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Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.

To-day, Mr. Weldon presented a petition from the Maritime Bank for the bill reducing their capital stock, and another from the New Brunswick Railway Company asking for certain amendments to their charter.

Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table a return of the contracts of the Canadian Pacific Railway entered into since the last session, and a return of accidents and casualties on various railways throughout the Dominion.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Blake, Sir Hector Langevin said that there was no tariff of rates proposed by the Canadian Pacific Railway since that laid before the House last session.

Mr. Fortin, in moving for copies of the reports on the London International Fisheries Exhibition, from the commissioner of Canada attending it, referred to the great importance of our fisheries in the Dominion, and the excellent display made at the exhibition.

Mr. Kaulbach supported the motion in a somewhat similar strain.

Hon. Mr. McLelan stated that the reports asked for would be brought down as soon as possible, but as the commissioner's report was a somewhat voluminous document it would be some time before it was ready. He referred to the satisfactory exhibit that Canada made at the International Fisheries Exhibition. It was shown by that exhibit that Canada was fully up to the times.

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Charles Tupper presented the papers connected with the new subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Sir Leonard Tilley brought down statements and correspondence bearing upon the Exchange Bank scandal.

Several private bills were introduced.

Hon. Mr. Blake asked under what authority were collectors of customs recently instructed not to enforce the provisions of the 7th and 8th sections of 46th Victoria, chapter 28, respecting certificates to masters and mates of coasting and inland vessels.

Hon. Mr. McLelan said the regulations required under the act were passed by an order in Council, early in July, and placed in the custom houses, and necessary officers for examination were appointed in the Maritime Provinces. Towards the close of the season, however, it was found that very few persons had presented themselves for examination and very few certificates issued, and it was represented by memorials and deputations from St. John, Halifax and other places that the regulation would be likely to stop the whole coasting trade unless some little extension were granted. Under the necessities of the case he (McLellan) directed an extension for three months. Towards the close of the season, however, certificates began to come in, and but few officers would require to go without them.

Hon. Mr. Blake—It is the authority that I asked.

Hon. Mr. McLellan—We had only the authority of necessity.

Hon. Mr. Blake—A new dispensing power.

In answer to Mr. Lesage, Sir John Macdonald said the translation of the debates would be attended to by the committee on debates.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) asked: Is Samuel E. Stonge Chapleau, who has recently been appointed Sheriff in the Northwest territories, the same person who was formerly an employe in the department of Railways; if so, was he relieved of his duties as such employe, or was it intimated to him that he should resign? What salary or allowance does he now receive?

Sir John replied to the first question in the affirmative, and said that Mr. Chapleau resigned his first office of his own motion, and that his salary was now that provided by statute for Sheriff of the Northwest.

On motion of Sir Richard Cartwright for correspondence relative to the mission of the Minister of Finance to England in 1883 to arrange for a new loan, Sir Leonard Tilley said it was arranged at that time to place a loan of two million pounds, a portion to redeem the debt falling due in January, 1885, and the balance to pay Canadian Pacific subsidies and other liabilities. Subsequent arrangements were made with the Canadian Pacific, and it was thought better to defer it. He would make a full statement in the budget speech in a few days.

The House adjourned till Monday.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.

In the House of Commons to-day a number of private bills were advanced a stage.

In reply to Mr. Belleau, Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, said the greater number of immigrants coming by the St. Lawrence route would continue to be landed at Point Levis, though some of the smaller steamers would bring their passengers to Montreal.

In reply to Mr. Thompson, Postmaster General Carling said the question of amending the postal law by providing that letters not exceeding one ounce should be carried at single postage rate, was under the consideration of the Government.

Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved the second reading of the bill to permit persons charged with misdemeanors to give evidence in their own behalf. He said this practice had been found to work well in the United States, and it was but fair that persons charged with criminal offences should be heard.

Mr. Tupper (Pictou) opposed the bill on the grounds that the House had declared against it last session. The law was now sufficiently liberal towards prisoners, who had the benefit of every discrepancy in the evidence as well as all legal technicalities. He moved the six months' hoist.

Mr. Ouimet said the bill, if passed, would place a premium upon perjury.

Messrs. Ives, Lister, Woodworth and Brecken supported the bill, and Mr. Daly opposed it.

After Mr. Cameron (Huron) had replied the House divided on Mr. Tupper's amendment, which was lost: yeas 52, nays 100.

The bill was then read a second time and the House adjourned.

Sir John Macdonald announced that the Pacific Railway resolutions would be taken up to-morrow.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.

Sir Charles Tupper, in moving the House into committee of the whole to consider the proposed resolutions respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, said that the statements which he made regarding the Canadian Pacific Railway had been realized, in so far as the vigorous manner in which that great enterprise had been carried on. It now had become quite evident that the construction of the line would be completed in the fall of 1885; and the road thrown open for traffic in the spring of 1886. The Pacific Company, he said, had ample means to finish the railway within the specified time, but it was in the interest of the country that the road should be completed within two years. After eulogizing the company for the energy and enterprise they had displayed, he produced statements submitted by the company to show that they had expended on the main road and branches $8,000,000 over and above what they received from the Government. The security for the proposed loan was, he said, ample, and even if the company failed and the Government took over the road, they would get the entire line at a cost of $103,000,000, which was considerably below the cost as estimated by the opposition. He said the company had expended $3,000,000 in securing railways to the Atlantic Ocean, including the South Eastern, and it was their interest to secure the shortest possible route to the ocean. The British Columbia section would be completed within the contract time. A change had been made in the method of paying the subsidies, so that the company would in future draw pay upon the value of the work done instead of upon mileage, as heretofore. This was in order to help them with heavy rock work on Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountain sections. The total amount of work remaining to be completed by the Pacific syndicate was 780 miles. He described at some length the character of the work, some portions of which he said is light, some moderately light, some heavy, and some excessively heavy. Generally speaking, he said, the character of the construction throughout presented far less engineering or other difficulties than at first anticipated. If the company failed the Government would secure the road from Callandar to Port Moody for under $40,000,000. The talk of the company failing was, therefore, out of the question. When the railway north of Lake Superior was completed the Government would discontinue their present monopoly policy in the Northwest. The receipts from Dominion lands from 1880 to 1883 amounted to $3,572,886, showing the wonderful effect of the rapid construction of the Pacific Railway in developing the Northwest. The customs receipts in these parts had also increased at an enormous rate. He wound up with a glowing picture of the fertility and prospects of the Northwest.

