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SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1884

Barber Acquitted. We cannot say that Barber ought to have been convicted, and therefore cannot quarrel with the verdict of acquittal.

The Archbishop and the Masses. The respected archbishop of Toronto has been denouncing the freemasons in unmeasured terms, and more exactly, he has been telling the faithful that they cannot both be good Catholics and freemasons.

We should judge however that Dr. Lynch misses the point when he attacks freemasonry by reason of their being a secret organization.

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Such incontrovertible testimony called out universal comment and a strict examination of the numerous scalps brought in by the syndicate.

Notwithstanding the friends of the latter endeavored to prove to the Apache that he was dead, he stoutly maintained to the contrary, and eventually succeeded in convincing his unwilling hearers.

Meanwhile a close scrutiny had elicited the fact that the scalps presented by the Indian slayers were manufactured, but were so skillfully made and so artistically streaked with gore that even experts were deceived, and the government swindled out of a considerable sum.

This came to an abrupt termination most promising industry, which deserved to rank with the production of leaswood hams and wooden nutmegs, for which the enterprising state of Connecticut became so justly celebrated, while it is a mere act of justice to the ingenious inventor of the Ape and head in that happy country famous for the inventive genius of its citizens.

To reside on an estate for nine years, to spend twenty thousand dollars on its cultivation, and then to be dispossessed without a cent by way of compensation, is pretty hard lines, but W. G. Livingston of Winnipeg, Man., says that it is the way it has been served. Sir John Macdonald recently stated that no bona fide settler had ever been dispossessed.

Mr. Livingston gives him the lie direct. It is true this is only a single case, but it is one of such magnitude as to be worthy of attention, even if an exception.

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It is useless to try to convince a man who is paid to remain unconvinced; and Confiscator as the paid advocate of the company has a hundred reasons in the shape of every hundred dollars he receives for defending the scheme, while the writer has no better reason for opposing it than the petition to the legislature which he read recently, signed by one hundred and twenty of the one hundred and fifty men who own all the houses on University and Centre streets and reside there, humbly requesting the government to veto the scheme.

Most of the remaining thirty reside elsewhere, and only two persons out of the entire lot have informed the writer that Mr. Pretty divulged his beautiful business scheme to him as follows: "I built sixty residences for gentlemen on University street facing the avenue, and stables to suit them will be built on and occupy the west side of Centre street."

On the other side of Centre street will be erected nine-story tenement buildings for the workmen whose property has been confiscated to make room for the gentlemen on the avenue. A dozen or more families will occupy each nine-story disease breeder or tenement, and do all their cooking and washing together in a common room. There will be a janitor-politician in charge of each building to maintain order and conduct quarrelsome women to the police station on waiting days. It will thus be seen that while the gentlemen's residences will face the avenue, the workmen's tenements will face the gentleman's.

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