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CARDS,
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Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.

P. TOLE, Proprietor.

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,

sap29 Assignee of above-mentioned mortgage

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.
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COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.

Coffins and Caskets in all Styles and Prices.

ROSEWOOD CASKETS,
Very Nicely Trimmed,
$35 and $40 Each.

Everything in the line required for turning out first-class style of work.

Superior Glass Hearses,
Either Single or Double, $4 and $6 Each.

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No. 118 Waterloo Street, Opposite the Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL
Five per cent. Debentures,
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$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

COFFIN AND CASKET WAREROOMS.

COFFINS AND CASKETS of Various Styles and Prices, together with all the requisites, particularly for the

CATHOLIC TRADE,
Always kept in Stock.

Superior Glass and Felt Glass HEARSES,
AT MODERATE CHARGES.

N. B.—Robes, etc., furnished at Lowest Rates.

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Funeral and Furnishing Undertaker,
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All Orders Promptly Attended to Night or Day, and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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CITY CONTRACTOR,
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(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. mar1 tf

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

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2 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,
ATTORNEY-at-LAW
Solicitor in Equity, &c.
OFFICE:
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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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Per "Thos. Perry."

1,500 BARS and BUNDLES
Best REFINED IRON;
400 Bundles SHEET IRON.

Also per "Thos. N. Hart":
200 BUNDLES
SLED SHOE STEEL.

GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.

The Weekly Freeman.

Saturday, December 8, 1883

The North West Lands.

On Saturday last it was semi-officially announced in the Government organs all over the country that the Government had decided on a change in their policy regarding the North West lands, by which some four million acres, comprising the even-numbered sections in what is known as the southern reserve, between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the boundary line, will at once be opened for pre-emption and homestead. The price of these lands is fixed at $2.50 an acre, with conditions respecting residence and the cultivation of at least forty acres within three years from the date of entry. The reserve in connection with the Regina town site is also to be opened for settlement, and will be put up at public auction in April next at an upset cash price of $5 an acre. The lands, it is said, will be sold only to *bona fide* settlers, and not more than 160 acres will be sold to one individual. If the conditions regarding occupation and cultivation are complied with within the three years, the purchaser will be entitled to a patent or title deed of his land, and a rebate of one-half the purchase money, but if they are not complied with the Government can re-enter on the lands and return the money.

This announcement is an important one in more than one respect. It proves that the Government have at last become aware of the folly of persisting in a policy which, by locking up immense tracts of land in the interest of a giant monopoly drove so many Canadians, who might now be comfortably settled in the North West, across the line into Dakota, and diverted from Canadian soil thousands of immigrants who, under a more liberal and patriotic policy, would have taken up their residence in this country. It proves also the wisdom of the policy advocated by the Liberal leaders and papers; the policy propounded by Mr. Blake in the words, "Our motto is the land for the settler, the price for the people;" the policy which, until now, Tory speakers and writers were wont to decry so loudly and so often.

The Toronto *Globe* justly regards the new departure as a triumph for the Liberal party, whose views on this question the Government have at last been forced to adopt. It says:—

When the *Globe* insisted that what it is now proposed to do should be done, and drew attention to the fact that the people who went to settle in the North-West were leaving in thousands because they found all the good and well situated land either reserved or in the hands of speculators, it was denounced as unpatriotic, and accused of running down the country. Now, because the pressure has become irresistible, and because the folly and short-sightedness of the policy hitherto pursued has been made so manifest to Government and monopolists, so much more of what we consistently demanded is to be done, and so much of our policy is pronounced wise and enlightened.

We rejoice in this, and we confess we do feel a little proud of it; but there is more, very much more to be done before the North-West and its people are placed in the position they should hold. The partial success of our efforts in the past will serve as an incentive and encouragement to such further efforts as may be necessary to obtain all else that the people of the North-West can reasonably ask. No Province, no territory, no section of our people shall be held in thraldom. Our Canada, from ocean to ocean, must all be free.

