THE WATCHMAN.

VOL. II. SAINT JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1877. NO. 51

New Advertisements.

CARD.

THE undersigned, thankful to their numerous patrons for the favors conferred during so many years in the past beg to state that they have resumed the

Retail Business,

(carried on during the last two years by A. Wilson & Co.,) and have constantly on hand, at their old established stand

No. 25 WATER STREET,

A complete assortment of **Stoves, Grates and Mantle Pieces, Ship Castings and Agricultural Implements,** together with all other articles in the IRON FOUNDRY LINE.

Intending purchasers would do will to examine our Stock before giving their orders elsewhere, as we are determined to sell very low for cash, and at prices defying competition.

Orders for Ship Castings, Iron Knees, or Foundry Work of any description, left at above address will receive immediate attention and despatch.

J. HARRIS & CO.,
New Brunswick Foundry,
aug 28—3m Portland, St. John, N.B.

2000 AGENTS WANTED.

SOMETHING NEW. JUST OUT.
SELLS AT SIGHT!
Send 25 cents for Sample that may be
Worth $1000 Cash to You
BEFORE JULY.
NO SAMPLES FREE. Send Registered Letter.
ADDRESS **W. H. HEFFERAN,** General Agent,
mar3 3m 33 King Square, St. John, N. B.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE!

OF

DRY GOODS!

JOHN K. STOREY

WOULD respectfully inform his Customers and the Public generally that he is making extensive preparations for a Grand Clearance Sale of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, &c., the Sale to commence immediately in order to effect an entire clearance before the first of May. The Stock is New and Fashionable, and consists in part of the following Goods:—

Rich Black Lustres, at Former prices,	15, 18, 20, 25, 30 cts.	per yd.
¾ Fancy Dress Goods, at Worth	12, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45	" "
Japanese Poplins, at Former prices,	15, 18, 20, 25, 30	" "
Rich Black Silks, Worth	75, 85, 90, 1.00, 1.10, 1.25, 1.40, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00	
Pim Brothers' Irish Poplins, very low.		
Lyons Poplins at 75 cts., worth $1.00 per yar		
Black Cashmere at 70 and 80 cts., former prices $1.00 and $1.25.		
Scoured Winceys and Dress Tweeds at 10, 12 and 15 cts., worth 15, 18 and 20 cts. per yd.		
Scarlet and White Flannel, very cheap. Also—GREY FLANNEL from 25 cents per yard.		
Tweeds for Boys' Suits at 30 and 40 cts. per yard.		
Also, a good assortment of Haberdashery and Small Wares at nominal prices.		

A Choice Lot of Blk and Col'd KID GLOVES at 75 cents, worth $1.10 per pair.

Silk Velvet, Velveteen and Patent Velvet, all colors, very low.

HOYLE & SON'S Celebrated **Prints,** newest patterns and warranted fast colors.

Grey and White Cotton, very cheap.

Brown Holland Stripe Hessian **Towels** and **Toweling.** Bleached and Unbleached **Table Linen,** from 25c per yd.

White and Colored **Counterpanes,** very low.

A choice lot of **White Blankets,** from $2.00 per pair.

Also, **Grey Blankets** at very low prices,

Parties in want of any description of Dry Goods or Millinery, should not fail to call and examine the above Goods, as they will be found on inspection to be the best value ever offered in the City, and will be sold at prices to suit every one. Inspection invited.

JOHN K. STOREY,
Imperial Buildings,
feb 17—101 No. 2 KING STREET.

JAMES H. PULLEN,

CHARLOTTE STREET,
Has on hand a Splendid Assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

IN ALL THE

LATEST STYLES,

selected personally, and workmen

To Hang Them in First-Class Style,

PAINTING, GRAINING, GLAZING, &c.,

DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

IN

HARDWARE,

AT

45 GERMAIN STREET.

THE Subscribers having purchased the Bankrupt Stock of the late firm of Stillwell & Gorgin from their creditors, now offer the same to their customers and the public, at a great discount on the usual prices. Call and see and be satisfied.

mar24 4l J. B. LYONS & CO.

WHOLESALE

WAREHOUSE,

CANTERBURY STREET.

Ex "Moravian," "Caspian" and "Nova Scotian,"

45 PACKAGES

CONTAINING

BLACK and BLUE CLOTHS and DOESKINS,
WORSTED COATINGS,
MATELASSE CLOTHS,
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEEDS, Chipping Norton Made,
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, all prices.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

SHOE FINDINGS!

