SHOES, SLIPPERS
AND
RIGANS
or Fall & Winter 1879-80
—AT—
ENT & McFATE'S,
CHARLOTTE STREET.
anufactured our Fall and Winter
before the rise in Leather, we are pre-
for sale our entire Stock cheaper than
e in the trade,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
Youths' WELLINGTON BOOTS;
Youths' TAP SOLED, Calf, Split,
Buff BALMORALS and CONGRESS;
Youths' D. S. Calf, Split, Grain and
LMORALS and CONGRESS;
d Felt Foxed BALMORALS and
SS;
Calf (hand made) BALMORALS and
SS
all, Hand Worked and Split SLIP-
Kid Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
an Kid Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
t Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
Calf Button and Side Lace BOOTS;
d Felt Foxed Button and Balmoral
ngress and Balmoral BOOTS:
BOOTS in Great Variety;
uths, Ladies, Misses and Children's
S and OVERSHOES;
of our celebrated OIL TANNED
ANS and SHOE PACKS always on
hination solicited and
faction guaranteed.
MEMBER THE ADDRESS
NCENT & McFATE,
19 Charlotte street.
mas Groceries!
AN, LINDSAY & CO.
Are receiving:
don Layer Raisins.
k Basket do.
Crown Loose Muscatel do.
Valencia do.
ents' 5 cases Figs.
ls Malaga Grapes.
Cod Cranberries.
er Syrup.
rnett's Flavoring Extracts.
ney's Caramels.
orted Confectionery.
m Drops.
colate Drops.
ntree's Chocolates, in fancy boxes.
rted Cosaques and Bon Bons.
t Java Coffee.
erican Apples.
Daily expected:
Dehess, London Layer and Valencia
ns.
nts; 6 cases Figs.
80 KING STREET.
dec20
lic Book Store.
SCRIBERS have much pleasure in an-
ing that their CHRISTMAS GOODS
and are now open for inspection. Our
OLIC PRAYER BOOKS
—IS THE—
assortment ever offered for
sale in St. John,
all the different styles, and ranging in
prices from 20cts. to $12.
ting Desks, Photograph Albums, Auto-
Albums, Picture Stands, Scrap Books,
cy Inkstands, Books for Child-
ren, etc., etc.
Boards, Dominoes, and over 20 other dif-
s.
ely-bound editions of Poets, Historical
Gards in great variety.
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.
THE HOLIDAYS!
ARKE, KERR & THORNE,
CE WILLIAM STREET.
ALL AND SEE OUR STOCK.
; FARIANS;
INS; DOLLS;
XES; DRESSING CASES;
DESKS; FANS; PURSES;
CARD CASES; GAMES, etc.;
RY; ELECTRO-PLATED WARE:
OODS; CUTLERY;
Etc., Etc.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.
'S AND YOUTHS.
W. JORDAN,
MARKET SQUARE,
now showing a large Stock of
s, Reefers,
Ulsters & Overcoats,
OWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
oon Repps and
Cashmere Flannels,
—FOR—
nen's Dressing Gowns and Ladies'
Morning Dresses.
At W. W. JORDAN'S,
Market Square.
ekeepers' Hardware, Etc.
RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
We have Received via Halifax:—
ASE NICKEL SPOONS and FORKS;
2 Cases Containing:—
Brushes; Awls; Shot Pouches;
offee Pots; Coal Scoops; House Pails;
wder; Curtain Hook and Rings;
Skins; Brass Nails.
Daily Expected, 2 cases Containing:
e Iron; Pokers; Stair Rods:
ws; Pole Brackets; Twine;
himbles; Plate Powder; Hearth Brushes;
rds; Fancy Coal Vases; Table Mats;
Hooks: Key Rings; Button Knives;
ings; Pickle Forks; Rat Traps, etc,
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
Prince William Street.
LDEN ELIXIR. Vegetine.
ver's Sarsaparilla.
nedy's Medical Discovery.
ows' Compound Syrup.
ows' Dyspepsia Bitters.
bway's Ointment.
bway's Pills.
Fruit Salt.
FOR SALE BY
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
35 and 37 King Street.
URBON WHISKY!
The Subscriber offers for sale:—
PUNCHEONS FINEST OLD KENTUCKY
BOURBON WHISKEY.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.
OLASSES! MOLASSES!
The subscriber offers for sale:—
PUNCHEONS BARBADOS MOLASSES,
(first quality);
rees BARBADOS MOLASSES (first quality);
rrels do. do. do. do.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.
ee, Sugars, Teas, Rice, Soda, Etc.
DING TO-DAY:—10 sacks Finest old Java
offee; 28 casks Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Scotch Sugars;
Rice; 50 bbls Sal Soda: 50 hf-chests Fine
Tea; 5 cases Nizey's Black Lead. And to
—Balance of Stock of Teas, Pickles, Sauces,
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.,
78 and 80 King Street
ST. JOHN WEEKLY FREEMAN
ned every Saturday morning from the office of
TOLE, 54 GERMAIN STREET.
cription ONE DOLLAR per annum in ad-
post paid or delivered in any part of the city
n of Portland.
rtisements inserted at reasonable rates.