Another of our protected industries has come to grief. The Canada Steel Company, whose works at Londonderry, N. S.,—the only establishment of the kind in the Dominion—are said to have given employment to 800 men, are shut down, and an application to Judge Rigby, resulted in an order for winding up the affairs of the Company. J. B. Duffus, Esq., has been appointed liquidator. The Company, it is understood, have never paid a dividend, notwithstanding the heavy protection afforded them by the tariff, which, in the matter of iron, was designed for their exclusive benefit. The stockholders are principally in England, comparatively little Canadian capital being invested in the enterprise. The Merchants' Bank of Halifax, it is said, is a creditor to the amount of $100,000, advanced from time to time to pay running expenses, but is secured, under an arrangement to that effect, by the company's bills receivable to a large amount. The Bank has taken proceedings to attach the property of the company, and it is reported the English proprietors will contest the right of the Provincial Courts to place a foreign company in liquidation. The manager of the works thinks that once the present complications are arranged there will be very little difficulty in getting capitalists to organise a new company to take hold of it and work it successfully.

The election of Mr. Carlysle, of Kentucky, to the Speakership of the House of Representatives at Washington, is regarded on all hands as a decided victory for the advocates of tariff reform, and as an evidence that the Democrats in the coming Presidential election will endeavor to make the issue to be decided one of Free Trade or Protection. In the contest for the Speakership Mr. Carlysle received 106 votes; Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, 52, and Mr. Cox, of New York, 30. Randall, like nearly all the representatives of Pennsylvania (that stronghold of so many monopolies) is an out-and-out Protectionist, who would get rid of the surplus in the manner proposed by some of our politicians—by abolishing the duties on whiskey and tobacco. Carlysle, on the other hand, is opposed to the Randall programme, and, the New York *Nation* says, declares that what the country wants is "cheaper blankets," not cheaper whiskey. The importance attached to the election to the Speakership of a man holding such views can therefore be readily perceived. All committees are named by the Speaker, and in the selection of the committee whose duty it will be to deal with the tariff question, he will, of course, take care that those who favor a revenue tariff as against the present tariff, which, as has been shown, discriminates against the interests of the great mass of the people, will have a majority.

The election in Sunbury on Monday last resulted in the return of Mr. Glasier by a majority of 234. The following are the figures:—

	Glasier.	Morrow.
Blissville	67	49
Burton	116	114
Maugerville	67	27
Northfield	80	19
Lincoln	100	44
Gladstone	107	61
Sheffield	61	60
	608	374

The *Sun* says the election is to be protested on the ground of "gross bribery and corruption."

Gov. Butler, of Massachusetts, is an extraordinary man. As a politician, he possesses perhaps greater personal popularity than any man in either party in his State. His enemies, however, are also numerous, and they are to be met with in places where it is not usual to look for the expression of political prejudices. His recent Thanksgiving Day proclamation was treated with scant courtesy in some of the churches of Springfield. It has been customary in the past, it seems, to read the Governor's proclamation in all the churches on the Sunday preceding Thanksgiving Day, but on this last occasion there was, the papers say, a tendency to "snub" His Excellency. In some of the churches the proclamation was read reluctantly, hurriedly, and without comments; in others it was not read at all; and in at least one the reading of the document is alleged to have been a matter of bargain between the minister and a prominent politician. The New York *Sun* says:—

"The nearest approach to a wordly caucus was at Trinity Church. The Rev. Mr. Woods read the President's proclamation, apparently satisfying his congregation, but as the contributions for debt raising were being taken, a prominent Democrat told a collector that he would give $50 if the parson would read the Governor's document. Mr. Woods was in doubt for a moment, but on consenting a newspaper copy of the proclamation was produced, and he read it 'like chain lightning.' When the good Republican brethren saw that their pastor was, as it seemed to them, selling his conscience for $50, four of them 'chipped in' and offered, through another collector, to buy it back for $100, but Mr. Woods had already begun reading, and a scene was prevented by keeping still."

The trial of O'Donnell, for the killing of Carey, ended as doubtless nearly everybody expected it would—in his conviction and sentence to be hanged. The time given the unfortunate man to prepare for the next world is brief, and at its outset might have been better employed than in the senseless and violent expression of sentiments which, under the circumstances, few can approve. It is said that an effort will be made to procure a commutation of the death sentence, but in the present excited state of public opinion in England, there can be little hope of the success of such an effort. O'Donnell himself, it would seem, understands this; if he thought otherwise his conduct after sentence can only be characterized as that of a madman. It would seem from the extraordinary precautions to guard O'Donnell on the way from Millbank to the court room, that the Government feared that an attempt would be made to rescue him. A telegram says:—

"The notorious prisoner was taken from his cell at Millbank and placed in the prison van, where two policemen sat with him, holding loaded revolvers in their hands. Another constable rode on the back step, holding a revolver in full view. Two others, similarly armed, rode beside the driver, while six mounted constables with swords drawn took up their position beside the vehicle. On leaving Millbank the cavalcade set out at a smart trot through Westminster, where stationary police at once diverted the traffic to afford a clear way. Passing Westminster the horses were urged to a gallop along the Thames embankment and then again slowed to a trot through Newbridge street and Ludgate Hill to the Old Bailey. Here they drove right inside the yard gates, which were quickly closed after them."

