Gov. Gen. Secretary Office

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. III. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1880. NO. 25.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS!

GREATEST BARGAINS YET.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY,
CORNER KING & GERMAIN STREETS.

OUR WHOLE STOCK of Winter Dress Goods REDUCED TO ACTUAL COST.

CASHMERES, SERGES, LAMAS, PERSIAN CORDS, CLOTH CASHMERES, CLOTH, DIAGONALS, SATIN CLOTH, AMY RIBSART CLOTHS, POMPADOUR GOODS, BROCADED CORDS, BROCADED LUSTRES, FRENCH CASHMERE, MERINOS, COBOURGS, LUSTRES, BARATHEA, &c., &c., &c.

To make room for our Spring Importations we offer all the above goods at actual cost.

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.

"THE HARP,"

An Irish Catholic Monthly Magazine,

Published in Montreal, Canada,

AT THE LOW PRICE OF

One Dollar a Year in Advance.

SINGLE NUMBERS, - - - TEN CENTS.

Any person sending four subscribers with cash for same will receive a bound copy of the 2nd, 3rd or 4th vol.

J. GILLIES,
jan24 3ins PUBLISHER.

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.

CATTLE.

Thoro'bred Ayrshire Cattle for Sale.

3 BULLS, aged respectively 1, 2 and 3 years. Also a number of Young Cattle, 2 and 3 years old. These Cattle are all Thoroughbred, and their pedigrees can be had of the subscriber.
jan31 tmy1 LAWRENCE DONOVAN.

THOMAS FURLONG
WINE MERCHANT
AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF
OLD BRANDIES, DUBLIN MALT WHISKIES, &c.
SAINT JOHN, N.B.

CLARETS!

THE Splendid Clarets of 1870 & 1874 vintages are realizing to the fullest extent, as they mature in bottle, the favorable opinion at first entertained respecting them.

They exhibit all the fine qualities, elegance and fragrance of the finest vintages of the century, not excepting those famous wines of 1848.

We hold a very large stock of 1874's, and the general opinion expressed about these wines is that they are "Great Wines," resembling in many respects the famous clarets of 1864, and are even an improvement on that noted year. They have charming color, and sufficient body; they are ripe and fresh, with exquisite bouquet and flavor; in short, they are typical of the most perfect and elegant style of claret.

For the last twenty years I have personally selected my own Wines, visiting every other year all the famous wine-producing districts both of France and Germany, and purchasing by sample and from the shipper direct, a matter which gives to the Direct Importer a decided advantage.

THOMAS FURLONG,
DIRECT IMPORTER,
july31 St. John, N. B.

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.

Whoesale 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.

J. & J. D. HOWE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SETTEES,

For Churches, Sunday Schools, and Public Halls, in Ash, and Ash and Walnut of superior quality. All kinds of

CHURCH FURNITURE,

Made to order. PHOTOGRAPHS furnished on application. ESTIMATES made from Architects' Drawing. All work warranted.
WAREROOMS—Market Building, Germain street.
FACTORY—East End of Union St., St. John, N.B.
dec20 6m

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.
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 31 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.

KENNEDY'S Medical Discovery. Hop Bitters.
Composition Powders.
Vaseline Pomade.
Vaseline Cold Cream.
Cashmere Bouquet Soap.
Collins' Voltaic Plasters.
Chevalier's Hair Life.
For sale low by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
jan24 35 and 37 King Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. COMPANY.

UNTIL further notice the STEAMER leaving St. John MONDAYS will run to Portland only. Passengers forwarded to Boston by Rail. Freight for Portland received SATURDAY, and for Boston WEDNESDAY.

H. W. CHISHOLM,
jan24 Agent I. S. S. Co.

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,
aug28 Nelson street.

American Buckwheat Meal.

1000 LBS. American Buckwheat Meal Just received by
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, Spink'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 Axe.
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.

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

HENNESSYS' BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy:
Vine Growers Brandy:
Encore Whisky:
Treninich Highland Whisky:
Talisker (Skye) Whisky:
Oban "Small Still" Whisky:
Dublin Old Still Whiskies:
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey:
Aitkin's Edinburgh Ale;
Wenneker's Schiedam Geneva;
JAMAICA RUM;
FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Curacao, 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 & Fills, Petrot Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Greno, and Heidsieck;
Burgandies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, and DePoligny;
Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A. Jordon.

JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
nov30 ESTABLISHED 1842.