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. III. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1880. NO. 20.

GREAT CHRISTMAS SALE
OF STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.
M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
CORNER KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

WE have made Special Reductions in the prices of all our Goods for this GREAT SALE. We offer particularly Good Bargains in the following Goods:—

GREAT BARGAINS in Blk. French Silks;
GREAT BARGAINS in Blk. French Cashmeres;
GREAT BARGAINS in Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, all New and Fashionable;
GREAT BARGAINS in Blankets, Flannel, etc., etc.;
GREAT BARGAINS in Woolen Shawls, over 500 to choose from;
GREAT BARGAINS in Berlin Wool Goods, Clouds, Breakfast Shawls, Jackets, Sontags, Scarfs, etc., etc.;
GREAT BARGAINS in Gentlemen's Silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Scarfs, Cardigan Jackets, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Cloth and Buck Gloves, etc., etc.;
GREAT BARGAINS in Ladies' Cloth Quilted Skirts, Silk Scarfs, Lace Scarfs, Kid Mitts and Gloves, Hosiery, Mantles and Mantle Cloths, etc. etc.

A Lot of Berlin Slipper Patterns at wonderfully low prices.

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

AMERICAN FURNITURE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

We will not at present advance the price of Stock on hand, but will
SELL AT OLD PRICES!
which are much below what they can be sold for when paying the present rate of duty (35 per ct.)
We have still on hand a full line of our
CELEBRATED GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE,
and of those Very Handsome PARLOR SUITS, which have been so much admired.
STEWART & WHITE,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street.

BEST REFINED IRON.
Lowmoor, Swede, English and B. B. American.
Common Bolt Iron, ¼ to 1¼ Round
Sheet Iron and Hoop Iron, Black and Galvanized.
CAST STEEL, FOR TOOLS and DRILLS.
Extra Axe and Machinery Steel of Thos. Firth & Son's unrivalled manufacture.
Spear and Jackson's Steel, for Sleigh and Sled Shoes, Springs, Tires, and Toe-Calks.
This steel we can highly recommend to our customers, on account of its *Superior Finish and Uniformity of Temper*. It possesses all the qualities desirable for purposes stated, at the lowest cost for which a reliable article can be furnished. The consumer will find it much more economical than the cheap stuff so generally drummed through the country.
TIN PLATES, INGOT AND BAR TIN.
TERNE PLATES, for Roofing, Pure Copper Bolts, Yellow Metal.
Iron Wire, BRIGHT and ANNEALED
Bessemer Steel Wire, The very best article for Baling hay.
Oakum, Hand-picked and Navy.
Cable Chains and Anchors.
Tar, Pitch and Rosin.
ANVILS, Peter Wright's Patent.
Bellows and Vices.
RAILWAY SPIKES, Galvanized and Black, Wrought Spikes.
CUT NAILS AND SPIKES all sizes.
SQUARE and HEX. NUTS, WASHERS; CLINCH RINGS, HORSE SHOES and NAILS; SPRINGS and AXELS, AXES, &c., &c., &c.
Shipbuilders' Blacksmith's, Carriage Builders' and Tinsmith' materials always in stock.
Inquiries by letter as to prices, etc., promptly answered.
Letter Orders carefully filled and satisfaction guaranteed.
I. & F. Burpee & Co.
aug

Combs, Hair Ornaments, Soaps
We are Opening To-Day:—
1 Case Combs, etc.,
In clear and Ruby Dressing Combs; Clear and Ruby Back Combs; Clear and Ruby Hair Ornaments.
4 Cases FANCY TOILET SOAPS,
Of Superior Quality in Boxes of Half-dozens and Dozens.
Wheesale and Retail.
CLARK, KERR & THORNE,
aug25 Prince William street.

CODFISH AND POLLOCK.
150 Cwt. Bright CODFISH;
100 " " POLLOCK.
For sale low.
BARBOUR BROS.,
aug2 11 South wharf cor. Ward st

BALTIMORE OYSTERS.
JUST RECEIVED:—
5 Cases Oysters, in Quart Tins,
PRICE 30 CENTS.
FOR SALE BY
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.
jan3

BOOTS! BOOTS!
THE Subscribers have now in stock a full assortment of
Winter Boots and Over-Boots,
And would respectfully solicit an inspection of their stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,
jan3 Commercial Block, 28 King street.

