St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1883. NO. 28.

COTTONS! COTTONS! COTTONS!
Unbleached and Bleached.

Pillow Cottons and Sheetings,
Canadian and American manufacture, including the
NEW ST. CROIX COTTONS!!
All of which we are selling at Less than Mill Prices.

Special Prices for Parties Purchasing Whole Pieces,
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 & WHITE'S
Furniture Warerooms,
93 to 97 Charlotte Street, St. John, N. B.
The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the Dominion.

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

In Chamber Furniture
We are showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and some of them are not inferior to the one for which we received "First Prize and Diploma" in competition with the best work of all the large factories of the Dominion, at the Exhibition at Halifax in Sept., 1881.
Our Drawing Room Furniture comprises all the latest styles in Drawing Room Suites, Groups, and very elaborate Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general design, can be used to furnish a drawing room. All these will be covered with Raw Silks, Brocades, Cashmeres, etc., of our own importation, which this year has been on a very large scale. We would call special attention to our Silk Plush, of which we have over 10 different shades of the finest quality manufactured.
Our Dining Room Furniture comprises Very Handsome Sideboards from $30 to $250, Dining Tables of all kinds, Dining Chairs upholstered in Leather, and Upholstered Dining Room Suites.
IN LIBRARY FURNITURE we offer Very Nice Designs of Bookcases and Combined Bookcase and Secretary, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.
OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new on this Continent, all of which are richly carved and inlaid.
Of the other grades 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.
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FOR WINTER!

Real Scotch Lambs' Wool Underclothing;
Heavy Merino Underclothing;
Chamois Shirts and Drawers;
Eider Down Vests;
Canadian Jackets;
Knit, Cloth, Lined and Buck Gloves;
Lambs' Wool and Merino Socks;
Knickerbocker Stockings;
Laced Shirts; Mufflers; Flannel Shirts;
Dressing Gowns;
Carriage Wraps;
Ulsters and Overcoats, in all Sizes.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Departm'nt

27 King Street.

Manchester,
Robertson,
& Allison.

Hazard's Sporting Powder,
Acadia Sporting Powder,
Turner's Guns,
English Guns,
American Guns.

and examine before buying elsewhere.
W. H. THORNE & CO.

CHAMPAGNE!

Just arrived per steamer "Hibernian" via Halifax
20 baskets Finest Champagne,
Pints and Quarts:
10 Cases Sparkling Burgundy and Hock.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
june10 Victoria Wharf Smythe street

FAT REPLING HERRING.
Landing ex schr. "Dawn":
130 Hf-Bbls Repling Herring
GEORGE MORRISON, Jr.

INDUBITABLE EVIDENCE.
The Starr Kidney Pad.
(Condensed.)
FROM DOCTORS, DRUGGISTS, MERCHANTS FARMERS.

Some of the additional home testimony received since publication of last pamphlet.

GIVING ENTIRE SATISFACTION.
Picton, April 20.
Gentlemen,—I find that your Pads are giving entire satisfaction, and wish you increased sales for so valuable a remedy for disease of the kidney.
J. B. MORDEN, M. D.

OF SERVICE TO PATIENTS.
Lime Lake, April 23.
Gentlemen,—Your Pad has been of great service to some of my patients already.
JNO. MAXWELL, M. D.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CONQUERED.
Enterprise, April 13.
Gentlemen,—Five years ago I fell with a bag of grain, which caused weakness in my back, and also brought on an attack of Bright's disease, which caused me to loose considerable in weight. After wearing your Pad for six weeks, I gained 13 lbs., all pain and weakness has left me. I would have been yet in the doctor's hands, had it not been for my using your Kidney Pad.
W. FENWICK, Miller.

THE ONLY PERMANENT CURE.
Tamworth, April 13.
Gentlemen,—I was troubled with painful back and could not retain my urinal secretion, from painful inflammation of the bladder. I have been treated by a dozen physicians to no purpose, but have worn your Special Pad six weeks. The pain, swelling and inflammation is gone, and I am well. Your Pad is the only cure for kidney diseases.
J. A. FRASER, Manf. of Wooden Wares.

