Freeman Job Printing Office,
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CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
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Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
P. TOLE, Proprietor.

JAMES SMITH,
(SUCCESSOR TO FRANCIS COLLINS),
Leather and Commission Merchant
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ST. JOHN, N. B.
may5

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
22 North Market Street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Barristers have this day entered into a Professional Co-Partnership under the name, style and firm of

ARMSTRONG & WINSLOW.
Offices: Sands' Building Prince Wm. St.
J. RUSSELL ARMSTRONG
WARREN C. WINSLOW.
St. John, N.B., May 4th, 1883. tf

JOHN L. CARLETON,
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,
Solicitor in Equity, &c.
OFFICE:
1 Palmer's Chambers, Princess St.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

PROVINCIAL
Five per cent. Debentures,
IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$600 Each, are Offered For Sale.

Intending purchasers can obtain full particulars on application at the Provincial Secretary and Receiver General's Office at Fredericton.
DAVID M'LELLAN,
Prov. Secy. and Rec. General.
15th Nov., '83. nov24

Valuable Farm for Sale.

A FARM on the New Loch Lomond Road, containing 100 acres, more or less, four miles from the city, owned by JOHN McSWEENEY, Esquire desirable either as a private residence, a dairy farm or market garden. On the Farm there is a substantial BRICK and STONE DWELLING, with frost-proof cellar; also ample Barns and Outbuildings, and Dwelling House for workmen. Cuts 60 tons hay. Terms of sale liberal. For particulars apply to LEWIS J. ALMON, Princess street. jan5 1m

For Sale or to Let.

THE PROPERTY 157 Waterloo street, owned and lately occupied by Hon. T. W. ANGLIN.

The lot is 66 feet by 102; the house, which is one of the largest and most commodious in the city, is thoroughly well built and well finished; has all modern conveniences, and is heated throughout by Garth's hot water system. Terms made known on application to
THOS. FURLONG.
Water Street.

Notice of Sale.

To the ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY and all other persons whom it doth or may concern:—

TO be sold at Public Auction at the office of the Albert Manufacturing Company, at Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, on Monday, the thirty-first day of December next, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, all that certain Lot of Land and premises situate in the Parish of Hillsborough, in the County of Albert, formerly purchased by the Albert Manufacturing Company from one Joseph A. Steeves and wife, and more particularly described in a certain Indenture of Mortgage made by the Albert Manufacturing Company to Calvin Tomkins, which mortgage is recorded in records of deeds for the County of Albert, in Libro M, Folio 310, and number 6,230 of 2nd June, 1871.

The above sale is made by virtue of a certain power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage hereinbefore mentioned.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of September, A. D., 1883.
JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
sept20 Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

The above sale is postponed until Thursday the thirty-first day of January, A. D., 1884, at the same hour and place.
JOSEPH T. TOMKINS,
Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage.

C. M'GOURTY,
CITY CONTRACTOR,
203 Waterloo Street,
(Next St. Mary's Church,)
ST. JOHN, - - - N. B.
Building Stone for Sale.

Estimates furnished for Stone Walls and Excavations of all kinds.
Orders left at Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL's Plumbing establishment, Germain Street, will be promptly attended to. mar3 tf

BRIDGE NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Bridge across River St. John, opposite Fredericton," will be received at the Department of Public Works, Fredericton, until TUESDAY, the 5th of February, 1884, at noon, for the erection of a

BRIDGE
OVER RIVER ST. JOHN, AT FREDERICTON AND ST. MARY'S, YORK COUNTY, according to plan and specification to be seen at said Department.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or cash deposit for an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted the cheque or cash will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
P. G. RYAN,
Chief Commissioner.
Department of Public Works,
Fredericton, Dec. 26, 1883.

GOLD for the working class. Send 10 cents for postage, and we will mail you free, a royal, valuable box of sample goods that will put you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. We will start you. You can work all the time or in spare time only. The work is universally adapted to both sexes, young and old. You can easily earn from 50 cents to $5 every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer; to all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Fortunes will be made by those who give their whole time to the work. Great success absolutely sure. Don't delay. Start now. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

HERRING and CODFISH.

Landing ex "Nettie Parks" and "J. D Payson"
1000 BBLS. FAT SHELBURNE HERRING Selected and Imported especially for our trade.
Ex Schooner "Iona":
50 Brls. Good SPLIT BAY HERRING;
50 Hf-brls " " "
In Store:
100 Qtls. MEDIUM and LARGE COD;
500 " BRIGHT POLLOCK.
For sale low to the trade.

BARBOUR BROS.

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,
8 & 10 Dock st. Branch Store 67 Dock st

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co. Portland, Maine.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, January 26, 1884.

The speech read by the Governor General at the opening of the Dominion Parliament startled the whole Dominion. The public were quite prepared for the assertion that the general condition of the country gives cause for congratulation, although the harvest was not so abundant as in former years, and business men have overtraded. It was to be expected, perhaps, that something laudatory would be said of Canada's part in the London Fishery Exhibition, although no one has yet attempted to tell what good that has done to any fisherman in Canada, or what good it ever can do. In the list of measures promised there was nothing to call for especial notice except that they are few. Sir John dallied with a Franchise Bill last session, and probably will do little more with the Bill he now promises, and he has trifled with the Factories' Bill for years.