Consisting of Webbs, Tapes, Eyelets, Slids, Gorings, etc.

T. R. JONES & CO.
mar31

GOLDEN BALL CORNER PHARMACY,

Just received:—

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM,
Ayer's Sarsaprilla,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Mott's Cough Syrup,
Hall's Honey of Hoarhound and Tar,
Brown's Ext. Ginger;

Together with a full assortment of Drugs, Medicines and Perfumes.

nov11 **E. G. BLAKSLEE.** Cor. Union and Sydney streets.

New Advertisements.

CROTHERS, HENDERSON & WILSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS,

Track Sulkeys, &c.,

42, 44, 43 & 45 WATERLOO STREET,

apr7 1y **ST. JOHN, N. B.**

CALL AND EXAMINE!

WE would call attention to our stock of WOOL EMT GOODS, which we are offering at an immense reduction:

LADIES' PROMENADE SCARFS, in White, Navy Blue and Cardinal Red. These goods are clean and fresh and are really a splendid lot.
CHILDREN'S POLKAS, GAITERS and TIES;
MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS;
LINED GLOVES and MITTS, KNITTED VESTS;

We wish the public to understand that the reduction on these goods is genuine.

We have also in stock Matalasse Braid and Buttons, Smallware, Trimmings and Gent's Furnishing goods;

Cardinal Red Silk Scarfs in great variety.

A few doors below Hanington's drug store.

SCOTT & BINNING,
dec30 38 King street.

DENTAL NOTICE.

George P. Caldwell, M. D., D. M. D.,

(HALL'S BUILDING,)

Cor. King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B.
June 30 1y

Portland Foundry.

JOSEPH McAFEE,
(Late ANGUS MCAFEE,)

WAREHOUSE:

Main Street, - - Portland, St. John, N. B.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COOKING STOVES,
SHIP, PARLOR AND OFFICE STOVES,
MILL CASTINGS.

Ship Windlasses, Capstans, and Ship Castings of all kinds made to order.

PAYNE & FRAZER'S PATENT SHIP PUMP, with Copper Chambers.

Lead Scuppers and Water Closets, and all Goods in my line for ships' use.

Work done to order with quick despatch.
July29 1y

SPRING GOODS.

JUST received and opened for inspection, ex R. M. steamer *Hibernian* from Liverpool, and Intercolonial Railway from Montreal:—2 Cases Langdale's Pale, unequalled Double Milled St. wool dyed Blue Cloth; West of England Wooded Green Venus; West of England Tweeds; W Black and Blue Meltons; West of England wool dyed Black and Blue Worsted Cloth; West of England wool dyed Indigo Blue Doeskin; West of England wool dyed Black Oxford and Steel Deerskins, with a full assortment of Canadian Tweeds, from the manufacturers who obtained the only Gold Medal granted at the Centennial Exhibition for superior manufacture. Further extensive additions to our stock hourly expected from London, rendering it second to none in the trade, and which being laid in on the most favorable terms, for prompt payment, enables us to offer inducements to intending purchasers, seldom met with.

A. & T. GILMOUR,
mar 3 72 Germain street, St. John, N. B.

TOBACCO.

IN BOND OR DUTY PAID:—

40 BOXES CHALLENGE, 12's;
55 boxes PRINCESS LOUISE, 12's;
55 boxes CHARTER OAK, 12's;
50 boxes FLORENCE, 6's;
160 caddies SAILOR'S SOLACE, ½'s, ¼'s, 5's.

FOR SALE BY

D. BREEZE,
mar24 1m **1 KING SQUARE.**

Fredericton Leather Co.,

(Late McCausland, Upham & Co.)

FREDERICTON, N. B.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS!

Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather,
PATENT & ENAMELLED CALF & KIP,
DASHER LEATHER (Soft and Hard),
Lacing Leather, Larrigan Leather,
WAXED CALF, SPLITS, ETC.
mar31 3m

FURNITURE EMPORIUM,

SMITH'S HALL.