ALL PRAISE THEM HIGHLY.
Tamworth, April 13.
Gentlemen,—An accident 12 years ago wrenched my back. I could hardly walk, and never lifted anything. The Pad purchased from Mr. Jas. Aylsworth has nearly made me as strong as I ever was. I know of several being used and all praise them highly.
JOS. SUMMERS.
Enterprise, April 13.
Gentlemen,—Your Pad is helping me wonderfully. My complaint is inflammation of the kidneys.
JOS. PIKE.

Prices,—Child's Pad, $1.50. Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad, for Chronic Diseases, $3.00.
Hanington Bros., Sole Retail Agents, St. John; J. M. O'Brien, St. George; W. H. Clark, St. Stephen; H. R. Baird, Woodstock; C. H. Fairweather, Sussex; The Hampton Drug Store; R. E. Coupe, Portland.

Birthday Cards!
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
BIRTHDAY CARDS.
For Sale by
T. O'BRIEN & CO.,
53 King Street.

Winter Cloths.
DRAB VIENNA CLOTHS
Thick, Soft and Warm.
NEW ULSTER CLOTHS;
NEW DIAGONALS;
BROCHA CLOTH, very Handsome;
BEAVER CLOTH;
PILOT CLOTH.
Moderate Prices!
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
Prince Wm. street, Market Square

FURLONG'S
IRISH MALT WHISKEY
The above Celebrated
Dublin Malt Whiskey
Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.
IT HAS BEEN STORED
FIVE YEARS
in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,
PERFECTLY PURE
and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.
THOMAS FURLONG,
Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

ROYAL
Insurance
Company.
FIRE AND LIFE.
Assets over - - $26,000,000
J. J. & J. SYDNEY KAYE
Agents,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Liverpool and London
AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY!
Assets, 31st Dec. 1881, $32,505,321.75
Investments in Canada, 878,703.26
Income for the Year 7,944,755.47
General Agency for the Maritime Provinces.
No. 118 Prince William street
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
july29

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

HENNESSY'S BRANDY;
Martell's Brandy;
Vine Growers Brandy;
Encore Whisky;
Treninich Highland Whisky;
Talisker (Skye) Whisky;
Oban "Small Still" Whisky;
Dublin Old Still Whiskies;
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey;
Aitkin Edinburgh Ale;
Wennaker'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 & Fils, 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.
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Address: Louis Bagger & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Attorney at Law, Le Droit Building Washington, D. C. ue22

PATENTS
To Inventors & Manufacturers
ESTABLISHED 1856.
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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.

NOTICE.
MULLIN BROTHERS.
GENTLEMEN wishing clothing made to measure in good style will please bear in mind that we keep an excellent STOCK OF CLOTH on hand expressly selected for that trade, and will furnish a first-class fit at short notice and at a moderate price.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
anl Cor. Dock st. and North Wharf.

Corn Starch. Sugar.
50 CASES CORN STARCH;
1 Car Load SUGAR, in Standard Granulated Paris Lumps, Canary No. 1, Canary No. 2 and Butteren; 100 boxes Valencia Raisins. Wholesale and retail.
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
55 Charlotte Street

NOVA SCOTIA
Steamship Company, Limited.
1883, WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1883.
IN CONNECTION WITH
Nova Scotia Railways,
—FOR—
ANNAPOLIS, DIGBY,
KENTVILLE, WEYMOUTH,
WINDSOR, METEGHAN,
HALIFAX, YARMOUTH,
Until Further Notice.
Steamer leaves Reed's Point Wharf on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, (weather permitting), at 7 o'clock.
Returning same days.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamer, at H. Chubbs & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. Street, R. B. Humphrey, Dock Street, and at the Office, Reed's Point.
F. PHEASANT, Agent,
St. John, N. B.

1882. 1883.
International Steam Ship Co.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Two Trips a Week,
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 4th and until further notice, the splendid sea-going Steamers of this Line will make TWO TRIPS a WEEK, Leaving Reed's Point Wharf
Every Monday and Thursday Mornings at EIGHT o'clock.
for Eastport, Portland and Boston, connecting both ways at Eastport with steamer Charles A Houghton for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais.
Returning will leave Commercial Wharf, Boston, every Monday and Thursday Mornings at 8.30 o'clock, and Portland at 6 o'clock, p. m., for Eastport and St. John.
Through Tickets can be procured at this office and at H. CHUBB, Co.'s, to all points of Canada and the United States.
No claims for allowance after goods leave the warehouse.
Freight received Wednesdays and Saturdays only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM,
Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
St. John and Yarmouth.
COMMENCING NOVEMBER 9th and until further notice, steamer "EDGAR STUART" willl leave Reed's Point Wharf on THURSDAYS, at 7 P. M., for Yarmouth, calling at Westport when clear.
F. PHEASANT.
Agent.