"Snowflake" and "City" Mills.
Landing ex Intercolonial Railway:—
100 BBLS. FLOUR, SNOWFLAKE.
IN STORE:
"Buds," (Haxall), "Royal Patent," "City Mills," "Perfection," Ayrshire Rose," "White Buns," "White Pigeon," "Amazon," &c.
jan3 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

Apples. Apples. Apples.
200 BARRELS APPLES. For sale low.
jan3 R. E. PUDDINGTON & CO.

FOUND.
FOUND
—AT—
Martin's Jewellery Store,
97 KING STREET,
Thousands of different styles and patterns of
GOLD RINGS,
EAR-RINGS,
BROOCHES,
BAR PINS,
NECK CHAINS,
LOCKETS,
GUARDS and GENTS' ALBERT'S Breast Pins.
SCARF PINS,
SHIRT STUDS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
COLLAR BUTTONS,
EMBLEMS PINS,
BRACELETS,
BACK COMBS,
BLACK JEWELLERY
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
SPECTACLES,
EYEGLASSES,
CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES,
and a great variety of other goods in the Jewellery Line to numerous to mention, suitable for Christmas and New Years' presents, which will be sold very low for cash.
G. H. MARTIN,
97 KING STREET,
5 doors above the Waverly House, St. John, N. B. dec13

In Store and Warehouse,
FLOUR,
U. S. High Grades—Victoria, Hibbard's, Woman's Idol, Canadian, Haxall, Star, Gilt Edge, Spinx's Major, White Pigeon, White Cloud, Plimsoll, Victorious Snowdrop, New Nation, Amazon, Norval, Albion, Howland's, Aylmer, etc.
OATMEAL—Tilsonberg.
CORN MEAL—New England A and B and Golden Age.
PORK—Boston Heavy Mess.
MOLASSES—Porto Rico, Barbados and Trinidad.
SUGARS—Granulated, Paris Lumps, Porto Rico, Scotch Refined.
TEAS—Good to Choice Qualities.
CHEESE—Woodstock Factory.
TOBACCOS—Challenge, Crown, Beaver, Nelson, Napoleon, Florence, Bird's Eye, Nos. 1 and 2, Pilot.
RAISINS—Layers, last year's crop, in good order.
FEED—Middlings, Shorts, Bran.
OATS—Black and White.
For Sale Lowest Market Rates by
J. & W. F. HARRISON.
dec13

BANKRUPT SALE
—OF—
MULLIN BROS.'
READY MADE CLOTHING
Is still going on.
GREAT BARGAINS
Will be given this month as the WHOLE STOCK will have to be sold before 1st January.
MULLIN BROS.,
dec13 74 Dock street.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN
Academy of Arts, Dublin.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed Agent for the Maritime Provinces of the above named Association, and is now ready to issue tickets to subscribers for the next drawing which is to take place at Dublin in February next.
Several valuable works of art at former drawings have fallen to New Brunswick subscribers.
Subscriptions will also be received by Mr. P. McSweeny, Jr., Moncton; Mr. P. McPeake, Frederic ton; Mr. W. A. Everitt, Woodstock; Mr. H. J Moran, Amherst, N. S.
Single Share TICKETS, $1.25 each.
Five " " $5.25 "
A. EVERITT,
dec13 7w AGENT R. H. A.

Gray and White
COTTONS.
Samples of the Best Makes,
—AT—
Manufacturers Lowest Quotations, Cash.
A. EVERITT,
AGENT.
dec6

NOTICE
IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session by the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of New Brunswick for an Act to continue the Act incorporating the said Bank and the several Acts subsequently made relating thereto, except as altered or amended by any such subsequent Acts, also to alter and amend the third section of the Act 59, Geo. III., cap. 5, incorporating said Bank, also to define the corporate name and designation of the said Bank.
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. D LEWIN,
President.
Bank of New Brunswick, 28th November, 1879.
nov8 10w

NOTICE.
WE, the undersigned, will carry on the Dry Goods Business as heretofore by the late W. G. Lawton, under the name and firm of W. G. LAWTON'S SONS.
H. C. LAWTON,
STANLEY LAWTON.
52 KING STREET. dec6

"ACME."
JUST RECEIVED.
A Case of the "Acme" Wick.
It is the ONLY WICK that will burn satisfactorily ALL the different grades of Petroleum now in the market.
If you are dissatisfied with the burning qualities of your OILS TRY THE "ACME."
For Sale by J. R. CAMERON,
Lamp and Oil Depot, Prince Wm. St.