146 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET, (up stairs, next door south from Auction Room). This immense Hall has been fitted up by us in a first-class manner, and is now completely stocked with the most superb, elegant, and best assorted class of goods which can be obtained from the most famous establishments on the Continent. We have just received our Spring Stock, which comprises many new styles, and surpasses anything we have heretofore offered to our customers. It comprises 48 Parlor Suites, upholstered in Hair Cloth and Rep, Satine, Terry and Cotoline, of the most brilliant, gorgeous and lasting colors, and most durable fibre. The carving and gilding on these Suits are master pieces of workmanship; among them will be found those having Sofas 8 feet in height, (this is the very latest style). In Walnut Bedroom Sets we have 20 different styles, including the Mediæval and Eastlake. One of these, a late arrival, is especially worthy of inspection. We have also some very fine Ash Sets, trimmed with walnut, having marble and marblelzed slate tops. In addition to these we have Wood Top Sets, both in ash and walnut. Our stock of Rockers, Easy Chairs, and Patent Rockers, in H. C., Rep and Satine, is more complete than ever before. In Patent Rockers we are showing the latest improvement. In Easy Chairs we have a most complete variety, some of which cannot be surpassed. As formerly, we are making a specialty of Dining Tables and Chairs; we have some of the latter upholstered, in morocco, of the best styles manufactured. We have also as a special feature, a Dining Room Suite, in leather, Eastlake style. Our stock of Sideboards and Book-Cases, in walnut, is more extensive and superb than ever, and includes 12 in wood and 12 in marble tops. The stock of Book-Cases includes one rolling fro nt secretary book-case, a fine specimen of mechanism; and others of various styles and sizes. We have also an unusually fine lot of Hat Trees, Whatnots, Library Tables, Card Receivers, Camp Chairs and Rockers, Wood and Marble top Centre Tables, and a full complement of Fine Furniture, in Bedroom Sets, Sinks, Bureaus, etc.

mar17 3m **STEWART & WHITE.**

New Advertisements.

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' ECLECTRIC OIL!—WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures catarrh, asthma and croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical:—J. Collard, Spring Bank, Ont., writes, "Send me 6 doses Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; have sold all I had from you, and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. McGuire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left; it sets like a charm; it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "Please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I am nearly out, nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes, "Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes, "Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Hall, Riverton, P. Q., write, "The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

READ CAREFULLY.

Samuel Osborne, Sophiasburg, says—"I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the "Shoshonee Remedy." After using three or four bottles I felt much better, and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for twenty years before. I had been under the treatment of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy."

A McKay, Truro, N. S., says—"he was very bad with Liver Complaint, but used the 'Shoshonee Remedy,' and in a month was as well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer."

A. Wood, Montague, says—"That he has tried the 'Remedy' for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the 'Shoshonee Pills,' and find that they are as good as any I ever tried."

Rev. John Scott says—"Mr. McKenzie Botting suffered from an attack of rheumatism, and was unable to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the 'Shoshonee' was able to walk as well as ever."

Price of the Remedy in pint bottles $1; Pills 25 cents a box

For sale Wholesale by T. R. BARKER & SONS and A. CHIPMAN SMITH, St. John. AYER, BROWN & Co. and FORSYTH & Co., Halifax.

CATARRH.

Constitutional CATARRH REMEDY.

CATARRH CANNOT BE CURED BY Snuffs, Washes or Local applications. It is a weakness of the constitution, developing itself in the nasal organs first, afterwards extending to the throat and lungs. It is very Scrofulous in Consumption, if not checked by proper remedies. Pains in the head, back, loins, and weakness in the kidneys, are its attendant diseases. More people have Catarrh than any other disease, children as well as adults. It is easily cured. Thousands of cases some of forty years standing, have been entirely cured by using the GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL CATARRH REMEDY.

Price $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all Druggists and Medicine Dealers. Send stamp for Treatise on Catarrh and Certificates to back the above, to

T. J. E. HARDING, Brockville, Ont.,
sep 30 1y Agent for the Dominion and Provinces.

Established 1865.

GILMORE & CO., Attorneys at Law,
Successors to Chipman, Hosmer & Co.,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.
American and Foreign Patents.

Patents procured in all countries. No fees in ADVANCE. No charge unless the patent is granted. No fees for making preliminary examinations. Special attention given to Interference Cases before the Patent Office. Expeditious before Congress. Infringement Suits in different States, and all litigation appertaining to Inventions or Patents. SEND STAMP FOR PAMPHLET OF SIXTY PAGES.

United States Courts and Departments.