NEW LIQUOR STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER thanking the public for the favors he has received for the past five years, wishes to inform them that he has rented the Store,

No 22 Sand's Build'g, Water st.

And has opened there with a large stock of Superior Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c., which he offers for sale low in Bond or Duty paid. These goods are his own importation, and purchasers can therefore rely on getting the best qualities at the lowest possible prices. He offers the following goods in store, in Bonded Warehouse 35, and to arrive:—

140 Qr-Casks / 170 Casks, } Pale and Brown Brandies,
40 Qr-Casks Irish and Scotch Whiskies, including the celebrated "Banagher Whiskey;"
100 Cases Whiskey:
20 Qr-Casks, 12 Hhds., 150 Cases, } Geneva—J. H. Henk's and Blankeneym and Nolet;
125 Qr-Casks Port and Sherry Wines—some of a very superior quality;
20 Barrels Bass' Bottled Ale;
20 Barrels Canadian Spirits and Rye Whiskey;
25 Cases "Red Heart" Rum;
Old Tom Gin, Ginger Wine, Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, Jamaica and Demarara Rum, Encore Whiskey, Rose's Lime Cordial, &c.
10,000 Havana Cigars;
25,000 Domestic and German Cigars.

The business on Brussels street will be continued as usual, and orders left there will be promptly attended to. All kinds of goods sold at lowest rates to responsible people, and all goods delivered free of charge.

H. McCAFFERTY,
june7 No. 22, Sand's Building, Water Street, and cor. Brussels and Richmond sts.

FASHIONABLE and COMFORTABLE.

JUST RECEIVED:

At W. W. JORDAN'S Market Square,

NATURAL FUR BOAS;
FUR CLOAK LININGS;
FUR TRIMMINGS, at 20c. a yard and up;
Black, Imitation Seal, Raccoon, Prairie Fox, Dark and Light Grey DOWN TRIMMINGS;
50 GOAT RUGS, various sizes, at reduced prices;
A Small lot of Sample MUFFS, CAPS and GLOVES, at half-price to clear;
KNITTED WOOL GOODS at greatly reduced prices.
jan10

February 7th, 1880!

SUGARS—One Car Granulated, Paris Lumps and Coffee C.
BEANS—One Car Hand-Picked.
PORK—100 Barrels Boston Heavy Mess.
Just Received.
feb7 J. & W. F. HARRISON.

Oats and Feed.

4000 BUSHELS OATS;
For sale by
eb7 J. & W. F. HARRISON.

SALMON TWINE,

CHAINS, ETC.

We have Received per Late Arrivals:

Per Steamer via. Halifax:—
4 Bales SALMON TWINE;
3 Packages CABLE CHAINS;
2 Casks ENGLISH HARDWARE.
Per International Steamer:—
2 Cases SADDLERS' HARDWARE;
1 Case COFFIN MOUNTINGS;
3 Cases ASSORTED HARDWARE.
Per Intercolonial Railway:

90 Boxes Horse Nails.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
feb7 Prince William street.

LADIES' FINE KID BOOTS!

JUST RECEIVED:—

Another Lot of Those

Fine French Kid Heavy Sole WALKING BOOTS,

Hand Sewed, All Sizes and Widths,

At JAMES McCONNELL'S,
oct18 15 King Street.

AT TURNBULL'S,

Reed's Point,

CAN BE HAD
DOORS,
SASHES,
STAIR-FITTINGS,
MANTELS, &C., &C., &C.

SASHES GLAZED TO ORDER.

Orders attended with Promptness and Despatch.
may 19

Farm For Sale.

THAT well know FARM at Grand Auce, County Gloucester, part of the property of the late J. H. Cushing. It is beautifully situated near the sea shore, about a mile from the church, and is close to the best fishing grounds of the Bay de Chaleur. The Farm contains 240 acres of which 200 acres are cleared and 40 acres are wooded, and has on it a good house and large barn. It will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. Appply to

J. H. CUSHING,
St. Laurent College
feb7 near Montreal, P. Q.

Sadliers' Cheap Library!

A full supply of the above BOOKS just received. They include some of the Most Popular Works Published.

J. O'BRIEN & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS, ETC.,
feb7 58 King Street.

95 PRINCE WM. STREET.

BUSINESS RESUMED

At the Old Stand of

L. H. DeVEBER & SONS,

Where Goods can be bought

At Exceedingly Low Prices

For cash or approved Paper.
feb14

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.

