St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. III. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1880. NO. 38.

NEW GOOS!

PER "NESTORIAN" AND "SARDINIAN."

BLK. WORSTED COATINGS; INDIGO WORSTED COATINGS;
SCOTCH TWEEDS; WEST OF ENGLAND TWEEDS;
BLACK DOESKINS; BLACK BROAD CLOTHS
NEW DRESS GOODS; JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES;
NEW HOSIERY; GENTLEMENS' UNDERCLOTHING;
NEW SILK SCARFS; NEW COLLARS and CUFFS

FOR SALE AT LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES!

M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner King & Germain Streets.

IMMENSE SPRING STOCK OF FURNITURE.

WE HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE

80 PARLOR SUITES, ranging in price from $80 up to $500; 100 BEDROOM SUITES in Walnut, Ash, Oak and Pine, at prices ranging from $26 to $500; Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Dining, Centre and Library Tables, Patent Rockers, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Dining and Chairs of Every Description;

DAVENPORT AND OFFICE DESKS.

A Very Large Stock of Commoner Goods. Children's Carriages to Arrive.
A Splendid Lot of ENGLISH PLATE MIRRORS in Ebony and Gold and Gilt Frames, in stock and to arrive per first London Steamer.

A fine stock of Silks, Brocades, Cotelines, Raw Silks Plushes on hand, from which parties may select materials for Curtains to match Suits upholstered by ourselves. Some of the richest Suites in both Drawing and Bedroom Furniture are manufactured on our premises, and are well worthy the inspection we cordially invite.

STEWART & WHITE,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street.

1880. Carriages! Carriages!

International Steam Ship Co.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

REDUCED FARE.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

THE Steamer "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. H. Pike, Master, and "NEW BRUNSWICK," John Thompson, Master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every

MONDAY AND THURSDAY MORNINGS,

at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamers "Charles Houghton," for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.
Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 9 p. m. after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.

SAINT JOHN to BOSTON $4.50
" " Eastport 4.00
Limited to Continuous Passage.
"Regular Fare to Boston $5.50
" " Portland 4.40

Tickets and State Rooms may be obtained at Chubb & Co.'s, Chubb's Corner, Prince Wm. street.
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.
apl3

THREE TRIPS A WEEK!

Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth via Steamer and Rail.

STEAMER "SCUD,"

FOR DIGBY AND ANNAPOLIS,

Connecting at Digby with the Western Counties Railway for and from YARMOUTH, &c., and at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from

Kentville, Windsor, Halifax

and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Liverpool.

THE STEAMER "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, (until further notice) every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning, at 8 o'clock, and return the same days.

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

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

R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent
"Union Line" Office,
41 Dock street.
F. PHEASANT, Freight Agent, Empress Warehouse, Reed's Point.
Tickets may also be obtained at H. CRUSE & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. street. may15

UNION LINE.

FOR FREDERICTON.

DAILY TRIPS.

FARE ONE DOLLAR.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE Steamer "DAVID WESTON" will leave Indiantown for Fredericton and intermediate landings every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Fredericton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock.
N. B.—Will run on East side of Long Island.
Steamer "MAY QUEEN" will leave Indiantown for Fredericton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Fredericton every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 8 o'clock.
N. B.—Will run on West side of Long Island.
The "May Queen" will run as above until the freshet subsides, when she will take her place on the route as a NIGHT BOAT, coming below the Falls to deliver and receive freight.

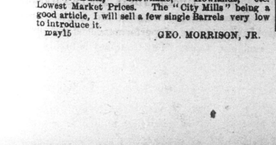
FOR GRAND LAKE.

STEAMER "FAWN" will leave her wharf, Indiantown, for Salmon River, Grand Lake, calling at intermediate points, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock. Returning will leave Salmon River on THURSDAY and MONDAY morning.
Will touch at Gagetown Wharf both ways.
N. B.—Will run on West side of Long Island.

FOR WASHADEMOAK.

The Steamer "STAR" will leave Indiantown, for Cole's Island, Washademoak, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY Morning at 10 o'clock.
Returning will leave Cole's Island every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings.
Careful Warehousemen in attendance at Indiantown to receive and deliver freight.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamers, at H. Chubb & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince William street, and of

R. B. HUMPHREY, Agent,
Union Line Office,
may15 41 Dock street.



FLOUR LANDING AND IN STORE.

