St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1883. NO. 41.

Centennial Prices!

JOSEPH FINLEY,

Importer and Jobber in Dry Goods and Groceries,

OFFERS AT 34 and 36 WATER STREET, ST. JOHN:

1,000 pcs ENGLISH PRINTS, 4 1-2 to 14 cents per yard;
1,000 lbs Print Patchwork, 12 to 20 cents per lb.;
500 pcs White Cotton, 32 inch, at 6 cents per yard;
100 pcs Dress Goods (Aberdeen Stuffs), at 9 cents;
400 doz Linen Towels, 18x36, at $1 per dozen;
55 pcs American Cottonade, at 16 cents per yard;
A general assortment of Staple Goods kept in Stock.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

200 kegs BAKING SODA, at 2½ cts per lb.; 200 hf-chests TEA 17c, 25c, 32c.;
40 cases Colemans' Starch, at 9½ cents; No common Tea kept in Stock.
200 boxes and caddies McDonald's Tobaccos,
Pure Cream Tartar, Pepper, Ginger, Mustard, Pickles, Cloves, Nutmegs, Pails, Brooms, Matches, etc.

My object is to keep things moving, and to accomplish this, I warrant every article at bottom rates.

BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES AND MERINOS

Manufactured by Chapatt & Cie.,—The Best in the World.

Two Cases of these justly Celebrated Goods opened this week.

CORTAULDT & CO.'S WATERPROOF CRAPE,

In Double, Triple and Quadruple.

Lowest Possible Prices.

McCAFFERTY & DALY,

Corner King and Germain Streets.

L. BLACK & Co., OPTICIANS, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has the entire control of the goods made by this firm for this Province. He has in stock all styles made in

Gold, Rubber, Celluloid and Fine Steel Frames,

for Near Sight, for Ordinary Sight and Cataract. This firm's goods have been awarded diploma at Centennial Exhibition for excellence, and the quantity that we have sold since introducing them, some three years ago, is sufficient guarantee of the satisfaction they have given. We have a patent indicator by which we can correctly measure the eye and give the exact glass to suit.

T. L. COUGHLAN,

JEWELLER'S HALL, - - - 14 KING STREET,

☞ In reference to the above advertisement, I would ask the public to read a couple of testimonials from well known city Medical men. These I have selected from many which I am at liberty to publish, and will do so from time to time.

Mr. T. L. COUGHLAN,

DEAR SIR:—The EYE GLASSES which I procured of you have given great satisfaction, and I have pleasure in recommending them. Your method of getting the focus is capital, by which means you can give the exact glass to suit.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 1883. BOYLE TRAVERS, M. D.

Mr. T. L. Coughlan,

DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I can recommend them as such.

January, 1883. H. C. PRESTON, M. D.

STEWART & WHITES

Furniture Warerooms,

93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John. N. B.

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

WE have in stock an exceedingly large assortment in the different departments.

In Chamber Furniture

We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.

Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Saw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.

Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $20 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.

IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.

OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new to this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.

Of the other branches of Furniture we always keep a large and well assorted stock, at the Lowest Prices.

STEWART & WHITE.

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH.

CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

CAPITAL, - - - - - TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

$100,000 Deposited with the Government.

Having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, for the Province of New Brunswick, we are prepared to issue Policies on all classes of property at current rates. Losses promptly adjusted and paid, without reference to Home Office. For rates, &c., apply to

H. CHUBB & CO.,

General Agents, St. John, N. B.,

Or to any of the following Local Agents:—

JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. HAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SIEVEWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

Commercial Palace.

NEW GOODS!

CORSETS.

Just Received:—A First Class Assortment of CORSETS in the Newest Shapes, including the celebrated

Louise Corset, 60 Cents.

NEW ENGLISH PRINTS.

Just a Splendid Stock of

NEW ENGLISH PRINTS,

excellent patterns and very cheap. Also, some first rate makes in

WHITE COTTONS,

including the

St. Croix Cotton,

which is highly recommended.

Men's and Boys' Tweeds.

in New Patterns and Low Prices.

