v Landing
rque "Paramatta":
s Best Refin'd and Spike
IRON;
BDLS. CAKUM.
Hibernian (last week.)
LED SHOE STEEL;
BOILER PLATES;
STEEL PLOW PLATES
3 Cases Galv'd Sheet Iron.
"CASPIAN" (this week):
ler Plates, Best B.B., B. B. B., & Lowmoor.
Plating & Hoops, various sizes
22, 23, 24 and 26 (SHEET IRON,
10, 12, 14, 16, 18 (and gauges.
LED SHOE STEEL.
47 Bundles
CALK STEEL.
37 Bdls. and 15 Bars
ACHINE STEEL,
5-16 to 3 in.
er S. S. "Phœnix" from Antwerp:
sks SHEET ZINC.
BURPEE & CO.

rasols!
—AND—
BRELLAS.
E ARE NOW SHOWING
novelties of the Season
—IN—
nd Fancy Parasols.
RELLAS!
—IN—
rantine, Dagmar, Al-
a and Gingham.
UMBRELLAS
—AND—
UMBRELLAS.
elties in Gentlemen's UMBRELLAS
—IN—
TER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON.

ods. New Goods.
IS & VAUGHAN,
KING STREET,
ully call the attention of the Public
their large assortment of
d GENTS' AMERICAN AND
OMESTIC MADE
AND SHOES!
Boots and Shoes has been selected
Markets in the United States and
h our own manufactures (which we
ake our stock of
hoes, and Slippers
est to select from in the City.
OLESALE AND RETAIL.
CIS & VAUGHAN;
and Shoe Manufacturers,
19 KING STREET.

xhibition 1883
E PRICE
ING STORE,
nion Street 202.
RGAIN WEEK.
he Exhibition is cordially invited
r establishment. Our FALL
now complete, and we are
jammed full of
s for the People.
n Pilots, Beavers, Napps, Irish
Cloths. Prices from $4, up to
ts in great variety. Prices from
a big assortment. Prices from
$4.75. Boys' Suits from $2.25.
lsters and Reefers. Rock Bottom
rd Resisters,
and Waterproof Coat of the age.
le of genuine Irish Frieze, Strong
ot and ingeniously Lined with
ough. A capital Overcoat for
g Men or any one who is exposed
$18 and $19. Call and see them.
Plain Figures.
LY ONE PRICE.
inan & Son.

CH CAPS.
eived from Glasgow:
CASES
ia Caps.
EVERETT,
ing Street.
RAWERS, &C.
IN BROTHERS.
ndid stock of MEN'S SHIRTS
ERS, all qualities, styles and
them cheaper than any house
d see.
MULLIN BROTHERS,
r. Dock st and North Wharf
E MOWERS.
IN STORE:
Improved Mower.
urable and best cutter ever of-
RSE RAKES.
f Haying Tools.
ORNE & CO,
ket Square.
ple are always on the lookou
chances to increase their
ings, and in time become
althy; those who do not im-
ities remain in poverty. We
make money. We want many
girls to work for us right in
ny one can do the work pro-
tart. The business will pay
ordinary wages. Expensive
No one who engages fails to
You can devote your whole
ly your spare moments. Full
ll needed sent free. Address
, Maine.
WEEKLY FREEMAN
ay morning from the office
AIN STREET.
OLLAR per annum in ad
ered in any part of the
ed at reasonable rates

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. VII. ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1883. NO. 9.