THE following Brands of Good and Choice Superior Flours:—"American Haxall," "Highest Grade Minnesota Patent," "Buda," "Royal Patent," "City," "Ayrshire Rose," "Pearl," "White Pigeon," "White Buns," "Snowflake," "Howlands," etc. Lowest Market Prices. The "City Mills" being a good article, I will sell a few single Barrels very low to introduce it.

may15 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

BEST REFINED IRON,

&C., &C.

NOW IN STORE:—
BEST REFINED IRON;
YELLOW METAL;
HORSE SHOE IRON;
INGOT AND STRIP TIN
COMMON IRON;
FORGE BELLOWS;
LOWMOOR IRON;
TIN PLATES;
SWEEDE'S IRON; MINER'S SHOVELS; Boiler Plate;
Blk Sheet Iron; Irish Spades; Lead Pipe;
Galvantzed Sheet Iron.
Russia Sheet Iron;
PIG and SHEET LEAD;
Deck Spikes, Sheet Zinc;
ANCHORS; Iron Ware;
Chain, Cable and Rigging Chain;
OAKUM;
Lowmoor Chain.
PIG IRON;
Steel of all Descriptions.
For Sale at Lowest Market Prices.

GEORGE CARVILL,
may1 NELSON STREET.

GALVANIZED IRON,

PER "SCANDANAVIAN:"

1600 SHEETS, 72×30×26 GAUGE.
200 " 72, 84 & 96×39×19 "
IRON RODS, 3-16 AND 1-4 INCH.

Tap Steel and Soft Centre Steel, 42 Bars from 1-4 to 11-4.

BLISTER STEEL,

Genuine Hoop L & Lancashire, 10 Bundles.

Besides the above recent arrivals, and a large stock of IRON—Refined and Common—Round, Square, Flat, Oval, Half Oval and Half Round, we have a varied and extensive assortment of THOMAS FIRTH & SONS' Extra AXE STEEL, "Warranted Axe Temper," Tool, Drill, Granite Drill, Peevy Steel and Round Machine Steel; SPEAR & JACKSON'S Sleigh Shoe, Tire, Toe Calk and SPRING STEEL; SHEET IRON, SINPLATES, &c., &c.
We are daily expecting, per ship "Alfarin," now about 30 days out from Liverpool, a fine assortment of

BEST REFINED IRON,

in 5477 Bars and 2560 Bundles.
Common Walsh Bolt Iron, in 2747 Bars—¾, ⅞, 1, 1¼ and 1½.
Band Iron and Plating, 168 Bundles, ¾ to 6 inches wide.
HOOP IRON, 169 Bundles, ¾, ⅞, and 1 1-22 guage; 1¼, 1½ and 1¾×16 w. g., and 1¼×15 w. g.
Thos. Firth & Sons' cast steel.
Extra Axe Steel, 50 Bdls—Granite Drill (qr. Octagon), 20 Bdls.
TOOL STEEL, 1 to 3 inches square.
Drill Steel, 1-2 to 1 3-4. Octagon, 54 bdls.
Peevy Steel, 2×1 and 2½, 28 bdls.
SPEAR & JACKSON'S "Etna" Spring Steel, 250 Bundles; "Cross Arrow" do. 50 Bundles; Rd, Machine, 2 Tons, 4 to 3½; Tire Steel, 520 Sets, assorted sizes; Mild Toe Calk, 59 Bdls.; Sleigh Shoe, 40 Bundles.

I. & F. Burpee & Co.
apl10

BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS

—AND—

LARRIGANS

1879-80. For Fall & Winter 1879-80

—AT—

VINCENT & McFATE'S,
19 CHARLOTTE STREET.

HAVING manufactured our Fall and Winter Goods, before the rise in Leather, we are prepared to offer for sale our entire Stock cheaper than any other House in the trade.

RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF
Mens, Boys and Youths' WELLINGTON BOOTS;
Mens, Boys and Youths' TAP SOLED, Calf, Split, Grain and Buff BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Mens, Boys and Youths' D. S. Calf, Split, Grain and Buff BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Men's Felt and Felt Foxed BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Men's French Calf (hand made) BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Men's Felt, Plush, Hand Worked and Split SLIP BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Ladies' French Kid Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
Ladies' American Kid Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
Ladies' Oil Goat Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
Ladies' Grain, Calf Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
Ladies Felt and Felt Foxed Button and Balmoral BOOTS;
Ladies Serge Congress and Balmoral BOOTS;
CHILDREN'S BOOTS in Great Variety;
Mens, Boys, Youths, Ladies, Misses and Children RUBBERS and OVERSHOES;
A Large Stock of our celebrated OIL TANNED LARRIGANS and SHOE PACKS always on hand.