Codfish, Pollock & Oil.
Landing ex "M. P. Reed":—
300 Qtls. Bright Tolquai CODFISH;
100 do. do. POLLOCK;
10 Barrels COD OIL.
For Sale Low.
oct25 BARBOUR BROS.

LUBIN'S PERFUMES, in Great Variety, at
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
nov8 35and 37 King Street.

To the Public.
Undertaking, Undertaking.
P. FITZPATRICK
TAKES this method of informing the public that he is now prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS in all its branches, at the shortest notice and lowest rates.
CASKETS and COFFINS, &c., always on hand.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
First-class Hearses and personal attendance at every Funeral. Country orders will receive prompt attention.
84 Princess Street.
oct4

JOHN D. HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Importer of Hats, Caps and Furs,
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, (Nearly Opposite Long Wharf).
N. B.—Gent's Dress Silk, Blue Cloth and Merino Hats made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
LADIES' FELT HATS made over in the latest styles.
Repairing neatly attended to. oct18 1y

FRANCIS COLLINS,
Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
French and English Goods,
—AND—
WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALER,
Cor. Union and Smyth streets,
may3 glb ST. JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2 North Market Street
(may 2)

DOODY & TOLE,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters.
THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are now in occupation of the Store NO. 51 DOCK STREET, and have in stock a full supply of Chandeliers, Store Pendants, Beer Pumps, Gas and Water Fixtures, &c., of every description.
They hope by paying strict attention to business, and by promptly executing all work entrusted to them, to merit a share of public patronage.
Estimates furnished at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
mar27 DOODY & TOLE.

J. R. CAMERON,
Ennis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. street,
DEALER IN
American and Canadian Oils,
CHANDELIERS, GERMAN-STUDY,
—AND—
English and American Lamps,
Burners, Chimneys, Wicks, &c.
nov22

BOILER PLATE.
Now landing at I. C. R. Warehouse, ex S. S. "Hibernian" from Liverpool:—
140 Sheets Boiler Plate.
For Sale Low by
George Carvill,
aug23 Nelson street.

Scotch and Irish Whiskey.
Landing for Subscribers:—
10 QR-CASKS CORK WHISKEY;
15 qr-casks Scotch "
10 " Irish "
3 hhds. Encore "
For sale by
mar29 THURGAR & RUSSELL.

Raisins and Apples.
IN STORE:—
150 Boxes Layer Raisins;
40 " Valentia do.
100 Bbls. Choice Winter Apples
For Sale Low By
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
nov29 17 and 18 South Wharf.

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.

ORDO FOR 1880.
For the Diocese of St. John, N. B.
Just Received.
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
jan10 53 King Street.

DRINK AND GROW FAT.
Ottawa Beer. A GOOD TONIC.
Ottawa Beer. A PLEASANT DRINK.
Ottawa Beer. IN ITS PURITY
Ottawa Beer. RELIEVES THIRST.
Ottawa Beer. CAN BE TAKEN AT ALL SEASONS.
OTTAWA BEER, Ginger Ale, Soda Water, constantly on hand, SUMMER and WINTER, only 5 cents per Glass or 25 Drinks for $1.00.
Good Value for your Money.
Manufactured on the Premises
R. D. McARTHUR,
MEDICAL HALL,
No. 59 Charlotte Street, Opp. King Square.
dec27

SELLING OFF!
GREAT BARGAINS
—IN—
Men's and Boys' Overcoats, Ulsters, Reefers, Pants and Vests
At the Cheap Sale now going on at the
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
216 UNION STREET,
(Opp. Dockrill's Hall,) St. John, N. B.
An immense stock to choose from.
Never before has there been such a chance to obtain reliable and well made garments at such desperately low prices.
Be sure and secure some of the bargains before they are all gone. Note the address,
J. CULLINAN & SON.,
Men's and Boys' Clothing,
216 Union street, opp. Dockrill Hall,
jan3 St. John, N. B.

Received ex "MANITOBAN";
Dressed Salmon Twines;
Undressed Salmon Twines;
Trout Twine;
Mackerel Twine.
T. R. JONES & CO.
jan3

WEATHER STRIPS!
Waterproof, Walnut and Rubber Weather Strips
Exclude Cold, Dust and Wet.
WILL SAVE THEIR COST
IN A VERY SHORT TIME.
W. H. THORNE & CO.,
jan3 Market Square.