Hon. Mr. Blake, in replying to Sir Chas. Tupper, spoke at length, the burden of his complaint being against the action of the Government in regard to keeping back necessary information which was required by the House before coming to a decision regarding the resolutions and before submitting the same to Parliament. The object of the Ministry, apparently, was to keep business between themselves and the company a secret, notwithstanding that appeal after appeal had been made by himself for full particulars. As regards the guaranteeing of $65,000,000 stock of the company at three per cent., he argued that it was an unwarrantable transaction and one which transcended the powers invested in the Government for which they ought to have brought in a bill of indemnity explaining the gravity of the case which caused them to take such powers in their own hands. The loan of $22,500,000, as proposed now by the resolutions, was entirely unnecessary had the company been judicious and exercised that good management which was necessary for the successful carrying on of such a vast enterprise as was the Canadian Pacific Railway. He pointed out some inexplicable discrepancies which occurred between the figures of the president and those supplied by the Minister of Railways in regard to the expenditure on the road. He argued with much vehemence that it was only but right and just to the country that a thorough investigation should have been made into the affairs of the company before making any such loan as was proposed. There was not the slightest doubt but moneys had been diverted from the main line and had been used in outside channels. He in particular cited the purchasing of what is known as the Q. M. O. & O. R. from Mr. Senecal, which cost the company upwards of $400,000 more than its real value, and as far as the C. P. R. was concerned it was not worth anything. He scouted the idea mentioned by the Minister of Railways that it was necessary to give a loan for the early construction of the road, so as to prevent emigrants being permeated with something unexplainable while passing through the United States, that should make them cling to that country instead of coming to Canada. On the other hand, he always believed that the merits of our country were sufficient to attract emigrants to its shores, apart from any sentimental considerations of this kind, which had not existed in fact. He concurred in the cheap fares recently arranged for on behalf of immigrants between New York and Canada, as the difference of fare was always a consideration with intending settlers.

Mr. Ives moved the adjournment of the debate.

OTTAWA, Feb. 6.

Sir Charles Tupper laid on the table of the House the correspondence between the Federal and the Nova Scotia Governments. Mr. Tupper (Pictou) introduced a bill respecting the winding up of the affairs of the Spring Hill Coal and Mining Company; Mr. Daley an act respecting the incorporation of the Nova Scotia Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

In answer to a question whether the Government intended to send out an exploratory party for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility of the Hudson Bay route, Sir Hector intimated that a sum would be placed in the estimates for that purpose.

On motion of Mr. Laurier for a copy of the petition contesting the election of Mousseau in 1882 to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec and particulars, he attacked the Government for appointing Mousseau a judge while charges of bribery were before the courts.

The motion was rejected, 89 to 47.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

IRISH NEWS.

IRISH NEWS AGENCY,
Palace Chambers,
London, Jan. 19.

This week there is a plethora of Irish events, while last week they were of such an ordinary character as not to justify the sending of any communication beyond the cablegram in the early part of the week. The first matter to be dealt with is the meeting of the Irish members of Parliament. All kinds of versions appear in the English journals as to the policy which Mr. Parnell and the Irish party intend to pursue. The reports are all without the least foundation. No policy has yet been resolved upon, because the members have not had much opportunity of communicating with each other. According to present appearances, however, it would seem that the part of the Irish members so far as the Franchise Bill is concerned, will be one of observation. They will insist upon the Ministry making the inclusion of Ireland in the measure a matter by which they will be ready to stand or fall, as well as by any other portion of it. Before the franchise question, however, is reached, it is quite evident that there will be a lengthened debate upon the Address; and when the Tories have done discussing the policy of Mr. Gladstone in Egypt, the Irish members will insist upon arraigning the whole policy of Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan in Ireland, especially in Ulster. When Parliament opens there will, in all probability, be three vacancies in Ireland. Mr. Daly retires from Cork City; Mr. Metge vacated his seat for Meath some months ago; and there is a possibility of another member retiring, if his health does not make some improvement. Those various retirements are the best proof of the wear and tear of Parliamentary life; and in some cases, too, the retirement means the loss of a good and an honest man. At the same time, the creation of these vacancies has its good side. It enables the Party to gain new recruits, who will be able to give a more regular attendance than those whom they replace, and who, when there is a new Parliament, will have become accustomed to Parliamentary methods and forms. Everybody is now convinced that Mr. Parnell will not be able to have an efficient party unless there is a fund for the payment of the members. The matter is by no means lost sight of; and the only reason why no attempt is being made to translate it into fact at the present moment is, that it is deemed desirable to allow the country breathing space after the many calls recently made upon its generosity.