An examination solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS

VINCENT & McFATE,
oct18 19 Charlotte street.

FASHIONABLE SILK HATS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED the New Spring Style Broadway Blocks

—FOR—

SILK HATS,

and are prepared to take orders for same.

We have also in stock a large and varied assortment of Fashionable

ENGLISH STIFF HATS,

By Christy and other makers.

—ALSO,—

SOFT, FUR AND FELT HATS,

in all the different qualities.

Boys' Hard & Soft Hats & Glengaries.

We also make to order Fine Quality French Pull Over Hates. A call respectfully solicited.

BARDSLEY BROS.
apr20 South side of King street, St. John N. B.

Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

I BEG RESPECTFULLY TO NOTIFY my friends and the public generally that I have REMOVED my business from the Commercial Block, corner of King and Canterbury streets, to the convenient and compact premises in the

Masonic Building, 96 Germain St.,

Adjoining Trinity Church.

may15 A. EVERITT.

ELEGANT DESIGNS IN

LACE CURTAINS!

OPENED TO-DAY, AT

W. W. JORDAN'S,

Nottingham Lace Curtains!

AT ALL PRICES.

Nottingham Net, all widths.
Short Blind Nets,
Lace Valences, Lambrequins.

1 CASE HEM-STITCHED
Choice Printed & Embroidered Hdkf's.
may15

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE.

Masonic Building, 86 Germain St.

JUST RECEIVED:—

One Bale 72 Inch
Gray Cotton Sheeting.
100 Doz. Common Straw Hats.
100 DOZEN
White Dress and Regatta Shirts.
(Star and Cross Qualities.)

A. EVERITT.
may15

NEW GOODS!

WE are now showing a Large Assortment of
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES;
CURTAIN HOLDERS;
WHITE TOILET QUILTS;
COLORED TOILET QUILTS;
WHITE ANTIMACASSARS, in Lace and Crochet;
TOILET MATS, TOILET COVERS;
WHITE and COLORED NAPKINS;
LINEN TABLE CLOTHS White and Fancy;
COLORED WOOL TABLE CLOTHS,
in a variety of Rich Patterns, and other

HOUSE - FURNISHING GOODS.

VERY LOW PRICES.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
may1 PRINCE WM. STREET.

NEW GOODS!

JUST OPENED:

15 CASES AND BALES CONTAINING:

75 DOZ. REGATTA SHIRTS with collars, all New Patterns, from 65 cents upwards; 48 Doz. White Dress Shirts, 20 cts. up; 50 Doz. Wheels and Tucks in white, green, blue and plaid, all sizes;
60 Doz. Underflannels and Drawers and Cotton, Merino, Wool, Ribbed and Blue mixed, from 45cts up;
30 Doz. Working Shirts in Cotton, Tweed, Flannel, Serge, Melton, &c., &c., from 50cts. up;
25 Doz. Braces in Men's, Boys' and Youths' sizes, from 10 cts. per pair up.
Wool, Merino and Cotton Half Hose, Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms, in paper and linen; Hankfs. in cotton, linen and silk; Umbrellas—Gingham, Alpaccas, Zanella and Silk, from 75 cts up; Black and Colored Neck Ties, Bows, Made Scarfs, Windsor Scarfs, &c.
ALSO, 7 PACKAGES FANCY GOODS, Combs, Brushes, Hair Oils, Perfumery, Pocket Knives, Playing Cards, Purses, Portmonaies, Looking Glasses, Key and Finger Rings, Toilet Soaps, Watch Chains, Lead and Nickel Pencils, Note Paper, Envelopes and Pens, Mucilage, Collar Studs, Shirt Studs and Cuff Buttons in Pearl, Oreide and Gold Plate, Gold Plated Crosses, &c., &c., &c.
Rubber Coats, Trunks and Travelling Bags.
All Goods marked in plain figures.

J. CULLINAN & SON,
Men's and Boys' Clothiers, and Dealers in Fancy Goods,
216 Union street, opp. Dockrill Hall,
may15 St. John, N. B.

SUFFERERS

—FROM—

RHEUMATISM!

—FROM—

NEURALGIA!

—FROM—

PAINS IN THE HEAD!

—FROM—

Pains in the Limbs!

—FROM—

Nervous Affections, &c., &c.,

Are invited to call at my Store and inspect the list of Certificates of parties in this City who have been relieved by the use of ARNEMETTY'S REMEDY.
Put up in bottles; price 25 cents each, and sold by

R. D. McARTHUR,
Medical Hall,
No. 59 Charlotte St,
may15 Opp. King Square.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to notify his friends and the public generally that he still continues in the Marble business at the old stand, South side King Square, and has now on hand a large stock of

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS, TABLETS and GRAVESTONES,

All of the very best material and workmanship, and at lowest prices.