December 27th, 1879.
SUGAR!
One Car Granulated Paris Lumps
—AND—
Y. C. C. SUGAR.
J. & W. F. HARRISON,
jan3 11 and 12 North Wharf.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES
Are offering Low for Cash:
340 PACKAGES SUPERIOR CONGOU and OOLONG TEA, lower than can be imported;
35 sacks Java and Jamaica COFFEE;
50 casks and barrels Scotch Refined, Granulated and Porto Rico SUGAR;
330 boxes Muscatel and Valencia RAISINS;
25 barrels and cases CURRANTS;
70 boxes CANDIED PEEL;
176 boxes and caddies TOBACCO, assorted Brands
100 kegs BI-CARB SODA;
60 bags RICE,
At their Warehouse DOCK STREET.
dec6

Lard, Raisins, Currants, &c.
RECEIVING:
150 PAILS Pure Kettle Rendered LARD;
400 boxes Layer and Valencia RAISINS; 15 bbls. CURRANTS; 40 cases and bbls. MORTON'S Mixed PICKLES and PICALLILLI; 25 sacks Good Rice; 50 bbls. Hand Picked White BEANS; 14 casks WASHING SODA.
dec6 GEO. MORRISON, JR.

SALT! SALT!
Now landing ex ship "Henry" from Liverpool:—
6800 Bags Liverpool Salt,
For sale low from vessel.
GEORGE CARVILL.
nov15

Sanford's Catarrh Cure.
JUST RECEIVED:
ONE GROSS
SANFORD'S CATARRH CURE.
Wholesale and Retail by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
dec6 35 and 37 King Street.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, January 17, 1880.

Irish Appeals.

While Mr. Parnell appeals to the people of the United States for sympathy and substantial assistance for the Irish tenants who are now reduced to the verge of starvation in the midst of plenty, Mr. O'Donnell, another member of Parliament, appeals to the people of France in the columns of the *Republiqus Francaise*, in which he states the case of Ireland as he views it, and Mr. O'Connor Power, another member of the more active section of the Home Rule party in the House of Commons, appeals in the *Nineteenth Century* to the common sense and good feeling of the people of England.

Mr. O'Donnell says to the people of France—

Irish Nationalists recognise with indignation the odious trickery of which they are the victims, but at the same time with the most lively confidence in the sympathy of the French people, the deplorable situation in which they stand before the public opinion of Europe. The English Government plays the part of liberator and reformer amongst the nations of the Continent. It asks for improved administration in Asia Minor; it poses as the protector of popular freedom and of industry in the East. Ah! if a congress could be held to deliberate on the manner in which England carries on its own internal administration! if the plenipotentiaries of the great Powers could only observe the English fashion of improving the lot of the farmers and tillers of the soil in Ireland?

Europe knows that the state of affairs in Ireland is of the gravest and most disastrous character; its features are profound misery, mental uneasiness, protests by public meetings, marching and counter-marching of soldiers and police, the arrest and imprisonment of the popular leaders—in a word, all the symptoms of distress, discontent, and repression by brute force. In this nineteenth century it has long been an axiom that when a Government is in a chronic conflict with its subjects, it must have some radical defect. The English Ministry try to escape suspicion on this score by calumniating the unfortunate people of Ireland, and it is in pursuance of the endeavor that the despatches from London are filled with the most abominable accusations against Irish patriots. It is sought to deceive the friends of popular liberty on the Continent by charging the leaders of Irish public opinion with organising an assault on property, fomenting an insurrection—in a word, with maintaining an illegal and criminal agitation.

I do not seek to disguise the gravity of the accusations directed against the Irish people. On the contrary, I desire to let them be seen in all their nakedness, in order to prove that they are calumnies invented for the purpose of leading astray the conscience of Europe. It is the interest of the English Government to conceal its despotism in Ireland, because, if the truth were known, who would believe in the disinterestedness with which it intended to be animated in its intervention in favor of the rayhas of Turkey and the fellahs of Egypt? But let Egypt not allow itself to be caught in the trap laid for it; England has millions of unfortunate rayahs and oppressed fellahs of its own.

My intention here is not to raise the question of the claim of the Irish people for national self-government. Eminent Frenchmen have already spoken of the ruthless perfidy with which Ireland was deprived of that boon, and it is well known that the people of that country have never ceased to protest resolutely and energetically against the hostile and ignorant *regime* maintained by their English legislators, who, if they governed their own country properly, would certainly be kept fully employed. For the moment the great question which agitates Ireland is the land question. While they do not cease to ask for self-government for their country, the Irish leaders are applying themselves with particular care to the defence of the peasantry against a system of organised robbery practised by a pseudo-feudal aristocracy under cover of the most immoral and the most perverse land code in the world.