New Brunswick Railway Co.
Winter Time Table.
BEGINNING WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20th, Trains will run as follows:—
9 00 A. M.—Mixed Train leaves St. Andrews for points North, East and West.
10 00 A. M.—Express Train leaves St. Stephen for points North, East and West.
9 00 A. M.—Freight Train leaves St. Stephen for McAdam, Canterbury and Debec.
9 30 A. M.—Express Train leaves Houlton for points North, South, East and West.
7 00 P M—Mixed Train leaves Houlton for McAdam, Vanceboro and points East and West.
9 30 A M—Express Train leaves Woodstock for points South, East and West.
7 00 P M—Night Accommodation Train leaves Woodstock for Houlton, McAdam, points East and West.
1 50 P M—Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Gibson [Fredericton].
11 10 A M—Mixed Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Farfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmunston.
7 30 A M—Freight Train leaves Woodstock for Fort Fairfield, Caribou and Presque Isle.
7 45 A M—Mixed Train leaves Gibson for Woodstock, Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls and Edmundston.
9 00 A M—Mixed Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock, Gibson and points South, East and West.
6 30 A M—Mixed Train leaves Presque Isle for Woodstock.
10 45 A M—Mixed Train leaves Edmundston for Aroostook, Presque Isle and points South, East and West.
6 30 A M—Mixed Train leaves Grand Falls, for St. Leonards and Edmundston.
Trains going north of Aroostook, arrive at Grand Falls at 5 30 p. m., where passengers for St. Leonards and Edmundston remain over until 6 30 next morning. Passengers from Edmundston for points south of Aroostook remain at Aroostook until 11 05 next morning.
Immediate connection is made at Vanceboro and McAdam Junction with trains of the Maine Central and St. John & Maine Railways to and from Boston, Portland, Bangor, St. John, and all points East and West, and at Fredericton with trains to and from St. John.
Return Tickets for one and one-half the regular fare for sale at all Ticket Offices.
Tickets for sale in St. John at St. John & Maine Railway Ticket Office; and by H. Chubb & Co.
N. T. GREATHEAD,
General Ticket Agent, JOHN STEWART,
Train Superintendent.
Woodstock, N. B., Jan. 1st, 1883.

Gr'nd Southern Railway
ON AND AFTER JULY 27, ACCOMMODATION TRAINS will be run between
St. Stephen and St. John
and intermediate stations until further notice, as follows, viz:—
Will leave St. Stephen for St. John, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 8 40 a. m., connecting at 9.20 a. m. at N. B. and C. Junction with train from St. Andrews, arriving in Carleton at 1.20 p. m.
Will leave Water Street, St. John, at 8 a. m., and Carleton, at 8.15 a. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, arriving in St. Stephen at 1 p. m.
Freight, up to 500 or 600 lbs.—not large in bulk—will be received by JAS. MOULSON, 32 Water street, up to 5 p. m.; all larger weights and bulky freight must be delivered at Sand Point before 6 p. m. Baggage will be received and delivered at MOULSON's, Water street, where a truckman will be in attendance.
J. N. GREENE.

Pork. Pork.
100 BBLS. MESS PORK.
J. & W. F. HARRISON.
ov25 11 and 12 North Wharf

ALASKA SEAL SKINS
NEW SUPPLY.
JUST received per "Polynesian": 2 Cases DOUBLE EXTRA QUALITY, Large Size London Dyed ALASKA SEAL SKINS, ordered by cable, expressly for Ladies' Sacques.
SEAL SACQUES made to order.
C. & E. EVERETT, Furriers,
11 King Stre

"SIMPLE FACT."
GEO. ROBERTSON
—HOLDS ONE OF—
The Largest Stocks of
Groceries and W. I. Produce
In the Maritime Provinces.
Special prices and terms on large operations. Trade solicited.
nov25 Geo. Robertson.

Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky.
JUST RECEIVED:
1 Cask OLD RYE, 5 years old;
1 " OLD BOURBON.
Highly recommended for their medicinal qualities, always give satisfaction. For Sale by
JOHN O'GORMAN,
8 and 10 Dock St.