Furniture and Plumbers' Marble, Granite, Freestone and Soapstone work, furnished to order. A call respectfully solicited.

S. P. OSGOOD.
apl10 3m

NOTICE.

MULLIN BROTHERS

HAVING OPENED in the OLD STAND with a Large and well Assorted Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING for Spring and Summer Wear, which we will sell very low for Cash.

MULLIN BROS.
apl10 Cor. Dock street and North Wharf.

Freeman Job Printing Office,

54 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.

TO LET.

TO LET—From the first of May next, or sooner if required, Two Shops and Flats in large brick building, corner Union and Sydney streets, also House and Flats in Brick Terrace, Cliff street.

Apply to
jan31 P. GLEESON.

Servant Girl Wanted.

ONE with good recommendations. Apply to Mrs. J. H. SCAMMELL, Lancaster, Carleton. may 15 3i.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, May 22, 1880.

James Redpath, who was sent to Ireland by the New York *Tribune* to report upon the state of that country, has rendered immense service, not only to the suffering poor of Ireland, but to the ill-informed and deeply prejudiced Americans who so greatly misunderstood the character of the Irish people, their condition, and the causes which have rendered them the most miserable people in Europe. The Boston *Pilot* gives the following outline of a lecture which he delivered lately in Boston, and which caused rugged men as well as tender women to shed tears:—

One day, about three months ago I went riding on an Irish jaunting-car in the parish of Islanddady, in the county Mayo. My companion was Rev. Fr. O'Maily, who had been parish priest of that place for more than twenty years. Here and there, on both side of the road, I saw—as you see everywhere in the West of Ireland—the ruins of little cabins that had once been the happy homes of a hardy and hardworking and hospitable people. I turned to my companion and asked him: "Have there been many evictions in your parish?" "Yes," said the old man; "when I was a young priest, there were 1800 families in this parish; but"—his face grew sad and his voice quivered with emotion as he added—"there are only 600 families now." "Well," I said, "where are the missing 1200 families?" "They have been driven out," he answered, "by famine and the landlords; famine and the landlords!" If this answer had been made by one of the Irish agitators—Mr. Parnell, for example, or Michael Davitt—I should have regarded the phrase as an excellent bit of rhetorical art, as a skilful coupling of two evils not necessarily mated, and I should have smiled at the forced verbal marriage, and then have thought no more about it. But the words impressed me profoundly by coming from the lips of this old priest, the cadat of an old Irish family, and a man of the most conservative temperament. For the Catholic Church is probably the most potent conservative force of Modern Society.

It teaches its adherents to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and never needlessly arrays itself against the civil power. Yet I found that in Ireland, whenever there was famine, the Catholic priest did not hesitate to say, both in private and in public, that the primary cause of Irish destitution was the exactions of the landlords. The priests, who live among the people, say so; the land reformers, who spring from the ranks of the peasantry, say so; and every honest inquirer, I think, will say so, if he studies, without bias, the history and statistics of the Irish farmers of the present century. I shall talk to you to-night of the twin curses of Ireland: famine and the landlords. Everybody knows there is a famine in Ireland, but I do not think there is a single person in this audience who knows how severe and how widespread it is. I have personally visited several of the counties blighted by the famine, and saw with my own eyes the destitution of the peasantry, and with my own ears heard the sighs of their famished wives and children. They were the saddest days I ever spent, for never before had I seen human misery so hopeless and universal, and so profound.

Let us begin with the least distressful province of Leinster. There is no finer country in the temperate zone. There is no natural reason why poverty should ever cast its blighting shadows athwart the green and fertile fields of Leinster, but ever here evictions have done their perfect work. Instead of stalwart peasants you find herds of fat bullocks; and instead of bright-eyed maidens you find flocks of bleating sheep. After the famine of 1847 the men were turned off and the beasts were turned in. The English Government favored this policy.

men are rebels sometimes, but sheep are loyal always. There is less distress in the rural districts of Leinster, because there are fewer people there, yet the verified returns made to the Mansion House show nearly 38,000 persons in distress in its twelve counties. Dr. John Magee, a noted parish priest of Standbally, writes to me:—"Speak as we may of short and scanty harvests, the real cause is rackrents and landlords, exactions, which drain the land of money, and present us periodically before the world as mendicants and beggars. This land system of ours paves over from the sweat and toil of our inhabitants $90,000,000 yearly to 6,000 or 7,000 landlords, who do nothing but hunt a fox, or hunt the tenantry. The government that upholds this cruel system abstracts $35,000,000 more from the land in impartial taxation, while there is left for the food, clothing, and sustenance of 5,000,000 people no more than $50,000,000, or about $10 per head yearly. If the harvest be good, landlordism luxuriates and abstracts all; if bad or scanty it seizes on the food and cattle for the rack-rent.