The Moncton *Times* said the other day that the statement that the Government is a creditor of the St. Croix Cotton mill to the amount of $39,000, has been "enlarged" since it first saw it. The FREEMAN we believe was the first to direct attention to this matter, and during the two weeks that have since elapsed, the disposition of the Tory press has been rather to ignore it than to explain why such exceptional privileges were allowed the St. Croix Company. The London *Advertiser* says:—

Sir Leonard Tilley earnestly advised parties to build a cotton mill upon the St. Croix River. He told them the advantage they would derive from that location would be very great, as they could manufacture for both countries, and escape paying duty to either. In fact, Sir Leonard pointed out the splendid opportunity for cheating the public revenue in that location. The mill has been built. Its liabilities, after deducting goods, book accounts and cash, are $498,423, and the Canadian Government figures as a creditor to the amount of $30,000. It is not likely that Sir Leonard Tilley will succeed in collecting this sum, and so we find how much the public revenue has been helped, and how much the capitalists have been benefited by the superior wisdom of Sir Leonard Tilley and his colleagues.

Cable despatches in the early part of the week reported a terrible riot in Wexford, in which, we were told, the windows of a theatre in which a religious service was being held were demolished, all the bibles and hymn books that could be found were burned, Protestant gentlemen were assaulted, etc. The telegrapher, however, exposed the absurdly false character of the stories when he stated at the end of his despatch that "the police were confined to barracks throughout the riot." The Irish police are not wont to act in this way when there is an opportunity to charge "the mob." As was to be expected, next day's reports described the first accounts as "greatly exaggerated." The stories, of course, were readily swallowed by many whose belief in them will not be affected by the contradiction. Some of our papers, we noticed, thought the original telegrams deserving of head lines in large type, and subsequently of editorial comment, but could not find room for the still uncontradicted report that a Catholic priest had been stoned while walking quietly through the "Protestant quarter" of Newry.

Mr. Edward Jack, of the University, delivered the second lecture in the Institute course on Monday evening last, subject "The Interior of New Brunswick." A brief report in the *News* says:—

Mr. Jack's lecture was full of information. He described a recent trip taken to the woods in company with Mr. Braithwaite, the champion hunter and log-spotter, and others. Much that Mr. Jack said was new to his auditors. On the Upper St. John and in Carleton County was to be found better land than in Minnesota and Wisconsin. He is able to say this from personal inspection. He mentioned many streams and lakes in the interior of the country, included in the S. W. Miramichi district, which were not laid down on any of the maps. In the heart of New Brunswick Mr Jack said there was a track of wood covered country embracing 1,500 square miles, which was utterly worthless for agricultural purposes but very valuable for its lumber. The Government would, he said, accomplish much better results by protecting these great spruce districts than by granting them to settlers who could not possibly make a decent living in them. Half of the annual lumber cut in the Province was obtained from a district forty miles square, which would give some idea of the value of protecting the spruce. In conclusion, Mr. Jack advocated the establishment of a centennial park in the sterile region described, within which the game should for a number of years be protected. The expense of protecting the game could be met by abolishing the bear bounty which he considered an unqualified nuisance. The men appointed to preserve the game could also serve as fire protectors. Wild animals would soon become so numerous that hunting permits could be granted sufficient to cover all expense.

Why Toryism Has Lost Ground.

(Toronto Globe.)

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, which is well known as one of the most able and respectable papers in the United States, is usually much better informed on Canadian affairs than any of them. This well-informed and impartial observer says that Sir John Macdonald has lost ground during the year. Many things concur to prove that this statement is well founded, and that the reaction of which the Liberal victory in Lennox gave such strong evidence, extends throughout the Dominion. He may retain his large majority in the House of Commons. He may hold his own in elections that occur in constituencies which think it prudent to elect supporters of a Government likely to exist until the close of the Parliamentary term. But the tide has turned, and the current now setting against him will grow stronger every day until it sweeps him and all his vile surroundings away forever.