Great Cheap Sale
FOR CASH ONLY.
McCAFFERTY & DALY
We will open our Fall Business by a GRAND CHEAP SALE of
New and Seasonable Dry Goods,
Commencing THIS DAY, and continuing until further notice.
THE REDUCTIONS ARE BONA FIDE!
and in every Department.
$50,000 worth to be sold at an average REDUCTION of 20 per cent.
Particulars in Small Bills and from day to day in the papers.
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,
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.
Dr. 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.
Dr. T. L. Coughlan,
DEAR SIR:—The SPECTACLES are all you claim for them, a first class article. I 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
showing over 40 New Patterns, many of which have been designed by our own draughtsman, and all 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, Tables, and Very Elegant Easy Chairs, Lounges and Patent Rockers, which, being of the same general pattern, 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 Floss, 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, Extension 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 Bookcases and Secretaries, Library Tables, Lounges and Easy Chairs.
OUR ENGLISH PLATE MIRROR DEPARTMENT will be found to contain many designs entirely new to this Continent, and of which are richly carved and inlaid.
All the other articles 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, is 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.,
Agents of the following Local Agents:—
JOHN BLACK, Messrs. Rainsford & Black, Fredericton.
H. ATKINSON, Messrs. Borden & Atkinson, Moncton.
W. C. RAZEN GRIMMER, St. Stephen.
WILLIAM DIBBLEE, Woodstock.
JOHN SIEVERWRIGHT, Bathurst.
W. A. BLACK, Richibucto.
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle.

Now Landing SEAL SACQUES!
Ex Barque "Paramatta":
702 Bars Best Refin'd and Spike IRON;
210 BDLS. CAKUM.
Per S.S. Hibernian (last week.)
Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL;
Best BOILER PLATES;
151 STEEL PLOW PLATES
3 Cases Galv'd Sheet Iron.
Per S.S. "CASPIAN" (this week):
39 Boiler Plates, Best B.B., B. B., & Lowmoor.
Bdls. Plating & Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 26 (SHEET IRON,
Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 (
96 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL.
47 Bundles
OE CALK STEEL.
37 Bdls. and 15 Bars
RD. MACHINE STEEL,
5-16 to 3 in.
Arrive per S. S. "Phœnix" from Antwerp:
15 Casks SHEET ZINC.
& F. BURPEE & CO.

Reference Book of Ireland.
Contains a complete list of
Provinces, Counties, Baronies, Cities, Parishes and Villages,
With their Location, Population, &c. Illustrated.
FOR SALE BY
T. O'Brien & Co.,
53 KING STREET.

Will take work in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

WE have just opened Two Cases of
LONDON DYED
ALASKA SEAL SKINS,
and are now prepared to receive orders for
SEAL SACQUES
—OF LATEST—
New York Style.
We guarantee the quality and perfect fitting of our Sacques, and make prices lowest possible consistent with quality.
C. & E. Everett,
11 KING STREET.

New Goods. New Goods.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
19 KING STREET,
Would respectfully call the attention of the Public to their large assortment of
LADIES' and GENTS' AMERICAN AND DOMESTIC MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES!
Our stock of Boots and Shoes has been selected from the Best Markets in the United States and Canada, and with our own manufactures (which we receive daily), make our stock of
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers
The largest to select from in the City.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
19 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.

FLASKS AND JUGS: Just received: 4 Crates FLASKS, glass stoppers; 5 doz. 3-gal. Jugs, 8 doz. 2-gal. Jugs; 10 doz. 1-gal. and ½-gal. Jugs; For sale by JOHN O'GORMAN,
5 & 10 Dock st. Branch Store 97 Dock st.

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 melowed 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;
Tremnich Highland Whisky;
Tailsker (Skye) Whisky;
Oban "Smell Still" Whisky;
Old Pulteney Old Still Whiskies;
Kinnahan's L. L. Whiskey;
Aitkin Edinburgh Ale;
Wenneker's Schiedam Genevra;
JAMAICA RUM;
FOREIGN LIQUEURS,—Anisette, Curacao, Vermouth, Dutch Bitters, &c., &c.;
Sherries,—Shipped by Joseph C. Gordon, Xeres de Frontera;
PORTS,—Shipped by C. N. Kopke, Oporto;
Champagnes,—Shipped by Ruinart Pere & Fils, Petrot: Bonnet, (Epernay); Pommery & Grénoville & Heidsieck;
Burgandies,—Shipped by DeBouverand, DePoligny;
Rhine and Moselle Wines,—Shipped by A. Jordon.
JAMES DUFFY,
Wine Merchant,
PORTLAND BRIDGE.
nov30 ESTABLISHED 1842.