Leinster contains one-fourth of the population of Ireland, and Ulster, to which we will now proceed, contains 480,000 more persons than Leinster. English writers and their American echoers have so constantly asserted that Ulster is always prosperous, and they have so constantly attributed that prosperity to the influence of Protestantism, that I must ask leave to expose the cruel and cowardly hypocrisy of this pretence. In doing so let me say that I am not a Roman Catholic, but the black facts that stared me in the face at every step made me as sincere an admirer of the devotion and sacrifice of the priests as any man can be whose creed does not keep time to the sacred anthems of the Catholic Church. With the doctrine of the right of private judgment in its mouth, political Protestantism in Ireland has persecuted the Catholics for conscience sake for nearly three centuries. The history of these persecutions is one of the saddest chapters in the annals of modern Europe. It is a history of penal laws framed in hell and executed by fiends in the name Jesus of Christ. It swept the entire gamut of crime.

Its seven notes were proscriptions, perjury, confiscations, priest-huntings, hanging, massacres and calumnies. When the progress of civilization rendered it imperative for England to extract the fangs of Protestant hate in Ireland, it began that career of calumniation that has not yet closed. One reason why the Protestant province of Ulster is more prosperous than the Catholic provinces of Ireland is because Protestant estates were never confiscated there, for Protestants were the receivers of the stolen estates of Catholics. These crimes belong to the past, it is true, but it is equally true that their result remain. It is not a question of spiritual theses, but of temporal leases; it is not what faith we hold about our home in the next world, but what hold we have on our home in this. Ulster has enjoyed a stability of tenure such as no other province has. But it is not everywhere in Ulster that tenant rights are respected, for the most moderate estimate places the number in distress in that province at present at 180,000. On the sea coast people are eating the black sea weed to keep from starving.

Let us now approach the sacred soil of Munster and Connaught. There is nothing on this earth so sacred as human sorrow. Christianity itself has been defined as the worship of sorrow. Every sod has been wet by tears. The murmurs of every rippling brook there have been accompanied from time immemorial by a chorus of sighs from breaking human hearts. Every breeze that has swept across their barren moors has carried with it to the tops of their bleak mountains (and I trust far beyond them) the groans and the prayers of a brave but despairing people. I have heard so much and I have seen so much of the sorrows of the west that, when the memory of them rises before me, I stand appalled at the vision. If I could put the picture into words I could not utter the words. I must call witnesses less sensitive. The local committee of the Mansion House reports 232,758 in distress in Munster, and in Connaught, out of a population of 911,820, 421,750 persons are in extreme distress. The privation is widespread and appalling on every hand, and these starving and staggering peasants, when they ask for food, receive from their landlords processes of ejectment. The victims are in no way responsible for their misfortunes, as a glance at their surroundings and circumstances will plainly show. The landlords are absentees. Few of them have reduced their rent at all, and none of them have reduced it in the ratio of the decreased productiveness of the land. The result is that among a peasantry as industrious as any people on earth, who live on meaner food than any other civilized people, who prefer to be dragged to the precipice of starvation before they will ask for relief, there are at this hour in all Ireland at least 863,000 persons who rest their only hope of seeing the next harvest sun set as they stand at the old cabin door, on the bounty of strangers and the exiles from Erin. I have no doubt there are 1,000,000 people in hunger and rags, but I can point out county by county where 863,000 of them are clamoring to live. Last week the London *Times* predicted that the distress would diminish now, or it said that it had decreased. Don't believe it. It rejoiced when the famine of 1847 swept the Irish peasantry by thousands into their graves. It has had no change of heart. The landlords would like to see the Irish expelled, even by famine or death, and the *Times* is the organ of the landlord. It is no longer the old cry of "Hell or Connaught." The English landlords have got Connaught, and I do believe that by-and-by they will get ——[laughter and loud applause]. I mean that now they wish to get the Irish out of Connaught, where they once drove them.