There was but one exception, but that is of enormous importance. It is plainly admitted that the efforts of the Canada Pacific Railway Company to sell their stock by means of the temporary guarantee have failed, and Parliament is invited to consider what should be done to secure the early completion of the road.

This is in truth an admission that the railway policy of the Government has collapsed; that the promises by which Parliament was induced to ratify that contract have not been fulfilled; that the Government have acted foolishly or wickedly—more probably the latter, and that Parliament was recreant to its duty and violated the trust, abusing the power confided to it by the people when it ratified that monstrous contract, and created a monopoly which has ever since controlled the Government, which controls the Government to-day.

It is not to be supposed because of this collapse that the contract was less advantageous to the company, or less disadvantageous to Canada than the Opposition of that day alleged it was. It was admitted even by the Government that the subsidies in land and money which the company would get for building the prairie section would amount to much more than the whole cost of that section. It must be that their profit on that section amounted to millions; but not content with carrying on the work for which they then contracted, they resolved to obtain permanent control of the whole western trade, and for that purpose became owners of what was called the Canadian Central road, of two roads leading from Ottawa to the St. Lawrence, of the Quebec Government road from Ottawa to Montreal, and of the Credit Valley road, of which Mr. Stephen himself nominally became the chief owner. They undertook also the building of a road from Toronto to Ottawa, and embarked in other enterprises demanding much capital. It was in this way that they disposed of the millions profits and of what they were able to raise by the sale of stock. It now seems probable that they did not realize much in that way. They first issued fifty millions nominal at a price of fifty. If all that had been sold at that price it would have given them twenty-five millions. But it would seem that comparatively little was sold, and that the greater part was held as collateral security by those New York and Amsterdam wings of the syndicate for advances made. The attempt to make the stock saleable by means of what is called a government guarantee of three per cent. for ten years, it is now admitted, proved a failure. It seems to have been disastrous. Some of the parties in New York took advantage of the slight flurry in price occasioned when the guarantee was announced to unload the stock they held. There was so much mystery about the whole transaction; it was so manifest that much was concealed, so many of the statements published as official were incorrect and contradictory, that investors generally were frightened, and speculators could not be induced to venture far.

The success of the syndicate scheme, and the realization of expected profits, depended largely upon the rapid increase of population in the North West. The syndicate themselves, the Government and the speculators whom the Government helped to plunder the settler, all were so greedy of immediate gain that they frustrated their own purposes. The creation of the gigantic monopoly deterred many from settling in the country. The transfer of vast tracts of the most favorably located lands to the speculators combined in companies, called colonization companies, and to private speculators, and the locking up of much of the country under various pretexts, but really for the purpose of compelling settlers to purchase from the monopolists and speculators, soon drove thousands out of the country, and reduced the volume of immigration greatly. The companies consequently could not sell their lands at a profit—could not sell much of their lands at any price. Speculation was paralyzed, the boom came to an end, depression and distress were widefelt, and the sources from which the railway company expected a large income were for the time almost quite dried up. The country will not for some years recover from the effects of misgovernment and extravagant speculation.

What will be done now? If we had an honest patriotic Government and an independent Parliament we believe that this company, which, once so lauded and bepraised, is now proved reckless and incapable, would be trusted no farther, and care would be taken that whatever more the people of Canada are called upon to pay should be expended for the benefit of the people. But Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues are, for reasons which can only be surmised, the bond slaves of the C. P. R. company, whose behests they have been compelled, not now for the first time, to obey. More millions of the money of the people of Canada will be given to the company to sustain them in all their extravagant schemes. The people who were assured when the contract was made that every dollar given to the company, directly or indirectly, would be repaid by the sale of the lands, will be told now that they need only lend their credit to the company, and that ample security against risk of loss will be taken. But whether the aid take the shape of a permanent guarantee of interest on the stock, or money be advanced by the Government on the security of the land grant bonds they now hold, the people may be assured that they will have to pay every dollar given in any way to the company, and the probability is that next year the company will want more and will get it. If the people do not like this they have only themselves to blame. They re-elected the men who made the contract or voted for it, and who they should have known would prove capable of adding more than once to the burdens the majority of the people seemed so willing to bear.