The great French nation, with its seven millions of industrious land proprietors, can hardly form an idea of the wretched condition of Ireland, where a few thousand privileged persons have the legal right to evict from amongst them the five million working inhabitants of the island. It is time, however, that an effort should be made to enlighten Europe on a situation so revolting. What, then, is this Irish land question? It is simply that the cultivators of the soil demand security of tenure in their farms as long as they pay a fair rent, the enjoyment by themselves and their children of the fruits of their toil, and in case they are obliged, for any reason, to give up their farms, equitable compensation for the improvements effected by means of their capital and their skill. On the other hand, the Irish land question, as it is viewed by the semi-feudal party, consists in the insolent and immoral pretension of the privileged proprietors to hold the cultivator at their mercy, to preserve the right to evict him at their good pleasure, and to cast his family and himself on the roadside, to increase the rent year after year on account of the improvements effected by the capital and skill of the farmer, and when the unfortunate tenant, reduced to despair and pauperism, refuses to submit to such exactions, to confiscate to their own profit the produce of a whole life of honest industry. Such is property at bottom in Ireland. A distinguished English nobleman, Lord Clarendon, was so indignant at the spectacle that he called it fulsomely. The great economist, John Stuart Mill, devoted to the reprobation of this system some of his best chapters. Mr. Gladstone, when he was in power, tried to mitigate its cruelty, but, hampered by the opposition of a Parliament of landowners, he was able to introduce only some trifling improvements, and even these were rendered illusory by a clause providing that the new law was binding on all except those who, by special agreement with their tenants, placed themselves outside the Act. Naturally all the bad landlords obliged their tenants, under pain of eviction, to contract with them outside the new law, with the consequence that in many respects the position of the unfortunate farmers has only become worse. Here, surely, is a laughable legislative reform! All the responsibility of the situation cannot be cast on the Tories. The rapacity of selfishness is no less great amongst the so-called Whig-Liberals, and it is only a fraction of the Liberal party which shares the enlightened views of John Bright and of Sir Charles Dilke,

Here, Mr. Editor, is the programme of the Irish party in Earliament, of the Central Tenants' Defence Association in Ireland, of the National League, of Mr. Butt in past years, of Mr. Parnell and of Mr. Shaw at the present day:—

1st. Permanent security of tenure.

2nd. Fair rents determined by a legal tribunal.

3rd. Full and ample compensation for all improvements due to the labor of the farmer, when he is for any reason forced to quit.

Is there any French citizen, is there any honest man in the world, who will not admit that the sufferings of the Irish peasantry are intolerable, and that their claims are most moderate and altogether just? To aggravate still more the situation of the Irish people, English competition has deprived us of the resource of manufactures, and, moreover, the money wrung from the Irish cultivators is spent not in Ireland, but in London. Does not our whole history recall those unhappy peasants who before the French Revolution saw each year the fruits of their toil snatched away by the agents of the Government, and spent in wanton prodigality at Versailles by a court of corrupt and idle nobles?

Observe, above all, that what the Irish farmers understand by a fair rent is a rent fixed, in case of dispute, by a tribunal of arbitrators appointed to sustain the just claims of the landlords as well as of the tenants. The Irish absentee proprietors, deaf to the dictates of justice and humanity, prefer to make the cultivator, by threatening him with expulsion, pay whatever they can extort from his misery and his fear.

But, besides the permanent land question, there is a temporary land question in Ireland, and it is precisely this temporary question which is the object of the most shameful misrepresentations on the part of the English Government.

What in reality is this temporary land question in Ireland to-day? It is the result of the permanent evils of the land system, aggravated by the consequences of an exceptional failure of the crops and of the poverty of the harvest. Even in good seasons the Irish cultivator experiences the greatest difficulty in procuring the first necessities of existence—the coarsest fare and dried peat for fuel. This year the rain has destroyed the crops in the germ and prevented the peat from being dried. Without money, without food, without fire, without credit, often without a roof over their heads, thousands of Irish live in mud hovels. The wretched cultivators, crushed by the exorbitant rents which they have to pay in the best of seasons, with a moan beg their landlords to accept this year a portion of their usual income. They declare that even if they were treated with the greatest consideration they can scarcely hope to pass through the winter. The English Government, by way of encouragement to solicit clemency, sends to the spot a number of soldiers, by arrest and imprisonment.