48 Bundles just arrived per "Nestorian,"
—ALSO—
7 Bdls. Firth's Drill Steel;
19 " Rd. Machine Steel;
AND FROM BOSTON:—
120 Bdls. Navy Oakum.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.,
oct4 Dock street.

Received ex "MANITOBAN":

Dressed Salmon Twines;

Undressed Salmon Twines;

Trout Twine;

Mackerel Twine.

T. R. JONES & CO.
jan3

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!

The subscriber offers for sale:—

175 PUNCHEONS BARBADOS MOLASSES, (first quality);
32 Tierces BARBADOS MOLASSES (first quality);
39 Barrels do. do. do. do.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
nov22 Victoria Wharf, Smythe street.

TEA. TEA.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES

Have in Store a large Stock of

Congou, Souchong and Oolong Teas,

Which they are prepared to sell low to the trade for Cash or approved paper:

ALSO, A LARGE

Stock of General Groceries,

Which they are offering very low.
Samples of Tea given on application.
jan10 DOCK STREET.

Buda Haxall.

Now landing and to arrive:—

200 BBLS. FLOUR, BUDA;
170 Bbls. Flour Superlative;
330 Bbls. Flour, Crown.
For sale low by
HARDING & HATHEWAY,
jan17 17 and 18 South Wharf.

CODFISH.

Landing To-Day:

200 Qtls. Bright Table Codfish;
50 Qtls. Pollock.
Prices Low,
oct4 GEO. MORRISON, Jr.

Onions. Onions. Onions.

WE HAVE in store 35 Barrels Onions, in prime order. For sale at lowest rates.
R. E. PUDDINGTON & CO.,
jan3 55 Charlotte street.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, February 21, 1880.

European Populations.

One of the widespread superstitions which it is exceedingly difficult to dispel, is that Catholicity is an obstacle to material and intellectual progress, and writers of what is called history, and of books of travel, have never wearied of asserting that the people of Catholic countries are less wealthy or less independent, and are illiterate, because they are Catholics, and that the people of Protestant countries are more independent and comfortable, and better educated because they are Protestants. Every one, we suppose, has read some book in which the state of the people in Italy or Spain has been contrasted with the state of the people in England, or the state of the Protestant Cantons with that of the Catholic Cantons, and very probably few of those who read those books thought the assertions they contained wholly groundless. Even the poverty and miseries of the Irish people are, it is often alleged, attributable solely to the fact that the Irish are such thorough Papists. Of late years the Government of the United States has required the United States Consuls to write annual reports on the trade, etc., of the countries in which they are located, and on the condition and characteristics of the people. These Consuls, it is well known, are in very few instances partial to Catholicity, or even just towards it. In many cases they are bigoted and full of prejudice. An American paper has compiled from recent reports of the United States Consuls in Europe a mass of testimony which proves that in Catholic countries the masses of the people are not only not inferior physically or intellectually to the masses in Protestant countries, but that they are absolutely superior:—

Consul Stanton says of Bremen (altogether Protestant): "The condition of the laboring classes of the mining and iron district is very distressing. In this district it is at present difficult, if not impossible, for a workingman to earn more than enough for his individual support, and every member of the family must contribute to the general fund; hence, from their earliest years, each member is inured to incessant toil and privation." And again he says: "Whatever be the characteristics of the laborer in other parts of Germany, in this and the adjoining districts he is, as a rule, improvident and quarrelsome. The towns are, in consequence, heavily burdened by poor-rates. A fearful cause of want and ruin among the laboring classes is the enormous increase of drinking-saloons and dancing halls, and the complaint is universal as to the disposition of the laborer to indulge in excessive drink." Saxony is Protestant, and of this State Consul Griggs reports that "the workmen will not work at present prices," but he gives it as his opinion that "the socialists are largely responsible for this state of things," though he does not venture any reason for the existence of socialism. Of the greater part of the people of southern Saxony he remarks: "For [illegible] which answers for a workshop also. For furniture they have a few chairs or wooden stools, a table, stove, and sometimes a loom; for beds, the bare floor or straw pallets; for fuel, the dead branches from trees in the king's forest." And he goes on to say "that socialism and communism, taking advantage of the workingman's deplorable state during the last four years, seem to have appealed to his desperation with too much success. They add demoralization and excesses to already existing evils, taking away from the laborer that respect for constituted authority and reverence for the moral law which were his strength and hope, without giving him anything in return." Poverty, drunkenness, and wretchedness generally are therefore seen from these reports to be very general in the birthplace, the cradle-land of Protestantism.