☞ Sole agents for McCall's Celebrated Glove-Fitting Patterns, Cheap, Stylish and Reliable. Inspection invited,

JAS. MANSON,

12 King Street.

ST. JACOBS OIL,

Kennedy's Medical Discovery,
Golden Elixir,
Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
Pierce's Favorite Prescription,
Pierce's Pellets,
Kendall's Spavin Cure,
Englishman's Cough Mixture,
Puttner's Emulsion,
Puttner's Syrup,
Thomas' Oil,
Sanford's Essence Ginger,
Sanford's Catarrh Cure,
Parson's Pills,
Putman's Corn Extractor,
Canadian Hair Dye,
Burdock Blood Bitters
Graham's Pain Eradicator,
Fellows' Compound Syrup,
Fellows' Leemings' Essence,
Fellows' Dyspepsia Bitters,
Dicks' Blood Purifier,
Kidneywort,
Wheeler's Elixir Calisaya,
Cingalese Hair Renewer,
Teaberry,
Warner's Safe Kidney Cure,
Warner's Safe Pills,
Pinkham's Compound,
Pinkham's Sanaline Wash.
Pinkham's Pills.

FOR SALE BY

T. B. BARKER & SONS

35 and 37 KING STREET.

REST not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." $66 a week in your own town. $5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT, & Co., Portland, Maine.

Reduced Prices.

We now offer the Balance of our

Felt Boots and Slippers!

—AT—

GREATLY REDUCED PRCES.

Also—our stock of

LADIES' AND GENTS' MOCCASINS

at 15 per cent. reduction.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,

19 KING STREET.

NEW PRINTS.

American White Cottons;
Wamsutta Sheetings;
Pillow Cottons;
Fine Linen and Stout Grey Cottons;
Linen Towels, Fringed and Bordered, Very Cheap;
Table Linen;
Napkins and D'Oleys.

☞ Moderate Prices.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,

Sheep Shears.

NOW IN STOCK:

140 DOZEN.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH.

W. H. THORNE & CO.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CIRCULARS.

Gents' Tweed WATERPROOF COATS.

Rubber Carriage Rugs.

We are Selling these Goods at Very Low Prices.

Silk Velvets,
Velveteens,
Silk Plush.

☞ Moderate prices.

H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm. St. and Market Squar.

Tea, Pickles, Rock Candy

Wines, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Received ex S.S. Cedar Grove, and recent arrivals:

50 HF-CHESTS CONGOU TEA, from fine to finest;
40 caddies CONGOU TEA;
5 hf-chests Oolong Tea;
10 " Souchong TEA;
10 cases MIXED PICKLES;
10 " Coleman's STARCH;
10 " SALAD OIL;
10 " Wax Candles (1 lb. packets);
1 bush Soft-shell ALMONDS;
2 cases Coleman's MUSTARD, in ½lb., ¼lb. and 2lb. tins;
2 cases Nixey's BLACK LEAD;
5 qr-casks Choice Old PORT WINE;
5 " Choice SHERRY WINE;
5 casks Jamieson's Dublin Whisky;
200 cases Irish and Scotch WHISKY; Pale and Dark BRANDY, and Holland Gin, quarts and pints.
20 bbls Guinness' PORTER, quarts and pints;
20 " Bass' ALE, quarts and pints;
20 " Silver Skin ONIONS;
20 boxes Factory CHEESE.

For sale low by

JOHN O'GORMAN,

8 and 10 Dock Street.

Branch Store 67 Dock street.

Sugar. Sugar.

Landing to-day from the St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery:

1 Carload SUGAR, in

STANDARD GRANULATED,
EXTRA BRIGHT YELLOW.
PARIS LUMPS.

Wholesale and Retail, by

PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,

55 Charlotte Street.

Refined Sugars.

Receiving to-day:

1 car Bright Refined Sugars, late low prices;

40 Bbls. Granulated SUGAR,

GEO. MORRISON, Jr.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. mar12

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, &C.

At MULLIN BROTHERS.

WE have a splendid stock of MEN'S SHIRTS and DRAWERS, all qualities, styles and prices, and are selling them cheaper than any house in the trade. Call and see.

MULLIN BROTHERS,

Cor. Dock and North Wharf.

STEPHENS & FIGGURES.

In Store and to Arrive:

540 HF-CHESTS TEA, all grades, from 15 cents upwards.
220 boxes TEA, 12lbs and 26lbs each.
300 kegs BICARB SODA;
100 sacks RICE;
120 cases COLEMAN'S STARCH;
50 boxes do MUSTARD;
50 bbls MORTON'S PICKLES;
90 cases do do;
60 bbls OATMEAL.