The *Telegraph* has several times within a few months called the attention of the public and the authorities to the existence of notoriously disreputable houses on some of our principal streets. His Honor Judge Watters, at a recent sitting of his Court, also referred to the matter in terms which, it was thought, would have led to some efforts being made to suppress an evil which is a disgrace and a scandal to the city. The police, however, whose duty it is to take action in such matters, and who, if they were fit to perform the duties entrusted to them, could readily obtain evidence for the indictment and suppression of the vile dens complained of, seem utterly incapable of coping with the difficulty. True, they made a spasmodic effort in the direction indicated, and succeeded in breaking up an establishment whose proprietor repeated convictions seemed only to render more careless of consequences than others of her class and calling; but their success in this case was attended by such a flourish of trumpets, and such public proclamation was made of their intention to raid other places, that the keepers of these latter were urged to greater precautions, and the difficulties of detection were apparently so much increased that if any steps have since been taken to bring the owners of those places to justice, they have entirely failed. It was thought that the Grand Jury at the present Circuit Court would have made a presentment on this subject, but they appear not to have considered it their duty to meddle in the matter. Returning to the subject the *Telegraph* says:—

"We are informed that the Grand Inquest for the city and county of St. John gave some attention to the existence of houses of ill repute in the public parts of the city, and did not consider it necessary to take any action. Comment is needless. We do not, however, propose to let the matter rest here. To give no other instance, the existence of a house of ill-fame next door to a public school, is a disgrace to the city. What have the city clergymen, what have the Board of School Trustees to say to this? It cannot be possible that they are indifferent on so serious a subject. Are a thousand little children to become familiarized with the existence of the worst forms of vice and no voice be raised in their behalf? What do the mothers of these children say?"

Ottawa is happy at the prospect of a season of festivity and extravagance surpassing anything heretofore known there. The Governor General gave his first "state dinner" on the evening of the 17th and a correspondent writes that:—

Those present speak in the highest terms of the hospitality of the Marquis and Lady Lansdowne. The dinner is said to have been as regards appointments probably the finest ever held in Rideau Hall. The decorations were on a grand scale, and the *cuisine* was very fine. Lord Lansdowne was in especially good humor and made a fine impression on the guests, while Lady Lansdowne delighted all by her winning ways and charming manners. A gay season is looked forward to at Rideau Hall, and all the Ministers will entertain on a grander scale than has been usual for some years past. An unusually large proportion of members have brought their wives and daughters to the Capital this winter, and society circles anticipate a gay session.

Nero fiddled while Rome was burning; and Canadian Ministers are preparing to "entertain on a grander scale than has been usual for some years past" at a time when hundreds, perhaps thousands, of poor people in various parts of the country are daily suffering the pangs of hunger, or subsisting on the meagre fare doled out to them by the charitable through numerous soup-kitchens, and thousands of others are glad—as the Halifax *Herald* says—to accept employment at 80 cents a day in order to keep themselves and their families from absolute starvation. When we read such things we no longer wonder that there are in this Canada of ours some who are becoming imbued with the communistic doctrines which find acceptance in other countries where people are perhaps more, certainly no less, favorably conditioned than our own. The wonder indeed is that, wrong as these doctrines undoubtedly are, the number of their adherents is not very much larger than it is.

The St. Stephen *Courier* says that there are "many minor requirements of this (Charlotte) County which it is in the power of the Government to supply, but which are denied;" and it makes this refusal of the Government to do even the simplest justice to Charlotte the basis of an ill-natured attack on Hon. Mr. Gillmour, the representative of the County at Ottawa, who, if he had his way in the matter, would speedily replace the men now in power by men in whom the whole country and all sections of the country could rely to have all their reasonable wants and requirements carefully attended to. Mr. Gillmour is so strong in the confidence of the people of Charlotte that he can afford to treat with the contempt they deserve such utterances as those of the *Courier*. But what have the friends of the Finance Minister to say to this declaration of one of his organs that he refuses to supply even the "minor requirements" of a County in whose welfare he once professed to take such a great interest?

In one day last week one soup-kitchen in Toronto supplied the wants of nearly 200 persons. These soup-kitchens, by the way, have become a necessity in many of the larger cities of the Upper Provinces, but despite this deplorable evidence of the straits to which the poor people of those cities have been brought by the lack of employment under a Government which was to furnish permanent work at good wages to all, we are told that the country is prosperous and that there is only a little temporary depression, due to "over-production." There certainly is a very great over-production of poverty and pauperism in too many places in the Dominion, and for much of this, as well as for the over-production and over-trading of which they accuse the manufacturers and merchants, the Government and their boasted N. P. are directly responsible.

THE MARQUIS IN A NEW ROLE.—The Montreal *Witness*, referring to the C. P. R. paragraph in the Governor General's speech at the opening of Parliament, says:—

The Canadian Pacific Railway is perhaps the most cleverly managed concern on earth. It has, by a single transaction, not only secured the financial endorsement of the Canadian Government in the guarantee of three per cent on its bonds, but it has had Lord Lansdowne, Governor General, Commander of the Forces, and what not, seated on his throne with a cocked hat and placarded with an enormous advertisement of its road and lands.

The True Story of the Harbor Grace Riots.