Bird Food. Yeast Cakes.
RECEIVED by Train:—12 gross Sawyer's No. 1 BLUE; 1 case Excelsior BIRD FOOD; 6 cases Golden Sheaf Yeast Cakes; 1 case Dessicated Peas; 1 case Dessicated Bean. For sale by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
55 Charlotte street

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, March 10, 1883

The members of secret societies formed for illegal purposes in Ireland have so often been betrayed by their fellows that it is difficult to imagine how any persons can, now-a-days, be induced to join such societies with any hope of escaping the legal penalties for the crimes they combine to commit. In very many instances the men who founded the association, as in the case of Connell, who formed and commanded the Moonlighters on the borders of Kerry, or those most active in enrolling members and inciting them to crime, as in the case of Carey, give the information which sends their dupes to the gallows or the convict station.

For many years the informer has rendered important services in what is called "the administration of justice" in Ireland, and by the agency of informers, not only those guilty of crimes which all abhor, but, in numberless cases, those whose only crime was the saying of mass, or the hearing of mass, or the keeping of school, or those, who had their plans succeeded, would have been accounted by the world patriots and heroes, were brought to the gallows. It is because that so much innocent blood was shed through such instrumentality, and because when those brought to punishment had committed what all regard as crime, it so often happened that the informers were those who led them into criminal courses that the informer is so detested in Ireland, and that he is loathed even when there can be no sympathy for those he has betrayed. Curran, in one of his speeches in defence of the victims of the informer, said:—

"I speak not of those unfortunate wretches who have been so often transferred from the table to the dock and from the dock to the pillory. I speak of what your own eyes have seen, day after day, during the progress of this commission while you attended this court—the number of horrid miscreants who acknowledged, upon their oaths, that they had come from the seat of government—from the very chambers of the castle (where they had been worked upon by the fear of death and hope of compensation to give evidence against their fellows) that the mild, the wholesome, the merciful (?) councils of this government are holden over those catacombs of living death where the wretch, that is buried a man, lies till his heart has time to fester and dissolve, and is then dug up a witness! Is this a picture created by a hag-ridden fancy, or is it a fact? Have you not seen him after his resurrection from the tomb, make his appearance upon your table the image of life and death, and the supreme arbiter of both? Have you not marked when he entered how the stormy wave of the multitude retired at his approach? Have you not seen how the human heart bowed to the awful supremacy of his power in the undissembled homage of deferential horror? How his [illegible], like the lightning, seemed to rive the body of the accused and mark it for the grave, while his voice warned the devoted wretch of woe and death—a death which no innocence can escape, no art elude, no force resist, no antidote prevent! There was an antidote—a juror's oath—but even that adamantine chain which bound the integrity of man to the throne of eternal justice, is solved and molten in the breath which issues from the mouth of the informer! Conscience swings from her moorings; the appalled and affrighted juror speaks what his soul abhors, and consults his own safety in the surrender of the victim:—

'Et quæ sibi quisque timebat,
Enius it miseri exitium conversa tulere.'

Informers are worshipped in the temple of justice even as the devil has been worshipped by the Pagans and savages; even so in this wicked country—wicked by reason of the system of government which blights it—is the informer an object of judiciary idolatry; even so is he soothed by the music of human groans; even so is he placated and incensed by the fumes and by the blood of human sacrifices!"

In 1865-6 Sir S. L. Tilley told the people of the Province that eleven and a half millions would cover the whole expenditure of the Dominion; that this would not increase faster than population increased, and that at no time would the people be required to pay more than $2.75 per head to the Federal Government. In 1873—less than seven years after Confederation, he, as Finance Minister, submitted estimates for an expenditure of nearly 24 millions. The Mackenzie Government, which came to power soon after, kept the expenditure far within the estimates, but still it was $23,316,316, a great deal more than double what Sir Samuel said was enough. Allowance should be made for the North West, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, which, meantime, became parts of Canada, but, making the most liberal allowance for these, the increase was enormous. In 1878 he asked the people of St. John to condemn the Mackenzie Government because it spent in 1877 about 23½ million dollars, and said that 22½ millions would be quite sufficient, but, although the times grew worse, and the revenue did not increase, he and his colleagues spent nearly 24½ millions in 1879—two millions more than he said were necessary, and in the year ending June 30th, 1882, they spent over 27 millions, and took, besides, $6,346,352 from the people. A nice financial record this, and proof of peculiar financial ability, such as no man pretending to be a statesman ever before boasted of in any country of the world. Expenditures and revenue promise to be much larger still in the year now current.