With an extensive assortment of General Groceries. All for sale low by

STEPHENS & FIGGURES,
Wholesale Grocers,
Dock Street.

Molasses!

NOW LANDING:

100 CASKS

Bright Heavy Muscovado Molasses

SUITABLE FOR THE RETAIL TRADE

For sale low from the Wharf

BARBOUR BROS.

CLARK, KERR & THORNE.

GLASS, WHITING, ETC.

NOW LANDING

240 Boxes Window Glass, ASSORTED SIZES.

To arrive ex Ship Richard Hutchinson:

170 Barrels and Casks WHITING;
40 Cases BATH BRICKS.

For Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,

WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

FURLONG'S

IRISH MALT WHISKEY

The above Celebrated

Dublin Malt Whiskey

Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.

IT HAS BEEN STORED

FIVE YEARS

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

PERFECTLY PURE

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

THOMAS FURLONG,

Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

ROYAL

Insurance

Company.

FIRE AND LIFE.

Assets over - - $26,000,000

J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE

Agents,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Liverpool and London AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets, 31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada, 878,703,26
Income for the Year 7,944,755.47

General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.

No. 118 Prince William stree

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

july29

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 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 Fronters;
PORTS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
Champagnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fills, Petrot: Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grens and Heidsieck;
Burgandies,—Shipped by DeBeuverand, DePoligny;
Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A Jordon.

JAMES DUFFY,

Wine Merchant,

PORTLAND BRIDGE.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

nov30

PATENTS

To Inventors & Manufacturers

ESTABLISHED 1856.

GILMORE SMITH, & CO,

Solicitors of Patents & Attorneys at Law

American and Foreign Patents.

629 F Street, Washington D. C.

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

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

Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Sixty Pages.

nov15

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Received during last week:

41 PACKAGES DYE STUFFS;
44 PACKAGES SHELF HARDWARE

20 Pkgs. English Hardware, containing:

Wrapping Twine; Files; Shoe Thread; Spades; Cattle Ties; Nixey's Stove Lead; Padlocks; Rat Traps, and a variety of Small Goods.

216 Pckgs. Brandrum's WHITE LEAD

To arrive ex "Herbert Beach":

172 Casks and Barrels WHITING;

New Goods received daily.

CLARKE, KERR & THORNE

Prince William Street.

GIN! GIN!!

Arrived per steamer "Milanese" from London:

20 HHDS. J. DeKuyper & Son's GIN, 50 qr.-casks De Kuyper & Son's Gin; 50 green cases Gin; 50 green cases Gints, 3 dozen each.

JOHN W. NICHOLSON,

Victoria Wharf.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, June 9, 1883

A French Immortal on Ireland.

Monseigneur Perraud, the distinguished Bishop of Autun, who took his seat a few weeks ago in the French Academy, as one of the "Forty Immortals," thus writes of the condition of the peasantry in the West of Ireland, under English feudal landlordism:—

"It is especially in the boggy districts and in the mountains of Munster, Connaught and the western part of Ulster that the misery of the agricultural classes is seen. Here only can one understand how a single week's rainfall rots the potato crop in the ground, and thereby causes an immediate famine and reduces the people of the entire district to the direst extremity.

"The ordinary dwelling of the small tenant or day laborer, in this part of Ireland, still answers the description given by M. de Beaumont several years ago: 'Let the reader imagine four walls of dried mud, that the pouring rain easily reduces to its primitive condition; a roof of thatch or a few sods of grass; a chimney consisting of a rude hole through this roof, or oftener still the door of the miserable cabin; a single room for the father, mother grandparents and children; not a vestige of furniture, and a single bed usually consisting of grass or straw, and he can understand the misery of these people. One sees five or six half naked children huddled together around a smouldering fire, and in the midst of them a repulsive pig, the only happy tenant of the place, because he delights in this muddy element. The presence of the pig in the cabin at first seems a sign of squalor, but it is on the contrary a sign of comfort, for poverty is extreme where the pig is not.'

"How many houses of this kind have I myself entered, especially in the counties of Kerry, Mayo and Donegal, often obliged to bend almost to the ground to enter the cabin, which frequently resembles a borough or kennel rather than the habitation of man! How often, after having vainly tried to remain inside for a few moments, I had to beat a hasty retreat from the smoke into the open air! In a word, how great was my surprise to still find the very same condition of misery so eloquently described by Gustave de Beaumont in his second journey to Ireland in 1839!