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Obtained for Inventors, in the United States, Canada and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "assistants at Washington." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents, and other valuable matter. We refer to the German American National Bank, Washington, D. C; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims, and Hon. M. A. de la U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.
ANSBACH, Louis Berger & Co., Solicitors of Patents and Attorney at Law, Le Droit Building WASHINGTON, D. C. ne22

PATENTS
To Inventors & Manufacturers
ESTABLISHED 1856.
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Solicitors of Patents & Attorneys at Law
American and Foreign Patents.
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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

CONGOU TEAS.
Received from London this Week
A CHOICE LOT
—OF—
New Seasons Congou Teas,
Assorted Prices from 16c., up. Extra v
T. R. JONES & CO.

Canned Corn, Tomatoes, Peas, etc.
200 CASES HOEGG'S CORN;
150 cases WINDSOR'S TOMATOES,
50 cases M. and B. PEAS;
25 cases Armour's CORN BEEF.
Wholesale and retail by
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
oct14 55 Charlotte Street

"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.
nov26 Geo. Robertson.

HEADACHES
Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness, Deficient Circulation, or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of
Ayer's Pills
to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try
Ayer's Pills.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

HATS! HATS!!
FURS. FURS. FURS.
Just Opened: A Fresh Supply of
Christy's London Stiff Hats,
FALL STYLES.
—ALSO—
American Soft and Stiff Hats
Various Styles and Prices.
N. B.—SILK DRESS HATS on hand and made to order.
BARDSLEY BROS.,
38 Commercial Block.
South Side King Street, - - St. John, N. B

FALL
IMPORTATION!!
RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING:
79 Packages
—OF—
New Fall Goods,
Ex Steamers Newcastle City, Hibernian, Montreal, Dominion, Caspian, Austrian, Sarnia, Scandinavian, Mississippi, and others,
—COMPRISING—
Assortments in all Departments
At Prices Unusually Low.
The attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS respectfully solicited.
A. EVERITT,
Wholesale Warehouse,
Masonic Building, Germain st.

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.

Ex "Palermo."
NOW LANDING:
258 bars Common Bolt Iron;
223 " Best Refined do;
5 Pair FORGE BELLOWS, (Newry make);
44 Packages 6in. and 8in. Galvanized Spikes.
FOR SALE LOW.
GEORGE CARVILL,
sep 1 Nelson Street

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

CARPETS, RUGS, ETC.
Brussels Carpets, 4 and 5 frame;
Kidderminster, all wool, 2 and 3 ply;
Cotton and Wool Carpet, at very low prices;
Tapestry Carpet, at very low prices;
Tapestry and Wool Stair Carpet;
Hemp Carpet; Door Mats;
Axminster and Velvet Rugs.
Moderate Prices.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
sep25 Prince Wm Street Market Square

STEPHENS & FIGGURES.
—ARE LANDING—
76 Cases Canned Peaches; Pine Apples, Oysters and Beef;
15 cases Tomato Catsup;
80 Bbls. Sugar, HALIFAX REFINERY;
26 Boxes Paris Lumps;
40 Ontario Factory Cheese, Selected;
66 Sacks Nuts, Selected;
80 Bags Rangoon Rice.
61 Dock Street.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, October 27, 1883

"Bystander" on Irish Questions.

(From the Toronto Tribune.)

The *Bystander* devoted several articles to Irish questions in the October number. The off-hand style in which he settles questions of great pith and moment is not more remarkable than his obstinate determination to regard several monstrous calumnies as well established facts of Irish history; and to attribute to the Irish Catholic clergy the worst, the meanest and most sordid motives for everything they do.