Those who imagine that the best way to obtain for a Province or a county what it is entitled to from the Dominion Government is to elect representatives who will support any Government that happens to be in office, may learn a useful lesson from Prince Edward Island. In the late House five of the six Prince Edward Island representatives were most devoted supporters of the Government, but the Government did little for the Island, did nothing to provide any better means of communication with the main land than the Northern Light, which, when they were in opposition, they declared wholly unfit for the service. The Island has now three Liberal representatives in the House, and another who should be in the House, and its claims are receiving more attention than the Tories ever gave them before.

We received the March number of *Donahoe's Magazine* some days ago. It is full of valuable and interesting matter.

The Temporal Power.

Cardinal Manning, in a sermon preached on the Feast of the Epiphany, said:—

"When Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, in two great battles—one in the East and one in the West—had beaten down the pagan armies of Rome, he left Rome to establish himself at Byzantium or Constantinople, leaving the Pope at Rome as the sole and only authority, and never, from that hour to this, has there been Emperor or King residing within its walls claiming authority over the Vicar of Christ. Hordes of barbarians have besieged the city of Rome, but the Popes in person have saved it from destruction. Then there grew up the beginnings of the temporal power, informal and inchoate at first, but by the time of Gregory the Great—to whom we Englishmen owe our Christianity—it had become a patriarchal authority over all Christian civilization. Its rule was recognized over Italy and Sicily, the South of France and North of Africa, and both sides of the Adriatic. Where the jurisdiction of the Pope was recognized, there the slaves were first set free. St. Gregory was the legislator and sovereign, though as yet there was no formal recognition of his sovereignty according to the definition of our laws. In the time of St. Leo III. it had become formal and complete. In the year 800 St. Leo III. created modern Europe. The consecration of Charlemagne created the empire of the West, and modern Europe is nothing more than the civilization which sprung from that empire. From that day until 1870 the Vicars of our Lord have held the city of Rome by Divine Providence as a sacred right, by the free consent of the people, by an unbroken prescription reaching far beyond that of any monarchy in the world. No monarchy was there ever so deeply rooted by every law, both human and divine. Perhaps people will say all this is but as a vision or a dream. For the first 300 years the Popes were martyred. Where was your temporal power then? I answer. Where was your Christian world then? For 300 years the world was pagan. Do you believe the Vicar of our Lord claimed temporal power over pagan Rome? Such is the strange reasoning of some men. But when the world became Christian no crowned head claimed the Vicar of Christ as a subject. If not a subject, he must have been a sovereign, for there is no intermediate between a sovereign and a subject. Even the empty Law of Guarantees declares the Pope to be a sovereign, because the Catholic world believes him so to be. As when the times of persecution show them, the Pontiffs held the city of old by martyrdom, with the same tenacity now do they hold it by patience. It was not a tranquil sovereignty, like that of England. It was the sovereignty of the Church militant. Rome has been usurped nine times, and now a tenth. We do not wonder that at least forty-five of the Popes have either never set foot in Rome or have been driven out of it. Still have they held their right in the city with all their former tenacity. Their right was imperishable, and they never ceded it. Rome has been wrecked, sacked, burned, and destroyed over and over again. Do you believe the Rome of to-day to be the Rome of the Cæsars? They who say so do not read history, or, if they do, fail to understand it. Do you believe that Rome of to-day is the Rome of the early Christians or of the early Pontiffs? No, it is the third or fourth Rome. There is Rome piled upon Rome. There are three cities lying under the foundation of the city of Rome that stands to-day. Rome has been the centre of all the conflagrations against the Church, and over and over again it has been burned. At one time for forty days there was not heard a human voice within the city, and nothing but the barking of foxes was heard on the Aventine Hill. In the time of Clement VII., during the great outbreak of the Lutheran schism, Rome was taken by siege, sacked, and wrecked, and tormented for a month, with atrocities and horrors which exceed all that can be read in history. No doubt the world thought, as they think now, that the power of the Pope was at an end. Three centuries have gone by and the Pontiff is yet in Rome. Do not think I forget what the world has done against that kingdom which shall never have an end. As by an induction, it is the normal law of the sovereignty of the Vicar of Christ to be always assailed, persecuted, often trampled upon, and, seemingly, struck to the earth; the second law, founded on the same induction, is that as often as it has been struck down, so often it has been raised again, and as often as men have usurped it, so often have they been obliged to restore it. From the present state of Rome I draw this most perfect and assured conviction. What we see at this hour is but one more of those swelling waves of turbulence which is for the moment passing over the kingdom of His Church upon earth. When Pius VI. died in exile, people thought the end had come. When Pius VII. was six years in banishment, they were sure of it. When Pius IX. was in Gaeta, they were positive all was over. When the walls of Rome were breached in 1870, all the newspapers joined in declaring their feeling that the temporal power of the Popes was gone for ever, and, as a great statesman said, the spiritual power would soon follow. For 'thou knowest not, my son, with how little wisdom the kingdoms of this world are governed.' What, then, can we do? We cannot lift a hand. Nothing but the hand of God can bring this restoration. We can pray, we can affirm true principles, and stand steadfast to the right. Twelve years have passed, and men begin to think the temporal sovereignty of the Pope is all over now and will never return. Some even so will it. 'Perhaps, after all, it is better so,' they say. With faintness of heart and feebleness of faith, they forget the promise that 'His kingdom shall not be delivered to another people,' and that 'of His kingdom there shall be no end.' Its return may not be in our time; but we know that heaven and earth shall pass away, but the Word of God cannot pass away. Of this we are firmly convinced. So long as there is a Christian world, so long the Vicar of our Lord shall not lose his rightful throne, and it shall come to an end only when his Divine Master shall return to take an account of things. Look on the political world—see how the kings, sovereigns and princes, who turned away their faces and never lifted a hand or opened their lips to protest against this invasion of the Holy See, have been scourged in their own territories."