"Ireland—always Ireland," as Mr. Cowen, M. P., said plaintively, in his recent address to his constituents. The hapless country has again been the subject of the chief political and literary utterances of the week. Taking the last first, both the Whig *Edinburgh Review*, and the Tory *Quarterly Review* are for once united in opinion. They both agree that if England gets the franchise, Ireland cannot be excluded. It is worth while, passing for the moment, to remark that the *Edinburgh Review* is candid enough to give as its reason for this opinion that, unless Ireland were included, the bill could not pass. This is one of the multitudinous testimonies within the past three months to the enormous change which the presence of a united and determined Irish party in the House of Commons has made in the calculations of English ministers. The *Quarterly Review* takes up the position that England must be excluded from the franchise at present, as it would be illogical not at the same time to include Ireland; and Ireland, according to the Tory organ, is in such a condition that the extension of the franchise would be madness. It will be seen from this that even the Tories do not now venture upon a proposition which a few years ago was axiomatic in English calculations—namely: that Ireland and England can be governed under different laws. Turning from the literary expressions of opinion to the Parliamentary oratory, the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are chiefly notable for their reference to the Irish question; and, between the Conservative leader and the Radical protagonist, there is, practically, the same agreement as between the literary organs of Whiggery and Toryism. Lord Salisbury said: "There was another question behind—was it possible to conceive a more inopportune time for admitting the vast masses of county householders to the suffrage in Ireland? He was quite sensible of the extreme inconvenience and invidiousness of introducing a Bill which should deal with England and not deal with Ireland. What they might draw from that difficulty was that they should not deal with Ireland at a time when the interests of the empire forbade it, but they should rather put off a Bill which nobody in England asked for than bring in a measure which was perilous to the interests of Ireland."

Mr. Chamberlain was, of course, more emphatic. His words were:—"If it be a fact, which I do not believe it is, that the Irish people are so hostile to English rule that in 19 out of 20 constituencies the majority of the votes would be for the man who is in favor of separation, I say let us know it, and the knowledge will be the first condition for dealing with the serious state of facts which that will disclose. But there is our answer, as I have said to Sir Richard Cross. Surely it is the business of a wise Government to lead the Irish people to ventilate their grievances and to seek redress for their wrongs by constitutional means. We want to wean them from conspiracy, and from crime, and from disorder. How can we expect them to employ constitutional means when the constitution itself is a sham and fraud? We must give them confidence in representation; we must give them a fair representation; we expect to have their grievances tried out in the British Parliament. To my mind there is nothing more childish than this proposal that we should postpone the redress of grievances until discontent has disappeared. It is like a physician who should be foolish enough to say that he would not prescribe for his patient until he had got rid of his disease. I think the patient would be quite justified in getting rid of the physician."

It will be noted from these extracts that the same moral is to be drawn from the speeches as from the articles:—England cannot get the Franchise without Ireland at the same time receiving the same privilege. Before leaving these subjects, it is, perhaps, as well to say that, in the opinion of most practical politicians, the question of the Franchise is, already, settled. The talk about it on both sides is, what is called in America "lollypop." The real thing about which both parties are anxious, is "re-distribution," and each desires to have the arrangement of that question in its hands. For this reason it is quite possible that two things, apparently contradictory, will happen. First: that the House of Lords will throw out the present Government on the question of reducing the Franchise; and second, that if the Conservatives themselves come into office, the reduction of the Franchise will be one of the very first measures they will introduce.

There is another part of the speech of Mr. Chamberlain which is worthy of being noticed. He referred in terms of almost equal condemnation to the attitude of some of the Irish Nationalists, and to that of the Ulster Orangemen. With regard to the Orangemen he said:—

"What shall I say of those self-styled Loyalists, who, with fulsome professions of their devotion to the Crown, insult and defy the representatives of the Crown in Ireland, and who break the law themselves while they pretend to defend it? I believe at this moment if there is any danger to the peace in Ireland it lies in the proceedings of a certain section of the population in Ulster, led by men of rank and by men of education, who know enough to know better, and who seem to have been stimulated into a burst of unreasoning ferocity by the mild eloquence of the leader of the Opposition. Well, between these opposing forces the Government will steer with an even keel."

In reference to the Irish Nationalists his words were:—"I have read with pain and sorrow some of the recent speeches made by Irish leaders. I do not think I can be accused of any want of sympathy with the wrongs of the Irish people. I do not think I am unreasonable. I do not ask for gratitude for what we have done. Gratitude is due for favours conferred, not for a simple act of justice. I do not complain of criticism, however strong, on the acts of the Executive Government, but I do not understand the motives, I cannot appreciate the sentiments of men who seek to perpetuate the breach between the English and the Irish people, who in their treatment of their political opponents forget not only the simple laws of ordinary controversy, but even the elementary condition of justice and fairplay. Just consider for a moment the position in Ireland of men like Lord Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan. If ever men deserved the gratitude of their country for patriotic and unselfish service these men do."

A cursory glance at this language will show that it is inconsistent. If the doings of the Orangemen be such as Mr. Chamberlain described, there can be little wonder that the language of the Irish Nationalists was not particularly mild. Even some English journals are rather disgusted with Chamberlain's namby-pamby talk as to the utterances of Irish Members.

"They would be more, or less, than men," says the *Echo*, "if they spoke with respect of English rule in Ireland." "Gentlemen fresh from the plankbed," writes the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "will repay their jailers in abuse in default of more effective weapons."

But the most vigorous reply has come from Mr. Healey, whose pungent pen was never more effective than in the article which he has contributed to the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the subject. He sneers at Mr. Chamberlain's phrase of the "even keel," and then gives instance after instance of the contrast between criminal mildness of the treatment of the Orange rowdies, and the cruel and unjust treatment of Irish Nationalists. Healy gives some of the many incitements to murder, which abounded in the speeches of the Orange leaders—most of these gems have already figured in the communications of the Agency. Then Mr. Healy demands, with his usual trenchancy, why it is that these direct incentors to murder have not been arrested and sent to jail. No extracts could do justice to this magnificent answer to the English minister; it is to be hoped that it will be transferred in full to all the journals of America.