The Rev. John Roe, the Catholic Priest at Harbor Grace, N. F., has written to the Boston *Republic*, the following interesting account of the Harbor Grace Riots, and of the causes which led to them. The difference between this and the statements of the Orangemen and Orange sympathizers is most marked, and the impartial reader will have little difficulty in forming an opinion as to which is the true story of the affair. The rev. gentleman says:—

Like every other disturbance of the public peace, this lamentable riot had its causes, proximate and remote. The remote cause is clearly known from the history of Orangeism itself—wherever that society has succeeded in obtaining a foothold, strife and bloodshed have followed in its train. Accordingly I shall not dwell upon this point. The proximate cause I shall endeavor to set down clearly, succinctly and dispassionately. Living here in the midst of these sad scenes, I have reason to know a great deal about local affairs. The Town of Harbor Grace is the second in importance in the colony, and contains a population of some seven or eight thousand souls. Of these, more than half belong to the Catholic church, and according to numbers, next come the Protestant Episcopal, Wesleyan and the Scotch Kirk. Three miles north of Harbor Grace lies Carbonear, a town not of such importance as Harbor Grace, and in that locality the Catholics, when compared with all the Protestants sects, are slightly in the minority. Immediately at the north and south of these two towns Protestantism prevails, but, thirty miles south of Harbor Grace, the district of Harbor Main is exclusively Catholic, with a population of between five and six thousand. I may also add the capital, St. John's, and the South are mostly Catholics. The people are nearly all fishermen, living along the sea coast; nobody has ever had the temerity to settle in the interior, where the wild deer still holds undisputed sway. The Catholics here are of Irish descent. In the town of Harbor Grace the business is mostly in the hands of Protestants, and, although our people form the best part of the community, there is scarcely a Catholic filling any important office. As politics and everything else in this country turn upon religion, I shall now point out the localities in Harbor Grace where the different religions predominate. Bear's Cove, the eastern portion, is Protestant, Water street, the business portion, is Catholic; Courage Beach west of Water street is Protestant, River Head west of Courage Beach is Catholic; the south side, which is thinly populated, is Protestant.

Now for the facts. During the last few years, the Protestants have been very aggressive, and, counting, I suppose on the usual forbearance of the Catholics, this fall they redoubled their acts of violence. They smashed the windows of the school house on the south side of Harbor Grace, and broke in those of the school at Island Cove, a Protestant settlement about five miles from here. It is not thought that any respectable Protestants had anything to do with these cowardly acts, but it is difficult to see how the evil doers always manage to escape detection. You will please understand that in this country we have the separate school system, each denomination having its own schools, maintained by its proportional share of government grants. The above facts will give you an idea of the temper of certain classes here. On Christmas Eve the Protestants of Courage Beach, and some others, inspired not a little by deep potations of whisky, congregated on the south side of Water street. Their appearance drew a number of Catholics to the other side, and immediately both parties began to indulge in party shouts. Things were fast assuming a serious aspect when Judge Bennett put in an appearance with a force of police, read the riot act and dispersed the gathering. Christmas day passed off quietly in Harbor Grace, but when the priest from this place went to Spaniard's Bay, a settlement five or six miles distant, for the purpose of saying mass there, he was astonished to find that the previous night a portion of the church yard fence had been destroyed; the schoolhouse windows smashed in; the same treatment bestowed on the windows of a house belonging to Mr. Cleary, a prominent Catholic resident, and several wooden crosses that stood over graves broken. The priest counselled the people to go to the Protestant parson and ask him to induce his people to abstain from such senseless conduct in future. During the same night similar scenes occurred at River Head of Harbor Grace.

The Redemptorist Fathers had given a mission in the cathedral here about three weeks before Christmas, and the River Head people, in going and coming from the services of the mission, were obliged to pass through Courage Beach, where they were invariably insulted by gangs of Orange rowdies who congregated there. All these things went to fill up the measure of the partisan wrath that has since broken out in warfare. St. Stephen's day came and the Orangemen assembled from all the outlying districts to show Harbor Grace their strength. The leaders in the movement did not walk in the ranks of the processionists, but they cheered on those who did and recruited their numbers wherever they could find volunteers or draft additions to the ranks. The society assembled in Orange Hall, donned its regalia and marched to the Wesleyan church, where they attended the services and listened to a sermon. They flaunted a magnificent banner, representing King William, which banner is said to have cost £70. King James' bible was carried by the vanguard, who bore it suspended from his neck in such a manner that it remained open. On either side this book-bearer was flanked by Orangemen with drawn swords. Following the vanguard came the band, which was in advance of the main body. After leaving the Wesleyan church the Orangemen proceeded down Bear's Cove. They returned through Bear's Cove, where one man, in the act of firing a salute, had his hand blown off by the bursting of his gun. He died next day. From that they proceeded without further accident up Court House hill, where they numbered about 480, having received fresh contingents. They then turned into Harvey street, in the direction of River Head. From the Court House to River Head is about three miles. In the meantime the River Head men, to the number of sixty or seventy at most, carrying a green flag, proceeded down the same road upon which the Orangemen to the number of 500 were advancing. The River Head men halted at the boundary of their own land, determined to prevent the Orangemen from entering what they considered their own part of the town. Before actual hostilities commenced an incident occurred which is worthy of note. Near to where the River Head men were standing an Orangeman erected his flag upon the housetop, and, taking a double barrel gun and resting the same upon the fence, challenged any man to take down the flag. One of the men stepped out from the body, and advancing towards the fellow, actually—himself having no arms—took the gun from the owner and handed him down the Orange lily. Meanwhile, the Orangemen were advancing, their great numbers making them look formidable. At their head was Sergeant Doyle—a North of Ireland Protestant with an Orange heart—and two or three police. What brought them there nobody knows. The issue of the trial hinges upon what I am about to relate, therefore I will reiterate the affair as I have heard it from several eye witnesses. Sergeant Doyle was asked and entreated by some peace-loving Catholics, for God's sake, to turn down the next lane and return by Water street, as the River Head men were determined to keep their place or die. Sergeant Doyle despised their counsel and ordered the Orangemen to "Come on!"