Claims prosecuted in the Supreme Court of the United States; Court of Claims, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims; Southern Claims Commission, and all classes of war claims before the Executive Departments.

Arrears of Pay and Bounty.

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS of the late war, or their heirs, are in many cases entitled to money from the Government, of which they have no knowledge. Write full history of service, and state amount of pay and bounty received. Enclose stamp, and a full reply, after examination, will be given you free.

Pensions.

All OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS wounded, ruptured, or injured in the late war, however slightly, can obtain a pension, many now receiving pensions are entitled to an *Increase.* Send stamp and information will be furnished free.

Claimants, whose attorneys have been suspended, will be gratuitously furnished with full information and proper papers on application to us.

As we charge no fee unless successful, stamps for return postage should be sent us.

United States General Land Office.

Contested Land Cases, Private Land Claims, Mining Pre-emption and Homestead Cases, prosecuted before the General Land Office and Department of the Interior.

Old Bounty Land Warrants.

Wrongly cut for them. Where assignments are imperfect we give instructions to perfect them.

Mail Contractors and others.

We act as attorneys for such in procuring contracts, making collections, negotiating loans, and attending to all business confided to us.

Liberal arrangements made with attorneys in all classes of business.

Address GILMORE & CO.,
P. O. Box 44. *Washington, D. C.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 21, 1876.*

I take pleasure in expressing my entire confidence in the *responsibility* and *fidelity* of the firm of Gilmore and Collection House of Gilmore & Co., of this city.

REV. B. B. WHITE,
Pastor of the National Metropolitan Bank.

1877. 1877.

International Steamship Company,

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK!

On and after THURSDAY, MARCH 29th,

and until further notice, the splendid sea-going Steamers,

"NEW BRUNSWICK," E. B. Winchester, master, and "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. N. Pike, master,

will leave Reed's Point Wharf

Every Monday and Thursday Morning at 8 o'clock,

FOR EASTPORT, PORTLAND and BOSTON, connecting at Eastport with steamer "Belle Brown," for St. Andrews and Calais.

Returning, will leave Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 5 p.m., after the noon train arrives from Boston, for Eastport and Saint John.

No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.

Freight received Wednesday and Saturday only, up to 6 o'clock, p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM,
apr8 AGENT.

WHITE

Striped Piques,

7-8 WIDE,

14 CENTS PER YARD.

THESE GOODS ARE A SPECIAL LINE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

A. MACAULAY,
apr8 **61 Charlotte street.**

[FOR THE WATCHMAN.]

HOUSEHOLD FASIONS.

No. 4.

WALL-PAPER AND DECORATIONS.

We have already in a former article spoken of the carpet which covers a floor as being to the room what the back-ground is to a picture, and now to this comparison we supplement a further one to the effect that the paper or painted surface by which the walls of a room are decorated, is to the room itself what the atmosphere is to the earth, performing for it many of the same functions and acting in a great measure as the same medium through which stl surrounding defects are seen.

That this similar raises the subject of paper-hangings to a very prominent position, is of course obvious to the reader, and perhaps the exaltation is none too great, nor can too much care be expended on this particular feature in the make-up of a house. It is certainly very far from being an affair of small consequence, as many people seem to imagine, and it is equally certain that no common idea is more erroneous than to suppose that by a plentitude of pictures, brackets, sconces, vases, busts and old china, the defects of ugly wall-paper can be concealed and an effect at once satisfactory and harmonious be produced. Indeed, in that connection one of the primary meanings of paper-hanging is to secure a suitable back-ground for the picture, with which even less than moderately handsome houses are generally well supplied, and thus, it will be seen at once, that where this order of things is reversed, and instead of the paper ministering to the needs of the pictures, the pictures have to atone for the paper, the consequence will be that the ugliness of the walls will not be mitigated, while the beauty of the pictures, vases, etc., will be almost entirely destroyed. As we have said before with reference to carpets, we say again in reference to paper, that in order to be truly harmonious and pleasant to the eye, it must never be glaring, self-asserting or in any way conspicuous, but instead of this, modest, subdued, and if possible treated conventionally rather than in an attempt to imitate nature. While great artists like, Whislter, condescend to spend a whole year of their lives in painting a room in a harmony of blue and gold and representations of peacocks with brilliant eyes and irridescent plumage, the effect is, no doubt, so dazzling, unique and altogether splendid, that it is sheer presumption for humble trans-Atlantic critics to raise voices of dissension, but still, even in the face of such authority, we confess to a decided leaning for moderate colors and design and would, so far as our own taste is concerned, prefer paper such as the pattern almost discovered on account of grasshoppers. The wheat crop, which, a few weeks ago, looked promising all over the State, has been totally destroyed. The corn and vegetables, sown later, they did not allow above the the ground before they destroyed them. Farmers cling to the hope that the pests will leave for Kansas as soon as they are able to fly; if so, they will plant their whole plantations with cotton, as it would be too late for corn, oats or wheat. The great army of pests arrived in Texas between the 1st and 10th of last October, and in such numbers as in many cases to delay the regular running of trains, the grease making the rails so slippery as to prevent the engine from moving. As the merchant, mechanic and, in fact, men of all classes and trades are interested in the farmer, they see a hard year before them, unless, as hoped, the grasshoppers move north. Many young men, owing to the depression of times here and the reported good times at the Black Hills, are moving in that direction.