The indictment of the Orangemen has been made singularly complete out of their own mouths. Nothing could be more candid than their confessions at the inquest on Giffen—the poor young Portadown man who was killed by the police at Dromore. Dr. Thompson and Mr. Archhale, J. P., were two of the gentlemen who organised the Orange counter-demonstration; and they were examined as witnesses at the inquest.

"Who were the attacking party?" asked a juror of Dr. Thompson. "The Orange party attacked the National party," is the reply. "Was it your party, in attempting to get over to the Nationalists, broke the paling on both sides of the road?—Well, it was the Orange party broke them." "I should say a couple of thousand of our party attacked the Nationalists." "Proceeding further up the road, there was another attack made by the Orange party."

Mr. Edward Archdale, J. P., similarly had to say:—

"There was a slight disturbance caused by our men breaking across towards the old road."

And then there comes this most important question and answer:—

"Was there any attack made upon you or your men that day by the Nationalists?—No," and yet we hear not a word about prosecuting either Dr. Thompson or Mr. Archdale, J. P. Well may Mr. Healy exclaim, "If Mr. Harrington had been guilty of similar crimes, he would now be in penal servitude."

Among the other items of the week, it may be mentioned that the Castle is seriously alarmed over the difficulties that seem to impend in the collection of the blood tax; the resistance at Monaming being likely to lead to similar resistance in other districts. The movement against hunting is attaining wider proportions, and foxes have been poisoned in some places because the landlords insisted on hunting over grounds on which the tenants had posted notices of prohibition. The National League continues to hold enthusiastic meetings all over Ireland, and one of the last places attacked was Bray—one of Whiggery's favourite resorts and chosen homes. The English advocates of Justice to Ireland are on the increase; Mr. Thompson, the courageous member for Durham, and the London *Echo* both this week go in distinctly for Home Rule, and in this connection should be mentioned as one of the most hopeful signs of the times a debate which has just taken place in Dublin at a meeting of Presbyterian young men. Several of those gentlemen, instead of following the hideous bigotry of Northern Protestants, spoke with the strongest approval of Parnell and the National policy. Their speeches, in fact, might well have been delivered by Mr. Healy or Mr. Sexton. Evictions are still going on in Ireland—Colonel King-Harman being one of the chief offenders. In Gweedore, in Co. Donegal, where there has been so much distress, no less than eighty families have been served with processes of evictment. Alderman Dawson intends to devote the money presented to him as a testimonial, to starting a School of Technical Education in Dublin.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Terence Curran, West Branch, $1; John Tobin, Debec, $1; Sylvester Smith, Hampton, $1; Mrs. Margaret Hickey, Quaco, $1; Neil J. Campbell, North Lake, P. E. I., $1.

LOCAL & PROVINCIAL.

NOTICE.—All communications, advertisements etc., intended for insertion in the FREEMAN, should reach the office not later than Thursday morning of each week.

MR. DAVID LYNCH expects to lay the keel of a vessel about April 1st, at his new building yard, Straight Shore.

JOHN KINNEY, a deaf mute, born in England, was the name of the man struck by a train and killed at Westfield last week.

The scott Act is in force in Cape Breton. But nevertheless $10,948 were collected for duties on liquors at North Sydney last year.

A BRIDGE, which is to cost about $5,000 is be erected across the Gaspereaux River at Port Elgin, Westmoreland County. It will be 500 feet long, and will be completed about the 1st of July.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY operatives are employed at the St. John Cotton Company's mill. Sixty-eight are males and the remainder women and girls. The Company have a large number of orders on hand.

FIRES.—Mr. Joshua C. Oldfield, a farmer of Newton, K. C., now about 60 years of age, met with a most severe loss on the night of the 25th ult., when his dwelling with all its contents was destroyed by fire. It was with difficulty that his children, eight in number, were rescued in their night clothes.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending toward consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

SHOT HIS SISTER.—A lad named Chipman accidentally shot his little sister at Kentville, N. S., the other day. The bullet entered her shoulder and caused a severe wound, but it was expected that she would not die. The shooter was playing with the pistol.

HAMPTON ITEMS.—Several wild cats have been seen in the vicinity of Hampton.

Messrs. Titus, McLaughlin and others have commenced the erection of a woodboat at Hampton Ferry.

A horse race, open to all horses owned in the County, will take place on the ice here, on Feb. 21st.

HORSE RACE.—A large number of persons assembled on the Marsh Road Tuesday to witness a race between two horses owned by Saml. Doughty and John Doncvan. Doughty's horse won two of the three heats. The stakes were $25 a side. Donovan's horse was the favorite in the betting.

BADLY FROZEN.—The St. Croix *Courier* says that Mr. Artemas McKinney, a young man living in Milltown, went up Saturday to work in the logging woods. Monday, in returning to the camp, he lost his way and was out all that night. When found the next day he was badly frost-bitten and was nearly dead. He has since been brought home, but it will be long before he will recover from the effects of his terrible exposure.

THE REPORT of the Minister of Railways shows that in the twelve months from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1883, there were 103 accidents on the Intercolonial Railway. Of the persons injured 88 were employes, 5 were passengers and ten were neither passengers nor employes. The fatal accidents were rather numerous, numbering 23, In one of the accidents three persons were killed, and two in another. Total killed, 26.