Before they came to close quarters, the last messenger came from the River Head party, telling Doyle, in a few short words, that they had come there to their own boundary in open daylight to defend their property, that they meant to hold their ground or die, and did not intend to attack the Orangemen, but in case the latter advanced the River Head men would defend themselves and no Orangeman would enter River Head except over their dead bodies. Doyle did not heed this warning, but advanced close to the Catholics followed by the Orangemen. He suddenly drew a pistol and fired into Patrick Callahan's face, who, unarmed, was holding the green flag. The bullet cut away the right side of Callahan's nose, entered his right eye and passed through his brain. The poor fellow reeled and fell on his face mortally wounded. Doyle having done this immediately ran home. Doyle must have thought that by striking down the standard a panic would immediately ensue, and the overwhelming mob of Orangemen would do the rest. But there was no panic, and the flag that poor Callahan had held was supported by another willing hand. He completely mistook the mettle and temper of the men. Whilst Doyle was firing, several Orangemen were on their knees taking aim. It is said that Doyle cried out "fire! fire" and although a volley was fired amongst the Catholics none of them were killed. When the Catholics saw the cowardly act of Doyle, they grew savage, and those of them who had guns fired simultaneously with the Orangemen. Three of the Orangemen received mortal wounds, and sixteen others were more or less injured. One of the Catholics received a serious wound in the side and four or five others had their hats and clothes pierced by bullets. It is surprising that some of them were not killed. In the commencement of the battle the numbers were in the ratio of 500 Orangemen to 70 Catholics. After the first round, and some short, sharp work with wattles, the Orangemen threw away their regalia and fled for their lives, leaving the River Head men masters of the field. Inquisitive people began to notice that nearly all the Orangemen were shot in the back. The great Orange flag, which cost £70, and had as a motto, "The cause is a good one and firm will stand," was captured and immediately tied under the green flag, and marched up to River Head, where it was torn into ribbons and used for various purposes. Neither the flag nor the cause could stand that.

Orange badges, sashes, and emblems were strewn upon the ground in promiscuous profusion near the scene of action. The news of the Orange disaster fell like a thunderbolt upon the town, every one seeking for the particulars, and in half an hour the population was arrayed in two hostile camps and party feeling ran fearfully high. The Catholic clergy, when they received the shocking news, immediately hastened to minister to the wounded men. They were obliged to pass the Orange mobs, who insulted and threatened them. Two furious fellows yelled, "If we had our guns we'd blow your b——y brains out." Some isolated Catholics who fell into the hands of these roughs were badly beaten. In strong contrast to this, the Catholics behaved with civility and courtesy to Protestant clergy and laymen, who passed through their ranks unmolested. The Orangemen threatened to bring in all the Protestants from the surrounding harbors to overwhelm the Catholics, but a retort that in that case 3000 Irishmen would be summoned from Harbor Main had a sobering effect upon the braggarts. Carbonear, to which several of the wounded and one dead man belonged, was in an awful state. The Orangemen broke into a schoolhouse in that neighborhood. Crowds of special constables patrolled the streets of Harbor Grace and Carbonear for several days, but things are quieter now. About twenty arrests were made in River Head on the 26th ult. We expect that Doyle and the Orangemen who had guns will be soon arrested.

A word or two in conclusion upon the conduct of officials connected with the sad affair. People think that Judge Bennett ought to have prevented a collision for the following reasons: 1. He was in possession of all that transpired up till Christmas night, and on that night he was obliged to read the riot act to separate the combatants. 2. On St. Stephen's morning Mr. Cleary of Spaniard's Bay brought him the stone that had been flung into his (Mr. Cleary's) window the previous night, and also told him what had occurred at River Head. One word from him and the Orangemen would not dare to have walked. What was done to preserve the peace? Nothing. Our people may be wrong in their surmises, but as our magistrates are Protestants, they are considered by the people to be more than in sympathy with Orangeism. Sergeant Doyle could have prevented bloodshed by keeping the Orangemen within their own boundaries, as the River Head men were disposed to act only on the defensive. But, instead of preserving peace, he himself was the first to shed blood. Some of the leading journals here (they deserve rather to be styled misleading) behaved scandalously in the affair; e. g., the *Mercury*, the government organ in St. John's, when the first wild reports reached that place, came out with a brutal leader, charging the Catholics with down right murder. The same leader was in type when something like the truth was wired to St. John's. What did the *Mercury* do? It merely suppressed what was considered unpleasant in the telegrams so as not to contradict its flaming leader. The whining position it has since taken is below contempt. "*Ex uno disce omnes.*" The present position is this: There are some twenty of the River Head men taken; the Orangemen are swearing black and blue, so much so that some were apprehended who were not present at the fight (or rather the Orange races) and can clearly prove an alibi. Messrs. McNally and Winter are the lawyers for the Orange party, Messrs. Kent, Boone, Scott and Emerson for the Catholics.