"When a tenant receives a bit of ground the first thing he does is to build a cabin. On the road from Killarney to Grenagh, in the vicinity of those beautiful lakes which excite the admiration of every traveller, at the gates of these demesnes whose extent and richness have no equal in England or Scotland, I have seen cabins of this description in the course of construction. Branches of trees interlaced, sods of grass, and stones gathered from the fields constitute the materials of these squalid huts, more miserable in many respects than those of the American Indians.

"In the county Mayo the cabins of the peasantry are still more miserable and unhealthy. Built in the midst of bogs and covered with sods of black turf, they can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding muddy marshes. It is almost impossible to keep the water from pouring into them; it comes in above and below, and keeps the miserable cabins wet and sloppy during the whole of the wet season. When storms prevail, and when the furious west winds blow over these desolate places, it is not unusual to see the dwellers in those bogs carrying heavy stones to place them on their roofs to keep those wretched huts from being blown to shreds.

"In the peninsula of Erris, the misery of the dwellings is the same. The ruins that meet you at every step too plainly attest that, within a dozen years, numbers of families have disappeared; as to the cabins that remain standing, they are of the kind described fifteen years ago by the German traveler, Kolb, and the charitable agents of the Society of Friends.

"It is only a couple of months since the correspondent of a Dublin Protestant journal, visiting these western districts to inquire into the condition of the peasantry, drew the following picture—which is but the stereotyped picture, the monotonous reproduction of all the descriptions written during the past half century:—

"'The inhabitants of Erris seem to be the most wretched of all men. Their cabins, their tattered garments, their broken-down spirit all attest their poverty. Their beds consist of a few brambles stretched across other, resting on a few stones and covered with straw—no bedclothing, save a ragged and worn cloth. But nothing in Ireland resembles the dwellings of this village of Fallmore. They are built of granite stones gathered on the bank and rudely constructed. These cabins are so low that a man cannot stand up inside them, so small that they can scarcely contain three or four persons. In trying to enter one of these wretched huts, I struck my head against the rock and so had to give up the attempt to view another scene of misery.'"

Commenting on the remark of the London *Times* that "the denunciations by Irishmen of England are not now justified, but refer to by-gone history," the Buffalo, N. Y., *Courier*, a paper which a short time ago was as great a hater of Ireland and of Ireland's cause as any on this side of the Atlantic, says:—

"It is very singular that a bare, bold lie of this kind should be sent across the ocean and scattered throughout the country by all the agencies of the Associated Press; but happily the day has gone by when this particular lie would be of any avail. It has served its turn. The people in this country know that there are parts of Ireland in which the Government is gathering up the starving population for shipment abroad. The people in this country know that an Irishman may be arrested and sent to prison for being out an hour after sunset. The people in this country know that it is a common incident in Ireland for the police to break open cottages night or day to search for arms or papers. The people in this country know that whenever a crime is committed, or said to be committed, in any part of Ireland heavy damages are assessed upon all who live in the neighborhood, as if they were subject to the rule of a hostile army. The people in this country know that in Ireland on mere suspicion a man may be seized and thrown into jail and held there until he consents to invent a tale of conspiracy to suit the authorities. The people in this country know that speech is not free in Ireland, that the press is not free, and that trial by jury is only granted where such a jury can be procured as will render a conviction certain. The people in this country know that the English Government is engaged in an elaborate effort to blacken the character of the Irish at home and abroad, and fix upon their leaders the reputation of cut-throats. The people in this country know that Ireland is now what it has been for generations, one of the most miserable and most misruled spots on the face of the earth, more like a province of the unspeakable Turk than a part of a Christian empire.

"There was a day when the word of the London *Times* might have had some weight on any topic, but Americans learned enough of its truthfulness and candor in its discussions of American affairs during our civil war to mistrust both under all circumstances. It is about as apt to be just to Ireland at this juncture as it was to be just to this country twenty years ago—and not a whit more so."

Mr. McCarthy's History of Ireland.