Texas is just now agitated over the recent

ARREST OF SEVERAL DESPERADOES,

the noted Ham White among the number. Dick Turpin, Claude Duval and Sixteen String Jack, who, no doubt, thought they were doing a slashing business when they robbed one stage coach in a month, and about whom thousands of sensational novels have been written, were not a circumstance to Texas' Tom White. Ham has singly taken in one day, and for several years he has been master of the high road and levied contributions on travellers between Austin and San Tantanio. Here is food for the novelist. Also among the occupants of the Austin jail are Sontan, Harding and Taylor, three noted Western desperadoes, together with several noted horse and cattle thieves. The Texas Rangers are making it hot for such characters, and it is to be hoped they may be the means of bringing many more noted Western characters to safe-keeping in Austin, until they receive the punishment their acts deserve.

Already stock has commenced passing for Kansas and other points north. The weather now is delightful; there is plenty of grass and water; and although the winter was hard, cattle compare favourably in appearance with those driven last year.

I noticed a few days ago a case of lobsters put up by the Dominion Packing Co., St. John; they were purchased in Galveston. I believe they are the only case goods from N. B. in Austin. All kinds of canned fish sell well in Texas. I notice the canned salmon are from Oregon, while oysters, and nearly every other kind of canned goods, are from Baltimore. Salmon by the case, per dozen are worth from $2.75 to $3.00. Oysters can be bought for 80 cents per dozen cans. Lobsters from $2.50 to $2.75 per dozen. Mackerel are poor sale though they sell for $16.00 to $17.00 per barrel when a sale is made. Codfish find few customers, while any kind of smoked fish find, ready sale.

Austin has now direct communication with St. Louis by means of the International, as also with Houston and Galveston by the Central R. R. The latter a short time since changed its track to a narrow gauge, and, I believe, also changed hands. Morgan being now the chief owner.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

We would ask the special attention of our readers to the following statement, bearing on the receipts of the Inter-Colonial Railway, from the Moncton *Times.* The past and present management of the road is here very fairly contrasted and the result will probably startle a good many Government supporters:—

We were quite agreeably surprised to find in the *Telegraph*, a few days ago, a comparative statement of the receipts of the Intercolonial Railway for the month of March '76 and '77. It will be remembered that during all last year the Railway Management, though frequently challenged to do so by the Opposition press, refused to publish these monthly statements, the reason being, without doubt, that they wished to keep the people in ignorance of the results of the disastrous policy which Mr. Brydges came down to inaugurate. Last month, however, the returns look a little better and therefore it is thought advisable to give the figures to the people, in the hope that without stopping to reflect, they will give the Management credit for prudence and wisdom which it does not possess. The statement shows that the receipts for March, '77, were $67,164 against $57,048 in '76—a gain of $10,116, but if our readers want to properly appreciate the merits of the Management, they must not simply consider this bald fact, but must look a little further—as we have great pleasure in assisting them to do. The following comparative statement of receipts for the month of March '74, '75, '76 and '77 is compiled from the official Returns and the *Telegraph's* report, a typographical error in the latter being corrected:

March, 1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Passengers, . . . $24,546	$18,290	$20,243	$21,318
Freight, ... 41,134	33,298	33,481	39,343
Mails & Sundries, 2,264	3,132	3,324	6,502
$67,946	$56,351	$57,048	$67,164

We invite careful attention to these figures, in considering which it is well to note—

1. That March, 1877,—unquestionably a most favorable month for traffic—is not quite up to March, '74, in total receipts, and about $5,000 behind in the revenue from passengers and freight.