JOHN ROE, C. C.
Harbor Grace, Jan. 10, 1884.

MORE LIGHT REQUIRED.—A Portland reader of the FREEMAN writes:—

"Now that our civic governments are threatened with divers suits and actions at law, to recover damages for injuries sustained by several persons tripping on or falling from the sidewalks, it might be as well to call the attention of the Portland Town Council to the state of the City Road and remind them that a lamp placed in the neighborhood of Fowler's factory, would not only be a great convenience to pedestrians, but might be the means of saving the city the price of several lights. With the exception of Main street this is the most public thoroughfare in the city, and yet it is the street that has the least illumination. There is only one light on the Portland side between Fairbanks' factory and the railway station, while on the St. John side there is not one at all, notwithstanding that the city annually pays to Portland a sum of money to be expended on it for repairs, light and police service. The alderman for Wellington Ward would confer a great favor on his constituents who live in this quarter if he were to give his attention to the matter, and urge the Portland fathers on to a sense of their duty."

HOW IT WORKS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Philadelphia *Record* says:—

Since 1860 the census figures show that the wages of workmen employed in the iron and steel industries have been advanced from an average of $365 per year to $390 per year. This is equivalent to an increase of 10 per cent. In the meantime, however, the cost of living has advanced 33 per cent., and the condition of the laborer in the United States is generally becoming more and more uncomfortable.

Notwithstanding the decision in the Bothwell election case which gave the seat to Hon. Mr. Mills, Mr. Hawkins has had the indelicacy to again present himself in Parliament. Technically we suppose the fact that he has appealed gives him the right to outrage decency in this way, but how much more humiliating will be his final expulsion when it does take place. The hearing of the final appeal will take place late in February.

The number of the protected industries which demand changes in the tariff for their further benefit is increasing, and scarcely a day passes that we do not see in our Western exchanges accounts of the reception of "seeking" delegations at Ottawa. One of the latest was a representation of manufacturers of crockery-ware, &c., who had the modesty to ask "that the duties be increased on earthenware, C. C. or cream color printed goods, white, granite, and stone china, so called pearl white, from 30 to 50 per cent.; Rockingham yellow ware and all kinds of decorated ware from 25 to 40 per cent. The deputation also drew the attention of the Ministers to the fact that foreign manufacturers were violating the customs laws of the country by bringing in first class goods as 'unselected articles,' and thus escaping the payment of the higher duties to which they should be subjected."

It is said that the second volume of the census, which, printed early last year, was withdrawn from circulation because of the number of errors it was found to contain, will not be ready for distribution before the 1st of April next. So carelessly and so inefficiently did the enumerators do their work in all the Provinces that it is believed the work will be wholly unreliable. One writer says "it is full of errors from beginning to end," and the efforts of the clerks who are trying to put in order the chaotic mass of figures are not likely to be of much practical good.

A public meeting was held at St. George on Saturday evening last, and resolutions were adopted calling on the Dominion Government to have the mails between St. John and St. George, St. Stephen, &c., forwarded by the Grand Southern Railway, instead of by the present mode of conveyance. This we presume is one of the "minor requirements" of the County which the *Courier* says the Government have denied, although they must be well aware of the inconvenience of the existing arrangement.

The York County election takes place on Tuesday next. Advices from all parts of the constituency indicate the certainty of Mr. Gregory's return by a large majority.

The Ontario Legislature opened on Tuesday last.

The Nova Scotia Legislature will open on the 14th February, and the Legislature of this Province about the 20th February.

Dr. Ross, who undertook the task of forming a new Government for Quebec, has, it is said, succeeded in getting together a ministry composed as follows: Dr. Ross, Commissioner of Railways; Tallion, Attorney General; Robertson, Treasurer; Lynch, Commissioner of Public Lands: Blanchet, Provincial Secretary; Flynn, Commissioner of Agriculture.

TELEGRAPHIC.

TORONTO, Ont. Jan. 15.—The coroner's jury tonight brought in a verdict in the case of the Grand Trunk Railway disaster which occurred at Humber near here, on January 2nd, through the colliding of a freight train with a suburban train by which 29 men lost their lives. The verdict commits for trial Barber, conductor of the special train, and Jeffrey, engineer of the same train, and severely censures the railway company and a number of the officers for negligence in not taking proper precautions to avoid the collision.