The New York *Times* is the most pro-English of all the respectable daily papers of the East. It should show English politicians how very shallow is the stream of American sympathy for them, when such a journal speaks thus of McCarthy's outline of Irish History, which is now in course of publication in *Redpath's Weekly*:

"No one better fitted to write a concise history of Ireland could be found than the son of the author of 'A History of Our Own Times.' He has an easy intelligent style; he is, moreover, devoted, like his father, to Ireland, without being at all one of the extremists who verge perilously near to the dynamite party. The statements he makes regarding the cruelties and infamies practiced by main force and by law-juggling on the wretched inhabitants of Ireland are sober facts which may be verified in [illegible] books of a sensational partisan writer (historian he is not) like Froude. It is one of the amazing facts common in a foreigner's intercourse with Englishmen that an expression of sympathy for the Irish and interest in their past and future elicits a kind of incredulous wonder. As likely as not the question is asked whether the sympathizer has Irish blood in his veins. It does not seem to occur to John Bull that a disinterested observer could be on the side of the oppressed and against evicting landlords, unjust judges, and a Parliament that refuses every concession until forced by the direst peril. To a vast number of Englishmen and of Americans likewise an hour spent in running through this little treatise by McCarthy will be likely to do one of two things, make them aware that Ireland has been managed worse than India, and tenfold worse than the American colonies were, or else to send them to their books to try to disprove the writer's statements. Having been gradually ground into the dust by Parliament, aided and influenced by Irish landlords, having been deprived by ingenious laws of industries and left to struggle as serfs only, the Irish are calmly asked why they take the land they will or can not pay for.

"To those who ask why the tenants take the land when they can not fulfil their contract, the answer is, They cannot help themselves in what they do. The Irish cling to their land because all their other means of livelihood have been destroyed. They make the best terms they can, which in truth, means bowing to whatever the master of the situation imposes. The freedom of contract argument has been very fairly disposed of by asking, 'Why does Parliament regulate or fix and limit the price which a railway company charges for a traveling ticket? Why are not the contracting parties, the railway company and the traveller, left to settle between them how much the price in every particular case shall be?' It is because the law says they are not free contracting parties. The railway company has a monopoly of that which is in a sense a necessity to the traveler and others. Also, if the matter were left to contract travellers would practically have to give 5s. a mile if the company demanded it.

"Many persons are also in the way of thinking that injustice was done the Irish years ago, but that it is all changed now. It is true that quite recently, until the blood-thirsty maniacs in Dublin slaughtered Burke and Cavendish, concession after concession has been wrung from a reluctant Parliament, and the country was on the high road to success. But until 1880 the grievances were only too real, and they are so now again since Parliament, strengthened by the universal abhorrence of that crime, and undettered by the manifesto in which Parnell, Davitt and Dillon denounced it, has created laws that practically deprive men of the most cherished safeguards to liberty.

"In 1829, in the debate on Catholic emancipation, Sir Robert Peel was able to say that 'for scarcely a year during the period that has elapsed since the union has Ireland been governed by the ordinary course of law.' From the date of that utterance to the present day the country has not been governed by the ordinary law for scarcely a single year. Arms acts, suspension of habeas corpus, change of venue, Peace Preservation Acts, and coercive measures of all kinds, succeed, accompany, and overlap each other with melancholy persistence. Roughly speaking, Ireland from the union to 1880 was never governed by the ordinary law. The union, according to its advocates, was to be the bond of lasting peace and affection between the two countries; it was followed by eighty years of coercive legislation. It was grimly fitting that the union so unlawfully accomplished could only be sustained by the complete abandonment of all ordinary processes of law thereafter.

"It is noticeable that Mr. McCarthy treats the secret societies of Ireland like a person who knows very little about them, and leaves it to be inferred that they, and not the Land League, are the culprits in the assassinations. Like Mr. Parnell, he seems to disdain the implication of the League in such matters. And though an effort is made to assert the connection of the League with these crimes, the latter seem to be so extremely unfavorable to all the objects of the League that the connection will need to be very clearly proved before it is believed."

A son of the late President Lincoln is Secretary of War in President Arthur's Cabinet, and it is said is looking for the Republican nomination for the Presidency at the next elections; but if what is said of him is true he will hardly get it. Even Republicans are too wise to accept such a man as their candidate. The San Francisco *Bee* says:—

"Secretary Lincoln is being severely taken to task for his recent refusal to permit the erection of a Catholic chapel on the Presidio reservation, near San Francisco, where the government troops are quarantined. Most of the soldiers belong to that faith, and are desirous of having a place of worship, other denominations having chapels within the lines. Lincoln's refusal of the request is based upon the ground that there should be but one common place of worship—a very untenable position in the opinion of most persons."