After Confederation, he ruled Canada for seven years. At first he was compelled to be cautious, and to conceal as far as possible his true nature. He feared to offend the honesty of the Maritime Provinces. He knew that they had ideas of economy which might be got rid of in time, but could not safely be disregarded while yet they were healthy and vigorous, and amongst the representatives of the old Provinces were many who desired that the country should be governed respectably. Business too was depressed and the revenue was small. As business improved, and the values of imports increased and the revenue grew large, and as he learned how to manipulate a majority of the new men, he became more reckless, the glaring defects of what may be called his policy became more manifest, and public opinion was shocked by a series of criminal blunders, by the gross extravagance of the Government, by their flagrant bribery of members and of constituencies, and by the contemptuous disregard shown for the most important provisions of the B. N. A. Act when these stood in the way of any scheme for strengthening the Government. The public disapproved of the terms on which the North-West was acquired. They were amazed at the waste of money on the famous Dawson route. They were astounded at the attempt to govern the North-West without the slightest regard for the wishes or the rights of its inhabitants, and they properly regarded Sir John as directly responsible for the rebellion which he provoked and for the bloodshed that followed. His contemptible conduct in commissioning Archbishop Tache to proclaim an amnesty, and afterwards denying that he had given such commission, in furnishing money to enable Riel to leave the country and live in luxury abroad at the expense of the people of Canada, and then proclaiming that he wished to God he could lay hands on him, disgusted all parties. The jobbery on the Intercolonial Railroad was so foul that the stench of it sickened the people. The terms on which British Columbia was admitted offended every principle of right, every feeling of fair play, so evident was it that Sir John's main object was to add six to his strength in the House of Commons and to secure their support permanently by forcing the Opposition to condemn the preposterous bargain which pledged Canada to complete the Canada Pacific Railway within ten years from that date, and gave some twelve or fifteen thousand white men six representatives in the Commons. Meantime the ordinary expenditure increased by bounds, and enormous additional burdens were permanently fastened on the people.

Then came the first Pacific Railway charter. Members of the House of Commons, as well as the public outside, wondered what was meant. Whatever suspicions those might have entertained who knew Sir John, and what he was capable of, the dreadful truth was not known until Mr. Huntington made those terrible charges in the House of Commons and the published correspondence revealed that the charter was sold to Sir Hugh Allan for $360,000, which the leading members of the Government used to debauch the constituencies and prolong their own tenure of office. They knew that public opinion condemned them, and that unless they could buy majorities in many constituencies they must be overthrown.

That frightful exposure ended his first term as Premier of united Canada.

He would never have been restored to power if that long season of depression and suffering which afflicted the world had not rendered so many in Canada desperate and prepared them to listen to the voice of the tempter, who cunningly persuaded them that their troubles were due to a Government too honest to deceive them or trifle with them, and that he could relieve them instantly and ensure them everlasting prosperity were he restored to power. Many believed him. Dearly has the whole country paid for such credulity.

If there were any who imagined that the penalty imposed upon him when he was ignominiously driven from power had had a salutary effect on him, or that during his five years in opposition he had repented or had learned that fraud and false pretences must eventually fail, or that corrupt methods of securing a majority are not always certain and are never justifiable, they have learned by this time how egregiously they were mistaken. The man, his principles, or want of principles, and his methods are all the same. His restoration to power he at once proclaimed did not merely condone his crimes or serve as a final pardon and acquittance, but [illegible] the sentence passed upon him by an indignant people, and was, to all intents, a solemn declaration of his innocence. He soon showed that he regarded it also as a license to enter upon his old courses without check or restraint. A saturnalia of corruption commenced at once. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railroad afforded a magnificent opportunity to men who were so unprincipled and so shameless. Then followed the Onderdonk first contracts, made after a number of parties whose tenders were lower were bought out by connivance of the Minister; the Onderdonk second contracts, in which $209,000 of the public money was shared amongst the corruptionists; the Section B contracts, in which the public were defrauded of hundreds of thousands. The Carillon Dam job was as infamous as the others, and the revisal of the Intercolonial Railway claims, and the manner in which they were manipulated, was not less disgraceful. Scores of jobs, smaller in the amounts involved, but quite as bad in all other respects, shocked every moral sense. The tariff, increasing enormously the rate of taxation, swelled the revenues so that extravagance, waste, and corruption were made comparatively easy. The expenditure grew until it exceeded by millions what the Government themselves thought necessary. Corruption grew to be a system. The claims of contractors for re-classification, re-measurement, and extras of all kinds became numerous, and the men who had such claims under consideration were always willing to contribute largely to election funds, or, when necessary to fee at a high figure a friend whom the Government wished to reward for some service. Contract-broking became one of the distinguishing characteristics of the restored Tory Government.