THE SALE of the river steamers, David Weston, May Queen, and part of the Star, to wind up the late Mr. Otis Small's estate, took place recently. Capt. Akerley and some others purchased the David Weston and shares in the Star, and these steamers will be continued on the river route under the management of a company. Capts. Brannen and Babitt, and E. I. Simonds bought the May Queen, and she will travel between Indiantown and Grand Lake.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—A private of the Royal Engineers, named John Martin, fell from the verandah of the barracks in the artillery park, Halifax, on Friday night of last week and was so severely hurt that he died on the following Sunday evening.

Geo. Knox fell down stairs in a house on Sheffield street Saturday and fractured his skull. Death resulted. He was intoxicated.

During an explosion at a quarry at Acadia Mines, N. S., a man named Moses Ross lost his life. Twenty-six pieces of the tin can which he held in his hand at the time were removed from one of his legs.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The old and well-known firm of T. B. Barker & Sons, wholesale and retail druggists, has been dissolved. In future Mr. T. B. Barker, the senior member of the firm, and Mr. Henry W. Barker will carry on the wholesale business, and Mr. George A. Barker, the other member of the late firm, will conduct the retail department on his own account.

A SACRED CONCERT will be given in St. Thomas's Church, Memramcook, on Tuesday evening next for the benefit of the Sacred Heart Convent at that place. Miss Coholan, Miss Nellie Coholan, Miss Lawlor and Miss Sullivan are the St. John singers who will assist. A correspondent in last week's *Moniteur Acadien* praises Miss Coholan's singing very highly.

THE FESTIVAL in aid of the building fund of the Portland Roman Catholic Church was resumed in St. Peter's hall on Monday night. There was a large attendance of young people. During the evening Miss Nannie Robinson performed a piano solo which was very favorably received; Miss Nellie Coholan sang with exquisite effect "Kerry Dances." Two comic songs were warbled by a St. John vocalist, Mr. Dugard. His rendition of the songs produced much laughter, especially among the ladies, and all joined in greeting his efforts with loud applause. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the hall was closed it being understood that the rain and slippery state of the streets would prevent a large attendance. The affair will close this week.

BARQUE ANNIE TROOP OVERDUE.—Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the St. John barque Annie Troop, which sailed from Limerick on the 31st of October last year for Sydney, and which has not been heard from since sailing. She was commanded by Capt. Smith, belonging to Digby, N. S., who joined her at the North Shore on her last trip.

INFANT SMOTHERED.—On the 25th of January, Helen Elizabeth, an infant child of Mr. David Dickey, of Tower Hill, Charlotte Co., was accidentally smothered. Mrs. Dickey wrapped the child up warmly and carried it in her arms while driving with her husband. On arriving at her destination it was found that the little one had been accidentally smothered while clasped in its mother's arms.

—Mrs. Richard McGee, was found dead in bed at her home, on Mecklenburg street, on Sunday.

—Rev. Mr. Dollard, the newly-ordained priest, preached an able and impressive sermon at St. Peter's, Portland, Sunday last.

—Ansley Bleakney got one of his legs broken, and received other injuries while at work in a plaster quarry at Hillsboro.

Action against a Clergyman.

Proceedings have been taken to recover a penalty of $200 from Rev. W. G. Lane, Methodist minister of this city, for marrying a soldier to a city girl without banns or license, and the writ has already been issued. The history of the case is an interesting and curious one. In the latter part of November last a notice appeared in the daily papers signed by a staff-sergeant of the 19th Regiment, in this garrison, in effect denying a rumor that he was married to a certain young woman. The clergyman who was said to have performed the ceremony, on being asked about it, admitted having done, but said there was some informality. The story, as told by the best authorities is practically as follows:

Since last August Miss Alice E. Farrel has been living in the city, partly with her brother, and partly with her sister, Mrs. Durfee, her father being dead. She is a young lady of 19 of prepossessing and sensible appearance. Eearly in September she met Sergt. Harfield, of the 19th, and after a short acquaintance became engaged to him. Four days after, Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, the sergeant called at her residence with a cab and a brother officer and accompanied by another sister, Mrs. Jones, and her husband and one or two others, the party proceeded to the residence of Rev. Mr. Lane, 41 Young steet, where that gentleman was asked by Harfield to marry them. He was asked by the clergyman for his license papers, but said he had none, when Mr. Lane refused to perform the ceremony. Harfield urged him, saying he would procure the license in the morning, but was told it would be impossible, as the action would make the minister liable to two years imprisonment. On being further urged, however, Mr. Lane produced a marriage slip and the names of principals and witnesses having been affixed to it, the marriage was duly consummated, with the understanding that the license would be procured the next day, or he would publish the marriage in his church for two Sundays. That night the young couple returned to Mrs. Durfee's, where a congratulatory party had gathered, and Harfield remained till the next day, telling his wife he would arrange to have her live in the barracks with him. On the Saturday evening following they went to Mrs. Jones, at Dutch Village, and stayed all night. On Sunday morning Harfield left, saying he would be back to dinner, but not returning, his wife visited him at the barracks that evening, when he said there had been a fuss about the marriage, and he wanted her to act as if it had not taken place till his time would be up in six months and he would then settle down and live with her. After that he never went to see her, but a few days ago she went and had a talk to him, when he denied the legality of their marriage, saying he had got Mr. Lane's word for it and refused to live with her or have anything more to do with her.