And the *Post* has this to say:—

"Secretary Lincoln does not appear to have inherited the sterling qualities of his father, honest old Abe. If it is true that the secretary is raising all sorts of objections to the erection of a chapel at the Presidio reservation, he is adopting a policy which will not be sanctioned by the American people. The Catholic soldiers stationed there have as much right to enjoy religious privileges as those of the Protestant faith. And the following letter has been sent to Secretary Lincoln:

"Secretary Lincoln—Sir: Reading the notice of your refusal to allow a Catholic chapel at the Presidio, I would remind you that your father was a member of that faith. My mother was well acquainted with the priest who baptized your father, our sincerely mourned for President. You may deem me impertinent for presuming to address you, but my Catholic spirit has been aroused and we are all equals in this free country.

"A CATHOLIC GIRL."

A special correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* attended mass in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican on the recent anniversary of the coronation of Leo XIII. He says:—

The chapel presented a very brilliant spectacle. The front row of reserved seats was filled with the diplomatic corps, representing France, Germany, Austria and Hungary, Spain, Portugal, the South American Republics, all of which countries send ambassadors to the Holy See. Near them the nobility of Rome, most prominently marked by Princess Chigi, Jorlonia, Borghese, and Barberini; then the relatives of the Pope and the favoured public, numbering about three hundred. During the time that preceded the entrance of the ecclesiastical court, the occupants of the chapel had ample time to view the grand *chefs d'œuvres* of Michael Angelo. "The Last Judgment," which adorns the wall, and scenes from the "Book of Genesis," which fill the ceiling. At length the procession entered; in its long line we admire the picturesque uniforms of the Swiss soldiers and the Noble Guard; the chamberlains, with mantle of velvet and ruff, which recalls the Medicis; then the Canons of St. Peter's, in purple cassock with grey fur shoulder cape; the Bishops, Patriarchs, and Cardinals, in red silk costumes, the Holy Father Leo XIII. The mass began, intoned by the first Cardinal created by this Pontiff. The music by the famous choir of the Sistine, without instrumentation, is of a nature not readily described, as it is unlike what one has ever heard before. All the singers are males, but not so the voices, as from the deepest bass to the highest soprano none are wanting to complete the most perfect chorus. In the *Agnus Dei* the music reached its climax. The full measure of voices had intoned the *Miserere Nobis* in sweet, pathetic strains, when a voice that seemed not human lifted the refrain up, up, higher and higher, until it seemed to pierce the vaulted roof of Michael Angelo's paradise, and melt away in the blue canopy beyond. After the Mass had finished, the procession retired in the same order it had entered, the venerable Pontiff bestowing his blessing upon the kneeling crowd. The emotions produced by the entire scene are not to be forgotten, and commonplace indeed must be the nature which cannot sink doctrinal differences to admire this unique celebration of the holiest of rites by the world's chief priest.