What some intend calling the second sale of a C. P. R. charter is the crowning work of Sir John's second term. By that charter, and by Orders in Council passed by direction of the Syndicate, the vast North-West has been delivered up to the greatest and most hideous monopoly of modern times. Other minor monopolies were created in the same territory. The settlers who have gone into the vast fertile territory, chiefly from Ontario, are treated as wrongfully and with as little regard for their rights or their feelings as the Metis who rose under Riel, and again we hear complaints loud and deep of the great injustice and manifold wrongs inflicted upon the people, and mutterings of secession and even of annexation reach us. There is too much reason to fear that, unless the whole policy of the Government be changed, or another and better Government be soon substituted for these slaves and accomplices of the monopolists, the North-West may be lost to us.

And now those who were instrumental in restoring Sir John MacDonald to office, and giving him power to indulge all his evil propensities once more, and to do such incalculable and in some respects irremediable mischief, because he promised them law-made prosperity and abundance, find that his promises were really of no more value than "dicer's oaths." While owing to other causes Canada was somewhat prosperous, as was the rest of the world, they were told, and some of them believed, that the promises made them were fulfilled. Now that hard times have returned, they find that they are harder in Canada than elsewhere, and they know that the promises were fallacious and fraudulent. They were willing that the country should pay an immense price for their being made permanently prosperous. The price has been paid, but their expectations have not been fulfilled. High taxation we have, and waste and extravagance and corruption never surpassed in any age of the world, and the worst monopolies the world ever saw; and with these we have business depression and financial troubles and difficulties, and factories closed or working on short time, and thousands out of employment, and tens of thousands not earning enough to procure the necessaries of life—a present of distress and suffering and a future more gloomy for hundreds of thousands—not the good times, the plenty of money, the abundance of employment, and the good wages those unprincipled quacks so freely promised!

COOKED COTTON STATISTICS.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says:—

"It will be remembered that Mr. R. R. Stevenson some weeks ago furnished a statement giving details of the alleged cost of producing the $10,200,000 worth of cotton said to have been manufactured in Canada in 1882. Mr. Stevenson's statement was put forth as a correction of the figures furnished by Mr. Patterson, Secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade; and the value of raw cotton used in 1882 was set down at $4,200,000. That this statement is grossly incorrect is proved beyond question by the Customs returns, which show that the total value of the raw cotton imported into the Dominion in 1881-82 was only $2,286,534, or a little more than half the quantity said to have been used up by the cotton monopolists. Whence this enormous discrepancy, and why should Sir L. Tilley's infallible cotton authority resort to deliberate misrepresentation? Finding themselves cornered, the monopolist organs may plead that an unusually large stock of raw cotton was imported in 1881; but even this loophole is not available, because the imports in 1881 were less than in 1882. In 1880-81, the value of the raw cotton imported was $1,686,241; so that the value of the raw cotton imported in the two years was only $3,972,784, or $227,252 less than Mr. Stevenson says was used in one year! As raw cotton pays no duty there was no inducement to smuggle it into the country, and the Customs returns are the only reliable authority regarding the quantity imported. Even at Mr. Stevenson's calculation, the cotton lords are shown to have made 28 per cent. upon the nominal capital, which, by the way, has been watered several times; but, if the cost of everything else has been exaggerated, as in the case of raw cotton, the average profits must have reached 50 per cent., while the sum total paid out in wages did not amount to 50 per cent. of the profits made by the manufacturers. Yet, on the first approach of a stringency in the cotton market production is stopped, lest some of the profits of past years might be expended in paying wages to operatives. In endeavouring to exaggerate the cost of producing manufactured cotton, and thus deceive the public with regard to their profits, the monopolists have "put their foot in it" very badly. A Select Committee will doubtless be asked for during the coming session to enquire into the state of the cotton trade in Canada, and if proper evidence can be obtained, the philanthropic character of the cotton lords and their anxiety to promote the interests of their operatives will be fully exposed.

A Typical Irishman.