What is the duty of the friends of Ireland. First, to feed the people who are starving, and after that to help them to improve their condition. Their condition is appalling. I find that a belief prevails [illegible] Ireland. I know that not one-tenth of the truth has been told. And so, as I have already in the *Tribune* told a part of what I saw, I determined to-night to try to bring witnesses to confirm my testimony, so that no man should be able to pretend to believe that the distress in Ireland has been made the excuse for raising money under false pretences. By and by I hope to review and extend my own testimony. I shall then show that the scenes I have brought the political enemies of the Irish Land League to describe to you are not exceptional, but common that the Irish peasant is neither indolent nor improvident, but the victim of laws without mercy that are mercilessly enforced; and that the misery I saw, and the sorrow, and the wretchedness, are the inevitable results of the premeditated policy of England in Ireland to drive out her people. The underlying cause of the famine is landlordism and three successive bad seasons. The landlords have always exacted as rent every shilling that the poor tenants could pay, over and above the most meagre subsistence for their families. In the best of times the peasants can save nothing. Their cabins are meaner than the slave cabins of the South. Statistics as to the fearful number of sufferers from the famine, and word-pictures were drawn showing that in many families children were without a stitch of clothing and without food. I would say that in all my tour I have not seen a happy-faced child, and I have seen only one woman whose face did not look worn and care-racked, and that woman was an idiot and dumb. In many instances the tenants have not even straw to lie upon, and repose upon the earthen floors of their cabins. In the privacy of my own room where no mortal eye could see me, I have broken down and wept like a woman when I thought of, or attempted to write, the story of the tenants' wrongs. From 1847 to 1851, one and a half million of people in Ireland died of starvation. Were American landlords the same as the English, they would be hanged by vigilance committee. Had Shakespeare known the English landlords he could have Shylock one of them. If Dante had known them, he would have gone to the West of Ireland for material for his lurid pictures instead of to Inferno. In closing Mr. Redpath said: If you wish to break up this system of landlordism, support the Irish Laud League. Then you will have a race of peasants who will not beg for justice but demand it, who will not agitate for independence, but declare it. The flag that will lead to Irish nationality was first unfurled by the son of an evicted tenant—Michael Davitt—and now upheld by that rarest of all rare men in Ireland, a decent landlord—Charles Stuart Parnell.

The danger of famine in Ireland is still very great. Two, and in some parts three months must yet elapse before the potato crop of this year can yield any food to the famishing, and the charitable subscriptions received, although they have been so large, are nearly exhausted. The Dublin *Review* thus describes the wretched condition of the poorer of the people in the famine districts:—

Let the reader picture to himself a mud cabin protected but partially by decayed thatch from the dropping of the rain, with no windows, a low door approached by a cause-way between two rocking cess-pools, a damp earthen floor, a bundle of fetid straw the only bed, not a chair or table, but a bench and two or three low wooden stools, and such few domestic utensils as are absolutely necessary, and he will see the condition of a typical Irish hovel. Let him people it with a woe-begone man, his head resting on his hands, a gaunt and haggard woman, a troop of half-clad children, and too often a moaning victim of the fever in some dark corner, and the full meaning of the Irish distress will become painfully apparent. This is no fanciful picture. There is not a league of the coast from Malin Head to Cape Clear which could not supply the original of the sketch. We do not conjure up these visions of misery to harrow unnecessarily the feelings of our readers, but in the interest of truth, that they may appreciate the sufferings which their charity is called upon to alleviate. There are, indeed, few years in which the condition of certain districts along the Atlantic coast does not approach closely to what we have described. But the extreme distress lasts only for a short time, and in view of the most desolate regions; the inhabitants suffer in silence, and are sustained by the hopes of the coming harvest. It is only when, as in the present year, such distress prevails extensively and prematurely that the great outside world hears the low moan of a starving people.

We need scarcely say that we have been speaking of the poorest class in the kingdom, we might almost say in the world, men whose condition marks the zero of the social scale; for below this depth of poverty it is impossible to sink and live. The present distress, however, extends far beyond the limits of that class whose extreme destitution we have attempted to describe. The laborer who pays his farm work the rent of his quarter acre, the cottier who supplements the produce of his earnings in the harvest fields of England, and the tenant who is generally far removed from want, are now alike involved in indistinguishable ruin.