Our untravelled Protestant friends who have been accustomed to think of Scotland, which is pre-eminently and intensely Protestant, as a land of steady habits, will be scandalized at the consular reports. The report says: "In regard to the habits of the mechanical and manufacturing classes in the cities and trade centres of Scotland, it may be said that their besetting sin is whiskey-drinking, and that to this, and to its great ally, strikes, may be attributed the greater part of the misery and degradation which affect the labor population."

Mr. Cooper, consul to Glasgow, writes: "Whiskey, which is here considered a positive necessity by the great mass of laborers, and costs three hundred per cent. more than in the United States, and beer, which is comparatively cheap and bad, absorb laborers' earnings."

We must not omit in passing to quote what is reported of the Belgian working-classes. "They are particularly noticeable for frugality, exemplary behavior toward their employers and towards each other, and their strict attention to business. Drunkenness is almost entirely unknown among them, and, according to the police reports, charges against them for crimes are very rare." Of the whole Belgian population of five millions there are but 15,000 Protestants and 2,000 Jews. All the rest are Catholics.

But let us see what is said of the more sunny lands of the south. Beginning with France we see in the report: "There is no country in Europe whose labor habits and systems are more worthy of careful investigation than are those of France. The French working-people have, more truly than any other, illustrated that commendable phase of political economy—getting the greatest possible result out of the most limited means. They look squarely and sensibly at their capital, and then limit their requirements within it; make the most and the best of their lot, and fling a halo of sentiment about their toil. For these reasons the working-people of France, with as little remuneration and as scanty fare as those of almost any other country—much less than any of their neighbors—are the happiest and most contented labor population in Europe."

A consul at a seaboard town of France reports: "The steady increase of wealth and prosperity in the rural districts of this portion of France is a matter of general congratulation among the people themselves. The country is free from tramps. The laborer thrown out of employment, yet always willing to work, at once starts out, with his loaf of bread under his arm and his gourd of sour wine slung over his shoulder, confident of finding employment promptly." The consul at Lyons says: "I regard the condition of the agricultural classes of the United States as much superior to those of France, and, I may add from observation and study, to those of Germany, Italy, and Austria-Hungary, yet from the systematic and economic habits of the farmers of France, as a general rule, the French farmer, small as well as large, is better off than his brother agriculturist in the United States." Of the French population of about 37,000,000, only 600,000 are Protestants, while there are 150,000 Jews, the rest being almost entirely Catholics, the rural and artisan population, who are spoken of so flatteringly in these reports, decidedly Catholics.

Italy was for ages one of the cock-pits of Europe, and during the present century it has suffered from not a few wars and invasions. Speaking of the working people, the report remarks: "The Italian, in a special manner, is always associated with musical itinerancy and all that lazy life which goes to complete the round of stolen vagabondage; but that nothing can be more erroneous than such ideas in regard to the labor population of Italy will be duly appreciated by the most casual perusal of the reports from that country, which bear ample evidence to the fact that the working-classes of that country are as industrious, as fugal, and as patient under privations as any peasant population in Europe, and that her artisans and mechanics stand on a par with their class elsewhere." Of Italy's twenty-seven million of inhabitants, ninety-eight per cent. are Catholics.

Not much is said of Spain. It is an old truism that the less can be said of a man the better. Our consul at Barcelona writes: "The Catalonian laboring classes are certainly very laborious, and the most sober and frugal I have seen. During my twenty-four years' experience here I have never met an intoxicated person belonging to that class, yet wine is constantly drank by the men, women, and children. Not being drunk for enjoyment, it is considered beneficial to health, and taken regularly but sparingly at every meal. They live on greens, potatoes, onions, garlic, dried codfish, and wine." It is needless to say that temperate, cheerful Spain is altogether Catholic. Almost the only Protestants ever seen there are the tipsy travellers from northern lands.