"Emigration, such emigration as will not only deplete the congested districts for the moment but clear them, and transfer their inhabitants to a happier abode, is the only practical cure," he alleges, for the Irish difficulty, although he has not yet ventured to say, in so many words, that it was, indeed, very doubtful if there was any such place. He has, indeed, very doubtful objections to there being sent either to the United States or Canada, lest through their instrumentality the polity of those countries which he calls Anglo-Saxon and Protestant, should be changed. To what is now called migration, that is the removal of a large part of the population of the rugged, infertile western coast to better lands in Ireland, he is as much opposed. Indeed, he appears to regard this as quite impracticable. "Where," he asks, "are they to find good land vacant, and when they have found it, how are they to provide the sun?" No land acts, he tells us, can impart fruitfulness to bogs, or make cereals ripen without the sun." He speaks of the restoration of the land to its natural use, which, he says, is cattle-raising, and in another place of the importance of finding "a shore where work can be carried on the year round so as to form Irishmen to habits of regular industry."

More fallacies respecting the Irish question or greater were perhaps never crowded into one article. The present population of Ireland is not too large. The country is capable of supporting in comfort two or three times as many people as it contains. There are millions of acres of the most fertile lands now devoted to cattle-raising, which within the memory of many still living, supported a large and on the whole, a happy population. These lands restored to agriculture, and divided into farms of moderate size, would afford a comfortable living to all who are now suffering so much on the barren boggy lands of the western coast. Very many of the people whose sufferings have excited at once the sympathy and the horror of the civilized world, are descendants of those who were so ruthlessly driven from those lands to make room for cattle. There is plenty of land, and although in some seasons the wheat crop is a partial failure for want of sufficient sun's heat, it generally does fairly well, oats and barley almost invariably yield well, and in no country in the world are root crops better. There is good land enough in Ireland for all the people now in it, and for many more. Even now, with so large a portion of the population trying to live on the poorest land, and with scarcely a fourth of the island under crops, the country produces more food than would be required were all its people well fed. It is absurd to say that there are too many people in a country in which so much land is at best half idle, and which exports such enormous numbers of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and such vast quantities of wheat, barley, oats, flour, etc.

Besides the good land thus lying half waste there are millions of acres of reclaimable land. Dr. Ernest Hart, a London physician, in an article which has attracted some attention, says:—

"I cannot think that in a country in which 4,000,000 acres of reclaimable land are calling out pitifully for labor where thousands of families of agricultural habits and of laborious instincts are pleading for work, and hungering for the tenancy of deserted farms, where labor is becoming scarce, where the population is deteriorating in quality by the continual exportation of its strongest and most promising elements, that in such a country, and under such circumstances, Englishmen should readily resign themselves to accept the continued banishment of the flower of the population to a foreign soil as the best or the only means of meeting this great national difficulty."

The idea that the Irish peasant requires to be taught habits of regular industry is as preposterous as the idea that he spends most of his time in political agitation. No people in the world work more steadily and constantly. No other people in the world as badly fed as many Irish peasants are, could do half as much work. It is quite true that in many cases Irish farmers do not cultivate their lands scientifically, and that their labor is therefore not as productive as it should be; but that they require to be taught habits of regular industry is one of the hallucinations which prevent many well meaning men from fairly comprehending the Irish question.

It is quite true that the condition of many of the people of all parts of Ireland would be greatly improved were they transported to the fertile lands of the United States or of Canada, and made the owners in fee of farms of one or two hundred acres each. But Irishmen cannot be blamed if they do not regard with equanimity the proposal to remove nearly all the Irish people out of Ireland and to give the whole country up to be "the fruitful mother of flocks and herds." Irishmen do wish to see an Irish nation still existing and flourishing. This is one of the feelings which induce so many Catholic bishops and priests to oppose the scheme for the wholesale deportation of the Irish people. Another is that emigrants are often exposed to great spiritual dangers in which it is admitted many perish. *Bystander* repeats the old calumny that the priest opposes such emigration only because he is afraid of seeing his flock diminished and of losing the Church revenues. He goes farther and insinuates that the priests joined in the land agitation in the expectation that much of the money taken from the landlords would be swept into the church revenues. Higher, holier or more patriotic motives, he seems unable to give them credit for. That the mere Irishman, whether priest or layman, should be patriotic or disinterested, must seem to him incredible. In his opinion the priest ever seeks to increase his power or swell his revenue, and those who are prominent in Irish agitation, no matter what sacrifices they make in their country's cause, are but demagogues who, because they know that the end of agrarian suffering will be the end of political agitation, oppose the means by which that suffering may be put an end to. Were all, or nearly all, the people removed from Ireland, agitation would, undoubtedly, cease in that country. The idea of putting an end to Irish agitation and settling the Irish question by getting rid of the Irish people is by no means new. In the reign of Elizabeth an attorney-general wished that the island could be buried in the sea for twenty-four hours, and Cromwell, whom Froude and, perhaps, the *Bystander* admire for his thoroughness, when he grew weary of massacring the Irish, and of shipping them off to the West Indies to be treated as slaves, drove nearly all the rest into Connaught, then not thought worth occupying, and supposed he had so got rid of them.

