. In these days, in common justice, if we endow a Protestant University why not endow a Catholic University in a Catholic country? Is it not as difficult to get £5 from a Protestant as from a Catholic or Jew? In 1833 England gave freedom to the West Indian slaves at a cost of twenty millions—worth now thirty millions. This money left the country. By an expenditure of eighty millions she may free her own people. She would have the hold over the land, and she would cure a cancer. I am not well off, but I would offer ——— or his agent £1,000 if either of them would live one week in either of these poor devil's places and feed as these people do. Our comic prints do an infinity of harm by their caricatures. Firstly, the caricatures are not true, for the crime in Ireland is not greater than that in England; and, secondly, they exasperate the people on both sides of the Channel, and they do no good. It is ill to laugh and scoff at a question which affects our existence.

Yours sincerely,

C. G. GORDON.

THE BUDGET SPEECH.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says of Sir S. L. Tilley's recent Budget Speech:—

"For seventeen consecutive years we have sat in the gallery of the House of Commons, but never in that long period did we ever listen to so tiresome, stupid, illogical, inconsequential, dreary, pointless, utterly flat and flatulent a harangue. And when he sat down he looked like the statue of 'Ozymandius, King of kings'—before him the bare and silent desert stretched far away.

"The galleries were filled with eager listeners when he began, but like the orchestra in a penny-gaff he never got beyond the tuning point.

"One after another the appreciative senators fell asleep in their gallery; the ladies opposite the speaker yawned before the end of his exordium, the Opposition allowed him to proceed in silence, and his own *claqueurs* adjourned, for drinks we suppose, before he was half through. He began with a graveyard laugh and ended with a sepulchral howl. The consciousness of failure was in every word he spoke."

A Geneva dentist has invented a new and ingenious process of tooth drawing. A square of India rubber, pierced with a central hole, is pushed over the tooth till the upper part of the root is reached. The India rubber gradually contracts, pulls on the root, and the offending tooth is finally enucleated, without causing the patient any pain whatever. Four or five days are required to complete the operation. Very little bleeding and a slight swelling of the gum are the only inconvenience experienced.

A small piece of resin dipped in the water which is placed in a vessel on a stove, says one who knows, will add a peculiar property to the atmosphere of the room, which will give great relief to persons troubled with a cough. The heat of the water is sufficient to throw off the aroma of the resin, and gives the same relief that is afforded by a combustion of the resin. It is preferable to combustion, because the evaporation is more durable. The same resin may be used for weeks.

The foreign papers report a remarkable lecture on the religious and moral situation of German Protestantism by Dr. Stade, Professor in the University of Giessen. A clever and instructed man, and a determined, conscientious opponent of Catholicism, his statements are well worth noting. Herr Stade is appalled at the rapid dissolution of Protestantism. Religious ignorance among the mass of the people, indifference and prejudice in the middle and influential classes, the culpable negligence of the clergy—who do not try to stem the downward current—these are the salient features of the picture he presents to our eyes. "Our German Church," he exclaims, is at this moment powerless in strength and influence; she is in the *stadium* of decadence of a crisis." These words, following swiftly on the recent Luther celebrations, are a strange commentary on the latter.