The case is a novel one and has excited great interest where known. The young lady is very respectably connected. Further developments will be eagerly watched for.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

THE LOCH LOMOND ROAD OUTRAGE.—The preliminary examination of the young men charged with the assault on David McPherson, gate keeper at the water works reservoir, was held by the Portland Police Magistrate this week and resulted in seven of the prisoners—Wm. Ganter, John Grant, Thos. Nash, John Nash, W. Dryden, Wm. Phillips and Francis Brown—being committed for trial. Four others—Joseph Mathews, Jas. Slater, David Donohoe, and Wm. Cunningham—were discharged, but are held to answer another charge of assaulting F. L. Lewin, which will be investigated next week. The evidence in the McPherson case shows the conduct of the prisoners in the worst possible light. They almost forced their way into the man's house, and when threatened with expulsion because of their disorderly conduct, they made a violent and indiscriminate attack on McPherson, his wife (an invalid) and his hired man, all three of whom were more or less injured. Some neighbours who came to their assistance were also roughly treated by the crowd, who not satisfied with this destroyed nearly everything in the house. They also smashed the doors and windows, and in this latter work it is said were assisted by one of a half dozen young women who accompanied the party. The whole affair was one of the most disgraceful that has taken place in this neighborhood for a long time.

W. T. Newry (colored) has confessed that he killed Henry Depugh and another negro named Ross and then set fire to their house, in March last, near Alton, Ill. He says that two or three years ago Depugh killed a favorite dog of his, and from that time he held a feeling of the bitterest enmity towards him. On the night of March 27th he was at Depugh's house and, while the latter was preparing something for him to eat, he shot him three times. Ross was sleeping in the house at the time, and, for fear he would reveal the crime, Newry shot him also.

Wm. Lewis, foreman of a coal yard at New Orleans, was shot Monday night by Frank Porter, a striking coal-wheeler. Porter fired three shots, all of which took effect, but Lewis' wounds are not dangerous. The police who arrested Porter and others were fired at. A squad of police made other arrests. The rioters were imprisoned. Another non-union coal yard foreman was shot Monday night by an unknown party. Yesterday morning while a squad of men were going to a coal yard they were fired at by a negro striker, and Frank Ware, a white man, was wounded in the leg. H. A. Hill, engineer at McGinnis, cotton mill, was shot on Saturday by Edward Knight, acting superintendent, and is not expected to live. Conrad Hope, aged 50 years, was shot and mortally wounded by Henry Ferguson, yesterday, during a difficulty about business matters.

—Harmon, of St. Stephen, ran a 100 yard race, for $3,000 a side, with Kittleman, at San Francisco, on Monday last and was defeated.

—Frank Patton, for entering Mr. Corkery's store and stealing leather, has been committed for trial.

—Hugh Ludgate has been appointed U. S. Consular agent at St. George.

—Mr. John Murphy fell on Sheriff Street, Portland, on Tuesday night, and severely strained his back.

A Readsville Ohio, despatch of Feb, 4th says: Peter Clifford, a young man employed as brakeman on the Ohio Central Railroad, was awakened late on Sturday night by two men who asked him to come to the door for a second. As the door opened one of the men put a pistol to Clifford's breast and fired. Clifford fell into the arms of his wife saying, "The Hickeys have killed me," and died in a few minutes. He was much esteemed and had but recently been married. The Hickeys, four in number, and Joe Reddy, a brother-in-law of Richard Hickey, all of whom bear a bad name, were arrested last night. A mob of several hundred surrounded the jail and took Richard Hickey and Reddy to the grave near by, where Hickey was hung. He refused to confess or deny the murder. Reddy was also started up, but the rope broke and he protested his innocence and begged so piteously that the crowd spared him for trial.

Married.

At St. Mary's Cathedral, Arichat, N. S., on the 15th ult., by the Rev. James M. Quinnan, Captain S. A. Ganion of Arichat, to mattie J., youngest daughter of Frederick Forrest, Esq.

Died.

On the 1st inst., in Calais, of paralysis of the brain, Eugene J. Sullivan, of St. Stephen, aged 24 years and 8 months.

In this city, on the 1st inst., Olivia St. Clair, aged 43 years, widow of the late John W. Nicholson, and daughter of Henry William Talbot, of Maryborough, Queens County, Ireland.

In this city, on the 31st ult., after a long and severe illness, Patrick Gorman, in the 52nd year of his age, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland, leaving a wife and seven children to mourn their loss.

On the morning 31st ult., in the 62nd year of her age, Sarah, the beloved wife of Daniel Reardon. Deceased leaves a husband and one daughter to mourn their sad loss.

On the 18th ult., at Loch Lomond, Parish of Simonds, Ellen Flanagan, aged 33 years.

At Halifax, on the 4th inst., Elizabeth Leary, wife of Daniel Leary, aged 77 years.

At Halifax, on the 3rd inst., after a short but painful illness, Eliza Jane, widow of the late John Ferris, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, in the 50th year of her age.

At Digby, on the 29th ult., Sophia, wife of Mr. James Dillon, Senr, in the 80th year of her age.

In this city, on the 3rd inst., after a lingering illness of consumption, Margaret, wife of John Ring, aged 31 years and 6 months.

In this city, on Monday, 4th inst., Hugh McCafferty, aged 4 years and 10 months, eldest son of Joseph L. and Maggie McCafferty.

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mason Murch, Shingle Creek, Minnesota, on the 8th ult., Martha Morgan, widow of the late David Morgan, formerly of Fredericton, in the 78th year of her age.

At French village, on the 4th inst., Felix McGuire, aged 66 years, a native of County Farmanagh, Ire., and for 50 years a resident of that place, leaving a wife and ten children, with many friends to mourn their loss.

CLUBS!