Mr. Labouchere's latest assaults have been directed against the pensions of peers—pensions that were granted to some great men in years gone by for distinguished services, and which are still enjoyed by their descendants, few of whom ever did their country a service in their lives. He is specially severe on the Dukes of Marlborough, Grafton and Richmond, and in a late number of *Truth*, publishes some interesting facts respecting the perpetual pensions received by those and other noble families. The pensions granted by Charles II. to the Duke of Richmond were redeemed early in the present century by a payment of nearly half a million, and those of the Duke of Grafton have been bought up at various times for about £330,000, except one of £900 a year, compensation for an office which was abolished in the reign of Charles II.! The Duke of Marlborough, however, continues to receive £4,000 a year, and the Duke of Wellington has the same amount. Nobody knows to what extent the first Duke of Marlborough was rewarded by the country, but nearly £500,000 was paid by Parliament for Blenheim, and an even larger sum was voted to purchase and lay out Strathfieldsaye and its estate for the Duke of Wellington. The Duke of St. Albans receives £1,200 a year as hereditary Grand Falconer, but this is paid by the Sovereign. Earl Cowper's predecessor in the title received £113,000 as compensation for hereditary pension received by him as heir to the Earl of Bath and to the Lord d'Auverquerque, and less than seven years ago the Duke of Leeds was given £29,000 as commutation for his pension of £1,080 as one of the heirs to the Duke of Schomberg. The Earls of Kinnoul receive £676 per annum, but they sold this pension many years ago. However, it will go on being paid till the title becomes extinct. There are several other pensions, but of smaller amounts. Of parliamentary grants we find Colonel Stuart receiving £4,000 a year (granted 1700), as heir of William Penn. Lord Rodney receives £1,000 and Lady Rodney £4,000, which pensions, granted in 1782, are to last as long as there is an heir male of the first holder of the title. Earl of Amherst has rejoiced in £3,000 a year since 1803. This pension was voted to compensate him for the loss of a grant which had been illegally made by George II. Early Nelson has a pension of £5,000, which is to last as long as the title. The widow of the Admiral received £2,000 a year from 1805 till her death, in 1831. After Trafalgar each of his sisters (three) received £10,000, and £60,000 was voted to purchase the estate in Wiltshire, now known as Trafalgar. In addition to all these *Truth* states that there are many smaller pensions paid out of the pockets of the people, while there are scores of utterly useless officials, with high-sounding titles, living on the country from year to year.

A singular scene took place at St. Matthew's Church, Sheffield, of which the Rev. G. C. Ommanney, a High Church clergyman, is the vicar, on a recent Sunday. It has been the practice since Mr. Ommanney came to Sheffield to have an acolyte within the communion railings during the celebration of the Communion. On Sunday Mr. Wynn, the parish warden, gave notice that he should take steps to prevent the acolyte entering within the railings, and for that purpose he attended the church at half-past seven yesterday morning—the time announced for early Communion. The service was, however, begun five minutes earlier, and when Mr Wynn arrived he found an acolyte within the railing, and the service proceeding. At its close the vicar was about to hand the cup to the acolyte to wash it, when Mr. Wynn interposed between them, seized the acolyte by the wrists, and prevented his taking the cup. The vicar then beckoned to two members of the congregation for the purpose of ejecting Mr. Wynn, and they rushed towards the Communion table; but he dared them to touch him, observing that he was a church warden, and that he was there in the discharge of his duty. While this was going on the vicar passed the cup to the acolyte, and that and other vessels were carried by him into the vestry. The vicar and Mr. Wynn followed there, and an altercation took place between them, in the course of which the vicar told Mr. Wynn that he had no right in the vestry and ordered him to leave. He refused, and the vicar then attempted to push him out. In the struggle the vicar was sent with considerable force against the door, the crash of which could be heard all over the church, and Mr. Wynn's hand was cut with a decanter which contained the Communion wine. The vicar then called on members of the congregation to eject Mr. Wynn from the vestry, but this was unnecessary, as Mr. Wynn came out and soon left the church.

A strong protectionist paper, the *Manitoban*, published at Regina, complains of the want of enterprise of certain Ontario manufacturers, and says: "Protecting men like these is like providing silk cushions for the sty and silver troughs for its inhabitants."

Some of the newspapers of the Island of Jamaica are advocating confederation with the Dominion of Canada. If the West India Islands could stand the N. P. we could put up with free sugar.—*P.E.I. Patriot.*

TELEGRAPHIC.

CASTLEBAR, June 1.—The prisoners charged with being connected with the recently discovered murder conspiracy in the County Mayo, were arraigned here yesterday. The informer, Coleman, testified he was a Fenian in 1866, and that one of the prisoners offered him £25 for shooting a gentleman. Coleman mentioned the names of others whom it had been resolved to murder.

DUBLIN, June 1.—The Ladies' Committee to aid political prisoners, sent the following telegram to Gladstone: "We appeal to you on the ground of humanity for the commutation of the sentences of Thomas Caffrey and Timothy Kelly, two of the condemned Phœnix Park murderers. Three lives have already been taken in atonement for two. We ask for mercy." No reply to the communication was received from Gladstone.

LONDON, June 1.—The dynamite conspirators, Dr. Gallagher, Bernard Gallagher, Ansburgh, Curtain, Whitehead and Wilson, against whom true bills were found yesterday, were arraigned in the Old Bailey this morning before Justice Hawkins. They pleaded not guilty and the trial was fixed for the 11th inst