These reports are supposed to be uncolored with any religious or national prejudices. A year ago, it is true, the Catholic press called attention to the Protestant partisanship displayed by the American civil service abroad. At all events no one has yet discovered much leniency to Catholicity among our foreign representatives; indeed, our minister to Italy has often gone out of his way to display his hatred of the Church. Even the emigrants from these Catholic countries show the same characteristics. Consul Potter, writing from Stuttgart, where many Italians are employed, says: "A laboring population, heretofore unknown in Wurtemburg, is becoming quite numerous—Italian laborers. They were first employed on railroad work, and as able miners and good diggers. In consequence of their industry and reliability they have by degrees been employed to good advantage as a considerable element among workingmen in nearly all branches of laboring industry. They are also extensively employed in Austria. It is both interesting and instructive to become more closely acquainted with the views of these people. Experience has proved that every one who contracts with these Italians for labor may be certain that they will adhere to their engagements. They will higgle about trifles, but as soon as a bargain is closed it can be relied upon. From early morning until darkness they work industriously. It is astonishing how soberly and frugally they live. Water satisfies their thirst. The energy with which they work is surprising to the Germans."

Protectionist Inconsistencies.

There are large deposits of iron ore not far from the St. Lawrence, near Kingston. The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—

It is estimated by experts that pig iron ought to be produced at Kingston now at a cost not exceeding $18 per ton, and the selling price of pig iron of that quality is about $32 per ton. Those figures indicate a margin of profit sufficient to tempt investigators to erect smelting works. Even if the price of pig iron should again fall to $17 or $18 per ton, at which figures it ruled a couple of years ago when the demand was limited, the profits of a few years at present figures would pay for the erection of furnaces, supposing they had to be blown out during the next period of depression. But why should it be possible to manufacture pig iron cheaper elsewhere than in the frontier towns of Ontario between Kingston and Toronto? The market for iron ores now mined in Hastings is at Cleveland, Ohio. The establishment of smelting works at Belleville need not interfere with the export trade in ore, and so long as ore goes in considerable quantities from Belleville to Cleveland, cheap freights can be found for coal from Cleveland to Belleville. British pig iron has the advantage of being made from ore and coal that lie adjacent to one another, but, on the other hand, the cost of beef, bread and potatoes to feed the laborers must always be cheaper in Canada than in Great Britain. The latter country has a denser population, more laborers are seeking employment, and consequently wages are lowered—the standard of comfort of the laborers being correspondingly low. That is only a temporary disadvantage to Canada, for the means of transit are now so effective that a demand for the services of miners and puddlers in Canada would soon draw a supply from Great Britain.

The *Spectator* forgets that the N. P. can never be perfect until it excludes all foreign coal from Canada. It forgets that, according to the highest Tory authorities, the doctrine that it is of any advantage to a country to be a cheap country to live in is an absurd doctrine; but it does not forget that it is not the object of the N. P. or the policy of those who gave it shape to protect labor in the slightest degree. It delights in the belief that laborers willing to live at a lower standard of comfort than that to which the operatives of Canada aspire, and, therefore, willing to take lower wages, can be imported from Great Britain, and so that those now in Canada can be dragged down to a lower level. In this "the true inwardness" of Canadian Protectionists is revealed.

The farmers of Ontario and the people of all the Maritime Provinces should read and weigh well the following declaration now made by the Montreal *Gazette*, one of the leading organs of the N. P. Government:—

For ourselves, we do not believe that the National policy has had the slightest effect upon the price of our exportable products. The duty on wheat and flour has undoubtedly helped to secure for the Ontario farmer and miller the control of the Maritime Provinces, where formerly the New England farmer and miller found their most profitable market. The difference in duty, without raising the price to the consumer in the Maritime Provinces, has given the market to the Canadian producer.

It does not matter to the Ontario farmer whether the wheat he sells is sent in any shape to Europe or to the Lower Provinces, as the price he gets is no higher in one case than in the other; but the millers and forwarders find it to their advantage to have a monopoly of our markets, and to be in a position to force us occasionally, if not always, to pay a higher price than we need pay if the American markets were still open to us. Even when we have not to pay a higher price we suffer from having our trade with the United States hampered, and our people along the coast compelled to purchase at some railway stations or terminus.

The Toronto *Globe* says that the change in the composition of the Dominion Government, which the Tory party desire, is one which would put in some outside position the present Minister of Justice, and put Mr. Dalton Macarthy in his place. Mr. Macarthy may be the better lawyer, but so far he has not achieved much success in Parliament, or given much strength to his party. The reason why this change is not made is, the *Globe* says, that the Government know they would lose North Simcoe, which Mr. Macarthy now represents. There is some talk of opening West Toronto by giving an appointment to Mr. J. B. Robinson. The *Globe* says:—

Never did Government with so great a numerical majority occupy a position so humiliating so soon after getting into power. Not even Pictou is regarded as safe enough to admit of its being thrown open, though it is one of the coal counties. In other words, though the coal tax would just now materially aid in sealing the fate of any Ministerial supporter in Toronto, it would not suffice to prevent the defeat of one in the very locality that tax was intended to benefit. And if this be the case just now, what will it be when the time arrives for taking the sense of the people of the whole Dominion on the tariff?