The term of subscriptions of the following Clubs have expired or will expire on the date set opposite each:

Upham, K. C., Club	Jan. 23
J. Harriman, Newcastle	" 25
John Harnett, Kingston, Kent,	" 27
P. Coughlan, Milltown, St. Stephen	Feb. 1
John Rice, Wilmot, C. C.,	" 8
J. D. Whelan, Sussex Vale	" 10
John Hogan, Titusville, K. C.	" 27
Golden Grove Club	March. 15
D. McCafferty' St. Thomas, Carleton Co.	" 18
P. Purtle, Mechanic's Settlement	April 1
Thos. Delaney, Chatham	" 3
P. McSweeny, Memramcook	" 5
Philip Breen, St. Stephen	" 6
Neil Farren, Winter street	" 8
P. McCreary, Norton Station	" 14
Jer. Sweeny, Emigront Settlement	" 14
John O'Sullivan, F'ton Road	" 15

COUNTRY MARKET.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

The following are the prices now given:

Beef ℔ lb	$ 0 00	$0 08
Butter, ℔ lb	0 19	0 22
Butter, roll, ℔ lb	0 24	0 26
Cheese, ℔ lb	0 10	0 12
Chickens, ℔ pair	0 65	0 75
Calf Skins, ℔ lb	0 11	0 13
Duck,	0 80	0 90
Eggs, ℔ doz	0 30	0 32
Geese,	0 75	1 00
Hams and Shoulder, ℔ lb	0 13	0 15
Hides, ℔ lb	0 06	0 6½
Hay ℔ ton	10 00	12 00
Lamb, ℔ lb	0 7	0 8
Lambskins, each	0 60	0 65
Lard ℔	0 14	0 16
Mutton ℔ lb	0 07	0 08
Oats, ℔ bushel	0 40	0 42
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 40	0 75
Pork,	0 08	0 08½
Socks, per doz	2 50	2 75
Tallow, rough, per lb	0 05	0 5½
Tallow rendered, per lb	0 07	0 08
Turkeys, per lb	0 16	0 19
Turnips, ℔ bushel	0 00	0 45½
Yarn per lb	0 50	0 65

St. Malachi's T. A. R. Society.

Regular Monthly Meeting.

THE
Regular Monthly
Meeting
of the above-named Society
will be held in
St. Malachi's Hall,
TO-MORROW (Sunday) at
7.30 p. m.

BY ORDER,
ROBERT COLEMAN,
Secretary.

Irish Friendly Society.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY
MEETING OF THE
Irish Friendly Society
will be held in their Hall,
corner Union and Coburg
streets, on Tuesday evening next at 8 o'clock.
A full attendance is requested.
By order,
D. J. O'NEILL,
Recording Secretary

Bolt and Nut Machine, &c.,
FOR SALE.

A BOLT and NUT MACHINE, the original cost of which was $80, can be bought for $32, if applied for immediately.

—ALSO—

One 1 H. P. STEAM ENGINE,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

—ALSO—

ONE SET OF CASTINGS, for ½ H. P. Steam Engine.

Also:—A BLACKSMITHS' FANNER, capable of blowing three Forges; Pipe Taps from ½ to 3 Inches; Eureka STOVE PUNCH (for Pipe Fitters' use); one NUMBERING MACHINE—numbers up to 9,999.
Apply to

E. BANFILL,
MACHINIST,
43 DOCK STREET.

BUSINESS NOTICE!

The Partnership
heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the title of
T. B. BARKER & SONS
Is Dissolved by Limitation.

Henceforth the WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT of the Business of the late firm will be carried on by THOMAS B. BARKER and HENRY W. BARKER, under the old name and title of

T. B. BARKER & SONS.

MR. GEORGE A. BARKER, the other member of the late firm, will henceforth conduct the Retail Department of said Business on his own account.

All claims against the late firm are to be presented for settlement to T. B. BARKER & SONS, who will also collect all debts due to the same.

T. B. BARKER,
GEORGE A. BARKER,
HENRY W. BARKER.

St John, N. B., February 1st, 1884.

GREAT
Fall in Price of
COTTONS!!

Grey and White Cottons
At less price than it cost to make them.
Grey and White Sheetings,
PILLOW COTTONS,
WHITE DRESS SHIRTS,
Sizes 14, 14½, 15 and 15½ inches.
A LARGE LOT SELLING AT 70 CENTS EACH
LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
H. & H. A. McCullough,
42 Prince Wm. Street and Market Square.

AGENTS wanted for The Lives of all the Presidents of the U. S. The largest, handsomest best book ever sold for less than twice our price. The fastest selling book in America. Immense profits to agents. All intelligent people want it. Any one can become a successful agent. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

One Price Clothing Store.

202 UNION STREET 202

J. CULLINAN & SON.

Stock-Taking Sale.

Overcoats,
Reefers,
Ulsters.

FALL SUITS.
MEN'S, BOYS, YOUTHS
AND CHILDREN'S.

Big Bargains! Big Bargains!

We carry one of the Largest Stocks of Ready-Made Clothing to be found in the City. We mark all our goods in plain figures. Balance of stock of Underclothing, Outside Shirts, Cardigan Jackets, Gloves, Mitts and Mufflers will be sold at Special Cut Prices to clear. Remember the prices at this sale are for READY-MONEY only.
Note the address:—

202—UNION STREET—202.

Gilling Threads.

Cotton Twines,
Salmon Twines,
Trout Twines,
Mackerel Twines,
Herring Twines.
NOW IN STOCK.
—ALSO:—
Fishing Supplies of all kinds
W. H. THORNE & CO.