There is one circumstance which cannot fail to astonish the English reader who is but partially acquainted with Irish life, and render him sceptical as to the existence of actual want—namely, the workhouses are not full. Although there is at the present time an increase of some 20,000 persons in the receipts of Poor Law Relief, as compared with the same period of last year, yet the vast establishments which offer gratuitous food and shelter to the destitute are still far from being fully occupied. How is this fact consistent with the misery we have described? Nothing is more characteristic of the Celt than his detestation of becoming a pauper. It involves social degradation, the disruption of his family, the loss of personal liberty, and separation from the home, to which, though wretched, he clings with extraordinary devotion. Hunger, cold and nakedness cannot always conquer his natural repugnance to the livery of destitution, and the discipline of the detested house, and many a man deliberately faces the horrors of slow starvation rather than seek any asylum where he is separated from all he loves. There are two conditions, moreover, which limit the efficacy of the Poor Law in dealing with a time of trial like the present; one is that outdoor relief cannot be given to the able-bodied while there is room for them in the workhouse; the other precludes the holder of more than a rood of land from obtaining such relief. This "quarter acre clause" especially tends to withdraw from the most deserving the only form of assistance which they can avail themselves, and to place the poverty-stricken occupier of a little patch of land in the predicament of either surrendering his holding for ever, or being excluded from all relief. It is these small holders who at present swell the list of distress, and are most worthy of assistance, since by a little timely aid they may be able to tide over the crisis of adversity.

In Charleston, S. C., an arrangement has been made between the Bishop and the Trustees of a large Catholic school and the City School Board, under which that school has been placed on the list of City Schools. The Bishops and the Trustees, in their formal application, say:

It appears to us that matters may easily be so arranged that we can avail ourselves of the benefits of the common schools to which we are legally entitled, without doing violence to our consciences or hearts, or being required to violate what we can conscientiously feel to be another important religious and moral duty toward the children under our charge.

* * * * * * * *

We are sure that while your board will see to it that the children receive the full measure of secular education, which alone the State can require, you will not be unwilling to meet the views and the earnest wishes of so great a body of parents and friends, as the individual who, in imparting that teaching shall be brought into the closest and most influential contact and intercourse with their children. If these wishes are based on religious and conscientious feelings, we the more worthy of respect and due consideration.

What you seek—and you can desire it no more earnestly than we do—is that these children shall receive a proper secular education. This you will see to it shall be given in the school under the rules of the common schools and the control of your board; and you shall have our hearty co-operation in this work. What we desire is that, this being fully provided for, the parents of these children be not impeded in the fulfilment of their duties, but find themselves in a position to fulfil them in a mode which is satisfactory to themselves. While the work of secular education is in no wise trenched by, or interfered with, but, on the contrary, is being fully accomplished, parents will feel that it is not done in a way to meditate against the parental rights or the religious liberty of their own families.

Gradually—in one city and town after another—the people of the United States are beginning to act more rationally and more justly in their management of school matters.

The report laid before Parliament a few days before the prorogation states that the total amount received as the price of lands in the Northwest sold during the year ending June 30th, amounted—in cash and scrip—to:—

$218,409, and the fees on homestead and pre-emption entries alone realized $42,910, while the area disposed of—1,115,072 acres exceeded the area disposed of during the previous year by half a million acres, and only fell short of equalling the entire extent homesteaded and pre-empted and sold in Manitoba and the Territories during the four preceding years by some 245,000 acres.

Over one million acres of land were surveyed during the year. Modifications in the system of survey are to be made with a view to lessening the cost of setting out the public domain for settlement. Increased prices were realized for the sale of timber berths in lumber last year, showing the growth of confidence on the part of the capitalists.

The allotment of 1,400,000 acres of land to half-breeds in Manitoba has been completed.

The interest in the amount expended on account of the Pacific railway was, for the same period, about $700,000, or nearly three times as much as the total price of the lands sold, and of pre-emption fees.

A return respecting appointments to the Civil Service of Canada shows that the total number appointed from 1st July, 1873, to 23rd February, 1880, was:

Ontario	116
Quebec	51
Nova Scotia	17
New Brunswick	11
Prince Edward Island	3
Manitoba	2
	200

The representation of the several Provinces on the 23rd February, 1880, was:

Ontario	240
Quebec	145
Nova Scotia	24
New Brunswick	38
Prince Edward Island	3
Manitoba	2
	452

The number of employes appointed from countries other than Canada since Confederation was 118.

The money subscribed by the Canadian Parliament for the relief of the suffering in Ireland has been diverted from the purpose of furnishing food to the starving for which it was intended, and the apprehensions of those who feared that if it were entrusted to the Colonial Secretary the good intentions of Canada would, to a great extent, be frustrated, have, unhappily, proved too well founded. We are told now that this sum, and what remains of the New York *Herald* fund, are to be used in purchasing seed, in the construction of piers and harbors, in providing boats, fishing tackle, etc., and in drainage and other works. These are all good things in their way, but except, perhaps, the supplying of seed, they are not purposes to which our money should have been applied. A few piers and harbors will absorb the whole of it, and few of the thousands for whom it was intended will obtain any share of it. Besides piers and harbors and drainage are works to be paid for out of the revenues of the kingdom, not out of money contributed to save the famishing from starvation.