2. That in '74 the Railway was under the management of Mr. Carvell, and that up to that time the Grits had not disturbed the arrangements made by the late Government.

3. That in March, '77, about 370 miles of railway were worked more than in March, '74. This would be about twice as much mileage as in '74, and there ought certainly to be greatly increased traffic receipts on this account.

4. That Mr. Brydges estimated an annual increase in traffic of 15 per cent., as he had a perfect right to do, the increase up to his time having exceeded that figure. If this estimated increase had been realized, the receipts in March, '77, would have been about $100,000 for the old portion of the line alone, and the additional mileage should have greatly increased this amount. We have, however, only $67,000, and the reader may estimate for himself the loss to Canada resulting from Grit management of our railways.

5. That Brydges' general mismanagement and abominable tariffs ran down the monthly receipts over $13,000 and it was only after the independent press, by persistent fighting, had forced him and the Government to amend the tariffs, that the revenues began to improve. It is a FACT, which no reasonable man will attempt to gainsay, that the Opposition press, by working on the fears and cupidity of the Ministers from this Province and by starting an agitation which could not be allayed, brought about the tariff changes to which the increased receipts for March are attributable. It is a FACT also that such receipts could, for reasons before given, to be greatly in excess of what they are; and it is a FACT that under the circumstances neither the Railway Management nor the Grit press has anything to boast of in the exhibit for last month.

Some few weeks ago we showed that the revenues for the year ending June, '76, were $45,000 *less* than for the year ending June, '74, and that from the day Mr. Brydges came down here the traffic continued to fall off. We are glad to note the slightest indication of a change for the better, but we are unwilling that the improvement shall be over-estimated, or that the Grits should get credit for a better policy adopted by them solely under pressure brought by the Opposition.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD ON THE ANGLIN PRINTING SCANDAL.

After the Government Party in the Commons had voted down Mr. Bowell's resolution, declaring that the payment of large sums by the Government to a member was a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act, the Government put up Mr. Casey, their "Whip," to move a resolution referring the facts to the standing committee on Elections and Privileges,—a Committee on which the Government supporters are in a large majority. To this motion Sir John A. Macdonald spoke with great power and with such effect as to throw the Premier into a violent rage. Sir John said:—

And so, because the hon. Premier had not performed his duty, it was imposed upon the whipper-in of the Ministerial party to vindicate the Ministerial purity. Why was this not moved early in the session? The reason was simply this: that Government did not desire to bring this question before Parliament; they did not desire to have the privileges; but they had been forced by public opinion out of this house, and still more by public opinion in this house, to produce this matter at the last hour. Why should it be supposed that it was the duty of the minority to vindicate the privileges of Parliament, the independence of Parliament, the purity of Parliament? It was not always so. It was only last session that Ministerial supporters thought it their duty to move in a case where the independence of Parliament was concerned. Wherever there was the power there was the responsibility. The responsibility could not rest where there was weakness to perform the duty. They said that in 1874 a member of the Government made a secret contract with a member of this House—the member for Gloucester—for printing and stationery. Who knew that in 1874 the Government were giving to a member of the House a contract, while at the same time making him Speaker of this House, who was to be the impartial judge between parties? Who knew that the man who was to hold the scales of justice equally, who was to sit here and protect the minority against the majority, was a subsidized contractor of the Government? Who knew that in 1874 the Government held the Speaker—the first commoner of the land—in the hollow of their hand? Who knew that the Speaker was receiving a quarterly commission at the hands of the Government, and was signing receipts for it? Those who elected him and placed him,—they knew. Upon them be