At the meeting of the farmers' representatives held at Sussex, the late President and the Secretary, like the thorough Tory partizans that they are, declared that the N. P. has done, or that it will do, much good for the farmers of this Province. No one reproved or objected to these ill-timed declarations, but no one echoed them. There really is not a farmer in the country who, unless he is blinded by party prejudices, does not know that the N. P. can do no good for farmers; that it can neither ensure them better crops nor give them a better price for anything they have to sell. It greatly disturbs the course of trade by preventing the people of the Lower Provinces from importing flour from the United States when they could do so advantageously were no duty in the way, and it enables the millers of Ontario, under circumstances which may frequently occur, to impose their own terms on the people of these Provinces, and compel them to pay nearly the full fifty cents a barrel in addition to the value of flour in the markets of the world, but it gives no additional price to the Canadian farmer, even for wheat, and every farmer who has put anything else on the markets during the past year knows that the prices of barley, oats, potatoes, butter, pork, ordinary beef and mutton, etc., were not lower at any time within a quarter of a century than since the N. P. went into operation. The London (Ont.) *Advertiser* says:—

Sir John Macdonald promised that a tax of fifteen cents on foreign barley would secure to the farmers fifteen cents more on each bushel sold. He told them that under Mackenzie's administration they only received eighty-five cents for that which brought a hundred cents to the United States farmer. This was a crying injustice which he would instantly remedy. Well he is in. He is become the chief state doctor. He has administered his elixirs. He has called around him his magicians and soothsayers and he has not succeeded in producing any change for the better, but he has succeeded in aggravating the distress and intensifying the disorder. He has proved himself even more helpless than a fly upon the wheel. Why has not this new remedy proved a panacea? How is it that there is still the same difference in the prices of barley in Canada and the United States as before? Why is there the same difference between the products of Sir John Macdonald's ten farms as before? The best live stock brought a higher price in September, '78, than now. The best live stock is worth more in New York now than then. How is it that instead of being levelled up prices have gone the other way? We ask the *Mail* and the other party organs to rise and explain. How is it that the bankruptcies have increased by millions, and our population has been diminished by thousands? Will the organs dare to say that the fair prices which farmers have received for wheat has been in any way promoted by the tariff? There is scarcely a farmer in the country who is so ill-informed as not to know that every bushel that he sells, no matter where it is to be consumed, has its price determined by the English market. He watches the Liverpool quotations as long as he has any wheat to sell, and he governs himself by the condition of that market. The short harvest during the past year in England has given us better prices here. We have profited by their misfortunes. In this particular Providence has helped us at their expense, and we see clearly how it was done; but in what way has the farmer been benefitted by the National Policy? The tax upon butter and cheese remains the same as before. Wool still remains free. Of wheat we have a surplus. For nothing that the farmer sells does he receive more. For all that he buys he pays more. His power of production is unchanged. What the National Policy, then, has done for him is to diminish the purchasing power of his income.

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Freeman:—

Sir,—The cry of distress seems to become more urgent in Ireland, and every day sends across the cable more horrifying news of the extent of the famine raging in that unfortunate country. In the words of the New York *Herald*, "For God's sake send us bread or money." Fancy 300,000 people suffering for want of something to eat, while here in New Brunswick our cellars are full of potatoes, and our granaries full of grain. From conversations with a number of farmers in Carleton county we find a large quantity of potatoes could be procured provided arrangements could be made to convey them safely to Ireland. Might not all the counties of New Brunswick contribute towards the very laudable undertaking? The farmers of New Brunswick, although having abundance of potatoes, have not much ready money. It is believed the railways will carry the potatoes from the various counties to St. John free of charge, if the matter be laid before the managers. Let the matter be agitated fully through the press. Some farmers in Carleton county already offer fifty bushels, and others one hundred. Let us hear from different parts of the Province immediately. Will not some men in St. John move in the matter at once.

Yours, etc.,
CHARLES O'DONNELL.

Woodstock, Feb. 11th, 1880.