The following is one of the papers laid on the table of the House of Commons:

No. 13 MOLESWORTH ST., DUBLIN,
April 8, 1880.

To Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, &c., &c.,

Honorable Sir,—At a meeting of the Committee appointed by you to administer the fund voted by the Canadian Parliament, held at the Shelburne Hotel, Dublin, on April 7th, Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough in the chair, also present Colonel Dease, Mr. Thomas Pim, and Dr. Grimshaw, the resolution of the former meeting having been considered, the Committee of the New York *Herald* fund having signified their wish to co-operate with the Committee, and that a deputation consisting of Colonel King-Harman, Dr. Hepworth, and Professor Baldwin had been appointed to confer with the Committee, it was decided to receive the deputation. Colonel King-Harman being unable to attend, the New York *Herald* Fund Committee was represented by Dr. Hepworth and Prof. Baldwin. The Committee having conferred with the representatives of the New York *Herald* Fund, it was resolved that it was advisable that the Canadian fund should be applied to the following objects:—1st, supply of seed; 2nd, the construction of piers and harbors; 3rd, providing for fishing tackle; 4th, other reproductive works, such as drainage of land. The New York *Herald* Fund Committee to have three representatives on the Committee, and agreeing to contribute to any of the above objects in the proportion of one-third to the sum expended. It was resolved that the above proposal should be submitted for your approval. In accordance with the foregoing statement, I beg to request that you will be good enough to inform me if you sanction the above arrangement.

I remain yours, &c.,
(Signed) F. W. H. GRIMSHAW.

Every dollar expended on the enlargement of the Welland canal, and the St. Lawrence canals, and on the improvement of the St. Lawrence above Montreal, is expended to improve directly the trade of that city, and it has hitherto been held that it was but fair that Montreal itself should bear all the cost of such improvements in front of the city, and below it, as were necessary to render that harbor accessible to large vessels. This year the Montreal merchants, and some traders in Ontario, demand that the tolls on the canals should be reduced or abolished, and Montreal asks that the Dominion bear the present and future cost of cutting a channel through Lake St. Peter. The interest on the money already expended on this work is $60,000 a year. The demand seemed so preposterous that little attention was given to the movements of the delegations, etc., but when the matter was mentioned in the House of Commons, and Mr. Langevin said that the Government would give consideration during the recess to a general scheme, including all the harbors, etc., on the St. harbors of the Maritime Provinces be included in the scheme. Now, friends of the Government in Montreal say that they have the promise of the Government to assume all the harbor debts of Montreal—amounting to millions, and the secretary of the Harbor Commissioners has published a letter in which he says:

Since the commencement of the session, the Board have had repeated interviews with the Government on the subject, and they are now assured by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works that the Government will be prepared to submit to Parliament at its next session a scheme for the relief of the trade by the St. Lawrence route, which will include the removal of the lake and river debt now resting on the Harbor Trust. In view of this measure, the Commissioners have been recommended to abstain from pressing any change in the tonnage dues till after the Bill is passed.

The Commissioners congratulate themselves on the results thus obtained, and that when the proposed measure is carried into effect, they will be able to reduce the tonnage and harbor dues accordingly.

Mr. Gladstone, during the late elections, made some indiscreet and bitter attacks upon Austria and its policy. To this he was probably provoked by the newspaper report that the Emperor of Austria had expressed the wish that he would be defeated. Mr. Gladstone, to remove the unpleasant effects of what he said in his speeches, has written a letter which no Englishman will feel proud of. A telegram dated London, May 11th, says:—

Lord Granville sent a despatch to Sir S. G. Elliott, British Ambassador at Vienna, enclosing at request of Gladstone a copy of a letter written by the latter in consequence of oral and written communications with the Austrian Ambassador at London. The following is the text of the letter: "When I accepted the task of forming the Administration I resolved, as Minister, not to repeat, or even defend, the political language regarding more than one foreign power I used when in a position of greater freedom. I regret that I should even have seemed to impute to the Emperor of Austria language which he did not use. I have no hostile disposition towards any country, and have always heartily wished well to Austria. In the performance of the arduous task of consolidating the Empire I feel cordial respect for the efforts of the Emperor