THE GREAT POLITICAL OFFENCE

against the first principles of justice, against the first principles of the independence of Parliament, against the first principles of fair play (cheers.) He (Sir John) had no hesitation in saying that those hon. gentlemen he had seen again and again disappointed that the Speaker rose superior to the inducements which they had offered, but the inducements were offered all the same; the corrupt act was all the same; and the Government were responsible. Though, from 1874 to 1876, Government knew that this bargain was made, they kept the Speaker there, making the House and country believe that he was perfectly independent in character, perfectly free from suspicion of trammel by Government; they made the whole country believe this. But there were times when the whirligig of time brought its own revenges. If ever there was a time when the finger of scorn would be pointed at hon. gentlemen opposite by the people of Canada, it was now. Now would the country point at the hon. gentlemen as an organized hypocrisy; now were those gentlemen, who, day after day, week after week, and year after year, had been charging the Conservative party with being alive with corruption, found out, under the most suspicious circumstances. Looking at the dates, at the time, at the circumstances—in the light of the speech of the hon. member for Victoria, the House could see the means by which a certain moral moral spirit, was quieted and appeased; the House could understand the whole thing now. It was attempted to be concealed; it was attempted to be glossed over. Day after day did the Opposition wait to see whether the Government

WOULD WAKE UP

to a sense of their duty. It was the duty of those who professed to be protecting the privileges of Parliament, and who were going to put down corruption forever, to do so. They were going to prevent undue influence; a new age was to commence; there were to be no infringements of the Independence of Parliament. But what was the case? In 1874, through their colleague, the Postmaster-General, the Government deliberately subsidized a man whom they had selected to be the impartial Speaker of the House; they subsidized him; they paid him money and kept the secret. It was known for a year afterwards; by the admission of the Premier himself, about Christmas, 1875, he was aware of it; he said there must be no more amiss, but they knew perfectly well that by the act of their colleague the seat of the Speaker was vacated, and he had no more right to a seat than any one of the lads who run around this floor. They knew his seat was vacated; and yet did not take the steps which ought to be taken, but made the country believe that Mr. Speaker was member for Gloucester, which he was not, and that he was the Speaker of this House, which he ought not to be. It was a great triumph to the Opposition when they saw those gentlemen opposite had belied all their professions and had taken the course they had; and as the hon. member for Cardwell says:

Mr. DYMOND said the hon. gentleman could not refer to a past debate.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said he could do so if he chose, by going over the hon. gentleman's arguments and making them his own, (after the fashion of the hon. gentleman who had interrupted him (applause.) As he (Sir John) understood, one hundred and eleven gentlemen of this House had voted as members of Parliament, as men of honor, as men of understanding, that it had been quite expedient and quite proper for the Government of the day to make such a contract with the Speaker as had been entered into between the Government and him. Those hundred and eleven members of Parliament, representatives of the people, defenders of the rights of the people, defenders of the independence of Parliament, had also voted it was

NOT AN INFRACTION

of the independence of Parliament. That was a majority of 39 of the whole House, and on a majority of 39 members of this House it was solemnly decided that the whole transaction between the Postmaster-General and the member of Gloucester was proper and quite expedient, and, with the same conscientiousness, that it was no infraction of the Independence of Parliament Act. How could those 111, after having solemnly recorded their votes, which would stand against them as long as they lived, and a long time after—after they had voted that there was no infraction of the Act, how could they now say there is *prima facie* evidence of it, to be enquired into by the committee on privileges and elections? Why, no reference could be made to the committee unless there was *prima facie* evidence. The member for Elgin, who moved to send the matter to the committee on privileges and elections, had actually previously voted that there was no case on which to found his motion. He (Sir John) had no doubt they would unseat Mr. Speaker; he had no doubt they would take the course as indicated by the Premier on Saturday, when he said he would vote for the resolution if the second part had only been omitted. What was the first part of the resolution?—"That it was inexpedient and improper for the Government to enter into any contract whereby any money was paid to members of Parliament, such as the Postmaster-General's report of 1875 and 1876, and the vouchers laid on the table of the House, should have been paid to Timothy Warren Anglin, member for Gloucester." That was the first part of the resolution, and the hon. gentleman would be quite willing to vote for his own condemnation—that it was inexpedient to enter into any such contract; he was quite willing to eat the extremity of humble pie, to sign his own condemnation, to admit that the Postmaster-General, in the first place, and the Government following, had committed a grave constitutional wrong, but he could not go to the second part of the resolution—that it was in contravention of the Independence of Parliament Act. He had to whip his friends even to that, and