OURAY, Col. Jan. 17.—The people here are greatly excited over the brutal murder of a little girl, Mary Matthews, by her foster parents, Mike Cuddihe and wife, living ten miles from this place. Little Mary was recently adopted from the Denver Orphan Home. She died suddenly on Saturday morning, and was almost immediately buried by the Cuddihes. This fact, together with the knowledge that the girl had been the victim of most cruel treatment, aroused the suspicion of the neighbors, who notified the coroner. The latter exhumed the body, when evidence of the child's terrible death was revealed. The skull was fractured, the limbs were cut in several places, one leg was broken and the feet and hands were frozen. Cuddihe and his wife were preparing to leave the country when arrested. Talk of lynching is freely indulged in.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Porte has telegraphed to Musurah Pasha, the Turkish ambassador of London, to exchange views with the British government in regard to Egypt, owing to the decision to evacuate the Soudan without consulting the Porte.

CAIRO, Jan. 21.—The Khedive has received a telegram from the Governor of Soudan saying that on the arrival at Khartoum of the garrison of Sennaer, which is shortly expected, the town will be able to repulse any attack.

Two gunboats have left Klarten City to force the passage to Sennaer. The Governor of Sennaer has sent a message saying he hoped, with 2,000 men, to fight his way to Khartoum.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The proprietor of the London *Globe* has been committed for trial on a charge of libel brought by Mr. Collidge, British Vice-Consul at Kertch, for publishing a despatch of the Central News, stating that Collidge was at the head of a company which engaged pilots to wreck vessels in the Black Sea in order to obtain the insurance upon them.

Three men attacked a sentry on duty at the magazine near Woolwich Arsenal last night. The sentry was performing the duty known as the "Fenian guard." A struggle ensued, during which the assailants endeavored to seize the sentry's rifle. The sentry fired upon the miscreants, who however made their escape. The sentry was quite exhausted by the encounter and was wounded in the hand. It is possible that the affair was the result of a poaching affray.

FRESCOTT, Arizona, Jan. 21.—Highwaymen robbed the Wickenbergh stage last night. They cut mail bags and rifled them.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Marquis of Hertford, while hunting today at Alcaster, was thrown from his horse and kicked. His condition is precarious.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 21.—The police are carefully examining the basements of houses and alleys in the vicinity of Anitchkoff Palace, and the inhabitants of the city are subjected to the most stringent control.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 21.—It is reported that the miners employed by the Cleveland, Pittsburg and Youngstown Railroad Company are again making riotous demonstrations at Bergholz. Two bridges have been torn down, the trestle work wrecked, and other property belonging to the company destroyed.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Franchon Becues' tannery, near Lille, was badly damaged by fire today. The flames spread to the workingmen's dwelling adjacent and fifty families have been rendered homeless.

IRISH NEWS.

DUBLIN, Jan 19.—The Nationalist meeting announced to be held at Loughrea has been forbidden by proclamation. It is stated that steps are being taken to prohibit all further meetings of the Nationalists.

DUBLIN, Jan. 21.—The Orangemen, under the lead of Grand Master Col. Stuart Knox, are making preparations to oppose the meeting of the Nationalists announced to be held at Dungannon. Special trains have been engaged to convey members of the various Orange societies to that place.

It is reported that the Most Reverend Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossary, has been summoned to Rome to be created a Cardinal.

A LARGE NUMBER of the most prominent citizens of Calais, Me. have joined the "Citizens Law and Order League" recently organized in that city. The members of the League are associated for the purpose of aiding in the repression of vicious and disorderly conduct on the streets, and the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors. They will seek these objects through moral suasion, the promotion of a better public sentiment and the enforcement of the laws.

1883. 1884.

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Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18

In the House of Commons to-day the address in reply to the Governor's speech was moved by Mr. McMaster and seconded by Mr. Belleau, both of whom made speeches of the usual character, notable for nothing except the indiscriminate praise they bestowed on the Government acts.

Hon. Mr. Blake reviewed the speech from the throne, general condition of the country and policy of the Government in a speech of over two hours. He reviewed the promises and pledges made by the Finance Minister when the N. P. was introduced, and denounced the high taxation policy of the present Government as a complete failure. He went over Sir Leonard Tilley's pledges with respect to producing continuous prosperity, increasing value of bank stocks, inducing importation and providing employment for all at increased wages. He cited the present condition of things as evidence of the manner in which such glowing promises had been fulfilled. What he asked was the present condition of industries that had been brought into existence by the "hot house" policy of the present ministry. He exposed the disgraceful inconsistency of the Finance Minister in pretending to congratulate the country upon his own failure to float a domestic loan. Mr. Blake referred to the establishment of soup kitchens in Toronto, London and elsewhere, as proof of the results of the policy of the Tory Government. In consequence of that policy the period of good times to which the country was entitled had been delayed, while the period of depression had been hastened. In 1878, it could not be denied that the times were better in Canada than in the United States, while now the condition of things was reversed. The conduct of the Government in guaranteeing dividends upon Canadian Pacific Railway Stock, without parliamentary authority, was illegal. Referring to the agitation in the Northwest, he said that the last time Sir John and his friends had left the Northwest in a state of rebellion, and it appeared as if history was about to repeat itself. He quoted the recent judgment of the Privy Council in the Hodge case in vindication of the course adopted by himself and the Liberal party last Session on the license question. At last the highest authority in the Empire had proclaimed against the centralizing policy of the present Government. In concluding, he paid a beautiful tribute to the late Mr. Pickard. Mr. Blake's speech was a magnificent indication of the policy of the Liberal party and a powerful arraignment of the present Ministry.