The despatches from London inform you that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues demand "the abolition of rent"—that their agitation is directed against "the payment of rent." It is a lie—an infamous lie. The London despatches omit one word which makes all the difference; the Irish patriots carry on agitation not against rents, but against excessive rents. Take away the word excessive, and the situation is grossly misrepresented. Mr. Parnell and his friends encourage the unfortunate peasantry in claiming an immediate reduction of those rents, grounding their action on the exceptional lack of the means of existence and on the bad season. Wherever the proprietor is an honest man—and there are many honest landlords in Ireland, though amongst the selfish and tyrannical mass they form but a handful—the people receive, and are thankful for, a generous abatement. When, on the contrary, the landlords refuse to reduce their rents, and to be content with what their tenants can offer them of more produced, then, and only then, does Mr. Parnell advise the peasantry to keep what ever money they have, since the sacrifice of all they can give will not guarantee them against eviction. What is then to be done? A farmer contracts to pay a rent calculated at the highest figure in a preceding good season; he cannot pay more than a half or two-thirds this year—a frightfully bad year; he brings all that he has to the landlord, and begs him to be contented with what he can pay—to have pity on his misery, and not to put him out. The landlord answers; "No; give me all you have, and I will still demand the last penny of the rent. Deprive yourself even of your skin to pay me what you can furnish, but I will not drive you out the less on that account if you do not succeed in satisfying up to the last farthing my exorbitant demand." What should be done with such a landlord? Mr. Parnell counsels the farmer to pay nothing till he is sure that the payment made according to the measure of his means will shelter him from eviction, and he is endeavoring to induce all the other cultivators in the country to join together and by common agreement refuse to take any farm from which a poor tenant shall have been evicted. In this way he is organising a sort of barrier against the selfish landlords, who, after the example of Shylock, will have their pound of flesh to the last ounce. The bad landlords will desist from their cruelty when they know that that cruelty will cause them the loss of a tenant disposed to pay them all he can, while, on the other hand, his eviction will cause his farm to be left unoccupied. All that is within the limits of the law; it is constitutional. On one side there is the right of the landlord to evict the tenant; on the other, there is the equally legitimate right of the tenant to regard eviction as the punishment attaching to his poverty, and to refuse to occupy a farm which has been the theatre of an eviction. It is thus that Irish patriots seek to defend the people against terrible eventualities, but their demand for the reduction of excessive rents has no sort of relation to the abolition of rents which our calumniators charge us with intending.

It is pretended that our object is to convert the peasants of Ireland into peasant proprietors, without compensation for the actual masters of soil. That is another lie. Mr. Parnell proposes, as Stein and Hardenberg did in Prussia, that the State should constitute itself the intermediary between the proprietors and the cultivators, and that it should facilitate among them a system of purchase, whereby the latter may become proprietors in turn by paying, besides their rents, certain fixed payments yearly for 35 years. The English Government, composed of a pseudo-Liberal party, does not relish the idea of a peasant proprietory, but it has not, therefore, the right to cause the circulation of false statements concerning honorable men.

Another falsehood has it that Mr. Parnell and his colleagues are inciting the people to insurrection. That statement is as foul as it is absurd. We are Irishmen, and we love our country. We are members of Parliament, and we know the strength of the Government and the weakness of Ireland. We cannot desire to see our country become the prey of a soldiery returned from a war of extermination in South Africa. Until the English fleet was destroyed, and an army of liberators at least a hundred thousand strong, with arms and munitions of war for two hundred thousand insurgents, gained a footing on our coasts, there would be no chance of a successful insurrection in Ireland. We know the advantages of a legal and a constitutional agitation. For the first time since the pretended union with England, Ireland possesses a majority of national representatives. We number sixty in the Parliament of Westminister. Our organized electors play a decisive part in party contests in forty of the great cities and towns in England and Scotland. Millions of English people, crushed, as we are, under the weight of a pseudo-feudalism, sympathize with us in the efforts we are making to secure to the cultivator of the soil his share of the produce of his toil. We are seven million in Ireland and Great Britain. We have fellow-countrymen and friends in all the great colonies in the enjoyment of self-government—in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand. Millions of persons of our race are established in the United states. We meet with sympathy everywhere. The two hundred millions of native Indians, delivered over to the despotic rule of English Pashas, have their eyes on us, and look on us as the advanced guard of the champions of self-government and municipal freedom. We have against us, it is true, a great and formidable conspiracy of selfish interests. We have the thousand ruling families of the last of the great oligarchies of Europe using all the means of oppression at their command to crush us. The land system of the English aristocracy, surrounded and protected by fortresses like the barrack and the workhouse, will not fall without a long and terrible struggle. But victory, certain victory, is before us, if we know how to keep ourselves up to the level of the occasion. The citadels of the pseudo-aristocracy are already undermined, and the battering-rams, which are to give the assault in the breach, are in course of formation behind the trenches of the besiegers. The millions of rural serfs in England itself are awakened to liberty. The English farmers, long driven like a flock of sheep by Tory squires, are beginning to cry for deliverance, and to inspire after the independence and security for labor. The Irish nation, then, has much to suffer, but nothing to fear. It will share in the progress of humanity, conscious as it is, of its strength and of its rights—knowing, moreover, that the eyes of Europe are to-day fixed on its hypocritical oppressor.