Mr. Jenkins' motion for a committee to make enquiry about the maintenance of communication between Prince Edward Island and the main land implied a strong censure of the Government, which, solemnly bound by the articles of union to maintain such communication, not only has failed in that duty, but, according to Dr. Jenkins, has failed even to make proper enquiries as to what can be done, and how to do it. The Doctor, in his eagerness to relieve the Government from the responsibility which is theirs, asked the House of Commons to say that they have utterly neglected an important duty, and the House has said so.

We can not think that the *Sun* does not know why that site was chosen for that tall school house in St. John. It is absurd to say that land is so dear in St. John that the erection of such a building was, in the slightest degree necessary.

Some of the Tory papers are boasting loudly of Sir. C. Tupper's having continued to show a surplus in his Intercolonial Railroad accounts. It is very small, although the business of the road has increased so much, and if the profits on the Windsor Branch which was taken from the W. R. R. Co. were deducted there would actually be a small deficit, but Sir Charles shows a surplus, and they rejoice exceedingly. If they cared to know how a surplus is made to appear they could find that Sir Charles who re-opened construction account for his own great convenience charges to that account for the last year the very large sum of $585,568, and that of this only $173,109 is charged on account of the late extension into Halifax, including the price paid for the land and wharves taken, the wharf and other structures built and all the cost of trackmaking, rails, etc., including even $500, part of the expense of one of C. Tupper's many pleasure and private business trips to England. For some work done at St. John $19,172 is charged. For what is called completion of line—is it ever to be really completed while Tories are in office?—$18,246 is charged. For rolling stock, which on reference to the more detailed statement we find means gondolas, coal cars, box cars, etc., $205,405 is charged, and under the heading "River du Loup Branch" $168,134 is charged, of which no less than $153,853 is for Rolling stock not specified, so that in all $358,858 is charged to capital account for rolling stock for the year and not one dollar to working expenses. *Prima facie*, this is one of the most shameless attempts to conceal the truth and to suggest untruth that was ever made even in that department. Respectable Conservatives will be ashamed to boast of a surplus so fabricated when they understand all about it.