Sir John Macdonald's reply was unusually weak. He accused Mr. Blake of dealing in badinage and of rejoicing over the commercial depression which he admitted prevailed. He endeavored to defend his Northwest policy and sought to raise the drooping spirits of his followers by enlarging upon the benefits of a protective policy. Large land grants were, he said, about to be given in aid of the Hudson Bay Railways. He acknowledged that in stating at Yorkville that the Ontario licence act was not worth the paper it was written on, he went a little too far, but announced that his Government did not intend to repeal the Dominion licence act which, he contended, was now the law of the land.

The address was passed without further debate and the house adjourned until Monday.

OTTAWA, Jan. 21.

In the House of Commons to-day the following bills were read a first time: "An act to further amend the law of evidence in criminal cases;" "an act to amend the criminal law and to extend the provisions of the act respecting offences against the persons," both introduced by Mr. Cameron, of Huron, and "an act respecting carriers by land" by Mr. McCarthy. A number of motions for papers were passed and the House adjourned.

In the Senate the Address in reply to the Speech was moved by Mr. Lacoste and seconded by Mr. McKindsay. Hon. Mr. Scott criticized the speech at some length and the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Weldon has given notice of motion for copies of all documents connected with the construction and loss of the ill-fated steamer Princess Louise.

Messrs. Stephen and Vanhorne, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, have arrived, and were closeted with members of the Government this evening. It is understood that the company will ask for a guarantee of five per cent dividend on their stock for 20 years, without security, and a further cash subsidy of $15,000,000. Knowing their power over the ministry, they are confident that the Government will grant anything they may see fit to demand.

Mr. Emerson, M. P. for West Middlesex, was introduced to-day by Mr. Blake and Mr. Fairbanks.

The trade and navigation returns brought down to-day show that the total imports in 1883 were $132,254,022; the total exports, $98,085,804; the balance of trade against Canada on the year's operations was $34,168,218. In 1882 the imports were $119,419,500; the exports, $102,137,203. The imports have therefore increased $12,834,522, while the exports have fallen off $4,052,200. The total duty collected last year was $23,172,308 against $21,708,837 in 1882. The excess of imports over exports of Canadian produce, in 1883, was $43,919,991 against $24,910,750 in the previous year.

The public accounts were also brought down to-day. They show that the total revenue in 1883 was $35,794,649 and expenditure $28,730,157.

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved, seconded by Mr. Weldon, for leave to introduce an act to consolidate and amend the acts respecting the election of members of the House of Commons.

Mr. Charlton introduced an act to provide for the punishment of seduction and like offences, which was read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald explained that the only ministerial change was that in regard to Hon. Mr. Macpherson, who was appointed Minister of the Interior in the room of himself (Sir John) who accepted the presidency of the Council, along with the management of Indian affairs and Northwest mounted police. It was necessary owing to the enormous duties in connexion with the department that he considered desirable.

Mr. Blake quite agreed with that hon. gentleman in regard to the change of the burden of duties of such an important department as the interior from that of the first minister of the Dominion to the shoulders of another who could afford more time to attend to the work. He trusted that a marked improvement would be the result in connexion with the Indian affairs branch, now that the first minister had taken charge of it. It was, however, a pity that the Government saw fit to place one in charge of the Interior Department in the other chamber, making it impossible to get those direct answers to questions which it was so necessary that those criticising the action of the administration should get. As for the other change, in regard to the gentleman who sat alongside of the Premier (Sir Charles Tupper), but to which no reference was made, he (Mr. Blake) supposed it would be necessary to take some other steps to get information respecting the anomaly of the conjunction of offices which he occupied.

Sir John Macdonald, after stating that he would use his best efforts to conduct various departmental duties devolving upon him, said that when the hon. gentleman brought up the matter regarding the high commissionership, both he and his colleagues would answer all questions.

Mr. Casgrain suggested that if the Government had no business on hand, they take up Bothwell election case, the Megantic election case, or, for that part, the Shields business. He had a preference for discussing the latter subject first.

The House then adjourned.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir John Macdonald re-introduced the franchise bill.

Mr. McCarty introduced the railway commission bill.

Mr. Fortin made a long oration about the necessity of having Newfoundland herring inspected.

Sir Richard Cartwright moved for a detailed statement of account between the Government and the Exchange Bank.

In moving for papers respecting the lost Princess Louise, Mr. Weldon recited the facts of the vessel's loss and said he was sure no owner of a vessel would have decided to try to tow an unequipped vessel on such a voyage. He saw no reason for sending her on such a trip, when St. John harbor was so near. There were in St. John mechanics able to fit the vessel out quite as well as those at Halifax. He understood the proposal was to take the vessel to Halifax, and to send her thence to England to get engines put in her. He admitted that England led the world in making marine engines, but if it was intended