COMPROMISE WITH THEM

by a resolution he got the whipper-in of the party to move afterwards—that the Speaker should be put on his trial. As he (Sir John) had already said, what was there to be tried? The hon. gentleman had voted that it was not in contravention of the Independence of Parliament Act, and there was now a motion admitting that on the face of the papers, a present shall be made, and that the recipient of the money should be heard; and what would the Speaker state? He would state that he made certain arrangements with the Government in perfect certain contracts; that Government knew he was a member of Parliament; that Government did not ask him to resign his seat; that Government, after having made these arrangements, which had secreted his name, and by which T. W. Anglin was no longer a member of of the House, actually moved that he should be Speaker of this House. Why everyone would remember the riots in Montreal in 1849; when an unauthorized man walked into the House and took possession of the Speaker's chair, everybody was surprised. Suppose that one of the crowd who waited on the Prime Minister had taken the chair, and the leader of the Government desired to have him removed, he would have said that he had as much right to the chair as Mr. Anglin had; he was as much a member of Parliament as Mr. Anglin; and what had been the result? The House had had an hon. gentleman in the chair who was not a member of Parliament, and not being a member of Parliament, he was no longer Speaker. The Opposition had their triumph, but it would ring through the country that this Government shelved the arrangement at the last moment, and only at the last moment; when driven into a corner, they were compelled against their will to admit that they had been in this unconstitutional arrangement from the beginning. If they had done their duty, they ought never to have placed the Speaker in that chair, and had they not done so they would never have placed themselves in the humiliating position in which they now stand before the House and the country, and themselves and their followers (cheers.)

CRICKET.

An old subscriber asks for a description of the game of cricket. He often reads items relating to it, and is anxious to have an idea as to the working of the game.

Cricket is a well known athletic game much played in England and America. It requires a couple of acres of level land turf. There are 11 players on each side. When a game is to be played, two wickets are placed opposite to each other, 3 on either side, at a distance of 22 yards. Each wicket is 22 inches in height from the ground, and the three are connected at the top with two loose bails. A cricket ball is used. Having chosen sides and tossed for innings the players on the side which is out take their places at various points on the field where the ball is most likely to be struck. All being arranged, the players on the inside send out two batsmen, who take up their posts before each sett of wickets respectively. The umpire calls *play* and the bowler delivers the ball towards the opposite batsman, his object being either to hit the wickets, or to bowl it in such a way that the batsman will strike a catch. But if the batsman can hit away the ball to such a distance that he is able to exchange places with the opposite batsman, he scores one run to his side. Every time a change of place safely occurs, a run is scored to the side who has the innings. The delivery of every four or five balls, as bowled by any bowler, constitutes an "over," when the bowling is transferred to the opposite wicket, and all the fielders change their positions accordingly. When a batsman is put out, another of the players on his side takes his place, and so on, till all the players but one are put out, when those who have had their innings field out, and those who have been fielding out take their innings. Each side has two innings, and the party that makes the largest score wins the game. Cricket is a truly national English game. It was played in the fourteenth century. There is not a town, village or school in England but what has its cricket ground, and military authorities hold the recreation in such estimation that soldiers are encouraged to occupy their leisure time in its pursuit. The game is rapidly becoming naturalized all over the world. In England there are many professional men who make a livelihood by playing matches with amateur clubs, and by instructing the latter in the art. The game is now played in America with a skill equalling that of English players.

A CHANCE FOR THE SPELLERS.

Those of our readers who have friends that flatter themselves they are good spellers, will find the following a test to which very few can successfully submit. The one who can spell every word without a mistake ought to be entitled to a diploma as the champion speller:—

"The most skilful gauger I ever knew was a maligned cobbler, armed with a pointard, who drove a peddler's wagon, using a mullesinatk as an instrument of coercion to tyranize over his pony, shod with calks. He was a Galilean Sadducee, and he had a phthisicky catarrh, diphtheria, and the bilious intermittent erysipelas, a certain sibyl, with the sobriquet of 'Gypsy,' went into ecstacies of cachinnation at seeing him measure a bushel of peas, and separate saccharine substances from a heap of peeled potatoes without dyeing or singeing the ignitible queue which he wore, or becoming paralyzed with a hemorrhage. Lifting her eyes to the ceiling of the cupola of the Capitol, she gave her unparalleled embarrassment, making a rough courtesy, and not harrassing him with mystifying, rarefying and stupefying inuendoes, she gave him a bud made from the country believe that Mr. Speaker was member for Gloucester, which he was not, and that he was the Speaker of this House, which he ought not to be. It was a great triumph to the Opposition when they saw those gentlemen opposite had belied all their professions and had taken the course they had; and as the hon. member for Cardwell says:

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