The England of despotism and of fraud—that Carthagenian England, which takes all it can out of all nations, and robs its own subjects—that lying England, which talks philanthropy at Berlin while imprisoning in Ireland and poisoning China with opium—that is the England which we pursue with uninterrupting hate. But there is another England—that of the people and liberty,—great in its honourable commerce, rich in its peaceful products, full of generous impulses—the England of the Hamdens and the Wilberforces. It is this England which we wish to follow in its glorious enthusiasm, and of whose sons we are happy to call ourselves friends and brothers, allies and fellow-citizens.

We proceed only by legal paths, openly and within the limits of the constitution. We do not desire to wrong anyone, but we are resolved to use all legal means to obtain reparation for the wrongs which have been done us.

When Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer it was frequently his good fortune to propose the abolition or reduction of taxes, and it was always stated that by the measures he proposed the people were relieved of so many millions of taxation, although, in fact, the revenue was, in some cases, even larger after the reduction than before. So, in 1873 or thereabouts, the Macdonald Government reduced or abolished the taxes on tea, coffee, etc., and Sir C. Tupper from that day to this delights to boast that they swept away so much taxation, and, never other hand, it is usually said that a Minister or a Legislature, when they impose additional taxes, add to the taxation as much as those taxes would yield if the consumption of the articles on which they are imposed did not decrease. Careful calculation showed that Sir S. L. Tilley's N. P. tariff, applied to the imports of 1878, would add about seven millions to the taxation of Canada. Nobody supposed that all this would find its way into the treasury. Sir Samuel calculated that he would get $2,200,000. He was unwilling to admit that so much as $4,800,000 would find its way out of the people into the pockets of the manufacturers—in addition to a fair price for their manufactures, but he did not pretend to deny that they would be able to charge excessive prices until competition came to relieve the public. The St. Croix *Courier*, which never objected to Sir C. Tupper's boasting that he and his colleagues reduced taxation and at the same time rolled up a surplus, now says:

The revenue receipts are certainly the measure of the taxation paid, and if these receipts are less than they were a year ago the taxation must be less; and how under these circumstances is it possible for Sir Leonard Tilley to have imposed seven millions of additional taxation on the country? And yet this is the kind of bosh which the FREEMAN and other Grit newspapers are constantly serving up. They must have a low estimate, indeed, of the intellectual capacity of their readers.

Every intelligent man in the country—the editor of the *Courier* excepted—knows what is meant when it is stated that Sir S. L. Tilley added seven millions to the taxation of the country, and knows also that the people are taxed all the same whether the additional price they are forced to pay for cotton, and woollens and other goods finds its way into the treasury or into the pockets of a few manufacturers.

Some of the papers appear to think that there is more foundation for the New York *Herald's* long statements about the existence of a feeling in favor of independence in Canada than we have been able to discover. It is said that M. Perreault intends to start a French paper to advocate independence. If he do the extent of such a feeling amongst the French Canadians will soon be tested. Of those who took part in the formation of the Political Economy Club in Montreal several are prominent members of the Tory party. The Toronto *Globe* insists that only amongst the Tories can such ideas prevail to any extent. It says:—

We do not believe that the movement for separation from Great Britain has assumed importance, but it would be mere folly to deny that the introduction of the National Policy has given it new excuse. It was inevitable that independence and annexation should gain adherents when such arguments were used as those which brought about the protectionist victory. Appeals to the sentiment of loyalty to the Mother Country were hooted at as unreasonable by those who asserted that material interests would be sacrificed by the continuance of a revenue tariff. A feeling of hostility to England was engendered in the minds of those who were foolish enough to feel stung by the Tory taunt that Canadians were "mere hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the Mother Country. Our material interests, it was said, demanded imitation of American methods. A contempt for English opinion was carefully nurtured by the protectionist journals—Canada was old enough and wise enough to perceive the course best for herself, and should be independent enough to follow it at all hazards.

During the campaign which preceded the elections of 1878 we frequently predicted that the effect of a Conservative victory would be toward annexation. Our opponents could not assert that a policy separating us commercially from England would draw us politically closer to England. But, they said, we are for protection, whatever the consequences may be. As the *Mail* summed it up, "if British connection is en-" dangered, so much the worse for British "connection." We do not doubt that many honest Tories intended to go a certain length and no further—the *momentum* acquiredin moving seems likelyto carrythe less loyal members of the party across the line. It takes a long time to get men out of a groove, and that in which our opponents have travelled for some years back leads away from British connection.

There was some promise that a trade would be created between Canada