A gallant Irishman has perished if Edmond O'Donovan, correspondent of the London *News*, has fallen at El Obeid, where General Hicks' army is reported to have been annihilated by the troops of El Mahdi, and one who possessed in a very high degree that fearless bravery and perseverance under difficulties which have won so many of his countrymen renown. Born in Ireland of distinguished parents—his father having been Dr. John O'Donovan, a famous Celtic scholar—young O'Donovan, who inherited his father's philological and antiquarian tastes, was first destined for the medical profession, but soon after his graduation from Trinity College, in which he remained for some time after getting his degree, in the capacity of sub-librarian, he abandoned that calling for the more adventuresome life of a newspaper correspondent. His first success was made while he was on the staff of an Irish journal, for which he reported the Carlist war in Spain. Subsequently he acted during the Russo-Turkish war as special correspondent of the *Daily News* of London, and when the Russian march was halted at Gallipoli, and the treaty signed at Berlin, he was ordered by the managers of that publication to go on an exploration journey to Central Asia. While proceeding thither, he learned of the Russian expedition against the Turcomans, and although forbidden by Skobeleff to accompany the Muscovite troops, he managed to reach Merv, where he was held a captive, and finally made one of a triumvirate having power over life and death. His life in Merv reads more like a romance than a reality, and was recognized by himself as one of the most interesting parts of his career, diversified as that was from the very first day he quitted Ireland to become a foreign correspondent. It is on record that he once exclaimed: "I owe my good fortune to Ireland that reared me, to my old friend coat that protected me, to the *Daily News* that encouraged me, and to Merv that imprisoned me."

O'Donovan had his misgivings about the issue of the Egyptian expedition, and in one of his latest letters to his friends he stated the desperate chances Hicks and the whole party were taking in marching south of Khartoum to give battle to the False Prophet. If the reports of the defeat and annihilation of the Egyptian army prove true, and they seem to be already confirmed in great part, there will be many sad hearts over the death of dashing Edmond O'Donovan but the multifarious dangers the man has gone through, and the seemingly miraculous escapes he has had from death, will inspire his friends to hope that, if ever the False Prophet's army is beaten and forced to surrender, somewhere or other in Lower Egypt may be found a medium-sized Irishman, with stooping shoulders and a brown beard, a bright eye and a peculiar voice, who shall answer to the name of Edmond O'Donovan, correspondent.—*Boston Republic.*

The Allan Company, because of a dispute with the ship laborers of Montreal, brought out 200 laborers from England last spring to load and unload their vessels. Navigation being closed, and the work for which they were engaged no longer available, these men have returned to Liverpool "with drafts in their pockets of $250 to $400 received out of their earnings during the summer," besides which it is said many of them sent money home regularly to their families. If these statements are correct, which we can hardly credit, it shows a liberality on the part of the Allans towards their employees which, if extended to the Montreal laborers, would, we believe, have rendered unnecessary the importation of these strangers, the only apparent effect of whose temporary residence here was to drain the country of a little more of its resources.

Editorial Notes.

The customs collections at Moncton in November show a decrease of over $8,000 as compared with the collections in the same month last year.

Sergeant Mason, who attempted to murder Guiteau while the latter was confined in jail at Washington, has been pardoned by President Arthur.

The Government guarantee has not had the effect it was intended to have. Pacific Railway stock has fallen and continues to fall in price in Montreal and New York.

The *Post* says that there are seventeen applicants for the position of collector at Dorchester, which Mr. Hickman contemplates resigning on account of ill health.

The reported death of Mr. Wm. Howe, son of the late Hon. Joseph Howe, at Ottawa, turns out to be incorrect. He was very ill for some time but is rapidly recovering.

Attorney General Miller, of Manitoba, and Premier Mowat, of Ontario, are to meet in a few days for the purpose of trying to effect a settlement of the boundary dispute.

Proceedings have been commenced against Mr. Roe, the blaspheming Tory M. P. P. for Lennox, to recover the penalty of $200 in each of the seventeen cases of bribery proved against him in the recent election trial.

The first number of *The Week*, Goldwin Smith's new paper, was to have appeared in Toronto on Thursday. Mr. Roberts, late of Fredericton, will be the editor, and Mr. Smith will contribute the notices of Current Events. The new paper will be "independent in politics."

A cable despatch says that Mr. Brand, who has been for a number of years Speaker of the British House of Commons, retires on a pension of £5,000 a year, and that Hon. Arthur W. Peel, M. P. for Warwick, will be appointed to the Speakership. Mr. Peel is the youngest son of the late Sir Robert Peel.