ASK YOUR GROCER
FOR
Fleischman & Co's.
COMPRESSED YEAST!
It will raise your bread ready for the Oven in
3 HOURS.
PUDDINGTON & MERRITT.
AGENTS

Now Landing
Ex Barque "Paramatta":
17 702 Bars Best Refin'd and Spike
IRON;
210 BDLS. OAKUM.
Ex S.S. Hibernian (last week.)
175 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL;
91 Best BOILER PLATES;
151 STEEL PLOW PLATES
3 Cases Galv'd Sheet Iron.
Per S. S. "CASPIAN" (this week):
139 Boiler Plates, Best B.B., B. B. B. & Lowmoor.
530 Bdls. Plating & Hoops, various sizes and gauges.
18 Bdls. Nos. 22, 23, 24 and 26 / 310 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 } SHEET IRON.
296 Bdls. SLED SHOE STEEL.
47 Bundles
TOECALKSTEEL.
37 Bdls. and 15 Bars
RD. MACHINE STEEL,
5-16 to 3 in.
To arrive per S. S. "Phœnix" from Antwerp:
15 Casks SHEET ZINC.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

THE WAR OF
SKATES!

THE IMPERIAL CLUB,
The Great New Brunswick Skate, which took First Prize at Dominion Exhibition,
We are now selling at $1.25.
Now is the time to buy SKATES cheap
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE.
Prince William Street.

WE HAVE REDUCED
THE PRICE OF
ACME CLUB SKATES
AND ARE SELLING THEM
At the LOWEST PRICE
IN THE CITY.
W. H. THORNE & CO.,
Market Square.

BRANDY, WHISKY, GIN.

Just received ex "Deodarus" from Charente:
30 qr.-casks, 15 Octaves } BRANDY.
Ex "Juliet" from London:
20 qr.-casks, 50 cases, } KEY GIN.
Ex "Hibernian" from Liverpool:
20 qr.-casks Wise's Cork Whisky.
For sale low in bond or duty paid.
JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,
No. 20 Water Street, St. John, N. B.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

The best place to buy your Boots and Shoes is at
JAMES McCONNELL'S.
You will get Good Value. No Shoddy Goods.
A SPLENDID LOT OF
HAMBURG SLIPPERS.
Just Received. Low Prices.
Jas. McCONNELL, 15 King Street.

FLOUR! FLOUR!
3,000 Bbls. Superlative,
Victoria, People's, Buda, Picnic Buns, Alba, Golden Crown, Chester, Commercial, White Rose, Olive Branch, Golden Age, Amazon, Weston, White Cloud, etc.
At Lowest Prices Wholesale.
J. & W. F. HARRISON.

MANKS & CO.

New English Hard Hats,
New Black Fur Capes,
Buffalo Robes, Jap. Wolf Robes,
FUR COATS, FUR CAPS,
Muffs and Boas.
Furs Repaired and Made Over.

MANKS & Co.,
57 King Street.

KELLY & MURPHY,
—HAVE ON HAND—
Sleighs and Pungs,
Double Seat Sleighs and
Single Sleighs.
—ALSO:—
1 Large Sleigh, 3 Seats,
(SECOND-HAND)
Which they will sell Cheap for Cash.
KELLY & MURPHY.

Old Banagher Whiskey,
Bottled Ale & Porter,
Scotch Whiskey, &c.
Arrived ex "Hibernian" from Liverpool:
5 qr. Casks Old Banagher Whiskey.
Also, ex "Eunomia" from Glasgow:
5 qr. casks WATSON'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY;
25 Cases, Quarts Irish Whiskey;
25 " Pints do do.
50 bbls. Bottled Ale and Porter, pints and quarts.
For sale low, in Bond or duty paid.
JOSEPH L. McCAFFERTY,
20 WATER STREET.

WINTER
UNDERCLOTHING
—FOR—
GENTLEMEN.
Single and Double Breasted Shirts
—IN—
HEAVY WHITE MERINO,
Heavy Colored Merino,
SHETLAND SCOTCH LAMBS' WOOL, Extra Heavy
Genuine Shetland SCOTCH LAMBS' WOOL, "Unshrinkable."
Gentlemen's Drawers
—IN—
HEAVY WHITE MERINO;
HEAVY COLORED MERINO,
Shetland SCOTCH LAMBS' WOOL, Extra Heavy;
Genuine Shetland SCOTCH LAMBS' WOOL, "Unshrinkable."
Also—A Very Large Stock of Fine, Medium and Heavy
Canadian Shirts and Drawers,
FOR BOYS AND MEN
MANCHESTER,
ROBERTSON
& ALLISON.

YORK MILLS
BLANKETS!
For Servants' Use,
Camping Out,
Charitable Institutions,
Stable Men, &c.
Superior for wear and very cheap.
T. R. JONES & CO.

THE CHEAPEST
CATHOLIC MAGAZINE
In the World!
One Hundred Large Pages a Month.
WE have been authorized to receive and collect Subscriptions for
DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.
Terms $2 per year in advance. Single Copies 20 Cents. For sale by
T. O'BRIEN & Co.,
53 King Street.

FLOUR, GRAIN
—AND—
POTATO SACKS.
6,000 2, 3, and 4 Bushel Sacks,
FOR SALE LOW.
100 Bales Grey Cottons, Just Received,
Lower Quotations than Ever.
Balance of Fall Stock
in all Departments offered at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
A Splendid Lot of French Cashmeres
Just Received from Paris.
Wholesale Dry Goods Warehouse,
MASONIC BUILDING,
94 and 96 Germain Street,
A. EVERITT

New Fruit. New Fruit.
JUST RECEIVED:
150 BOXES Valencia RAISINS;
200 boxes Layer do.;
50 boxes Sultana RAISINS;
110 " CANDIED PEELS.
In store and to arrive;
60 bbls. CURRANTS;
50 cases do.;
550 boxes RAISINS—Layer and Cooking;
85 bags NUTS—Almonds, Filberts Brazil, Pecan, etc.
All for sale very low.
STEPHENS & FIGGURES,
61 Dock Street.