But the expectation that Ireland can be depopulated and converted into a great British pasture land is vain. The Irish will live as a people and will never cease to agitate until they again occupy as owners the land which is theirs. They will never want leaders to guide their agitation and the Catholic priests who are of themselves whose every ambition and hope are Catholic and Irish, who have given so many proofs of their zeal, their devotion, their pure and exalted patriotism will continue to work with the people for what is so just and right, no matter how they may be misunderstood or calumniated.

The Chicago *Herald* says of Sir John A. Macdonald's recent appearance at a meeting of the Salvation Army in Kingston:—

"Sir John Macdonald, the Premier—that is, the real Governor—of the Dominion, has been as suddenly converted as was Saul on the high road to Damascus. Sir John was making for Napanee to look into the trifling matter of the filing of one hundred and thirty-two distinct charges of bribery and corruption alleged in connection with his election for Lennox, and he was in a great rage at Kingston, where he suddenly bursts forth as a great Christian statesman. The Salvation Army were investing the ancient town, and Sir John was quickly brought to grace. The one hundred and thirty-two cases of bribery and corruption had not bankrupted him, for he freely gave of his substance to the Salvation Army to aid in the erection of barracks for that holy host, and invited its commander to become his guest at Ottawa. It was a master stroke of Sir John's. Not only does it disprove by strong *ex post facto* evidence the one hundred and thirty-two allegations, but it secures him peace of mind concerning his future, temporal and eternal. Sir John is now a good man—what is more, a good statesman, glorified."

The Governors of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge refuse to entertain the disgraceful proposal of the Quebec Government that they, in return for the miserable stipend allowed them from the public purse, hand over to the medical schools for dissection the bodies of all paupers who die in their hospital, and whose remains are not claimed by relations. At the semi annual meeting held last week, they unanimously adopted a report which says:—

"Such legislation we regard as cruel and unwise, assuming it, as it does, to be a crime to be poor and friendless, and calculated to prevent those who are so, availing themselves of the relief such institutions are designed to afford, by the impulsive and horrifying idea, that their bodies at death may be given for dissection. With your concurrence and approbation we intend to offer every possible resistance to this inhuman enactment."

FISHERY PRIZES FOR THE DOMINION.—A despatch to the Toronto *Globe* says that—

By the official list of awards at the Fisheries Exhibition, Canada obtains gould medals for best collection of cured tinned fish, shipped fish, salmon nets, deep sea fishing gear, fishing boats, antiseptics, whale oil, signalling telegraph system, most complete breeding establishment, and steam fishing tug. The Dominion exhibit was also awarded five medals for distinct variation of fish commercial value and fifteen silver medals, six bronze medals, and four diplomas. Special mention was also made in the award list about twelve other awards in reference to which decision has not been reached. Newfoundland obtained ten gold medals, eight silver medals, five bronze medals, and three diplomas.

Reading Aloud.