R. B. Chapman, sub-collector of Customs at Rockland, Westmoreland County, has resigned, and, it is said, Mr. Alex. Budrot has been appointed in his place. The *Transcript* says:—"A well-known English-speaking applicant for the place is authority for the statement that on speaking to Mr. Wood about it he was told to get Mr. Peter Landry to recommend him!"

A rumor comes from Montreal that Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State in the Dominion Government, will be impeached at the coming session of Parliament for his conduct in the Senecal and other matters while he was leader of the Quebec Local Government. Hon. Mr. Blake and Mr. Casgrain, M. P., will, it is said, be his accusers in the House.

Fred. Harmon, late of St. Stephen, but who now hails from British Columbia, was the winner by 20 inches in a 100 yards foot race with Mr. K. Kittleman, of Michigan, at Portland, Oregon, on Sunday last. Time 9½ seconds—the best ever made in America. The stakes were $3,000 a side, and it is said that $20,000 besides changed hands on the result.

The new regulations, which compel masters and mates of vessels in the coasting trade to pass certain examinations, will, under the law, come into operation on the 1st of January. This it is felt will cause a good deal of inconvenience, and a petition is being signed asking to have the time extended three or six months.

Messrs. Pipes and Fielding of the Nova Scotia Government have again gone to Ottawa to renew their application for the transfer of the Pictou Branch. It is said that they will also make a demand on the Dominion Government for an increase of subsidy. "Ontario," says an exchange, "is now the only Province of the Confederation that has not such a claim before the Federal powers, and Ontario is the only Province that has been under Liberal rule ever since Confederation."

The latest and cheekiest thing in the way of robbery is the following: Some New York burglars broke into a merchant's office, overhauled his books and made out a lot of accounts on his billheads. Next day they went round and collected the bills. Of course they made it a point not to visit any of that innumerable class who tell you to "call again."

The Boston *Herald* of the 30th ult. says that in Westboro' there is a general belief that Rev. Mr. Mitchell, whose arrest for the larceny of a book was recently announced, has been troubled with "some sort of a disordered mind" of late, and that "much sympathy is expressed for him," doubtless by people many of whom would have little pity for a lay thief. Mr. Mitchell was to have preached the Thanksgiving sermon in the Congregational Church at Westboro', but his place was filled by a Baptist clergyman who prayed for God's blessing on the absent one. Mr. Mitchell's friends, it is said, talk of sending him to an insane asylum.

A good many years ago a gentleman then doing business in King street, in this city, advertised that his sole desire in remaining in trade was not to make money for himself, but to accommodate and benefit his friends and the public generally. Such acts of philanthropy even then were rare—so rare indeed that many were inclined to doubt their existence at all—and of late years we have not heard any one put forward claims to the possession of this great virtue. There are, however, it appears, still some good philanthropic men in the world. At a recent meeting of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, for control of which some of the heaviest stockholders are fighting, Hon. Peter Mitchell said "He had become a shareholder from patriotic motives."

The Tories deny that there has been any exodus of Canadians to the United States, and charge the Liberal press with want of patriotism when they publish statements tending to show that an exodus has taken place. It used to be the practice of these same Tories never to question anything that came from an Imperial source. What will they now say of the report of the British Minister at Washington, who tells Earl Granville that 64,000 Canadians settled in the United States last year?

The Marquis of Lorne delivered a lecture in Birmingham on "Canada and her products," in which, a cablegram tells us, "he lauded Canada as a field for emigration and expatiated upon the marvellous progress made by the various towns. He instanced Pictou, Nova Scotia, which, he said, with its cheaper labor would soon rival Glasgow, Belfast and London as an iron shipbuilding port. Lord Lorne concluded by saying Canadian people were thoroughly devoted to the connection with the mother country, otherwise they would have long ago discarded the allegiance of which they are proud."

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Common Council.

The Council met on Wednesday last.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the question of Standard time, recommended the adoption of the standard of the 75th meridian, which is the time adopted by the Intercolonial and New Brunswick Railways. It was decided to let the matter lie over till next meeting.

It was ordered to make a demand on the Government for two salvage corps covers loaned to and lost by the Exhibition Commission.

The Committee recommended the purchase of No. 3 Engine House property from George McLeod for $3,500. Adopted.

The Market Committee refused the application of the butchers for an additional stove in the Market building.