The Dublin *Nation* says:—

We call the world to witness that the English Government is dealing with the famine now impending in this country precisely as it dealt with the early stages of the famine in 1847—that is to say it is shrinking its duty pattering with the emergency, shutting its eyes to the facts, affecting to disbelieve the evidence, and deliberately allowing the scourges of famine and fever to come upon the people. If it was a well-meaning Government, if the distruction of millions of the Irish race in '47 and '48 was the result not of design but merely of mismanagement, and if it now really cared for the lives of the people the experience gained in '47 and '48 would be turned to good account. The plain lesson of that time is that if the progress of famine is to be stayed, it must be met early; and that if help be delayed until the strength of the people is broken down by privation, it comes too late. But is that lesson being turned to account by the Government? Are the people being helped to resist the first inroads of the destroyer upon them? No; unaided they are being left to face the terror and all its attendant horrors so well pourtrayed by the poet Aubrey de Vere:—

"'Sudden fell
Famine, the terror never absent long,
Upon our land. It shrank the daily dole;
The oatmeal trickled from a tighter grasp;
Hunger grew wild through panic; infant cries
Maddened at times the gentle into wrong;
And like a lamb that openeth not its mouth
The sacrificial people, fillet-bound,
Stoop up to die. . . .
The nettles and the weed by the wayside
Men ate; from sharpening features and sunk eyes
Hunger glared forth, a wolf more lean each hour;
Children seemed pigmies, shrivelled to sudden age;
And the deserted babe, too weak to wail,
But shook if hands, pitying or curious, raised
The rag across him thrown. In England alms
From many a private hearth were largely sent,
As oft-times they have been. 'Twas vain. The land
Wept while her sons sank back into her grave
Like dorwners 'mid still seas.'

All these terrible scenes we are to have repeated in this country if the line of action, or rather of inaction, being stolidly and steadily pursued by the Government can reproduce them. But the events of '47 had a lesson for the Irish people as well as for their rulers, and the Irish people will not be unmindful of what they have learned. They will not repeat the huge mistake made by the victims of the last famine. They will not either stand up or lie down to die "like the lamb that openeth not its mouth." They are not content to perish of hunger in the midst of plenty, and if they must die they will not die like lambs or calves but like men.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.

Before the orders of the day were called Sir John, in reply to Mr. Mackenzie, stated that he would, after the Address had passed, move to take proceedings against Mr. McDonnell, who, last year, insulted Mr. Huntingdon on the floor of the House.

Mr. Ritchie, of Halifax, moved the Address in reply, which is the echo of the Speech from the Throne, and was followed by Mr. Houde in a fluent address, in French, covering the same ground.

Mr. Mackenzie rose to reply amid Opposition cheers. The speech, he said, contained little but the promise of amendment of five measures of the present Government and the repeal of the Insolvent Act. Complaints had before been made of the barrenness of Speeches from the Throne: never before had so meagre a bill of fare been presented to the House. He remarked upon the indecency of the Minister of Railways, supplying as he had done information to his supporter, Mr. Ritchie, in advance of his communication to the House. The member for Halifax had congratulated the country that two thousand American immigrants had gone to Manitoba. Why did he not tell how many had left Halifax, St. John, etc., for the United States? He had a statement from the American Consul in Lampton stating that 24,000 persons had passed from Canada at that point to settle in the United States. He commented in humorous terms, amid the laughter and cheers of the House, upon the currency and Rag Baby questions, and charged that improper persons had been employed to administer the Dominion lands, and that unwise regulations had turned intending immigrants away from Manitoba. He would not discuss Intercolonial Railway matters until he had fuller information, but was confident that statments of the member for Halifax would be found very inadequate. He believed the rolling stock and the roadway had been allowed to get greatly out of repair as the number of recent accidents plainly showed. He complained that the statement as to the prosperity of the country was untrue. But for our bountiful harvest and the great foreign demand the state of the country would be the most deplorable ever known. In this city nearly every second house was empty and people were told to go to the soup kitchens, while the Minister of Finance in more prosperous places spoke of our cheering prospects. He maintained that the trade of the country was never in a worse condition and congratulated the Minister of Finance that he could find forty-six persons to give him a dinner in St. John, after the statement that only a readjustment and not an increase of the tariff was to be made. Referring to Sir Alex. Galt's appointment he had discredited the statement when it was first made as these gentlemen, when in Opposition, had declared the employment of Sir John Rose, as an agent in England, was entirely unnecessary. He spoke of Sir. Alex. Galt as a man than whom none stood higher in Canada, but thought it a singular coincidence that his reconciliation with the leader of the Government, and the appointment took place about the same time. He believed the course entered on by the Government in regard to the Pacific Railway would end in financial disaster. In referring to the Ministerial changes, he had no doubt Mr. MacPherson would add to the chair both weight and dignity. He (Mackenzie) congratulated the first Minister on having again killed a formidable friend. He would deal with other matters as they came up in a fair spirit.