A discussion is at present going on in England over what some are pleased to regard as all but a lost art—the art of reading aloud with any measure of intelligence and propriety. It is said that with all the talk about education, and all the care and money expended upon it there is a smaller percentage to-day of really good readers, whether among children or grown up people, than there was thirty years ago. In fact, it is declared that amidst the all but endless number of *clogies*, a paltry smattering of each of which is thought indispensable, there is neither time nor inclination to go into the humble but all important matter of reading with any measure of interest or thoroughness. The consequence, it is added, is seen in the generally sluggish, dead-alive, uninteresting, and unintelligent something which passes muster for reading both in the Church, at the Bar, and in the lecture-room. We fear there is more truth than poetry in all this, and right sure we are that if such is the case in England, it is equally so in Canada. Anything more sluggish, humdrum, monotonous, and unintelligent than the average reading aloud in this Canada of ours, both among old and young, both in public and private, could not well be imagined, and no wonder. The pains taken to make good readers at school are comparatively small and inefficient. If the pupils stumble through in any fashion with the single redeeming feature of not very abominably mispronouncing any of the words it is so often all that is either expected or asked for; while these scholars get but few indications of what might be called good reading, for the simple yet all-sufficient reason that the teachers are themselves anything but adepts in the exercise. We have no wish to press hard upon either pupils or masters, but is what we have stated not the fact? and why should it continue so? We venture to affirm that there are hundreds—we shall not say thousands—of our teachers who never once showed their pupils how a sentence ought to be read with propriety and effect. The lesson is "heard," and each scholar is allowed to stagger through as he best may, too often in a helpless, limping monotone that has neither force, vitality, nor intelligence about it.

We cannot but add that the same thing is true of writing. In a vast number of cases there is not even an attempt to teach this other humble plebian, but most important R. Each boy or girl is emphatically left to the freedom of his or her own will in the manner of sitting, holding the pen, and eyeing the paper. If the pupil has some taste that way, he may get to be a passable writer. If not—not. Why, everyone knows how poor little wretches, still in pot-hooks and in the most fantastic scribblings of what are called "slate exercises," are expected every afternoon to copy down in small hand the statement of the lessons with which they are expected to cudgel their poor little brains during the evening hours, when they might in every way be better employed. And those that have seen those, poor demoralized, all but illegible scrawls, can forget how difficult it was to determine whether it was dutiful to laugh or cry over the painful exhibition! We shall say nothing about the third R just now, though we could. Sufficient at present that we repeat that it is quite as needful here as in England to discuss the whys and the wherefores of the enormous amount of bad reading that is prevalent in spite of all the money expended on education and of the keen discussions over what are the best reading books for the rising generation. There is no use in expecting crowds of accomplished elocutionists; but it is surely not unreasonable for a father to expect his son to be able to read aloud to him sometimes with a passable amount of intelligence and effect, and for a mother to look to her daughter as her reader when age creeps on and the eyes get dim.

TELEGRAPHIC.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—At the Liberal Conference to-day, resolutions were adopted in favor of a redistribution of seats in Parliament in order to secure a true expression of the will of the nation. The meeting also censured Parliament for refusing to allow Bradlaugh to take his seat.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Oct. 18.—Weston, Umatilla County, Oregon, was almost totally destroyed by fire last night, a few brick stores being the only buildings saved.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Oct. 18.—Advices from Altate report the population of that town decimated by yellow fever. The number of deaths in two weeks averaged twenty a day.

On the 3rd inst., Altate was struck by a hurricane which killed several persons and destroyed the greater part of the town. The inhabitants sought refuge in the mountains. Several miles of railroad track were torn up.

PARIS, Oct. 19.—Figaro publishes the narrative of a French officer of particulars of the massacre of natives at Huo by French sailors. The story relates that after the natives ceased to resist they were driven from a burning village unarmed and then shot down in piles the Frenchmen afterwards murdering those who had been wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.—Among the villages destroyed by the earthquake in Grecian Archipelago and Anatolia were Kaishanayu, Reis, Dere and Lidja, the latter celebrated for its baths. Shocks of earthquake are still felt on the island of Chios. British Admiral Hay has sent assistance to Chesme and Chios. It is believed that only 200 deaths were caused by the earthquake.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 18.—The great peace Centennial, commemorative of the great American struggle for independence, occurred here to-day. There were 100,000 visitors at Washington's headquarters. There were speeches by Messrs. Bayard and Evarts, a grand fireworks display and military exhibition.