Nothing more has been heard of the discovery of a widely extended murder organization, which, it was said, the police had made, and in which, it was said, two members of Parliament and other respectable persons were implicated, and probably nothing more will be heard of it. If there is any such person as the No. 1 spoken of by Carey he has not yet been found, although it was said that the police knew who he was, and where he could be found. A General McAdarras, who, it is stated, was instrumental in raising the ambulance corps in Ireland during the Franco-German war, was named, but he indignantly denies knowing anything of the conspiracy, and his denial is apparently believed. Byrne, whom Carey named as an accomplice, has been arrested in France. He declares that there is not a word of truth in what Carey said of him, but if he be extradited, it will go hard with him. It is said that an application has been made to the American Government for the extradition of Sheridan, who has been for some time employed on a New York weekly paper, and who also declares that in what Carey has said of him there is only this much of truth, that he did at one time disguise himself as a priest. He, it is said, awaits arrest, confident of being able to prove his innocence in any court. How much of truth there is in Carey's statement can not easily be determined; but that there is much untruth has already been pretty conclusively proved.

The seizure of socialist documents in Belgium may prove to be of much importance.

The revolutionists have seized Quito after what is reported to have been a dreadful battle. What it is all about we can not tell.

It is said that the notorious Mr. Senecal is to be made a senator. Sir John having taken Mr. Chapleau into his Cabinet, and made Mr. Rykert chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts, should not be ashamed of making Mr. Senecal a Senator.

We still receive sad accounts of the ravages of the floods in the Western States. Some towns have been almost wholly ruined. In one three whole blocks of buildings were levelled and a church was floated away. The mere list of the damages done would fill several columns of our paper.

A Mr. McGahan, a New York saloon keeper, has filled the New York *Sun* with wonderful accounts of all he and others intend to do in order to compel England to do justice to Ireland. The destruction of the British fleet is but a small part of the programme. It is too bad that such "blather" is published in a respectable paper.

Although nearly one half the population of Switzerland is Catholic, the Catholic Church has been bitterly persecuted in that country, and especially in the Protestant or infidel cantons for many years, and Catholics have been excluded from the Federal Government. A change for the better now seems probable. The Federal Government has sent an ambassador to the Vatican.

"A WANING INDUSTRY."—Under the blessed N. P. the great ship-owning and ship-sailing industry is, indeed, waning, as Sir S. L. Tilley not long ago said lumbering was. The tonnage registered in the Dominion was 50,119 tons less in 1882 than in 1881, and the tonnage of all the vessels built in the Dominion during the year was only 63,000 tons. Some years ago we built a great deal more than that in a year in New Brunswick alone.

The bursting of locomotive wheels by reason of the tires having been worn thin, the breaking of flanges for the like reason, the breaking of wheels and axles, the breaking of rails, and the "derailing" of cars and general destruction from those causes, had become monotonous on the Intercolonial, and last week the cylinder head of a locomotive was blown out. It must not be supposed, however, that that was the only "accident" of the week.