The Ferry Committee recommended that after the 1st of February the pay of West Side Collectors, who now receive $45 a month, be reduced to $30, the pay of the East Side Collectors. On motion of Ald. Colwell it was ordered that the reduction do not take place till April 1st.

The Committee to whom was referred the Assessors' list of untaxed property reported a number which they were of opinion should not be exempt from assessment. These are: the Masonic Temple property, the Odd Fellows' Hall property, the Young Men's Christian Association property, the St. Joseph's Hall property, the St. Malachi's Hall property, the school building portion of the Leinster Street Baptist Church property leased to school trustees, the Wesleyan school building, Brussels street. On the western side: the Masonic Hall property, the Temperance Hall property, improvements to Market Place, the Railway Companies' improvements. A motion to furnish a list of these properties to the Assessors was lost, most of those who spoke on the question being opposed to taxing the properties named.

It was ordered that a Bill be submitted to the Legislature making the possession of personal property of the value of $400 a qualification for voting at the civic elections.

The usual orders were made for the sale of the fisheries on both sides of the harbour.

Ald. Butt's motion that a Committee of the whole discuss the working of the Assessment Law was negatived.

The Revisors were paid $30 each for their two or three hours' work.

A Bill will be submitted to the Legislature empowering the Corporation to clear the snow from the sidewalks in front of vacant lots and make the cost of doing so a charge against the property.

Ald. Kelly moved that a Special Committee be appointed to take into consideration the qualifications of members of the Board. Lost.

Ald. Colwell also called attention to the prevalent complaints regarding the management of the Assessors' office. The *Sun* reports him to have said:—

"He did not like to bear the character of a continual grumbler, but there was one branch of the civic service that he felt it his bounden duty to bring before the notice of the Council. In his opinion the office of the assessors was not properly managed and did not reflect credit upon the city. The time had arrived when prompt action was necessary so as to remove what might be objectionable, and with this object he would offer a resolution to the Council. His attention had, in particular, been called to the conduct of one member of the Board of Assessors, who, he thought, did not attend to his duties, although he was receiving a very large salary from the city. On one occasion, not long since, this gentleman, when he should have been attending to his duties, was, instead, away on a fishing excursion. A little while later this same gentleman was away on a fishing or some other excursion and broke his leg, and in consequence of that was again unable to attend to civic business, when his absence was of great detriment to the public interests. It was a matter of general talk that this gentleman did not spend anything like the time that was necessary in attending to the duties for which he was paid, and the business of the office thereby suffered. He moved that a special committee be appointed to enquire into the fitness of the present assessors for the office they hold, and also that such committee should consider the salaries paid to the respective assessors.

Couns. Lantalum and Baskin supported the motion.

Ald. Reynolds condemned this attack on Mr. Bunting, who he said was an old and tried servant of the city against whom he had never heard any complaints. Alds. Grant and C. A. Roberson also defended Mr. Bunting. Ald. Colwell in reply said that he had not been a bit too harsh in any thing he said. He reiterated most positively that the business of the office was suffering from Mr. Bunting's absence from his post. He would go further and say that the accident by which Mr. Bunting broke his leg was not an unavoidable one. Mr. Bunting received a salary of $1,800 a year and he repeated he was not fit to occupy the position that he did.

The motion was carried and the following Committees was appointed after several members had refused to serve: Ald. Colwell, Grant and C. A. Robertson, Couns. Baskin and Lantalum.

The Board then adjourned.

WHAT BRADSTREET SAYS.—"Canada is in a sea of political and financial troubles, and the discontent is great. The utmost distrust prevails in business circles, the cotton mills are closing or asking an extension of time on their obligations, the growing expenses of the government create anxiety, the guarantee of dividends on the Pacific road when the government is unable to borrow money at 4 per cent., provokes angry criticism, and political grievances have led Manitoba to threats of secession."

Morris Hefey, of St. Paul, went to Champion Sullivan's exhibition, and undertook to win the $1,000 which Sullivan has offered to any man who will stand before him during four rounds of three minutes each, with soft gloves. Hefey is a railway engineer, 6 feet high, weighs 195 lbs., and has a local reputation as a vigorous and plucky man with his fists. After Hefey was knocked down three times, he decided to quit, and was afterwards heard to remark, "If you want to know what it is to be struck by lightning, just face Sullivan one second." The bout lasted just thirty seconds.

O'Donnell's Trial---The Closing Scenes.

CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

The Judge, in reviewing the evidence,