HONG KONG, Oct. 18.—The government of China is actively preparing to close the port of Canton.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Chinese troops have landed at Whampoa for the purpose of blocking Canton. Bogue port, on the Canton river, is being provisioned.

TYLER, Texas, Oct. 19.—A passenger train on the East Line narrow gauge railroad was, last night, blown from the track by a cyclone and completely demolished. Many passengers were badly injured, one fatally.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—When the tunnel under the river Severn flooded yesterday there were one hundred men inside. They barely escaped being drowned. Two fell from a ladder on which they were endeavoring to reach the surface and were killed.

MONROE, GA., Oct. 19.—Taylor Bryant (colored) was hanged to-day for raping a white woman. On the scaffold he proclaimed his innocence, but was ready to go and knew it was for the best, as Jesus had whispered so to his timid soul.

CALHOUN, GA., Oct. 19.—Margaret Harris (colored), aged 18, the murderess of little Sela Lewis, was hanged to-day in the presence of four thousand people.

GALVESTON, Oct. 19.—Jones Stanley (colored) was to-day hanged at Columbus for the murder of Robert Strickland (white.)

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—Two bands of mounted Gypsies encountered near Weissenburg became involved in a fight, in which both women and children joined. Four participants were killed and many wounded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Henry W. Gwenner, President of Hoole Manufacturing Company and National Railroad Company, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself in the head in his office, 46 Bond street. His salary from the two companies was $10,000 a year. He also had an income from other sources. No cause is assigned.

PROVINCETOWN, MASS., Oct. 21.—A heavy squall struck the fishing schooner fleet, off this port, last night, causing great damage and probable loss of life. The schooner Helen M. Crosby, of Gloucester, lost eight men overboard and graver fears are entertained that they are drowned, although they may have been picked up by other vessels. Other vessels lost seines, dories and utensils.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 21.—The first accounts of the earthquake in Anatolia were greatly exaggerated. Altogether 59 persons were killed and 157 injured. Nearly 1,500 persons, however, were rendered homeless, who are all being fed by the authorities in obedience to the Sultan's orders.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The *Herald's* Paris correspondent at Insterburg, on the Russian frontier, telegraphs that night before last the Russian police at Kertch made an attempt to arrest the chief of a band of pirates whose lucrative exploits caused a sort of panic along the whole northern coast of the Black Sea. The chief pirate escaped, but evidence has fallen into the hands of the authorities disclosing the astonishing fact that not only the great bulk of the seafaring population on the Sea of Azov, including the government pilots, are in active complicity with the pirates, but several of the boldest operations were directed by one of the highest functionaries of the Crimea, and suspicion even points to the complicity of one of the consuls resident at Kertch. About twenty Crimean merchants are also compromised. The method usually adopted by the pirates was to exhibit false signals, so as to lure vessels on the dangerous reefs of the Taurainan coast. The crews were then left to perish on the rocks or murdered. After the vessel had been pillaged and the pirates had helped themselves to what they needed, the cargoes were transferred to other vessels, placed at the disposal of pirates by their silent partners at Kertch and elsewhere and conveyed to Constantinople, Varna and Odessa, where they were sold in open market.

The *Times'* London special says:—Before the arrest of Bracken and Holmes at Halifax, the Government at London was warned that Irish Americans from New York were plotting to blow up with dynamite the British Corvette Canada with Prince George of Wales on board, which was laying in Halifax harbor. The Government at once instructed the Halifax authorities to keep a strict watch on the Corvetta.

James Stephens, the Fenian, in a recent interview at Paris, expressed confidence that Chamberlein and Dilke would do justice to Ireland. Stephens favors a federation of the three sections of the kingdom.