In appointing Mr. Rykert chairman of the Committee of Public Accounts, Sir John A. Macdonald did not mean merely to defy public opinion, but to train and to habituate his supporters to do anything no matter how unpopular or disgusting at his bidding. Absolute submission to his will, absolute disregard of all considerations, save only blind obedience to his will and the safety of the party, are the chief articles in the creed of Canadian Tories.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—With the arrival in London of the only survivors from the steamer Kenmare Castle, bound from London to Shanghai, which foundered in the Bay of Biscay during a violent gale on Friday, the 2nd inst., some further details are to hand of the circumstances both of the wreck and the terrible sufferings of those saved, after being in an open boat without food, drink, or clothing for about fifty-five hours. One of the survivors gives the following narrative:—All went pretty well until Thursday morning, though we all at the time were shipping water and rolling heavily. On that day and about four in the afternoon the glass was going down and a gale rising, and at half-past five a heavy sea struck the saloon, shipping a quantity of water, and Messrs. Horrocks and Henry, the two male passengers, went to work baling out the water. About ten o'clock the steering gear was carried right away, but the captain had "preventers" on and steered from the bridge with the crew. The ladies who had been very sea-sick and weak were kept from starting were all in their berths, but about three in the morning a tremendous sea struck the saloon, nearly shattering it. Mr. Horrocks made his way with difficulty to the bridge to report to the captain, while Mr. Henry got the women out of their berths on to the top of the saloon table. The Captain told Mr. Horrocks that he was in a critical situation, and to get the women to the engine-room. With the help of Mr. James Holmes, the second officer, they got some of them there, and the rest into Mr. Holness' cabin, but an attempt by Mr. Henry afterwards to obtain some clothes resulted in his getting a couple of blankets, as the saloon was afloat, with three feet of water in it. We all waited anxiously for morning, when the second officer suggested getting out the boats, and the engineer reported he could not hold out much longer. The captain said he did not think any boat could live in such a sea, but the cutter was got ready and we were put into it with a crew of Chinamen and the second and third officers, the captain giving the order "to lower away," and everything being done as calmly as though they were going on a pleasure trip. The passengers were only in their night-dresses, but the Chinese crew had their oilskins on, while some had two or three jackets, waistcoats, trousers, and socks as well. Within a minute afterwards the ship went down by the stern, and we were afloat without a particle of clothing, food or drink. We saw two Chinamen on a boat upside down, but soon both these and the wreckage were out of sight. An hour afterwards a steamer passed us at some distance, and in the afternoon the second officer was washed out of the boat by a wave, but M. Henry threw him an oar and they rescued him. Then followed a tremendous hailstorm, in which those without clothes suffered extremely, but all appeals to the Chinamen for some of their extra clothing was met by the answer "No, me, catchee cold." The passenger describes the struggle through the succeeding time much as the second officer, to whom, however, he pays a great tribute for his pluck, especially after the sad death of the third officer. On the Saturday night they were all getting weaker, and took the moon for a lighthouse; and when the morning came, Mrs. Horrocks and the youngest daughter of Mrs. Mann were "going down" terribly. Then they had recourse to the piece of flannel spoken of, which was divided into squares of an inch and a quarter, and they all tied their stomachs up to prevent the cravings of hunger and thirst. Mrs. Henry laid on a shawl in the fore part of the boat which was stopping a leak, and when they at last hoisted this as a signal of distress the leak was stopped with a worsted petticoat, the only one in the boat, that Mrs. Horrocks took off, the Chinamen refusing to part with anything and narrowly approaching mutiny. Between four and five in the afternoon they saw a steamer at about half to three quarters of a mile off, with a black hull and black and white funnel, which passed them; but they were descried by another steamer, the Montatarie, which was on the other side of it, going north. The captain descried them while looking at the other ship. The second mate had to threaten one of the Chinamen with a hammer, the only weapon amongst the Europeans, while the Chinese all had knives. He continues:—"Of the kindness experienced after our rescue I cannot say too much. Each vied with the other to do the best for us. How we got through it I do not know, but I do not believe there ever was a case in the annals of shipwrecks in which a lot of women, under such circumstances, behaved so thoroughly well. The second officer is a splendid fellow, and ought to have a public testimonial."

One of Mr. Purcell's latest efforts has been to persuade the Nova Scotia Legislature that although he and his company have been unable to deposit the money they undertook to promise, the best thing the Province can do is to allow them to sell the Debentures guaranteed by the Province, and use the money as far as it would go to carry out the great railway scheme—that he would manage the money and the railroads better than a Government could. The Halifax *Herald* is not ashamed to charge the Government with being false to the interests of Nova Scotia because they do not entertain the preposterous proposal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—P. J. Sheridan was at his desk in the *Irish World* office this afternoon, and being questioned as to his extradition by the British Government said he was fully prepared to meet the issue and was confident that on his arraignment in any court of the United States he would convince the public that Irishmen are being hanged in Ireland on perjured testimony. Speaking of the trial in Dublin he said that the informer Carey's testimony as far as he was concerned was false in every particular, and further that he had never any transactions whatever with Carey or any person representing him. Sheridan said that conscious of his entire innocence he was not scared and would be ready at any moment to be taken into custody by United States officers. "I will refer you," said Sheridan, "to the report of the interview published with me in the *Irish World* when I stated that British courts of law in Ireland are organized simply to convict victims. I know that if the British Government got me in its clutches I would certainly be hanged, even though I disproved, as I could easily disprove, every charge which the informer Carey has made against me. My innocence or guilt would not affect the issue."

To a question, Would it not be more advisable for him to go to some country where there was no extradition treaty with England, Sheridan replied: "If there were no other consideration than my individual safety I might be induced to think so, but I feel that my trial here will result in giving the American people the opportunity of judging of the class of evidence on which irreproachable men are almost daily hanged in Ireland. Such an expose, I imagine, would be productive of good results for Ireland, therefore I remain."

Youthful suicides are common in France. During the past four years 198 boys and girls of that country have taken their lives, of whom a large number were under twelve years of age, and one only seven.