Sir John Macdonald, who was cheered on rising congratulated the leader of the Opposition on his cheerful spirit under the circumstances. He contended that already within one year prosperity was returning and that before long we would reach that fortunate state which prevailed before the change of 1873. He defended the giving of information to the mover of the Address in advance of the House. This was English practice. The policy of the Government was to proceed with the Pacific Railway as fast as the state of the finances would permit. He defended the management of the North West lands as the result of inexperience. One wrong appointment had been made by mistake but it was cancelled. Mr. Mackenzie was mistaken in supposing there was no immigration to Manitoba. There was a large influx from across the border, the old country and from the older Provinces, the latter being the best settlers from their knowledge of the country. The leader of the Opposition had spoken of the number of insolvencies during the past year, but this was because of the prospect of a repeal of the Insolvent Act, inducing many to take advantage of the short time before its operations ceased. Great Britain was about to make important changes in her commercial relations with other countries and while these are pending it would be impossible to watch them as closely as would be desirable from this side. The objection to the appointment made by the late Government was chiefly to the person chosen. Referring to the Ontario elections he maintained there was no evidence of opposition to the National Policy.

Mr. DeCosmos followed, critizing the adoption of Burrard Inlet and charging the Government, after having adopted it, with ordering explorations only for the purpose of delaying the work.

Mr. Blake followed, declining to raise a general discussion, but would touch upon one or two points. He contended the Government could not be sincere in assigning our increasing foreign trade as a reason for the appointment of a resident Minister in England. Their policy was destructive of the foreign trade. It had been claimed that the Pacific Railway was a matter of Imperial concern, and should be aided by the Government. To secure this a formidable delegation was sent home. Whether they have succeeded we had not been told. Possibly they hoped to succeed by importunity and it would be necessary to have an importuner constantly there. He complimented Sir Alexander Galt, and read from one of his speeches, made after the Pacific Scandal, in which he had characterized the then election of Sir John as leader of the Opposition as a grave mistake and also endorsed the policy of the Mackenzie Government respecting the Pacific Railway and a revenue tariff. These utterances must now involve Sir Alexander in great embarrassment in carrying out his mission. He cited the case of Sir John's appointment as Joint High Commissioner to negotiate the Washington Treaty, by which Canada was greatly injured, as an instance of the danger attending a new appointment and thought a representative of Canada at Washington was necessary. Referring to the Pacific Railway he read from Hansard statements of the Ministers made last session that Great Britain would, after the appointment of commissioners in trust of one hundred millions of acres of land, guarantee an additional loan. They had said this arrangement must succeed on this basis. The House authorized the Government to contract for the construction of 125 miles in British Columbia. If the English guarantee be not forthcoming, the condition on which Parliament gave its consent was wanting and contracts must be submitted to Parliament. The authority had been obtained in order to go on with the work during the recess, but this was not done and the contracts only let on the eve of this session. No graver question could arise under the circumstances than what course we should pursue in regard to the Pacific Railway, and upon this Parliament must pronounce.

Several paragraphs having passed Mr. Mackenzie asked what course the Government proposed to pursue in regard to the Irish distress.

In the absence of Sir John, Sir Leonard said the Government would ask the House for a grant at the earliest possible time.

Mr. Jones (of Leeds) would like that the Government would give £50,000 and telegraph the fact immediately.

Mr. Anglin thought the Government should act quickly. A sum could be voted on Monday and provided in the estimates afterwards. He instanced some of his own experience of the fame of 1848 to show the necessity of immediate action.

Sir Leonard said there would be any unnecessary delay—not an hour.

The paragraph then passed.

To the next Mr. Mills suggested a verbal amendment.

Mr. Anglin declared the wording of nearly every paragraph objectionable and thought that if allowed to pass the Opposition should not be held bound by the opinions expressed therein.

Mr. McDonnell (Inverness) said there were thousands departing from Nova Scotia for the United States and some to