The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany will meet the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise on their arrival at Liverpool.

The Queen is now in earnest about sending the Marquis of Lorne to India as viceroy, but the consent of the Cabinet is doubtful.

Cabinet Councils will be resumed in the first week of November to prepare work for the coming session.

A special English envoy is going to Siam in consequence of threatened French encroachments in that country.

The *Tribune's* London special says: The contemplated withdrawal of the British army from Egypt is disturbing financial circles, and a panic is not improbable later on.

The *Sun's* London special says: The general impression is that the Cabinet will follow the advice of the Leeds convention. There are rumors again of Cabinet changes.

Lord Salisbury's daughter is to marry, next week, the son of a Liberal Lord Chancellor.

The *World's* London special says: The conflict between the priests and physician throughout Portegal, in regard to cremation has been settled. The authorities of all the principal municipalities have issued decrees making cremation optional in all cases and compulsory in every case of death occurring in a district in which diseases of the nature of plagues have been declared epidemic.

Joseph McDermott has written a letter to a prominent Irishman in Paris, which bears the post mark of the County of Dublin. He says he is writing an article he intends to publish in American newspapers which will completely refute the charges of treachery made against him.

It is reported that the Emperor William recently offered King Humbert an honorary colonelcy of an Uhlan regiment. Humbert took counsel with his Ministers and they decided that he must refuse it any cost. An answer declining the honor was formulated, which stated in a most polite manner that the King would have to decline the pleasure of wearing the Uhlan uniform because of the existence of a law in Italy which made it impossible for him to return the compliment.

MESSINA, Oct. 20.—An avalanche at Asaro, in Catania, yesterday, buried six employees, five of whom were killed.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—It is understood that one thousand pounds will be paid to Mr. Shaw, British missionary, from the French Secret Service.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Several Jews have been arrested and placed on trial at Breslin, charged with having fired their synagogue to obtain the insurance.

The *Times'* Hong Kong despatch says it is rumored that a reconnoitering expedition of 2,500 Chinese soldiers is about to proceed in the direction of Annam.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—A violent storm on Lake Ladoga and the Gulf of Finland caused a great loss of life and shipping. Sixty vessels were stranded. The bodies of sixteen persons have been recovered.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 20.—It is now stated Midhat Pasha was not released from his exile in Arabia by the Sultan, but that he escaped and is now at Medina whence he will shortly proceed to England.

PALERMO, Oct. 20.—Twelve brigands, implicated in fourteen murders committed last year in Amorosi district, province of Beneventi, have been sentenced to death, and eleven others convicted of complicity, have been condemned to hard labor in prison.

ROME, Oct. 20.—In an interview yesterday, Cardinal Jacobini said the Pope decided to adopt the views of the bishops generally with regard to the location of the proposed Catholic College in England without reference to the opposition of Cardinal Manning to its establishment at Oxford.

BOSTON, Oct. 21.—Harvard College classmen are postponed on account of an accident which occurred during the preliminaries of the races on Saturday. The balcony of the boat house on Charles River, on which a crowd of students were on, gave way, injuring four seriously and thirty slightly.

The License Question.

This is a practical and a local question. Is intemperance alarmingly prevalent in Canada, and does it refuse to yield to the growing force of morality and the increasing regard for health? Have extraordinary measures really become necessary in order to save our people from themselves? If such an emergency exists private liberty must of course give away, and all right-minded men are willing that it should give way, as it does when extraordinary measures are adopted by the State to meet the exigencies of pestilence or war. Unless such an emergency exists private liberty claims respect in matters of diet and regimen as in all other personal affairs. Nobody proposes to forbid the use of tea, coffee, or tobacco, though lecturers on physiology denounce these stimulants not less vehemently than alcohol. Nobody proposes to forbid or restrict the use of meat, though the vegetarians condemn it altogether, and it is certain that many people eat too much of it. Nobody proposes to close the druggists' shops, though perhaps the number of people killed by patent medicines is as great as that of the people killed by drink. Unless the need of prohibition is ur